

# Unit 2 Ways to go to school

PEP 六年级上册

## Part B & Part C

建议3个课时完成



# 课时 3

**Read and write ~ Story  
time**



# Read and write



Read the text and answer the questions.

## Different ways to go to school



Some children go to school on foot in Munich, Germany.

In Alaska, USA, it snows a lot. Some kids go to school by sled. It's fast.



Some children in Jiangxi, China, go to school by ferry every day.



In Papa Westray, Scotland, the children go to school by ferry, too. But in 2009, they went to school by plane because the ferry didn't work.

1. How many ways to go to school can you find in the text? Underline them.
2. Does everyone in the text go to school?

**No, Robin doesn't go to school. He learns at home.**



# Read and write



Choose some suggestions for the kids on page 18.

Pay attention!	
You must	Don't
On foot You must stop at a red light.	On foot Don't go at a red light.
By sled You must drive slowly.	By sled Don't let the dogs run too fast.
By ferry You must wear a life jacket.	By ferry Don't run on the ferry.

What suggestions will you give to your friends?

Make a poster.






# Tip for pronunciation



## Tips for pronunciation

Listen, look and say. 

come and have a look

pictures of

stop at a red light

Look at the text on page 18. Find and say more like these.



# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



## 知识点 1

## 英语句子中连读的运用

在同一个意群(意思密切相关的一组词)中, 如果前一个词的读音以辅音结尾, 后一个词的读音以元音开头, 前边的辅音和后边的元音可以连起来读, 这种现象叫连读。用符号“ $\sim$ ”表示。连读所构成的音节一般不重读。



# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

例句：Put it on. 穿上它。

I want a cup of tea. 我想要一杯茶。

This is a coat. 这是一件外套。

易错点  
提示

如果句中的短语之间或句子之间有停顿，则其相邻的音不连读。



# Let's check



Listen and number.



Listen again and answer the questions.

1. How does Wu Yifan go to the park? He goes by bus.
2. How does the girl's father go to work? He goes by train.
3. How does Amy go home? She goes on foot.
4. What will the woman do? She will stop and wait.





# Let's wrap it up



Come or go? Where is Mike?  
Tick or cross.



Go to the cinema.

At the cinema. ☒

Not at the cinema. ☒

Come to the park and play with us.

In the park. ☒

Not in the park. ☒

How does Mrs Zhao come to school?

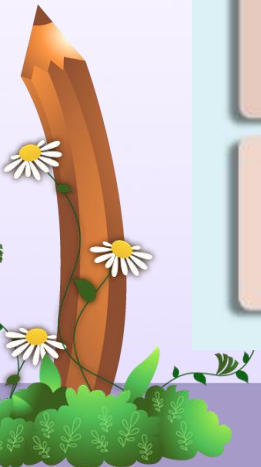
At school. ☒

Not at school. ☒

How can I go to the museum?

At the museum. ☒

Not at the museum. ☒



# Story time



# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

一、选出每组中不同类的选项。

( **B** ) 1. A. younger                      B. singer                      C. older

( **A** ) 2. A. hall                              B. tall                              C. short

( **C** ) 3. A. longer                              B. thinner                              C. metre

( **A** ) 4. A. dinosaur                              B. first                              C. second

( **B** ) 5. A. how                              B. small                              C. who



# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

## 二、单项选择。

( A ) 1. Jim is 1.57 metres \_\_\_\_\_.

A. tall    B. taller    C. old

**点拨：**用来表示某人身高的句型为：“主语+be+数量词+(tall).”。

( C ) 2. I'm shorter \_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. then    B. or    C. than

**点拨：**由单词shorter可知此句是用来比较两者之间的身高，故用than。





# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

( **B** ) 3. John is 12 years old. Tom is 14 years old. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ than John.

A. younger B. older C. stronger

**点拨：**由John is 12 years old. Tom is 14 years old. 可知汤姆比约翰年龄大。

( **C** ) 4. This boy is very \_\_\_\_\_.

