译林版六年级英语上册知识点总结

Lincoln Grade 6 Unit 1: The King's New Clothes

Words:

magic - having special powers or abilities

clever - smart or intelligent

foolish - XXX XXX

child - a young human being

through - moving in one side and out of the other side

laugh - to make sounds and movements of the face and body that show happiness or amusement

wear - to have XXX

tell - to give n or ns

hard - with a lot of XXX difficulty

each - every one of two or more people or things

say - to express in words

sentence - a group of words that XXX

quick - happening or done with great speed

next - XXX

little - small in size or amount

turn - to change n or n

Phrases:

long long ago - a very long time ago

turn into - to e something different

one day - at a particular time in the past

try on - to put on clothes to see if they fit or look good

walk through - to move through a place on foot

look at - to direct your eyes towards something

point at - to XXX of something with your finger

XXX at - to find something funny and express amusement

look after - to take care of someone or something

in the street - on the road or pavement outside

on the mountain - on a high piece of land

in the house - inside a building where people live

in the forest - in an area of land covered with trees

make new clothes - to create clothing that did not exist before

XXX:

1.A long time ago。there was a king who ruled over a kingdom.

2.One day。two men XXX they could make him a new set of clothes that would be magical.

3.XXX.

men showed him the fabric.

5.The two men pretended to make new clothes for the king。but in reality。they were not making XXX.

6.Miss Fox and her students are XXX.

Grammar:

1.Concept

XXX: XXX.

2.Time ns

ago。yesterday。the day before yesterday。last week(year,night,month…)。in 1989.just now。long long ago。once upon a time.

3.Affirmative Sentences

Subject + XXX.

For example: I was born in 1998.

XXX.

4.Negative Sentences

XXX.

have a ic 野餐，go for a walk 散步，play with friends 和朋友玩，take photos 拍照，enjoy the sunshine 享受阳光，get lost 迷路，have a good time 玩得愉快，be interested in 对…感兴趣，e cloudy 变得多云，fly a kite 放风筝，pick flowers 采花，watch the clouds 看云彩，go fishing 去钓鱼，have a barbecue 烧烤，listen to music 听音乐，watch a movie 看电影，go shopping 购物，go swimming 去游泳，play basketball 打篮球，read a book 读书，take a nap 小睡一会儿，have a party 举办聚会，make a cake 做蛋糕，plant flowers 种花，do some exercise 做运动，go to the beach 去海滩，go to the park 去公园，go to the zoo 去动物园，go to the museum 去博物馆，go to the amusement park 去游乐园，go to the aquarium 去水族馆，go to the XXX 去剧院，go to the library 去图书馆，go to the concert 去音乐会，go to the art gallery 去艺术馆，go to the opera 去歌剧院

三．句型：

1.What did you do yesterday?你昨天做了什么？

2.I went to the park.我去了公园。

3.Did you have a good time?你玩得愉快吗？

4.Yes。I did.是的，我很开心。

5.No。I XXX't.不，我不开心。

6.What's the weather like today?今天天气怎么样？

7.It's XXX.今天是晴天/多云/下雨/有风。

8.XXX.让我们去野餐吧。

9.I'm XXX.我对打篮球很感兴趣。

10.It XXX.下午天气变得多云了。

11.XXX.我们在公园放风筝。

12.XXX.她为她妈妈采了些花。

13.He got lost in the forest.他在森林里迷路了。

14.XXX.他们在后院烧烤。

15.I listened to music and took a nap.我听音乐并小睡了一会儿。

In the morning。we flew kites high and went to the park by bike。At the park。XXX。it became windy and cloudy in the sky。We still decided to have a XXX。black clouds appeared and it started to rain。We were hungry and wet。but we still celebrated the New Year.

Later。we tried to fly my new kite。but it flew away near the hill。We climbed up the hill and held onto the kite。but it still flew away。Despite losing the kite。we still had a great day。We went swimming。watched a film。and did some housework。Although one of us looked sad。XXX and had a good time.

It was sunny in the morning。but it XXX。What's the matter。We saw many interesting parrots。What a day。Well done!

Grammar Points:

1.Adjectives used to describe the weather: warm。cool。hot。sunny。windy。cloudy。rainy。XXX.

2.Adjectives can modify XXX before the noun。For example。

3.Adjectives can be used after linking verbs (be。get。look) to describe the subject。For example。

4.Adjectives can be used with adverbs to add emphasis and deepen the meaning。For example。

5.To describe past weather。

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Format errors removed。us problematic paragraphs deleted。and XXX each paragraph:

1.XXX

When describing the weather。

weather。Since we are describing past weatherXXX。

早上天气晴朗

2.Irregular Past XXX

Some verbs have irregular past tense forms that do not follow

。For example。

During XXX。I went to Beijing with my parents。We visited the Great Wall。the Palace Museum。and the Summer Palace。We also went to Tian’anmen Square。It was a great trip。but it rained heavily on the last day。We had to stay in the hotel.

Last summer。I stayed at home and had a n show with my friends。At first。we didn't know what to wear。but then we came up with some cool outfits。We took many pictures and had a lot of fun.

In n。holidays are a great time to have fun and try new things。Whether you go on a trip or stay at home。make sure you enjoy yourself!

5.打电话给某人可以用 call + 人称宾格，例如：Call me when you arrive。XXX 事物可以表示某人对某事感到兴奋，例如：XXX.

3.动词过去时有规则变化和不规则变化。规则变化的动词加-ed，例如：call-called，visit-visited，pick-picked，want-wanted。不规则变化的动词需要记忆，例如：come-came，do-

be-was/were，go-went，see-saw，catch-caught，eat-ate，wear-wore，get-got。否定形式可以在动词前加 didn't。

4.有关假期的常用句型包括：询问假期活动的

，回答可以是

；询问假期去的地方的

，回答可以是 ；

询问别人假期活动的 ，回答可以是

；询问假期过得怎么样的

，回答可以是 ；询问是否去钓鱼的

，回答可以是 。 或 。I

；询问为什么打电话的 ，回答可以是

5.过去式的句式有肯定句、否定句和一般疑问句。肯定句的结构是主语+动词的过去式+其他，例如： 否定句的结构是主语+助动词(didn't)+动词原形+其他，例如：

一般疑问句的结构是助动词(did)+主语+动词原形+其他，例如：

2）Where did you go yesterday and what did you do there?

3）In the past。people used to write letters to make friends。but now they can write emails and call people anywhere.

过去，人们通过写信交朋友，现在他们可以写电子邮件和到处打电话给人们。

4）I like to watch TV and read newspapers for news。but I also use the。to get n.

我喜欢通过看电视和看报纸获得新闻，但我也使用互联网获取信息。

5）Yesterday。XXX in the office and got angry when he was late.

昨天，我在办公室等朋友，当他迟到时我变得生气。

6）Six years ago。Mike was able to read and draw。but he couldn't write。Now he can do all three。

六年前 XXX 能够读书画画，但他不能写字。现在他可以做到全部三项。

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