# 译林版英语六年级上册 6A 单元知识点 storytime 思维导图

译林版小学六年级英语上册各单元知识点梳理合集

Unit1 The king's new clothes

词组:

1.the king's new clothes 皇帝的新衣

2.long long ago 很久很久以前

3.one day 某一天

4.two men/women 两个男子/女子

5.visit the king 拜访国王

6.make new clothes for you 为你做新衣服

7.show the king his new clothes 给国王看他的新衣

8.clever people 聪明的人

9.foolish people 愚蠢的人

10.see them 看见他们

11.walk through the city 穿过城市

12.look at the king 看着国王

13.these magic clothes 这些魔法衣

14.in his new clothes 穿着他的新衣

15.wear his new clothes 穿着他的新衣

16.a little boy 一个小男孩

17.point at the king 指着国王

at him 嘲笑他

19.fit well 非常合身

20.get a card from my good friend 得到—张来自我好友的卡片 to my party 来参加

## 我的聚会

22.an American cowboy 一个美国牛仔

23.wear jeans 穿着牛仔裤

24.a Scottish man 一个苏格兰男士

- 25.wear a kilt 穿一条苏格兰裙
- 26.on the mountain 在山上
- 27.the next sentence 下一句
- 28.tell the boy a story 给男孩讲了一个故事
- 29.think hard 努力地想
- 30.live in the forest 住在森林里
- 31.have to start the story again 不得不重新开始讲故事
- 32.in front of the lion's house 在狮子的房子前面 33.walk by the house 在房子旁边散步
  - 34.the angry lion 愤怒的狮子
  - 35.shout at the old man 对着老人大喊
  - 36.give me your child=give your child to me 把你的孩子给我
  - 37.live with the lion 和狮子住在一起
  - 38.be nice to her 对她很好
  - 39.be sick/be ill 生病了
  - 40.look after him 照顾他
  - 41.turn into a prince 变成一个王子
  - 42.recite the text 背诵课文
  - 43. each other 互相

句子

- 1.Long long ago, there was a king.很久以前,有一个皇帝。
- 2.A little boy pointed at the king and laughed. 一个小男孩指着国王,大笑起来。
  - 3.There were a lot of people in the street.在街上有许多人。
  - 4.The king isn't wearing any clothes. 国王没有穿任何衣服。
  - 5.Two men visited the king.两个人来拜访皇帝。
  - 6. Each student says one sentence. 每个学生说一个句子。
  - 7. It is Bobby's turn. 轮到 Bobby 了。
  - 8. What's next? 下一句是什么?
  - 9. What beautiful clothes! = How beautiful the clothes are! 多

### 么漂亮的衣服啊!

10. Foolish people can't see the magic clothes. 愚蠢的人看不见那些魔法衣。

Unit2 What a day!

### 词组:

- 1.骑车去公园 go to the park by bike=ride a bike to the park 2. 鹦鹉表演 a parrot show
- 3.一些有趣的鹦鹉 some interesting parrots 4.高高地放飞风筝 fly kites high
- 5 变得有风且多云 become windy and cloudy 6.在天空中 in the sky
- 7. 看见一些蚂蚁在面包和蜂蜜 see some ants on the bread and honey
- 8 一些面包和蜂蜜 some bread and honey 9.带来一些饺子 bring some dumplings
  - 10.乌云 black clouds
  - 11.又饥饿又潮湿 hungry and wet
  - 12.我亲爱的 my dear
  - 13.在操场上打篮球 play basketball in the playground
  - 14.快到了 be nearly here
  - 15.改天,改日 another day
  - 16.看起来伤心 look sad
  - 17.想知道为什么 want to know why
  - 18.丢了我的新风筝 lose my new kite
  - 19.爬上山 climb up the hill
  - 20.飞得太高 fly too high
  - 21.抓紧 hold onto
  - 22.飞走 fly away
  - 23.在山边发现了它 find it near the hill
  - 24.上个星期天 last Sunday

- 25.野餐 have a picnic
- 26.做家务 do the housework
- 27. 在你的日记里 in your diary
- 28. 整天 all day 句子:
- 1多糟糕的一天! What a day! (也可以指多么难忘的一天)
- 2 早上天气怎么样? What was the weather like in the morning?
- 3 是晴朗的/多云的/下雨的/刮风的。 It was sunny/cloudy/rainy/windy.
  - 4 发生了什么? What happened?
- 5. 上个礼拜六早上,我们看见蜂蜜上有一些蚂蚁和蜜蜂。 Last Saturday morning, we saw some ants and

some bees on the honey.

