

6年级英语短句默写牛津上海

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范文网，为你加油喝彩！

1. 上海版牛津小学英语所有6b单词、词组

Unit 1 Who is younger? young 年轻的 than (用于形容词、副词的比较级之后) 比 old 年老的 tall 高的 heavy 重的 light 轻的 strong 强壮的 go for a walk 去散步 met (meet的过去式) 遇见、会见、见面 sat (sit的过去式) 坐 twin 孪生的；双胞胎之一 look the same 看起来很像 minute 分钟 one day 某一天 only 唯一的；仅有的 child (复数 children) 孩子；儿童 cute 漂亮的；娇小可爱的 little 小的 centimetre 厘米 height 高；高度 weight 重量；质量 try again 再试一次 worm 虫；蠕虫 Unit 2 More exercise be good at 善于 low 低；低的 slow 慢的；慢地 late 迟的；迟地 fish 鱼 do well in (在某方面) 做得好 problem 问题 have problems with (在某方面) 有问题 thing 事情 true 真实的；确实的 do more exercise 多做运动 jog 慢跑 far 远的；远地 farther (far的比较级) 更远 well 好 animal show 动物演出 traffic 交通 well done [表示赞许] 好！做得好！干得好！ Unit 3 Asking the way get 到达 along 沿着 street 街，街道 turn right / left 向右/左转 stop (名词) 车站 post office 邮政局 get on / off 上车/下车 bookshop 书店 come from 来自于 History Museum 历史博物馆 way 路，路线 crossing 十字路口 miss 找不到，错过 kilometer 千米 away 离开 walk (名词) 路程 No. [number的缩写，用于数字前].....号；编号 city 城市 told (tell的过去式) 告诉 shopping centre 购物中心 middle school 中学 train station 火车站 road 路，道路 suddenly 突然 steal 偷盗 (过去式 stole) ran (run的过去式) 跑 out of 在.....外 shout 呼喊；喊叫 thief 小偷，贼 Stop thief! 抓贼 caught (catch的过去式) 捉，抓住 hotel 宾馆 Unit 5 The seasons weather 天气 What's the weather like there? 那儿天气怎么样? summer 夏季 hot 热的 autumn 秋季 spring 春季 winter 冬季 cold 冷的 season 季；季节 best 最好的 (good well的最高级) cool 凉爽的；凉快的 sunny 晴朗的 windy 有风的；多风的 countryside 农村地区 rain 雨；下雨 rainy 下雨的；多雨的 warm 温暖的 snowman (雪堆成的) 雪人 snowball 雪球 snowball fights 打雪仗 snowy 下雪的；多雪的 cloudy 多云的；阴天的 foggy 有雾的；多雾的 because 因为 turn 变得 fish 钓鱼 hexagon 六边形 Unit 6 Planning for the weekend plan 计划；打算 picnic 野餐 play (戏剧的) 演出 take part (in) 参加 (.....)；参与 (.....) have school 上课；景德镇陶瓷市场有课 still 仍然 Beijing opera 京剧 show 演出；(广播或电视) 节目 I'd love to... 我很愿意..... theatre 戏院；剧场 by the way 顺便地；附带说说 concert 音乐会 of course 当然 outing 短途旅游；远足 contest 竞赛；比赛 sports meeting 运动会 zebra 斑马 Africa 非洲 Unit 7 A letter to a penfriend letter 信 penfriend (不见面的) 通信朋友；笔友 write a letter 写信 glue 胶水；胶粘物 writing paper 书写纸；信纸；便条纸 envelope 信封 What for? 为何目的；为什么? both (两个) 都 I hope so. 我希望这样。

favourite 特别喜爱的 address 地址 number 号码 postcard 明信片 fax 传真 machine 机器 wanted [广告用语] 征求；招聘 finish 结束；完成 lake 湖；湖泊 everything 每件事；一切 wish [复数] 祝愿 With best wishes. (信末结束语) 祝好。 receive 收到；接到 Sentence patterns in each

unitUnit 1 Who is younger?Who ' s taller than David?Gao Shan is taller than David.I ' m as tall as you.Su Yang ' s (twenty minutes) younger than Su Hai.Whose school bag is heavier, yours or mine?Unit 2 More exerciseBen runs faster than Jim.Do the boys jump higher than the girls?Does Jim swim slower than David?That ' s true.Well done.Jim is not as strong as other boys.Mike runs as fast as Ben.Unit 3 Asking the wayCan you tell me the way to... , please?Go along this street, and then turn right at the third crossing.How far is it from here?It ' s about a kilometer away.You can take bus No. 5.How many stops are there?How can I get to the shopping center?Unit 5 The seasonsWhat ' s the weather like in summer there?Which season do you like best?I like...Why?Because it ' s...I can...Unit 6 Planning for the weekendWhat are we going to do... ? We ' re going to...Is that Gao Shan?Yes, speaking.By the way, what are you going to do... ? Unit 7 A letter to a penfriendI want...I want to do...What for?I hope so.Can I have... ? What should I do?.

