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第一局部：课文重点回忆

Unit 1 Family and relatives

1. This is my grandfather. 这是我的〔外〕祖父。
These are my family and relatives. 这些是我的家人和亲戚。注意句中各成分保持单复数同形。
2. I'm their son.. 我是他们的儿子。We're their sons. 我们是他们的儿子。
3. sth. from sb. 某物来自某人。
This is a birthday card from my friend. 这是一张来自我朋友的生日卡片。
4. Happy birthday to sb. 祝某人生日快乐。
5. one of your family members 你的家庭成员之一。one of 后面应接可数名词的复数形式。
6. How many uncles do you have? 你有多少个叔叔? How many 后面接可数名词的复数形式。
7. talk about sth. 谈论关于某事。
8. What do you do with your...? 你和你的...干什么?
9. What else do you do with your...? 你和你的...还干什么?
With 是个介词, 后面接人称代词时, 要用宾格的形式。
With me/him/her/it/us /them
10. cousin=uncle or aunt's children
11. always/sometimes/usually 是频度副词, 提问应该要用 How often...?

Unit 2 I have a good friend

1. always/sometimes/usually/never 是频度副词。在句中的位置是 放在行为动词的前面，放在 be 动词的后面。也可以说“行前系后”。

She is always kind. 她总是很善良的。

She always helps other people. 她总是帮助其他人。

2. They like to be together. 他们喜欢在一起。like to do sth. = like doing sth. 喜欢做某事

He likes to play football. = He likes playing football. 他喜欢踢足球。

3. She can't read or write. 她既不会读也不会写。

or 用在否定句中表并列关系。and 用在肯定句中表并列关系。She can read and write. 她既会读又会写。

4. help each other 互相帮助

5. other people = others 其他人

6. be kind to sb. 对某人很友好

7. tell a lie = tell lies 说谎

8. share sth. with sb. 和某人分享某物

She shares her bread with me. 她把她的面包分给了我。

9. in the USA 在美国 USA 要大写。

10. for the first time 第一次

11. on Saturday 具体的某一天介词用 on

12. Have you been to ... yet? 你去过 ... 吗?

Yes, I have already/just been to .../been there. 是的，我已经去过了。

No, I haven't been to .../been there yet. 不，还没有去过。

already/just 用于肯定句中。yet 用于否定和疑问句中。

13. look after = take care of 照顾

Friends of the Earth help keep the environment clean. 地球的朋友帮助保持环境干净。keep 后接形容词，保持一种什么样的状态。keep healthy. 保持健康。

14. pick up 拣起

15. put ... into ... 把 ... 放进 ... 里面

tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人做某事

tell sb. not to do sth. 告诉某人不要做某事

They tell people not to leave rubbish. 他们告诉人们要乱扔垃圾。

16. help sb. with sth. 在某方面帮助某人

help sb. do sth. = help sb. to do sth. 帮助某人做某事

She helps me with my English. 她在我的英语方面帮助我。

Friends of the Earth help keep the environment clean. 地球的朋友帮助保持环境干净。

17. promise to do sth. 承诺做某事

promise not to do sth. 承诺不做某事

I promise to reuse shopping bags. 我承诺再利用购物袋。

I promise not to leave rubbish. 我乱扔垃圾。

18. what about = how about 用于提出建议，表示“... 怎么样？”后接名词。

What about a trip to Ocean Park?

Unit3 Spending a day out together

1. at weekends=at the weekend 在周末
 2. near/far away from 离...近/远 near 后直接接地点名词
 3. Where have you been in...? 你去了...哪个地方? I have been to...in/on... 我去了...
Where have you been in Shanghai? 你到过上海哪里?
I have been to Century Park in Shanghai. 我到过上海的世纪公园。
 4. in Sunny Town/in Moon Town/in Spring Bay 在阳光城/月亮城/春天湾。
 5. on Lucky Island 在幸运岛
 6. a photo of my brother and me 一张我哥和我的照片。
a photo of 后接人称代词时, 应该用宾格形式 a photo of me/him/her/it/us/them
 7. be+V-ing 表现在进行时
 8. cost 以物作主语, 通常是问价钱
Take 以 it 作主语。通常是花费时间
It takes me 15 minutes to go to school.
Spend 以人作主语, 既可以是花费金钱, 也可以是花费时间。
Spend time/money on sth.
spend time/money in doing sth.
I spend two yuan on this pen.=I spend two yuan in buying this pen.
- 总结如下:
- 花费时间/金钱**
- sb spend sm/st (in) doing sth**
- sb spend sm/st on sth**
- sb pay sm for sth**
- sth cost sb sm**
- it takes sb st to do sth**
9. Which places shall we visit? 我们将参加哪个地方?
 10. When are we going to come back? 我们将什么时候回来? Come back 回来
Be going to 表将来 be going to=will
 11. How are we going to get there? 我们将怎样到达哪里?
How 对交通工具进行提问。答复可以用 by bus/car.../on foot
 12. How much does it cost? 它花费多少钱?
How much 对价钱提问
 13. How about=what about 怎么样?
 14. a.m./p.m. 分别表示上午和下午。

Unit4Whatwouldyouliketobe?

