

## 湘少版六年级英语上册期末知识点复习及习题练

### Unit1 What did you do during the holidays?假期你做什么了?

单词: learn words and sentences 学习单词和句子

play games 玩游戏

learn writing 学习写作

practise listening 练习听力

句型: what did you do during the holidays?假期你做了什么?

I read many books.我看了许多书。

语法: 动词过去式的变化规则

一、规则动词的过去式变化规则

①一般情况动词词尾直接加-ed。

如: work—worked play—played

②以不发音的-e 结尾的动词, 动词词尾加-d。

如: live—lived taste—tasted

③以辅音字母+y 结尾的动词, 把 y 变为 i,再加-ed。

如: study—studied cry—cried

④以一个辅音字母结尾的, 重读闭音节动词(即 Vivi 常说的辅元辅结构)双写词尾辅音字母, 再加-ed.

如: stop—stopped clap—clapped

二、不规则变化动词没有变化规律, 需要童鞋们好好识记。

如:

go—went make—made take—took have—had

get—got buy—bought read—read speak—spoke

learn—learnt do—did teach—taught say—said

### Unit2 Katie always gets up early 凯蒂总是很早起床

词汇: (频度副词: always 总是、often 常常、sometimes 有时、never 从不)

get up 起床 take a walk 去散步

return home 回家 do her homework 做她的家庭作业

have breakfast/lunch/dinner 吃早 /  
中 / 晚餐

play chess 下象棋

wave goodbye 挥手再见

read a newspaper 读报纸

be late for school 上学迟到

句型: Peter always gets up at 7: 00 a.m.

语法: 一般现在时中, 动词第三人称单数的用法你知道了么?

变化规则: ①一般情况直接在动词词尾加-s。

如: get—gets

take—takes

②以 s、x、sh、ch、x、o 结尾的动词, 在词尾加-es。

如: teach—teaches

go—goes

③以辅音字母+y 结尾的动词, 变 y 为 i, 再加 es。

如: study—studies

try—tries

④不规则变化

have—has

### Unit3 I like my computer 我喜欢我的电脑

词汇: email my friends 给我的朋友们发  
电子邮件

find out about countries 查明各国信  
息

send greetings 发送问候

on the computers 在电脑上

search for a lot of things 查找许多事  
情

an interesting bird 一只有趣的鸟

句型: We can email our friends.

We can send greetings to our friends.(情态动词 can 的后面只能用动词原形  
can do sth)

### Unit4 The Mid-Autumn Festival is coming 中秋节到了

词汇: a box of mooncakes 一盒月饼

red bean 红豆

go shopping 去购物

the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节

in the shopping centre 在购物中心

enjoy eating mooncakes 喜欢吃月饼

have a look 看一看

look at the moon 赏月

here you are 给你

drink tea 喝茶

nearby 附近

talk about 谈论

lotus seed 莲子

open the gift 打开礼物

句型: I enjoy eating mooncakes.

I enjoy looking at the moon.(enjoy 后的动词词尾记得加 ing 哦)

描述自己想要某物的句型: I' d like+某物

如: I' d like a box of mooncakes.

**Unit5 It will be sunny and cool tomorrow** 明天的天气是晴朗而又凉爽

词汇: weather forecast 天气预报

sunny and warm 晴朗而又暖和的

heavy rain 大雨

go to school 上学

have fun 玩的开心

light snow 小雪

light rain 小雨

strong wind 强风

sunny and cool 晴朗而凉爽 next Friday 下周五

stay at home 待在家里

句型: It will be sunny tomorrow.

There will be a light snow next Friday.

It' s time for the weather forecast.

描述未来天气的句型:

①It will be+天气形容词(sunny、rainy)+其他

如: It will be sunny tomorrow.

②It will +天气类动词(rain、snow)+其他

如: It will snow tomorrow.

**Unit6 I will bring a big bottle of orange juice** 我将带一瓶大的橙汁

词汇: have a picnic 野餐

a few cans of Coke 几罐可乐

wait for 等候

a few bars of chocolate 几条巧克力

take out 拿出

bring 带 来

have lunch 吃午饭

meet 遇见

have a picnic 野炊

peanut 花生

fruit 水果

a bottle of orange juice 一瓶橙汁

candy 糖果

a box of cakes 一盒蛋糕



句型: I will bring a bottle of orange juice.我将会带瓶橙汁。

I will bring a few cans of Coke.我将会带几罐可乐。

### Unit7 What can I do? 我能做什么?

词汇: an old woman 一位老太太

get on the bus 上车

help old people on the road 帮助老人过马路

enjoy themselves 玩的开心

make tea 泡茶

make cakes 做蛋糕

clean their homes 打扫他们家

make them happy 让他们高兴

get off the bus 下车

句型: What can I/you/he/she do?我/ 你/ 他/ 她能做什么?

