

Unit 6 Our Local Area

Topic 1 There is a study next to my bedroom.



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4. 重点句型

There are two bedrooms and a a small study.

There is a lamp, a computer, some books and so on. —Is there a computer in your study?

—Yes, there is. Don't put them here. Put them away.

1. 单词发音

garden ['gɑ:dn] n. 花园

bedroom ['bedru:m] n. 卧室

kitchen ['kitʃɪn] n. 厨房

dining room ['daɪnɪŋ ru:m] 餐厅

living room ['lɪvɪŋ ru:m] 客厅; 起居室

bathroom ['bɑ:θru:m] n. 浴室, 洗手间

lamp [læmp] n. 灯

clock [klɒk] n. 钟

chair [tʃeə(r)] n. 椅子

guitar [gɪ'tɑː] n. 吉他

window ['wɪndəʊ] n. 窗户

table ['teɪbl] n. 桌子; 表格

key [ki:] n. 钥匙; 关键

door [dɔ:(r)] n. 门

floor [flɔ:(r)] n. 楼层; 地板

yard [jɑ:d] n. 院子

flower ['flaʊə(r)] n. 花

house [haʊs] n. 房子, 住宅

model ['mɒdl] n. 模型; 模特儿

thing [θɪŋ] n. 东西; 事情

center ['sentə] n. 中心

put [pʊt] v. 放

first [fɜ:st] num. & adv. 第一

second ['sekənd] num. & adv. 第二

under ['ʌndə(r)] prep 在...下面; 少于
behind [bɪ'hɑɪnd] prep. (表示位置)在.....后面
near [nɪə(r)] prep. 在...附近 adv.在附近 aadj. 近的
away [ə'weɪ] adv. 离开
upstairs [ˌʌp'steəz] adv. 在(或向)楼上
front [frʌnt] n. 前面; 前部 adj. 前面的; 前部的
left [left] n. 左, 左边; adv. 向左; adj. 左边的
only ['əʊnli] adv.仅仅, 只有 adj.仅有的, 唯一的
large [lɑ:dʒ] adj. 大的, 巨大的
beautiful ['bju:tɪfl] adj. 美丽的

2. 重点词组

重点词组:

1. on the first floor 在第一层
2. Why not do sth = why don't you do sth? 为什么不做什么事?
3. go upstairs 上楼
4. go downstairs 下楼
5. have a look (at) 看一看
6. want to do sth. 想要做什么事
7. so many nice books 这么多好看的书
8. plant flowers/trees 种花/种树
9. a moment later 一会以后
10. have a bath 洗澡
11. have a rest/break 稍事休息
12. have a swim 游泳

13. go swimming 去游泳

14. read books/newspapers 看书/报纸

15. in/on the wall 在墙上

16. in/on the tree 在树上

17. put sth away 把...放好 put them away 把它们收拾好

18. look after sth/sb 照顾, 照看.....

19. play with... 玩..., 和...玩

20. in front of 在...前面 (范围外)

in front of the house 在屋子 (外面的) 前面

21. in the front of 在...前面 (范围内)

in the front of the house 在屋子 (里面的) 前面

22. hear from sb 收到某人的来信

23. in the center of 在.....中心

24. and so on 等等

3. 重点语法

1. **on**表示在.....上面。

It' s on the second floor.

在哪一层楼，用介词on。 second是序数词，前面要用定冠词the, 意为第二（的）。

辨析：**two**与**second** two是基数词，second是序数词，“第二”或“第二的”，指排列顺序。

second 前面需要加定冠词 the。

2. **in** 在……里面，是方位介词。in the box in
the classroom

辨析：in the tree与on the tree

(1) in the tree （外物附着）指外来物体在树上。

(2) on the tree树木本身长出来的花、树叶等。

on the wall在墙上

in the wall 在墙里

on the river浮在水面上

over the river 在河上（悬空）

3. at 表示 指向的对象。

look/ have a look看看。后面接名词时要用at.

如have a look at your watch.

look at看……

look like看起来像……

look for寻找

look the same看起来一样

look after “保管，照顾”，相当于take care of.