- 1.wouldliketodosth.想要做某事=wantsb.todosth.想要某人做某事
- 2.Wouldyouliketobe/a/an...?你想要成为一个...
Yes, I would./No, I wouldn't.是的, 我想。/不, 我不想。
3. Why / Why not?为什么? /为什么不?
I would like to be a/an...because....我想成为..., 因为...
I wouldn't like to be a/anbecause...我不想成为..., 因为...
- 4.Shewantstofindoutifhelikeshisjob.她想要查出是否他喜欢他的工作。
If 在这里解释成 “是否”
- 5.Whatisyourjob?=Whatjobdoyoudo?你是干什么的?
- 6.sickpeople 病人。不能用 illpeople 来表示病人。
- 7.putout 扑灭
- 8.in the morning/in the afternoon/in the evening At noon/ at night
- 9.Whatwouldyouliketobe?你想成为什么?
Iwould(,d)liketobe/a/an...我想成为...

Unit5Openday

1. I arrive at / arrive in / reach / get to 到达

arrive at 后接小地方 arrive in 后接大地方

I arrive at school at 7:15. He will arrive in Shanghai at two o'clock. reach 是个及物动词，后面直接接地点名词 I reach school at 7:15. I get to school at 7:15.

2. will / be going to 都是用来表将来的，他们后面应该接动词的原形。will 是个情态动词，没有人称的变化。

He will arrive in Shanghai at two o'clock. I will meet them at the entrance. Your parents will arrive at two o'clock. 但是 be going to 有人称的变化。

He is going to go fishing tomorrow. I am going to go fishing tomorrow. They are going to go fishing tomorrow.

3. look at 看; see 看见; listen to 听; hear 听见

4. at the entrance 在入口处 enter 进入 (动词)

in the hall / in the Music room / in classroom 6A / in the Arts and Crafts room

5. 具体的某一天介词只能用 on

On Sunday, On Sunday morning, On the Open Day

6. 在具体的某一楼层只能用介词 on，并且第几层还要用序数词
On the ground floor, on the first floor, on the fifteenth floor

7. want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事 = would like to do sth. 想要做某事

I want you to read English every day. 我想要你们每天都读英语。

8. in the same place / in different places

9. First, ... / Next, ... / Then, ... / After that, ... / Finally, ...

Finally = at last = in the end

10. take photos 拍照

11. invite 邀请 (动词) invitation 邀请 (名词) Invite sb to sp 邀请某人去某地

She invites me to her birthday party. 她邀请我去她的生日晚会。

12. on the tenth of September / on September tenth 9月10日

13. two fifteen = a quarter past two 2:15

Three ten = ten past three 3:10

One thirty = half past one 1:30

Two forty = twenty to three 2:40

14. have a great / good time 玩得开心，过的愉快

15. Parent = father or mother parents = father and mother

Unit6 Going to school

1. near 离...很近后面直接接地点

Ilivenearschool.=Myhomeisnearschool.我家离学校很近。

2. farawayfrom=farfrom 离...很远

Helivesfarawayfromschool.=Hishomeisfarfromschool.他家离学校很远

3. bybus/bike/car/underground/train/ferry

其他的交通工具都能用 take 来表示乘, 但 bike 只能用 ride

take abus/bike/car/underground/train/ferry

ride a bike

Hegoestoschoolbybus.=Hetakesabustoschool.

He goes to school by bike.=He rides his/a bike to school.=He cycles to school.

4. on foot

Shegotoworkonfooteveryday.=Shewalkstoworkeveryday.

5. Ittakessb.sometimetodsth.花费某人多少时间做某事。

Ittakesmeaboutfifteenminutestogotoschool.我去学校要花费 15 分钟。

6. halfanhour=30minutes 用了 halfanhour 后面就不能再有 minutes。

7. travellingtimetoschool 去学校的旅途时间

8. How long does it take you to get to... 它花费你多长时间到达...

9. get to “到达...” 表示“到达那里”只能说 get there

10. on one's way to ... 在某人去某地的路上 On my way to school 在我去学校的路上

11. some/alotof 既可修饰可数名词又可以修饰不可数名词。当与可数名词连用时, 只能与可数名词的复数形式连用

12. a few 只能修饰可数名词, 与可数名词的复数形式连用 a little 只能修饰不可数名词

13. on the bus 在公共汽车上

on the underground 在地铁上

IseealotoftreeswhenIamonthebus.在公共汽车上的时候, 我看见了许多树。When 在本句中作连词, 意为“当……的时候”