I/He /She can make them happy.我 /他 /她能使他们快乐。(盆友们还是强调, 情态动词 can 的后面的动词用原形)

### Unit8 We shouldn' t waste water 我们不应该浪费水资源

词汇: keep the rivers clean 保持河流干净

shouldn' t kill wild animals 不应该杀害动物

keep the air clean and fresh 保持空气干净清新

shouldn' t waste water 不应该浪费水

plant more trees 种植更多的树

shouldn' t litter 不应该乱扔垃圾

use bikes instead of cars 用自行车代替小汽车

every drop of water 每一滴水

on the earth 在地球上

so much 如此多

句型: ① You need water.Everyone needs water.你需要水, 每个人都需要水。

②We must save every drop of water.我们必须节约每一滴水。

③We should plant more trees.我们应该种植更多的树。

④We shouldn' t kill wild animals.我不应该杀害野生动物。

(友友们, 有木发现, 到目前为止, 除了情态动词 can 之外, must、should、shouldn' t 后的动词都要用原形哦)

### Unit9 This bird is bigger than the first one 这只鸟比第一只鸟大

词汇: welcome to 欢迎到.....

look at 看.....

take a look 看一看

Tom' s hair 汤姆的头发

the first one 第一个

one day 一天

listen to 听.....

clay art show 陶艺展

句型：①Welcome to our clay art show.欢迎来到我们的陶艺展。

②This is the second one.这是第二个

③This bird is bigger than the first one.这只鸟比第一只大。

④It' s the biggest.它是最大的。

⑤Tom' s hair is shorter than Mike' s.汤姆的头发 比麦克的短。

⑥Peter can jump higher than David.彼得能跳的比大卫高。{北鼻，知道啥时用比较级，啥时用最高级了么，谨记：两者间事物的比较选用比较级（比较级+than），三者或三者以上当然必须用最高级（the+最高级）}

基数词变序数词

基变序，很容易，一二三，特殊记，th 从四起。八去 t 来九去 e，遇到 ve, f 替，ty 变为 tie，后加 th 莫迟疑，若想表示几十几，只变个位就可以。

#### 1-20 基数词与序数词 对照表

基数词 序数词 基数词 序数词

1 one 第 1 first

11 eleven 第 11 eleventh

2 two 第 2 second

12 twelve 第 12 twelfth

3 three 第 3 third

13 thirteen 第 13 thirteenth

4 four 第 4 fourth

14 fourteen 第 14 fourteenth

5 five 第 5 fifth

15 fifteen 第 15 fifteenth

6 six 第 6 sixth

16 sixteen 第 16 sixteenth

7 seven 第 7 seventh

17 seventeen 第 17 seventeenth

8 eight 第 8 eighth

18 eighteen 第 18 eighteenth

9 nine 第 9 ninth

19 nineteen 第 19 nineteenth

10 ten 第 10 tenth

20 twenty 第 20 twentieth

比较级和最高级变化规律：

1.在形容词词尾加上 “er” “est” 构成比较级、最高级：

old（老的）—colder—coldest

fast（迅速的）—faster—fastest

thick（厚的）—thicker—thickest

high（高的）—higher—highest



long (长的) —longer—longest

young (年轻的) —younger—youngest

new (新的) —newer—newest

small (小的) —smaller—smallest

short (短的) —shorter—shortest

tall (高的) —taller—tallest

2.辅元辅情况需双写最后一个字母, 再加上 “er” “est” 构成比较级、最高级:

big (大的) —bigger—biggest

red (红的) —redder—reddest

fat (胖的) —fatter—fattest

sad (伤心的) —sadder—saddest

hot (热的) —hotter—hottest

thin (瘦的) —thinner—thinnest

3.以不发音的字母 e 结尾的形容词, 加上 “r” “st” 构成比较级、最高级

fine (好的, 完美的) —finer—finest

large (巨大的) —larger—largest

nice (好的) —nicer—nicest

late (迟的) —later—latest

4.以字母 y 结尾的形容词, 把 y 改为 i, 再加上 “er” “est” 构成比较级、最高级:

busy (忙碌的) —busier—busiest

dirty (脏的) —dirtier—dirtiest

dry (干燥的) —drier—driest

early (早的) —earlier—earliest

easy (容易的) —easier—easiest

happy (开心的) —happier—happiest

heavy (重的) —heavier—heaviest

lazy (懒惰的) —lazier—laziest

5.双音节、多音节形容词, 在单词前面加上 “more” “most” 构成比较级、最高级:

beautiful (美丽的) —more beautiful—most beautiful

polite (有礼貌的) —

more polite—most polite

careful (仔细的) —more careful—most careful

interesting (有趣的) —

more interesting—most interesting

dangerous (危险的) —more dangerous—most dangerous

important (重要的) —

more important—most important

delicious (美味的) —more delicious—most delicious

expensive (昂贵的) —

more expensive—most expensive

exciting (令人兴奋的) —more exciting—most exciting

6.不规则变化的形容词:

bad (坏的) —worse—worst

many (多的) —more—most

good (好的) —better—best

**Unit10 I don' t feel well today 我感觉不舒服**

词汇: feel well 感觉很好

have a cough 咳嗽

have a headache 头痛

have a good rest 好好休息

have a fever 发烧

be good for 对.....有好处

take medicine 吃药

drink more water 多喝水

句型: ①——What 's wrong with you? 你怎么了?