2. 谁能帮我把牛津上海版的六年级下册的英语知识点和语法整理一遍

动词时态：一般现在时Be型：I用am, you用are, is连着 he 她 它；单数is
What did +do+过去时间？Did
+主语+动词原形+过去时间？动词过去式变化规则：规则变化：一般在动词原形末尾加ed
词尾e的动词加d 末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节，先双写这个辅音字母，再加ed 结尾是“辅音字母+y”的动词变y为I，再加ed，如studied.结尾是“元音+y”的动词直接加ed，如played.动词过去式+ed的读音：在浊辅音和元音后/d/ 在清辅音后面/t/ 在/t/ /d/的音后面发/id/一些不规则动词的变化：am, is (was); are (were); have, has (had); go (went); eat (ate)buy (bought); do (did); ski (skied); make (made) see (saw) leave (left)take (took) study (studied) swim (swam) sing(sang)一般过去时态如何将肯定句变成一般疑问句？一种是有be动词的，即有was或were，只要把was或 were 提到句首，把句中第一人称转为第二人称，即I, we变you, my和our变your，然后把句中剩下的单词依次抄下来.如：It was a windy day. – Was it a windy day? That was my bag.—Was that your bag？另一种是无be动词的句子，需要助动词来帮忙。

把过去时态的助动词did放在句首，把第一人称改为第二人称，然后把剩下的句子依次抄下来，在抄的过程中，要把动词的过去时转变成原形。如I went fishing yesterday.—Did you go fishing yesterday？例题：按要求改写下列句子 John washed the clothes last weekend.What did John do last weekend？（对划线部分提问）John didn ' t wash the clothes last weekend.（否定句）Did John wash the clothes last weekend？（一般疑问句）Yes, he did.（肯定回答）No, he didn ' t.（否定回答）一般将来时：主语+be going to+动词原形（或地点）+表将来的时间 shall, will表将来的句子 例句：You will like it. 你将会喜欢它。

I ' m going to be an English teacher.（我想成为一名英语老师）例题练习：I am going to visit my grandparents this weekend.对划线部分提问：When are you going to visit your grandparents？否定句：I am not going to visit my grandparents this weekend.一般疑问句：Are you going to visit your grandparents this weekend？肯定回答：Yes, I am.否定回答：No, I am not.一般现在进行时：（指在某个时刻正在进行某个动作或从事某项活动）句式：主语+be+动词现在分词 例题练习：I ' m drawing pictures with my friend.对划线部分提问What are you doing with your friend？否定句：I ' m not drawing pictures with my friend.一般疑问句Are you drawing pictures with your friend？肯定：Yes, I am.否定：No, I am not.我西安旅游景点想要积分。

3. 谁有牛津英语六年级下英词组

6B词组归纳去散步 go for a walk很高兴见到... be glad to see聊天 have a chat双胞胎姐妹 twin sisters看起来很像 look the same大10年 ten years older than小20分钟 twenty minutes younger than唯一的 child the only child再试试 try again擅长于英语 be good at English擅长于唱歌 be good at singing...做得好 do well in体育需要帮助 need help with PE怎么拉? What's wrong? / What's the matter? 一位好篮球运动员 a good basketball player那是事实。

That's true.男孩中的一些 some of the boys在我班里 in my class别担心。Don't worry.做更多锻炼 do more exercise变得更强壮 get stronger起得早 get up early慢跑去学校 jog to school玩球类运动 play ball games开始上课 start our lesson读新单词 read the new words我们所有人 all of us上学迟到 be late for school来自于 be from/ come from去历史博物馆的路 the way to the History Museum认识路 know the way怎样到达那儿 how to get there告诉我 tell me沿着街走 walk along the street在第四个十字路口左拐 turn left at the fourth crossing在你右边 on your right多远 how far错过它 miss it五公里远 five kilometres away一段长的距离 a long walk每五分钟 every five minutes每六天 every six days去邮局 go to the post office在中山路 on Zhongshan Road在街上 in the street乘5路车 take bus No.5在电影院前 in front of the cinema在第二个车站下车 get off at the second stop到达购物中心 get to the shopping centre一本关于动物的书 a book about animals跑出商店 run out of the shop过来帮助 come to help沿着街跑run along the street开始跑 start to run拿回钱包 get my purse back跳高 high jump跳远 long jump下个星期 next week (要) 一年 for one year知道天气 know the weather纽约的天气 the weather in New York在夏天 in summer最好的季节 the best season在乡下 in the countryside听起来不错。