14. oneandahalfhours=onehourandahalf 一个半小时 Onehourandtwentyminutes 一小时二十分钟

Unit 7 Rules round us

1. in the library/in the classroom/in the park on the road 在路上

2. We must not walk on the grass. 我们不可以踩在草上。

 We must keep quiet. 我们必须保持安静。

 must 意为“必须”表示很重要或必要。

 must not 意为“不准”，表示不允许或禁止 must 是个情态动词，后面接动词原形。

3. across the road 穿过马路

4. wait for 等待

5. We mustn't eat or drink.

or 用于否定句中表示“并列”。

and 用于肯定句中表示“并列”。

6. Don't talk loudly. = We mustn't talk loudly.

Don't 不得，不要。该句为祈使句的否定形式。

Don't 后面接动词原形。

talk loudly 副词修饰动词

7. What does this sign mean? 这个标志意味着什么？

What does this sign mean? = what is the meaning of this sign?

8. Where can we find it? 我们在哪里能找到它？

9. Which door must we use? 我们必须使用哪一扇门？

情态动词的一般疑问句就是把情态动词提前，后面照抄。句号改为问号。

Must we wait for the green man?

10. the one on the left/right 左边/右边的这个 the one in the middle 中间的这个

如果是介词短语修饰 the one，应该要放在 the one 后面

如果是形容词应放 the one 的中间 the left/right one the middle one

12. be late for school 迟到

13. find out 查出，弄清

14. talk to sb. 对某人说，跟某人交谈。 talk about sb./sth. 谈论关于某人/某事。

15. tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人去做某事

tell sb. not to do sth. 告诉某人不要做某事

It tells us to keep quiet. 它告诉我们要保持安静。

It tells us not to talk loudly. 它告诉我们不要大声说话。

Unit 8 The food we eat

1. for breakfast/lunch/supper/dinner

What would you like for dinner tonight? 今晚你们想吃什么? for 在这里表目的, 用途

2. 'd=would 'd 是 would 的缩写形式。

would like sth.=want sth. 想要某物

would like to do sth.=would love to do sth.=want to do sth. 想要做某事

like sth. 喜欢某物 like to do sth./like doing sth. 喜欢做某事

I would like some apples. 我想要一些苹果。 I like apples. 我喜欢苹果。

I would like to swim after school. 放学后我想去游泳。 I like swimming.=I like to swim. 我喜欢游泳。

3. steamed eggs (with meat) (肉) 炖蛋

baked potato 烤土豆 boiled eggs 水煮蛋 fried eggs 炒蛋

在这里 steamed/baked/boiled/fried 都是动词的过去分词形式, 在句中做定语。相当于形容词的用法。

I would like fried eggs for dinner tonight. 我晚饭想吃炒蛋。 I fried eggs yesterday. 我昨天炒了蛋。

4. Would you like rice or noodles for dinner tonight? 你晚饭是想吃饭还是吃面条?

or 在这里是标示一种选择关系。

5. What kind of soup/fruit would you like? 你想要哪种汤/水果?

6. I would also like some soup.=I would like some soup, too.

also, too 两个都可以表示“也”, also 用在句中, 但是 too 用在句尾, 并且要用逗号隔开。

7. need to do sth. 需要做某事。

We need to buy some food first. 我们需要先买一些食物。

8. shopping list 购物单。Shopping 动词的 ing 形式在句中充当定语。

9. favourite=like best 最喜欢的

10. Let's have tomato. 让我们有西红柿。

Let 后面接动词原形。

11. in the market / in the supermarket 在市场/在超市

12. at the fish/fruit/meat ... stall 在鱼/水果/肉……摊位

13. in the fish/fruit/meat ... section 在鱼/水果/肉……部门

in the market, at the fish/fruit/meat ... stall

in the supermarket, in the fish/fruit/meat ... section

14. A: Have you bought any garlic? 你买了一些大蒜吗?

B: Yes, I have bought some garlic./Yes, I have. 是的, 我买了些大蒜。

这是个现在完成时, bought 是 buy 的过去分词。

现在完成时的构成是: have/has+动词的过去分词。

它的回答应该用 have/has. Has she bought some oranges? Yes, she has.

15. How much was it? = How much did it cost? = What was the price of it? 它多少钱。

Price 是“价格”的意思。

Unit 9 Picnics are fun

1. Shall we have a picnic tomorrow? = Let's have a picnic tomorrow.

明天我们野餐怎么样? / 我们明天去野餐吧!

Shall we...? / Let's 用于提出建议。

Shall 是个情态动词, 后面接动词原形。

Let's... 后面也是接动词原形。

2. That's a good idea. 那是个不错的主意。

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