4. 交谈talk about “谈论，议论”，后接名词或动名词。

talk about+n/v-ing谈论, 议论, 讨论某事

talk with/to “与某人交谈”

5. play with “和……玩耍”，“玩”

play with sb. “与某人一起玩”

6. tell sb about sth 告诉某人关于某事

tell sb to do sth 让某人做某事

tell sb sth 告诉某人某事

7. I'm very glad to get a letter from you. 我很高兴收到你的来信。

get a letter from sb. 收到某人的来信 = hear from sb.

8. 辨析: like doing 与 like to do

like doing 表示经常性或习惯性的兴趣、爱好。

与 love doing 相似。

like to do 表示偶尔的、一次性的喜欢。

与 love to do 相似。

9. study 双词性, n. 书房 v. 学习

10. there be句型

Is there...? 表示某地存在……吗?

其肯定回答是: Yes, there is.

否定回答No, there isn't.

它的复数形式为Are there...? 其肯定回

答是: Yes, there are.

否定回答No, there aren't.

辨析: there be与 have(1) there be “有”，指（某地）存在“有”。(2) have “有”，指人或某物“拥有”。
The is a dog in the picture. The dog has two big eyes.**注: there be 遵循就近原则。be 用is还是are, 取决于离该动词最近的那个名词。如果该名词是单数或不可数名词就用is, 如果是复数就用are。**

注：在表示“附属于某物/某处的东西”时，there be结构与have句型都可以用。如：

There are four windows in the classroom

=The classroom has four windows.

The house has eighteen floors.

=There are eighteen floors in the house.

4. 重点句型

1. There are two bedrooms and a small study.

有两张床和一个小的书房。

2. There is a lamp, a computer, some books and so on.

有一个台灯，一个电脑，一些书等等。

3. — Is there a computer in your study?

在你的书房有一台电脑吗？

— Yes, there is. 是的，有。

4. Don't put them here. Put them away.

不要把他们放这儿，把他们收拾起来。

5. There are many beautiful flowers in the garden,
but there aren't any trees in it.

花园里有许多漂亮的花，但是却沒有树。

6. Come in, please.

请进。

7. Why not... =Why don' t you...

Why not go upstairs and have a look?

(1) Why not+动词原形...? 句型是提建议的一种表达法，形同“Why don' t + 人称代词 + 动词原形+ ...?”。

这样的句型常用来启发或建议某人做某事。回答常用Ok, let' s.../ All right./ That' s a good idea.

(2) go upstairs上楼 go downstairs下楼

(3) have a look 看
have a look at... 看.....
have a walk 散步
have a bath 洗澡
have a swim 游泳
have a talk 谈话
have a rest 休息

8. Please give it back soon. 请尽快地把它还给我。 give
...back: (=return) 归还:

代词作宾语时应放在give 和back的中间, 如果是名词作宾语,
可放在中间, 也可放在后面。例如: **give the book back;**

give back the book. give it back / give them back类似的短
语还有put away, put on, try on, take off,

9. Let's play computer games for a while.
让我们玩一会儿电脑吧。

(1) play computer games 玩电脑游戏

(2) Let's...=Let us... 后接动词原形: 让我们.....

10. My pet dog plays with the ball everywhere.
我的宠物狗在家里到处玩球。

(1) everywhere=here and there处处；到处

(2) play with ... 其后接人时，意为“与……玩”；其后接物时，意为“玩（单纯地玩耍）……”

play football, play basketball, play volleyball

11. There is a watermelon and lots of apples in the box.

箱子里有一个西瓜和许多苹果。

lots of = a lot of 许多的；大量的，用来修饰名词

There are a lot of students in that school. (=many)

There was a lot of snow last year. (=much)

There's a lot of rice in the bag. (=much)

Thank you



Unit 6 Our Local Area

Topic 2 My home is in an apartment building.



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2. 重点词组

3. 重点语法 There be 句型, Wh-特殊疑问句

4. 重点句型

What' s your home like?

What' s the matter?

Sorry, I can' t hear you.

I' ll get someone to check it right now.

There is something wrong with my kitchen fan.