Sounds great.大多数时间 most of the time哪个季节 which season最喜欢春天 like spring best堆雪人 make snowmen/ make a snowman冬天需要温暖的衣服 need warm clothes for winter树木变绿 the tree turn green有课, 上课 have school他们的周末计划 their plans for the weekend看京剧 see a Beijing opera加入我们 join us花园剧院 the Garden Theatre顺便问问 by the way明天下午 tomorrow afternoon在音乐会上 at the concert和Jim一起来 come with Jim去远足 go on an outing野餐 have a picnic看演出 see a play参加歌唱比赛 take part in a singing contest运动会 sports meeting一位小学生 a primary school student在金陵小学 at Jinling Primary School第二中学 No. 2 Middle School上一节室外活动课 have a class outing为班级课题 for class project什么动物 what animal回家来 come home昨天下午 yesterday afternoon读有关昆虫的... read about insects在报纸上 in the news paper想要一位笔友 want a penfriend/would like a penfriend一些书写纸some writing paper干什么? What for? 写一封信 write a letter写信给我的奶奶 write to my grandma成为好朋友 be good friends有共同的爱好 have the same hobby我希望如此。I hope so.告诉...关于... tell...about...最喜欢的科目 favourite subject电子邮件地址 e-mail address一瓶胶水 a bottle of glue一些其他科目 some other subjects小学毕业 finish primary school上中学 go to middle school关于你的每件事 everything about you祝好! With best wishes!/Best wishes! 我们五个 five of us来自澳大利亚 be from Australia脂肪肝的自然疗法a/ come from Australia睡觉比...晚 go to bed later than比我们所有人好 better than all of us和...一样高 as tall as和...一样跑得快 run as fast as比...飞得低 fly lower than.

4. 写一篇关于上海的英语文章,不少于50字 (请用6年级的水品)

Shanghai is the second largest city in China next to the capital Peking, there are more than 17 million people. The location of this city is the south eastern China at the mouth of estuary of Changjiang river. The most distinct and eminent characteristic of Shanghai is definitely its seriously lack of male for nearly all the Shanghainese are female and eunuchs, at most castrated males.

5. 上海六年级牛津英语：介词填空、用适当形式填空、改错、句型转换

1. 介词填空

(what)(about)going cycling?

2. 适当形式填空

How about (having)(have)a cup of tea ? – 介词about后用ing形式

The (entrance)(enter)of the hall is not very big. enter的名词形式

There are (thirty)(thirty)floors in this building.I live on the(twentieth)(twenty)floor. – 第一空用基数词，这栋楼有30层，第二空用序数词，我住在第二十层

I wrote many (invitations)(invite)yesterday. 我昨天写了很多邀请卡。用名词形式

3. 改错

How about go cycling. go 改成going 介词后用动词ing

4. 句型转换

Many people use old things again. (同义句)

Many people(reuse)old things.

The teather became angry. (同义句)

The teather(is)angry.

Let ' s go home on foot. (同义句)

(shall)(we)(go)home on foot?

Most students do their homework st school. [st school划线] (划线提问)

(where)(do)most students(do)their homework?

This coat cost me 500 yuan. [500 yuan划线] (划线提问)

(How)(much)(does)this coat cost you?

(How)(much)(is)this coat ? (同义句)

6. 上海牛津英语六年级上电脑总是自动关机怎么办学期第19页短文翻译

凯蒂和他的朋友计划去花园城的一个地方旅行

皮得：星期六是我的生日，让我们去花园城的一个地方旅行。

凯蒂：好主意，我们去哪个地方呢？

爱丽丝：让我们去春天湾的海洋公园吧。

凯蒂：好吧。星期六的什么时间？

爱丽丝：上午的十点怎么样？

凯蒂：好，那是个好时间。我们怎样去那里？

皮得：我们乘公交车去。

琼：它花费多少钱？

皮得：5元。

凯蒂：我们将什么时候回来？

爱丽丝：我们将6点返回

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