

人教版PEP英语六年级（上册）考点

Unit 1 How can I get there ?

一、主要单词：

museum博物馆	bookstore书店	cinema电影院	turn 转弯
hospital医院	left向左	post office 邮局	science科学
right向右	straight笔直地	crossing十字路口	

二、习惯语搭配：

post office邮局	science museum科学博物馆	pet hospital宠物医院
Italian restaurant意大利餐馆	turn right/left右/左转	
next to 紧挨着	near the park在公园附近	in front of...在...前面
on Dongfang Street在东方大街上	go straight直走	

三、惯用表达式：

Excuse me. 打扰一下。

Follow me, please!请跟着我！

四、句型：

1、问路的句型及其答语：

问句：Where is the + 地点？ ...在哪儿？

答语：It' s + 表示地点的词语。 它在...。

next to the bookstore, near the hospital/post office, over there,
on Dongfang Street, in front of the school...

2、询问怎么到某地的句型及其答语：

问句：How can + 主语 + get (to)+地点？ ...怎么到...？

例句：

How can I get there?

How can I get there?

同义句型：

Can you tell me the way to +地点？

Where is + 地点？

Which is the way to +地点？

答语：Turn + 方向(left/right)+表示地点的介词短语。 ...转。

at the cinema at the corner near the post office...

五、例句：

Where is the museum shop? 博物馆在哪里？

It' s near the door. 在大门附近。

How can we get there? 我们怎么到那儿？

Turn left at the bookstore. 到书店左转。

六、主题写作：范文

How to Get to the Science Museum

We are going to the science museum tomorrow.

The science museum is next to the hospital.

It's not far from our school. So we can go there on foot.

First, go straight from our school.

Next, turn left at the post office and walk for about five minutes.

Then turn right at the bookstore. We can find the hospital on the right.

Walk straight, and we'll see the science museum.

Unit 2 Ways to go to school

一、主要单词：

by乘	bus公共汽车	on foot步行	plane飞机
taxi出租车	ship (大) 船	subway地铁	train火车
slow慢的	stop停下	always 总是，一直	often经常
usually 通常	sometimes 有时候	never 从来不	

二、习惯语搭配：

by bike/bus/plane/subway/train/ship/taxi/ferry/boat

骑自行车/乘公共汽车/飞机/地铁/火车/船/出租汽车/渡轮/小船

take the No.57 bus乘57路公共汽车 on foot步行

slow down慢下来	pay attention to注意	at home在家
traffic lights 交通信号灯	get to到达	be far from...表示离某地远

三、惯用表达式：

Go at a green light. 绿灯行。

Slow down and stop at a yellow light. 在黄灯的时候慢下来并停止。

Stop and wait at a red light. 在红灯的时候停下来并等一等。

四、句型：

1、如何询问对方的出行方式：

How do you come(to)+地点？ 你（们）怎么来…的？

Usually I go to school on foot. 我通常步行去学校。

（同义句）=Usually I walk to school.

2、用must、have to表示必须做某事：

某人+must+动词原形（+其它）。 …必须…。

You must wash your clothes. 你必须洗你自己的衣服。

（同义句）You have to wash your clothes.

3、告诫别人不要做某事的句型：

Don't +动词原形（+其它）。 …不要/别…

例句：Don't go at the red light. 不要闯红灯。

五、例句：

How do you come to school? 你怎么来上学？

Usually I come on foot. 通常我步行去上学。

In the USA people on bikes must wear the helmet.

在美国骑自行车的人们都必须戴头盔。

Don't go at the red light. 别闯红灯。

I must pay attention to the traffic lights. 我必须注意交通信号灯。

Unit 3 My weekend plan

一、主要单词：

tomorrow明天 film电影 supermarket超市 trip旅行 evening晚上/傍晚

tonight在今晚=this evening next week下周 comic连环画

dictionary词典 word单词 post card明信片 visit拜访

二、习惯搭配：

take a trip去旅行 go for a picnic去野餐 go to the cinema去看电影

visit my grandparents看望我(外)祖父母 get together聚会

go to the supermarket去超市 go ice-skating去滑冰 see a film看电影

make a snowman堆雪人 make mooncakes做月饼 next week下周

read a poem朗诵一首诗 this weekend这周末

tell a story/ tell stories讲故事 next Wednesday下星期三

this morning/afternoon/evening今天上午/下午/晚上

三、惯用表达式：

What about you?你呢?

Here they are!它们在这儿!

Can I help you?我能帮助你吗?

Sounds great!听起来很棒!

Have a good time!玩得开心!

四、句型：

1、询问对方打算做什么的句型及其答语：

问句：What are you going to do +其它? 你/你们...打算做什么?

this morning/afternoon/evening

next week tonight tomorrow this weekend...