- 6. 该吃午饭了。It was time for lunch.=It was time to have lunch.
- 7. 今天早上,我们在公园里放风筝但是却没有风。This morning, we flew kites in the park but wasn't windy.
  - 8. 干得好 ! Well done!
  - 9. 让我们一起来欢呼吧。 Let's cheer together.
  - 10. 怎么了? What's the matter?
- 11. 两天前天气变得很冷,我们不能去游泳了。It became very cold two days ago. We couldn.t go swimming.
  - 12. 昨天,我们带来了一些饺子、一些面包和蜂蜜,还有一些饮料。

We brought some dumplings, some bread and honey, and some drinks yesterday.

Unit3 Holiday fun

1.holiday fun 节日快乐

back to school

回到

## 学校

- 3.after the National Day holiday 国庆假日之后
- 4.call you 打电话给你

- 5.Where did you go for the holiday? 放假你去了哪儿?
- 6.at home 在家
- 7.visit my aunt 拜访我的阿姨
- 8.go to Shanghai 去上海
- 9.visit the Shanghai Museum 参观上海博物馆
- 10.go to the Bund 去外滩
- 11.great fun 有趣的事
- 12.see many interesting things 看见许多有趣的事
- 13.go to a farm 去农场
- 14.our family 我们的家人
- 15.pick some oranges 摘了一些橘子
- 16.near Star Lake 在星星湖边
- 17.catch a big fish 钓了一条大鱼
- 18.go fishing 去钓鱼
- 19.the Great Wall 长城
- 20.want to give you the fish 想要把鱼给你
- 21.Summer Palace 颐和园
- 22.Palace Museum 故宫
- 23.Tian'anmen Square 天安门广场
- 24.the summer holiday 暑假
- 25.talk about your travel experiences 谈论你的旅游经历
- 26.in the UK 在英国
- 27.pick an orange for me 为我摘只橘子
- 28.want an orange from the tree 想要树上的一只橘子
- 29.want a fish from the sea 想要海里的一条鱼 30.three main school holidays 三个主要的学校假日
  - 31.the Easter holiday 复活节假期
  - 32.the Christmas holiday 圣诞假期
  - 33.It is time for dinner. 该吃晚饭了。
  - 34.have a fashion show 举行一场时装秀

home late 回家晚了

- 36.love beautiful clothes 喜爱漂亮的衣服
- 37.love fashion shows 喜爱时装秀
- 38.What great fun! 多么有趣!
- 39.be excited about/at the fashion show 对时装表演很兴奋 (be excited by 被......而激动; be excited for 因
- /为......而激动; be excited at 与 be excited about 常互用,后+v-ing.) 40.go well 进展顺利
- 41.wear a paper T-shirt and paper shorts 穿—件纸 T 恤和纸短裤
  - 42.wear paper clothes 穿着纸衣服
  - 43.ask sb. about sth. 询问某人有关某事
  - 44.ask about the show 打听有关表演的事
  - 45.wear a lot of bottles 穿了许多瓶子
  - 46.heavy rain 大雨
  - 47.It was wonderful at first. 起初很完美。
  - 48.the Car Museum 汽车博物馆
  - 49.too bad 太糟糕了
  - 50.go to the cinema 去电影院
  - 51.many cool cars 许多很酷的小汽车
  - 52.have a birthday party 举行一个生日派对
  - 53.see/watch a new film 看一部新电影
  - 54.wash his car 洗车
  - 55.meet many friends 遇见很多朋友
  - 56. \* use rising/falling intonation 用升/降调
  - 二、句子
- 1. The students came back to school after the National Day holiday.国庆节假期后孩子们回到了学校。
  - 2. What did you do for the holiday?假期你干了什么?
  - 3. Where did you go for the holiday?假期你去了哪?