A. taller B. shorter C. tall

**点拨：**单词very后应接形容词的原级。



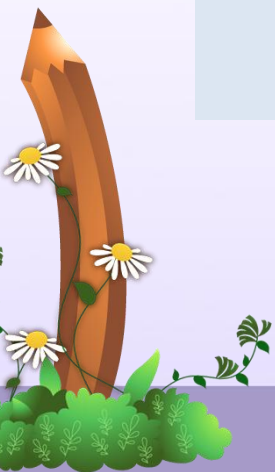
# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

- ( **B** ) 5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ books than Wu Yifan.  
A. many B. more C. much

**点拨：**由单词than可知此处应用形容词的比较级形式。



# 课堂小结



本节课我们学习了以下知识，请同学们一定加强巩固，以便能和同学们进行灵活交流哦！

英语句子中连读的运用



# 课后作业



**1**熟记本节课所学的四会句型、短语和单词，  
必须会听、说、读、写。

**2**将Read and write朗读流利。





# 听力原文



**1. Wu Yifan:** Excuse me. How can I get to the park?

**Police officer:** Take the No. 25 bus.

**Wu Yifan:** Can I go on foot?

**Police officer:** No. It's too far. Go by bus.

**2. Boy:** My father works near my home. It's great!

**Girl:** My father works in the city.

**Boy:** How does he go to work?

**Girl:** Usually, by train.



# 听力原文



**3. John:** Hey, Amy. School is over. How do you go home?

**Amy:** I usually go on foot. And you? By bus?

**John:** No. I go on foot, too.

**4. Man:** Don't cross the street now!

**Woman:** Why? There are no cars coming.

**Man:** It's a red light. Cars are very fast! It's danger-ous.

**Woman:** OK.



**THANK YOU!**



# Unit 2 Ways to go to school

PEP 六年级上册

## Part B & Part C





# 课时 3

**Read and write ~ Story  
time**



# 课后作业

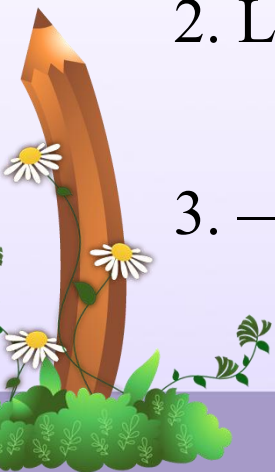


习题源于《典中点》

## 一、用所给词的正确形式填空。

I, child, slow, not go, snow, do, go

1. Don't go at the red light.
2. Let me do it for you.
3. —What's the weather like today?—It's snowy.



# 课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

I, child, slow, not go, snow, do, go

4. Many children in our class go to school on foot.

5. You must drive slowly.

6. —How does Mike go to the library?

—He goes by bike.

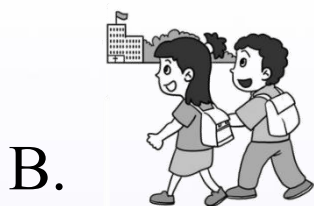
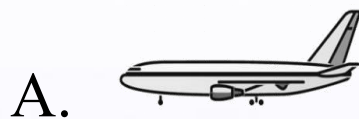


# 课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

二、选择与下列句子相符的图片，将其序号填入题前括号里。



( **D** ) 1. Some children in Jiangxi, China, go to school by ferry.

( **B** ) 2. Some children go to school on foot in Munich, Germany.