1. 单词发音

road [rəʊd] n. 路, 道路, 公路
railway ['reɪlweɪ] n. 铁路
station ['steɪʃn] n. 车站
post [pəʊst] n. 邮件; 邮政 v. 邮寄
post office [pəʊst 'ɒfɪs] n. 邮局
bookstore ['bʊksto:(r)] n. (美)书店
street [stri:t] n. 街道
corner ['kɔ:nə(r)] n. (街道)拐角; 角
parking lot ['pɑ:kɪŋ lɒt] 停车场
child [tʃaɪld] (pl. children) n. 儿童, 小孩
service ['sɜ:vɪs] n. 服务
area ['eəriə] n. 地区; 面积

townhouse ['taʊnhauz] n. 排房
farmhouse ['fɑ:mhaʊs] n. 农场住宅
country ['kʌntri] n. 农村, 国家
countryside ['kʌntrisaɪd] n. 乡村, 农村
city ['sɪtɪ] n. 城市
traffic ['træfɪk] n. 交通
apartment [ə'pɑ:tmənt] n. (美)公寓套房
store [stɔ:(r)] n. (大型) 百货商店
supermarket ['sju:pə,mɑ:kit] n. 超市
bank [bæŋk] n. 银行; 岸
community [kə'mju:nəti] n. 社区
neighbor ['neɪbə] n. 邻居

sport [spɔ:t] n. 体育运动
air [eə(r)] n. 空气； 空中
month [mʌnθ] n. 月， 月份
cost [kɒst] n. 费用， 花费 v. 需付费
end [end] n. 尽头； 结尾 v. 结束
sleep [sli:p] v.&n. 睡觉
move [mu:v] v. 搬（家）； 移动
rent [rent] v. 租借； 出租
miss [mɪs] v. 思念； 错过

close [kləʊs] adj. 接近； 亲密的 v. 关， 关闭

far [fɑ:(r)] adj. 远的 adv. 远

colorful ['kʌləfəl] adj. 五彩缤纷的

quiet ['kwaɪət] adj. 安静的

noisy ['nɔɪzɪ] adj. 吵闹的

fresh [freʃ] adj. 新鲜的

2. 重点词组

1. live with sb. 和某人居住在一起
2. be like... 像.....
look like... 看着像.....
3. look for 寻找
4. excuse me 打扰了, 打扰一下, 劳驾, 请原谅
5. take the No. 718 bus 乘坐718路公共汽车
6. take trains 乘火车
7. train station 火车站
8. park cars 停车
9. The traffic is heavy. 交通拥挤。
10. go back home 返回家
11. go across 穿过
12. think over=think about=think of 考虑
13. see a doctor 看医生 see the doctor 看病
14. mail letter 邮寄信 mail letters=post letters 寄信
15. kitchen fan 厨房排气扇

16. right now=right away=at once 马上, 立刻
17. call sb at +号码 打某人……电话
18. keep money 存钱
19. such an interesting movie 如此有意思的一部电影
20. such a station 这样的一个车站
21. a lot of ... =lots of ... 许多……
22. a ticket for speeding 超速罚单
23. get sb to do sth.=ask sb to do sth 派人去做某事
24. let/make sb do sth. 让某人做某事
25. hear/see/watch sb doing sth . 听到/看到/观察到某人正做某事
26. try to do sth. 试着做某事
27. Try one' s best to do sth 尽全力(最大努力)做……
28. per month/week/year 每个月/星期/年
29. such as 例如

词组链:

1. for rent 出租

For Rent 出租(广告)

Wanted 求租(广告)

rent sth from sb. 向某人租…… 求租…

rent sth to sb. 租给某人…… 出租…

2. a single room 一间单人房间

a double-room house 一间双人房

a 3-bedroom house 一间3卧室的房间

3. in the countryside 在农村 in the country 在农村

in the suburbs 在郊区

in the city 在城市

in the area 在这个地区

in an apartment building 在一个单元房里

4. at the end of... 在...末梢 在.....的尽头
at the beginning of...在.....的开端
on the street corner 在街角处, 在街道拐角处
on the corner of 在...转角/拐弯处
across from 在...对面
between.....and 在...之间
on the left 在左边 on the right 在右边
turn left/right向左转/向右转
around here=near here这周围
close to 距离.....近, 紧挨着的
be close to... / be near...与...接近
far from距离.....远 be far from ... 离.....很远
from... to... 从.....到.....
move from...to... 从...移到/搬到...

5. take the No. 718 bus 乘坐718路公共汽车

take trains 乘火车

train station 火车站

park cars 停车

The traffic is heavy. 交通拥挤。

3. 重点语法

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