

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



话题导入



课时 1

Let's try & Let's talk



Let's talk



Wu Yifan: Mr Jones, how can I get to the Fuxing Hospital?

Mr Jones: Take the No. 57 bus over there.

Wu Yifan: Thanks. Wow! So many pictures of bikes!

Mr Jones: They're from my cousin in the USA.

Wu Yifan: What's this?

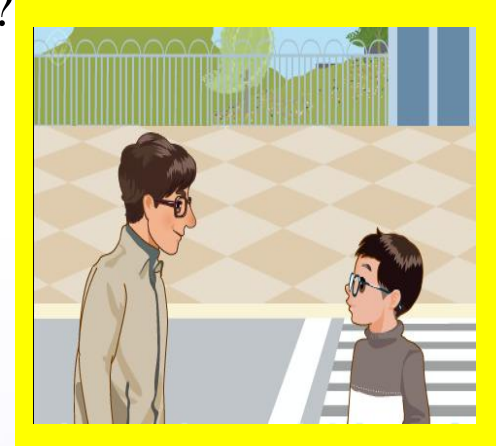
Mr Jones: A helmet. In the USA people on bikes must wear one.

Wu Yifan: I see. Oh, the bus is coming! Bye, Mr Jones.

Mr Jones: Hey, don't go at the red light!

Wu Yifan: Oh, right! Thanks. I must pay attention to the traffic lights!

What do you learn about riding a bike from the dialogue?



Let's talk



Tell your partner. What do these signs mean? Where can you see them?

You must look right before you cross the road. You can see this on the road in Hong Kong.



Don't touch the door.
You can see this in the subway.



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



知识点 1

take the No. 57 bus 坐57路公共汽车

重点



考向1

用法：take是动词，可以表示“乘坐”，通常用“take a/the+交通工具”来表达交通方式。No.是“number”的缩写，常用来表示“序号或几路车”

例句：—Excuse me. How can I get to the East Park?

打扰了。我怎样能到达东方公园？

—You can take the No. 6 bus.

你可以乘坐6路公共汽车。



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

考向2

同义短语：

take a bus to + 某地 = go to + 某地 + by bus;

ride a bike to + 某地 = go to + 某地 + by bike。

by是介词，通常用“**by + 交通工具**”来表达，这个词组不能在句子中直接作谓语，要和go/come等动词连用，并且交通工具前不加任何冠词。



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

例句：—How do you come to the park?

你怎样来公园？

—I come by bike.

我骑自行车来。



典例

Do you often C bus to work?

A. by B. take C. take a



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》




知识点 2

重点

In the USA people on bikes must wear one.

在美国骑自行车的人必须戴(头盔)。

must /mʌst/ 意为“必须”情态动词，后跟动词原形，表示命令、要求，侧重于主观看法，强调有必要或有义务去做某事。

 **考向** 常用句式为：主语 + must + 动词原形 + 其他。

例句：I must study hard.

我必须努力学习。



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

wear /weə(r)/v.穿；戴

例句：I often wear my glasses. 我经常戴着我的眼镜。

辨析记忆法：wear和put on都表示穿或戴，但是put on表示动作，而wear表示“穿着”这一状态。

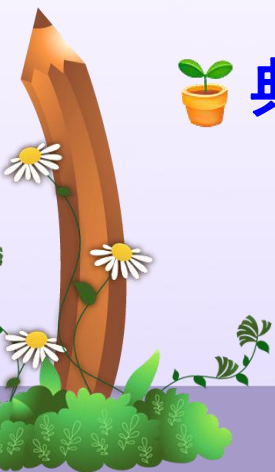
同音异义词记忆法：where 哪里



典例

The little girl always **B** a red hat.

A. wear B. wears C. puts on



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



知识点 3

快快长大：在美国骑自行车必须戴头盔

在美国的《自行车法》中明确规定：骑自行车必须戴头盔，而且头盔外面应该有硬塑料罩，因为这样即使摔倒了，头盔在地面上的摩擦力小，骑车人如果头先着地可以随着惯性滑行，减少冲击力。



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



知识点 4

重点

Don't go at the red light!

别闯红灯!



考向1

Don't 引导的否定祈使句:

其结构为“Don't + 动词原形 + ...”，意为“不要做某事”，用于命令、请求、劝告或警告对方不要做某事。

例句：Don't open the door, please.

请不要打开门。



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



考向2

祈使句的其他类型：

1. 动词原形 + 其他.