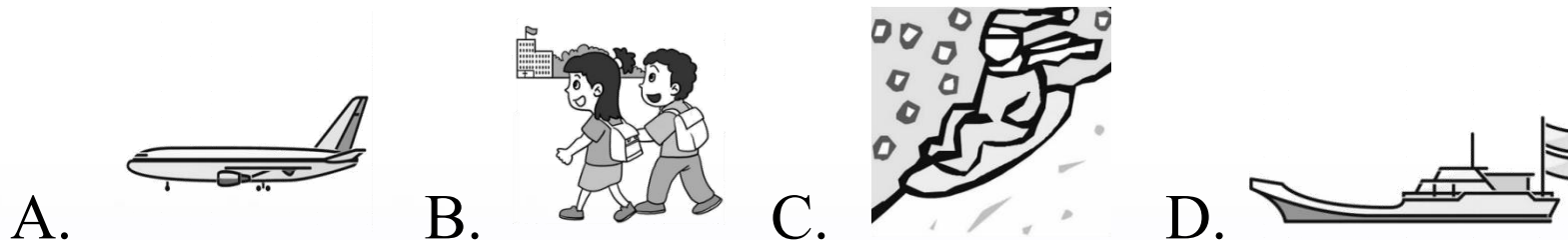




# 课后作业



习题源于《典中点》



( **C** ) 3. Some kids go to school by sled in Alaska, USA.

( **A** ) 4. Kids in Papa Westray, Scotland in 2009 went to school by plane. Because the ferry didn't work.



# 课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

四、根据表格内容，模仿例句造句。

	😊	😞
on foot	stop at a red light	go at a red light
by ferry	wear a life jacket	run on the ferry
by sled	drive slowly	let the dogs run too fast
by motorbike	wear a helmet	ride too fast

例：on foot: 😊 You must stop at a red light.

😞 Don't go at a red light.



# 课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

1. by ferry: 😊 You must wear a life jacket.

😞 Don't run on the ferry.

2. by sled: 😊 You must drive slowly.

Do 😞 let the dogs run too fast.

3. by motorbike: 😊 You must wear a helmet.

😞 Don't ride too fast.



# 课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

## 四、读短文，选择最佳答案。（建议用时：6分钟）

Jim is eleven. He is from the UK. He usually goes to school by subway. He is a baseball player. After school, he often plays baseball.

His father is a doctor. He goes to work early and gets back home late. He usually takes the No. 24 bus.

Jim and his father go to the park every weekend.



# 课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

( **A** ) 1. Jim is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

A. 11

B. 12

C. 13

( **B** ) 2. Jim is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. American

B. English

C. Chinese

( **C** ) 3. Jim often plays \_\_\_\_\_ after school.

A. football

B. basketball

C. baseball





# 课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

( **A** ) 4. Jim's father works in a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. hospital      B. school      C. shop

( **B** ) 5. Jim's father goes to work early by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. car      B. bus      C. subway



**THANK YOU!**



# Unit 3 My weekend plan

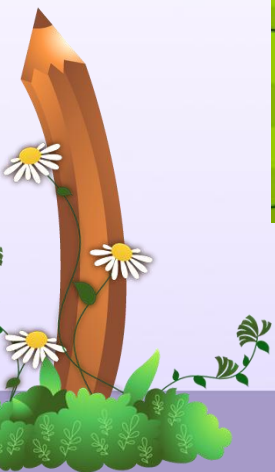
PEP 六年级上册

## Part A

建议2个课时完成



# 话题导入



# 课时 1

**Let's try & Let's talk**





# Let's talk



**Mike:** What are you going to do tomorrow?

**Sarah:** I'm going to have an art lesson.

**Mike:** What are you going to do in your lesson?

**Sarah:** We're going to draw some pictures in Renmin Park.

**Mike:** Sounds great! I'm going to see a film tomorrow.

**Sarah:** Have a good time!

**Mike:** You too. I have to do my homework now.  
Bye.

**Sarah:** OK. Bye.

What are Mike and Sarah going to do tomorrow?



# Let's talk



# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



## 知识点 1

**What are you going to do tomorrow?**

**明天你打算做什么？**



### 考向1

be(am, is, are) going to结构：be going to+动词原形，  
常用来表示按计划或安排要发生的动作，有时也可以表示根据目前情况推测将要发生的动作，意为“打算，将要”。be going to结构的时间状语必须是将来的时间  
如：tomorrow明天，tonight今晚，next week下周，  
this afternoon今天下午，this evening今天晚上……



# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

## 考向2

what引导的be going to结构的特殊疑问句：用来询问某人打算干什么。其句型为：What+be动词+主语+going to+动词原形+时间/地点？

例句：What are you going to do this afternoon?