答语：

I'm/We're going to +动词(短语)原形+其它. 我/我们打算...

be(am,is,are) going to+ 动词原形 = will + 动词原形

see a film take a trip visit my grandparents watch TV...

2、询问对方打算去哪儿的句型及答语：

问句：Where are you going(+将来时间)? 你/你们打算(…)去哪儿?

答语：I'm/We're going (to the)+地点. 我/我们打算去...

3、询问对方打算何时去做某事的句型及答语：

问句：When are you going to +动词(短语)原形? 你/你们打算什么时候...?

答语：I'm/We're going to +动词(短语)原形+将来时间. 我/我们打算...

五、例句：

What are you going to do tomorrow? 你明天打算做什么？

I' m going to have an art lesson. 我要上美术课。= I will have an art lesson.

Where are you going this afternoon? 你今天下午打算去哪里？

I' m going to the bookstore. 我打算去书店。

What are you going to buy? 你打算去买什么？

I' m going to buy a comic book.我打算去买一本漫画书。

等同于I will buy a comic book.

Unit 4 I have a pen pal

一、主要单词：

studies学习(第三人称单数形式)

puzzle谜

hiking远足

二、习惯搭配：

read stories读故事

do kungfu练功夫

fly kites放风筝

play the pipa弹琵琶

play sports进行体育活动

climb mountains爬山

listen to music听音乐

sing English songs唱英文歌

on a farm在一个农场里

live in...住在...

write an email to...给...写一封电子邮件

on the playground在运动场上

hiking/swimming/fishing 去远足/游泳/钓鱼

三、惯用表达式：

Me too.我也是。

Really?真的吗？

四、句型：

1、询问某人爱好的句型及其答语：

问句：What are sb.' s hobbies?

...有什么爱好？

答语：主语+like/likes+动词-ing形式(+其它)。

...喜欢...

Singing dancing reading stories playing football doing kungfu

puzzles going hiking watching TV drawing cartoons listening to music

going fishing doing word

2、由do/does引导的一般疑问句及其答语：

问句：Do/Does+主语+动词原形+其它？

答语：Yes,主语+do/does. /No,主语+don' t/doesn' t.

五、语法：

1、动词变为动名词的规则：

动词变为动名词，即是动词加ing。一般要遵循以下三条规则：

(1)一般情况下，在动词的后面直接加ing。如：

play—playing

read—reading

do—doing

go—going

(2)以不发音的字母e结尾的动词，要去掉不发音的字母e，再加ing。如：

write—writing

ride—riding

make—making

dance—dancing

(3)以单元音加单辅音结尾的重读闭音节，要双写最后一个辅音字母，再加ing。

如：run—running

swim—swimming

put—putting

sit—sitting

2、关于第三人称单数：

动词变为第三人称单数形式的规则：

(1)在一个句子中，如果主语人称既不是你，也不是我，而是另外的一个人，这时的人称叫做第三人称单数。

(2)在第三人称单数的句子中，动词要使用第三人称单数形式。

(3)动词变为第三人称单数形式，要遵循以下规则：

①一般情况下，在动词的后面直接加s。如：

read--reads make—makes write—writes

②以字母s, x, o, sh, ch结尾的动词，在词尾加es。如：

do—does wash—washes teach—teaches go—goes pass—passes

③以y结尾的动词分为两个情况，以元音字母加y结尾的动词，在词尾直接加s。

如：play—plays buy--buys

以辅音字母加y结尾的动词，要把y变为i，再加es。如：study--studies

④以f, fe结尾的名词，先把f, fe变为v,再加-es。

⑤特殊变化：have--has

(4)在一个第三人称单数的句子中，只要句子中出现了does或者其否定形式doesn' t. 该句子中的其他动词就要使用原形。

(5)第三人称单数的肯定句在变为否定句时，在动词的前面加doesn' t.动词恢复原形。
如：He lives in Beijing.---He doesn' t live in Beijing.

(6)第三人称单数的陈述句变为一般疑问句时用does开头，后面的动词也要变为原形。
如：He lives in Beijing.---Does he live in Beijing?

3、注意几个单词的变化：

hobby(复数形式)—hobbies have to(同义词)—must

六、反义词或对应词：

near(近的)—far(远的) fast(快的)—slow(慢的) here(这里)---there(那里)

same(相同的)—different(不同的) left(左)---right(右)

七、主题写作：范文

Li Ying' s Hobbies

Li Ying likes English very much.She works hard at it.

She reads English every morning.She likes speaking English .

She likes listening to the radio,too.She watches TV only on Saturday evening.

Does she like cooking Chinese food?No, she doesn' t.