——I don' t feel well.我感觉不舒服。

②I feel cold and I have a cough.我觉得很冷, 我还感觉咳嗽。

③I have a headache.我头痛。

④Drink more water.多喝水。

⑤Take some medicine and rest in bed.吃些药并卧床休息。

### Unit11 Shall we go to the theatre? 我们能去剧院吗?

词汇: go to the cinema 去电影院

concert hall 音乐大厅

go to the theatre 去剧院

see a play 看戏剧

see a film 看电影

borrow a few books 借几本书

enjoy the music 欣赏音乐

Let' s go.让我们一起去

a good idea 一个好主意

句型:①——Hello! Is that Anne? 你好! 你是安妮吗?

——Yes.This is Anne.是的。我是安妮。

②——Shall we go to the cinema today?今天我们去电影院好吗?

——Well,it' s a good idea.噢, 这是个好主意。

③——What time shall we meet? 我们几点见面?

——2:00 p.m.at Star Theatre. 下午两点在明星剧院。

④——Let' s go and see the play. 让我们去看戏吧。

——All right.好的。

### Unit12 It' s Christmas again!又是圣诞节了

词汇: on 25th December 在十二月二十五日

give out 分发

celebrate Christmas 庆祝圣诞节

Christmas card 圣诞卡片

decorate the Christmas tree 装饰圣诞树

each other 互相

dress up 装扮

Santa Claus 圣诞老人

go shopping 购物

a hearty dinner 一顿丰盛的晚餐



句型：①Anne' s family celebrates Christmas.安妮一家庆祝圣诞节。

②Anne and her mother decorate their Christmas tree with colourful balls and lights.安妮和她妈用彩球和灯装饰圣诞树。

③——Here' s a present for you.这是给你的礼物。

——Thank you,Mum. 谢谢妈妈。

④They give out small presents to children. 他们给孩子们分发小礼物。

⑤People send Christmas cards to their friends to wish them a merry Christmas.人们送圣诞卡给他们的朋友祝他们圣诞节快乐。

⑥——Merry Christmas! 圣诞节快乐！

——Merry Christmas to you,too!也祝你圣诞节快乐！

### 练习题

1.What \_\_\_\_\_ you do during the \_\_\_\_\_ ?

一般过去时:表示过去发生的动作或状态。

写出下列词语的过去式:

talk \_\_\_\_\_ practice \_\_\_\_\_ listen\_\_\_\_\_

play\_\_\_\_\_ visit\_\_\_\_\_ write\_\_\_\_\_

do \_\_\_\_\_ have\_\_\_\_\_ go\_\_\_\_\_

learn\_\_\_\_\_ take\_\_\_\_\_ read\_\_\_\_\_

speak\_\_\_\_\_ teach\_\_\_\_\_ buy\_\_\_\_\_

see\_\_\_\_\_ say\_\_\_\_\_ enjoy \_\_\_\_\_

is\am\_\_\_\_\_ are\_\_\_\_\_

2.Katie always \_\_\_\_\_ up\_\_\_\_\_.

一般现在时:是指经常、反复发生的动作及现在的某种状态。

写出下列词语的一般现在式

get\_\_\_\_\_ have\_\_\_\_\_ wave\_\_\_\_\_return\_\_\_\_\_

go \_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_watch \_\_\_\_\_ play\_\_\_\_\_

read\_\_\_\_\_ help\_\_\_\_\_ write\_\_\_\_\_fly\_\_\_\_\_

get\_\_\_\_\_want\_\_\_\_\_

3.I \_\_\_\_\_ my computer.

1.我们在电脑上能做什么? \_\_\_\_\_

2.我们能发邮件给朋友。 \_\_\_\_\_

3.我们能发送问候给朋友。 \_\_\_\_\_

4 我们能互相发送邮件。 \_\_\_\_\_

5 我们能搜索许多东西。 \_\_\_\_\_

4.The \_\_\_\_\_ is coming.

填一填。

1.\_\_\_\_\_ do you like ?你喜欢哪种类型?

I like the \_\_\_\_\_ lotus seeds.我喜欢莲子味的那种。

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_\_\_ of mooncakes?