你今天下午打算做什么？

What is he going to do in the park?

他打算在公园做什么？



# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

## 考向3

**be going to结构的陈述句句型：**

**主语 + be动词 + going to + 动词原形 + 其他.**

**例句：I'm going to play football with Wang Bin.**

**我打算和王斌踢足球。**

**We are going to take a trip next weekend.**

**我们打算下周末去旅行。**





# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

易错点  
提示

**be going to结构的be动词要随着主语的变化而变化。**

**例句：What am I going to do tomorrow?**

**明天我打算做什么呢？**

**She is going to have a picnic.**

**她打算去野餐。**



# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



## 知识点 2

**Have a good time!**

**玩得高兴！/过得愉快！**



**考向**

**Have a good time!** 意为“玩得高兴！/过得愉快！”，常用于对即将出外旅行或游玩的人表达美好的祝愿。

例句：—I'm going to take a trip tomorrow.

明天我打算去旅行。

—Have a good time!

玩得愉快！



# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

## ★ 拓展

“玩得愉快”的其他几种表达方式：

- (1) have a nice time
- (2) have a great time
- (3) have fun
- (4) enjoy oneself



# 知识讲解




讲解来自《点拨》



## 知识点 3

**have to不得不，必须**

 **考向** have to意为“不得不，必须”，后面接动词原形，表示迫于某种限制条件或客观需要不得不做某事。

**例句：**It's late. I have to go home now.

天晚了，我现在必须回家。

I can't go with you. I have to clean my room.

我不能和你一起去。我得打扫我的房间。



# Pairwork



小组合作或同桌相互谈论周末计划。

运用句型：

**What is/are ... going to do?**

**He /She is going to... /They are going to... .**





# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

## 一、单项选择。

1. What     **B**     John going to do tomorrow?

A. am          B. is          C. are

**点拨：**主语John是第三人称单数。

2. I'm going to     **A**     Tom at six.

A. meet          B. meets          C. meeting

**点拨：**be going to后接动词原形，故选A。



# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

3. Robin and I   **C**   going to watch TV tonight.

A. am not

B. isn't

C. aren't

**点拨：**主语Robin and I是两个人，为复数。



# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

## 二、选择与情景相符的选项。

1. —I am fat.

—       **B**      

A. You have to eat more beef.

B. You have to eat more vegetables.

C. You have to eat more eggs.

**点拨：**A是“你必须吃更多的牛肉。”；B是“你必须吃更多的蔬菜。”；C是“你必须吃更多的鸡蛋。”根据情景“我很胖”可知选B。



# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

2. —I am in the library.

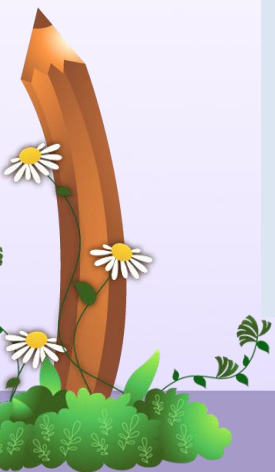
—           A          

A. You have to keep quiet.

B. You have to read English.

C. You have to see a film.

**点拨：**A是“你必须保持安静。”；B是“你必须读英语。”；C是“你必须看电影。”根据情景“我在图书馆”可知选A。



# 课堂小结



本节课我们学习了以下知识，请同学们一定加强巩固，以便能和同学们进行灵活交流哦！

**重点短语：** have to

**重点句式：** What are you going to do tomorrow?

**Have a good time!**



# 课后作业



**1**熟记本节课所学的四会句型、短语和单词，  
必须会听、说、读、写。

**2**将Let's talk的对话朗读流利。





# 听力原文



**Mike:** Hi , Sarah.

**Sarah:** Good morning, Mike. Today is so warm. Let's go swimming.

**Mike:** Sorry, I can't. I have to do my homework now.

**Sarah:** OK. What about this afternoon?

**Mike:** No, I can't. I m going fishing.



**THANK YOU!**