- 4. I called you ,but you weren't at home.我给你答电话,但是你不在家。
- 5. I saw many interesting things in Shanghai.在上海我看到许多有趣的事。
  - 6. How was your holiday?你的假期怎么样?
- 7. Our family went to a farm near Star Lake.我们家去了星湖旁边的农场。
- 8. We picked some oranges and went fishing.我们摘了一些橘子和钓鱼。
- 9. Did you catch any fish?Yes,I caught a big fish.你捉了一些鱼吗?是的,我捉一条大鱼。
- 10. Why did you call me?Because I wanted to give you the fish.你为什么给我打电话?因为我想给你鱼。

Unit4 Then and now

- 1.then and now 过去和现在
- 2.six years ago 六年前
- 3.could not write 不会写字
- 4.do many things 做很多事情
- 5.twenty years ago 二十年前
- 6.write letters to his friends 写信给他的朋友们

the telephone to

call people 用电话机给人打电话

- 8.a mobile phone 一部手机
- 9.write emails 写电子邮件
- 10.call people anywhere 随处给人打电话
- 11.the telephone at home and in the office 家里和办公室的电话机
  - 12.thirty years ago 三十年前
  - 13.Mike's grandpa 迈克的爷爷
  - 14.listen to the radio 听收音机

- 15.read newspapers for news 看报纸获取新闻
- 16.read and watch news 阅读和观看新闻
- 17.on the Internet 在网上
- 18.read e-books 看电子书
- 19.make friends at school 在学校交朋友
- 20.buy things from shops 从商店里买东西
- 21.all over the world 全世界
- 22.e-friends from all over the world 来自世界各地的网友
- 23.do shopping on the Internet 在网上购物/网购
- 24.stick two photos 贴两张照片
- 25.work hard 努力工作
- 26.every day 每天
- 27.my cousin 我的表弟
- 28.on holiday 在度假
- 29.the Americans 美国人(复数)(口诀:中日不变,英法变, 其余+s)
  - 30.invent the aeroplane/train 发明飞机/火车
  - 31.an English lesson 一节英语课
  - 32.the British/the Englishmen 英国人
  - 33.listen to me 听我说
  - 34.look out of the window 朝窗外看
  - 35.get angry 变得生气
  - 36.go on 继续
  - 37.make a sentence with 'egg' 用 "鸡蛋" 造一个句子
  - 38.wait for the answer 等待答案
  - 39.eat a cake 吃一块蛋糕
  - 40.one year old 一岁
  - 41. \* review the simple past tense 复习一般过去时
  - 42.stick a photo of yourself 贴一张你自己的照片
  - 43.three years old=three-year old 三岁

44. \* compare the past with the present 比较过去时和现在时/ 抚今追昔

句型: 1. Twenty years ago, Mr Brown wrote letters to his friends.20 年前,布朗先生给他的朋友们写信。 2. He used the telephone at home and in the office to call people.他用家里和办公室里的电话给人们打电话。

use sth. to do sth. 表示"使用某物做某事"(有事也可以使用with 表示)3. Now he has a mobile phone and he can call people anywhere. 现在他有手机了,他能给在任何地方给人们打电话。anywhere 用法介绍:a.与 somewhere 对应时,somewhere 用于肯定句,anywhere 用于否定句和疑问句。b. anywhere 也可以用于肯定句,译为"任何地方",它和 everywhere 是近义词。但是anywhere 强调"个体",everywhere强调整体。例: He will meet you anywhere you want.他将在任何你想见面的地方见你。

Where's Nancy? I looked for her everywhere. Nancy 在哪里? 我所有地方都找过了。

4. He also writes emails.=He writes emails too . 他也写电子邮件

also 意思是"也",一般位于 be 动词、助动词、情态动词之后, 实义动词之前。too 也是表示"也"一般放在

句子的末尾。(放在形容词之前表示"太...")