\_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_.一盒月饼多少钱? 50 元。

3 我喜欢吃月饼。 \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 我喜欢欣赏月亮。 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 我喜欢喝茶。 \_\_\_\_\_

6.好吧, 给你。 \_\_\_\_\_

7.This mooncake \_\_\_\_\_ good.

5. It \_\_\_\_\_ sunny and cool tomorrow.

1.到天气预报的时间了。It' s \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_.

2.明天北京天气晴朗。

Tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ clear \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.

3.它将晴朗而凉爽。\_\_\_\_\_ will \_\_\_\_\_ sunny and cool.

4.西安将有强风。\_\_\_\_\_ will be \_\_\_\_\_ wind in Xi' an.

5.长沙明天将有雨, 但雨不大。新-课-标-第-一-网

It \_\_\_\_\_ rain \_\_\_\_\_ in Changsha .\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ be heavy.

6.下周五有小雪。There will be \_\_\_\_ snow \_\_\_\_ Friday.

6.I wil bring \_\_\_\_ big \_\_\_\_ of orange juice.

1. The weather \_\_\_\_ cool and nice.

天气变得凉爽，清新。

2. We can \_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_.

我们可以在公园野餐。

3. \_\_\_\_ are we \_\_\_\_to bring for the picnic.

我们将带什么去野餐？

4. I will bring \_\_\_\_ of chololate.

我将带几块巧克力。

5I will \_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_

我将带一些花生和糖果。

6\_\_\_\_ meet \_\_\_\_ the park \_\_\_\_ 9:00 \_\_\_\_..

让我们早上 9 点在公园见吧。

7. I \_\_\_\_ for tomorrow to come.

我等不及明天的到来了。

8I \_\_\_\_ a bottle of \_\_\_\_.

我将带一瓶橙汁

9 一盒蛋糕 \_\_\_\_\_ 六罐可乐\_\_\_\_\_

几块巧克力\_\_\_\_\_ 三瓶牛奶\_\_\_\_\_

10.What \_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_ ?

1.Jane \_\_\_\_\_, “I can \_\_\_\_ tea or \_\_\_\_ for them. ”

简说，“我能为他们泡茶或咖啡。”

2.Lingling says, “I can ask Mum to \_\_\_\_ for them.”

玲玲说，“我可以让妈妈为他们做蛋糕。”

3.We\_\_\_\_\_ help them \_\_\_\_\_ the road .

我们能帮他们过马路。



4. Peter asks \_\_\_\_\_, “What can \_\_\_\_\_do ?”

彼得说“我能做些什么呢？”

5.I can \_\_\_\_\_ their houses. 我能打扫房子。

6. I can help them to get \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

我能帮他们上车或下车。

7.I can \_\_\_\_\_ them happy . 我能使他们高兴。

8.Let’ s help \_\_\_\_\_ .I can \_\_\_\_\_ to them .

让我们去帮老人吧，我能唱歌给他们听。

9.We \_\_\_\_\_waste water.

11. “What are you doing ,dear?” “ I’ m \_\_\_\_\_ my blouse.”

12.You \_\_\_\_\_ water. Everyone needs water.

你需要水，每个人都需要水。

13.There isn’ t \_\_\_\_\_ water on the \_\_\_\_\_.

地球上没有足够的水。

15. We must \_\_\_\_\_ every \_\_\_\_\_ of water.

我们必须节约每一滴水。

16.We \_\_\_\_\_ plant more trees.

17.We \_\_\_\_\_litter. We shouldn’ t \_\_\_\_\_ wild animals.

18.This bird is \_\_\_\_\_ than the first one.

19.It’ s bigger \_\_\_\_\_ the second one .

20.Look at the \_\_\_\_\_ bird. It’ s \_\_\_\_\_ biggest.

21.Mingming is \_\_\_\_\_ than Peter. (tall)

22.Tom’ s arm is \_\_\_\_\_ than mike’ s .(short)

写出形容词的比较级和最高级。

small \_\_\_\_\_ big \_\_\_\_\_

long \_\_\_\_\_ short\_\_\_\_\_

tall \_\_\_\_\_ fast \_\_\_\_\_

high \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_

句子。

1. Anne \_\_\_\_\_ fell well today. Her mother takes her to \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.

2. 你怎么了? \_\_\_\_\_

3. 我头痛。 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 我感觉很冷，我咳嗽了。 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 多喝水，吃些药，上床休息。 \_\_\_\_\_

6. 你不要去上学了，只要好好休息。 \_\_\_\_\_

7. 你发烧了。 \_\_\_\_\_

8. I don' t fell \_\_\_\_\_ today.

9. 圣诞节快乐! \_\_\_\_\_

10. 庆祝 \_\_\_\_\_

11. Chirstmas tree \_\_\_\_\_

12. buy sth. for sb. \_\_\_\_\_

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