She likes doing word puzzles.She doesn' t like playing basketball.

Her parents love her.All the teachers love her,too.

She says her hobbies make her happy.

Unit 5 What does he do?

一、重点单词：

factory工厂 postman邮递员 police officer警察 fisherman渔民 scientist科学家

pilot飞行员 coach教练 businessman商人；企业家 worker工人

二、习惯搭配：

by car/bus/bike/plane/boat乘小汽车/公共汽车/自行车/飞机/船

go to work去上班 study hard 努力学习 stay healthy保持健康 go home 回家

lots of 许多 go to the camp去度假营 be good at...擅长...

三、惯用表达式：

Cool!酷！ What about you?你呢？ That's nice.那真好。 I see.我明白了。

四、公式化句型：

1、询问他人的职业的句型及其答语：

问句：What does+主语（第三人称单数）+do? ...是做什么的？

答语：He/She is a /an+职业名称. 他/她是一位…。

worker postman businessman fisherman scientist pilot coach

police officer salesperson售货员 cleaner清洁工 teacher dancer舞蹈演员

doctor nurse护士 pianist钢琴家 dentist牙医 tailor裁缝

2、询问他人的工作地点的句型及其答语：

问句：Where does+主语（第三人称单数）+work? ...在哪儿工作？

答语：He/She works+（表示地点的）介词短语. 他/她…工作。

at a university in a gym at sea on a boat at the zoo

in a school in a bank在一家银行 in a car company在一家汽车公司

3、询问他人的上班方式的问句及其答语：

问句：How does +主语（第三人称单数）+go to work? ...怎么去上班？

答语：He/She goes to work+交通方式. 他/她…去上班。

by bike/bus/subway/plane/train/ship/ferry/...on foot

五、一些由动词变化而来的职业名词：

teach—teacher clean—cleaner sing—singer dance—dancer

drive—driver write—writer TV report—TV reporter act—actor

act—actress art—artist engine—engineer

六、主题写作：范文

I Love My Family

Here is a photo of my family. There are four people in my family.

They are my father, my mother, my brother and me.

My father is a doctor. He works in a hospital. He goes to work by subway.

My mother is a teacher. She works in a school near my home.

She goes to work by bike. Look, the tall boy is my brother.

He is older than me. He is a pilot. He's in Beijing now.

He goes there by plane. I am a student now. I love my family.

Unit 6 How do you feel ?

一、主要单词：

angry生气的 afraid害怕 worried担心的；发愁的 happy高兴的

see a doctor看病 more更多的 wear穿 deep深的

breath呼吸（名词） count数数（动词） sad难过的

二、习惯搭配：

feel angry/ill/happy/sad感觉生气/不舒服/高兴/ be afraid of...害怕...

be angry with...与...生气

take a deep breath深深吸一口气

count to ten 数到十

see a doctor看病

do more exercise做更多的运动

wear warm clothes穿暖和的衣服

chase the mice追赶老鼠

drink some drinks喝一些饮料

have some popcorn吃一些爆米花

三、惯用表达式：

Here you are.给你。

Wait for me.等我一下。

Yum!太美味了！

四、句型：

1、描述某人/某物害怕什么的句型：

主语+be动词+afraid of +其他.

...害怕...。

2、描述某人/某物与什么生气的句型：

主语+be动词+angry with+其他.

...与...生气。

3、询问某人怎么了句型及其答语：

问句：What' s wrong? What' s the matter(with you)? 怎么了？

答语：某人+所处的状况。

4、建议某人应该做某事的句型

某人+should +动词（短语）原形+其他.

...应该...。

take a deep breath

count to ten

see a doctor

do more exercise

wear warm clothes...

五、做“对句子划线部分提问”试题时，一般应该遵循三个步骤：

（1）确定与句子划线部分相应的特殊疑问词，并且特殊疑问词代替相应的划线部分。

（2）把特殊疑问词代替划线部分后的句子变成一般疑问句。

（3）最后再把特殊疑问词提到句首。

以上三个基本步骤可以用三个字来概括，即：定，问，提。

例如：This is a book ?

①This is what.

②Is this what ?

③What is this ?

注意：句①②只是一种变化过程，不必写入试题中。

句③才是试题所要求的形式和结果，必须写到试题上。

以上三个步骤是对句子划线部分提问最基本的过程。

六、主题写作：范文

What Should You Do?

When you fell sad or worried,what should you do ? Let me tell you.

First you should take a deep breath .Then you should listen to some music.

Next you will be relaxed.You won' t be so sad or worried.

When you are afraid,what should you do? It' s easy.

You should ask your friends for help.If you have friends with you,

you won' t feel afraid.Try to be happy every day.

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