- 5. She works hard every day. 她每天都努力工作。
- 6. He's on holiday. 他在度假。
- 7. The Americans invented the aeroplane. 美国人发明了飞机。 Americans 意思是"美国人们",是复数 这一类的词

变化规律是:中日不变,英法变,其他加s。

- 8. The British invented the train.英国人发明了火车。
- 9. Can you spell it ?你会拼写它吗?
- 10. e-friend 是 "网友" e-表示"电子的"像这一类的词还有 e-book, e-card 电子贺卡, e-zine 电子杂志,

11.look out of "朝...外看"

look out 也可以表示"当心、提防"。

- 12. news "新闻,消息"为不可数名词,前面不能加 "a"如果说 "一条消息"可以说:a piece of news
- 13. Americans 意思是"美国人们"是复数 这一类的词变化规律是:中日不变,英法变,其他加 s.

总称

一个人

两个人

中国人 the Chinese

a Chinese

two Chinese

日本人 the Japanese

a Japanese

two Japanese

英国人 the English/the British an Englishman two Englishmen

a Britishman

two Britishmen

法国人 the French

a Frenchman

two Frenchmen

美国人 the Americans

an American

two Americans

1.at a shopping centre 在购物中心

Unit5 Signs 2.Be careful! 当心!小心!

3.see the sign 看见标志

4.public signs 公共标志

5.a juice shop 一家果汁店

6.want some juice 想要一些果汁

- 7.eat some noodles 吃面
- 8.take your juice into the shop 带着你的果汁进入商店
- 9.go in 进入
- 10.take your juice out of the restaurant 带着你的果汁走出饭店
- 11.at a restaurant 在一家饭馆
- 12.smell it 闻到它
- 13.No eating or drinking.请勿饮食。
- 14.No littering. 请勿乱丢垃圾。
- 15.No parking. 请勿停车。
- 16.No smoking!. 请勿吸烟。
- 17.Danger! 危险!
- 18.No climbing. 禁止攀爬。
- 19.Wet floor!.小心地滑。
- 20.No fishing.禁止钓鱼。
- 21.so happy 这么高兴
- 22.in the UK/ in Britain 在英国
- 23.in the US/in America 在美国
- 24.metro/ subway/ underground 地铁
- 25.be/go on an outing 外出游玩
- 26.in the forest 在森林中
- 27.time for lunch 该吃午饭了
- 28.feel tired and hungry 感到又累又饿
- 29.look for my bananas 寻找我的香蕉
- 30.bring some for lunch 带些作午餐
- 31.give Sam a banana 给山姆一个香蕉
- 32.want one 要一个
- 33.walk on 继续走
- 34.find a sign on the tree 在一棵树上发现标志
- 35.eat bananas 吃香蕉
- 36.see a lot of monkeys around them 看见许多猴子围着他们

- 37.look at Bobby's bananas 看着鲍比的香蕉
- 38.know why 知道为什么
- 39.around them 围绕他们
- 40.design signs 设计标志
- 41.some public places 一些公共地方
- 42. ask and answer 问和答
- 43.keep off the grass 禁止践踏草坪
- 44.touch the animals 摸动物
- 45.pay attention to the children 注意儿童
- 46.No cameras. 禁止拍照。
- 47.No pets.禁止带宠物。
- 48.learn more signs 学更多标志
- 句型 1.What does it mean? 它表示什么意思?

What does this sign mean? 这个标志意味着什么? What does "No parking" mean? No parking 意味着着什么? It means the floor is wet.它表示地是滑的。 It means you can't litter here.它表示你不能在这儿乱丢垃圾。 It means you can't eat or drink.它表示你不能吃或喝。 It means you shouldn't smoke here.它表示你不应该在这儿吸烟。

- 2. What do these signs mean?这些标志意味着什么?
- 3. Do you want some juice?你想要一些果汁吗?=Would you like some juice?
  - 4. Helen wants to go in.海伦想要进来。
  - 5. Is someone smoking?有人正在吸烟吗?
  - 6. I can smell it.我能闻到它。
- 7. Bobby and Sam are on an outing in the forest.鲍比和山姆在森林里游玩。
- 8. I know why we shouldn't eat bananas here!我知道为什么我们不应该在这儿吃

香蕉了!

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