例句：Open the door. 打开门。

2. Let + 人 + 动词原形 + 其他.

例句：Let's go home now. 让我们现在回家吧。

3. No + 名词或动词的-ing 形式！

例句：No swimming! 禁止游泳！

Let's clean (clean) the windows.



No swimming



典例



Pairwork



图1



图2



图3



图4



观看交通标志图1，图2，图3，图4，小组间相互讨论标志的含义，并用英语表达出来，同时说说在哪儿可以看到这些标志，比一比哪个小组说得最准确。



Pairwork



图1 表达的含义： look right. You must look right before you cross the road. You can see this on the road in Hong Kong...

图2表达的含义： Stop. You can see this on the road in China.

图3表达的含义： Don't turn right. You can see this at the crossing.

图4表达的含义： Don't touch the door. You can see this in the subway.



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.

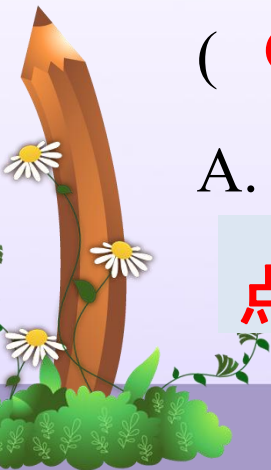
A. younger B. older C. stronger

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。



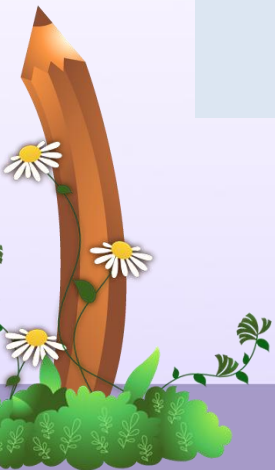
当堂检测



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！

重点词汇： wear

重点短语： take the No. 57 bus

重点句型： In the USA people on bikes must wear one.

Don't go at the red light!



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



Mrs Smith: Children, Let's get on the bus!

Kids: Yeah!

Mrs Smith: You should get on one by one.

Children: OK.

Chen Jie: Mrs Smith, where is Wu Yifan?

Mrs Smith: He's not coming. His grandpa is ill.

Chen Jie: I'm sorry to hear that.



THANK YOU!



Unit 2 Ways to go to school

PEP 六年级上册

Part B & Part C



课时 1

Let's try & Let's talk

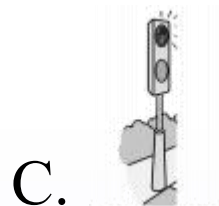
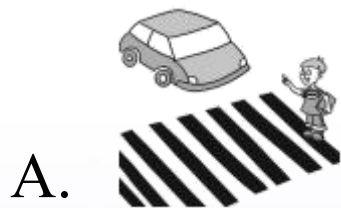


课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

一、图文配对。



(C) 1. Don't go at the red light!

(D) 2. Don't touch the door.

(A) 3. You must look right before you cross the road.

(B) 4. Don't turn right.



课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

二、选择正确的单词或短语填空。

pictures, cousin, pay attention to, the USA, coming

1. Look, the bus is coming.
2. So many pictures of cats!
3. In the USA people usually eat food with knives and forks(叉子).



课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

pictures, cousin, pay attention to, the USA, coming

4. We must pay attention to the traffic lights.

5. My cousin and I are in the same school. We go to school

by bus.



课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

三、单项选择。

(B) 1. You can _____ the No. 2 bus to the museum.

A. go

B. take

C. come

点拨：乘坐公交车用动词take。

(B) 2. The stamps are _____ my cousin _____ the USA.

A. to, for

B. from, in

C. for, to



课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

(A) 3. People _____ bikes must wear helmets in the USA.

A. on

B. at

C. by

(C) 4. In class, we must pay attention _____ our teacher.

A. at

B. for

C. to

点拨: pay attention to...注意.....



课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

四、判断下列对话与图片是否相符,相符的打“√”,不相符的打“×”。

() 1. —What's this?

—A helmet.



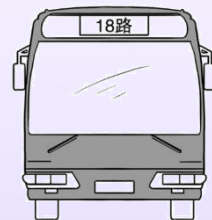
() 2. —Don't go at the red light!

—You're right.



() 3. —How can I get to the park?

—By taxi.



课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

五、将下列句子排成一段合理的对话。

(4) Hey. Don't go at the red light.

(1) How do we go to the park?

(5) Sorry. I must pay attention to the traffic lights.

(2) We can take the No. 1 bus over there.

(3) Come on! The bus is coming. Let's go!



THANK YOU!

