

# Unit 5 What does he do?

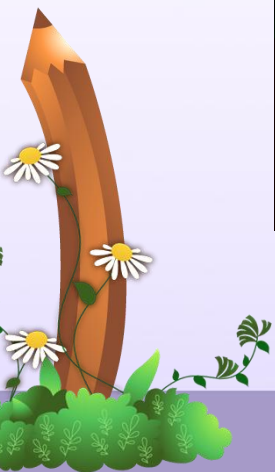
PEP 六年级上册

## 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 try



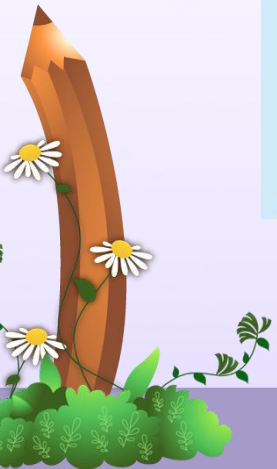
Mike and Xiao Yu are going home now. Mike sees a man coming towards them. Listen and circle.

1. What does Xiao Yu's uncle look like?

- A. Big and tall.      B. Thin and short.

2. Does Xiao Yu's uncle often take him to school?

- A. Yes, he does.      B. No, he doesn't.



# Let's talk



**Mike:** My uncle is a fisherman.

**Xiao Yu:** Where does he work?

**Mike:** He works at sea. He sees lots of fish every day!

**Xiao Yu:** I see. How does he go to work?

By boat?

**Mike:** No. He works on a boat. He goes to work by bike.

**Xiao Yu:** He has a very healthy life.

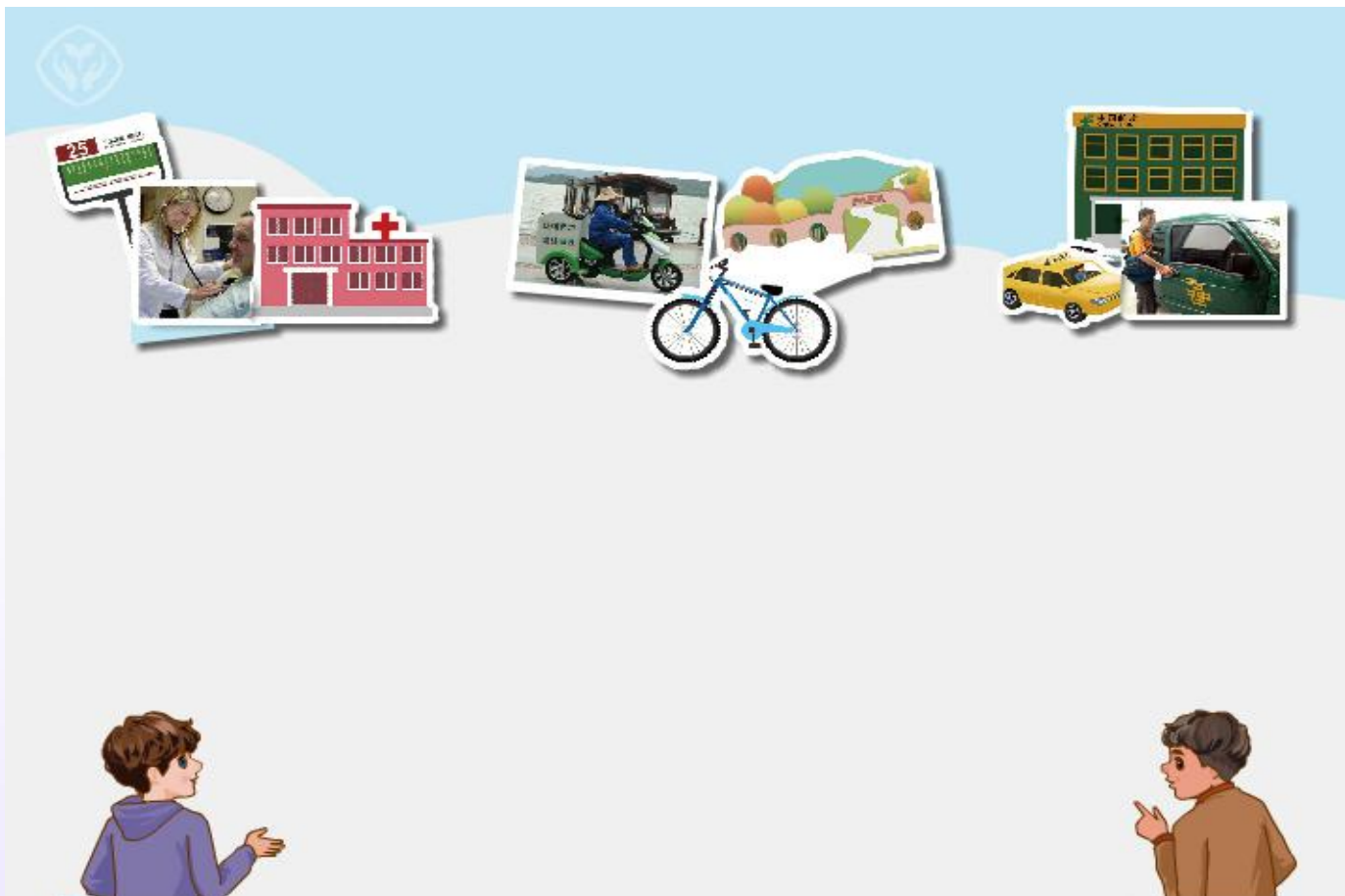
**Mike:** Yes. He works very hard and stays healthy.

**Xiao Yu:** We should study hard and stay healthy, too. Where does Mike's uncle work? How does he go to work?





# Let's talk



# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



## 知识点 1

**Where does he work?**

**他在哪里工作？**



### 考向1

由where引导的特殊疑问句：用来询问某人在哪里工作，其句型为：Where + do/does + 某人 + work?



### 考向2

答语：主语 + work/works + 介宾短语。当主语不是第三人称单数时，用work。当主语是第三人称单数时，用works。介宾短语由“介词 + 地点”构成，



# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

如：in a hospital 在医院里

in a factory 在工厂里

in a school 在学校里

例句：—Where does Mary work?

玛丽在哪儿工作？

—She works in a hospital.

她在一家医院工作。





# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



## 知识点 2

**How does he go to work? 他怎样上班?**

 **考向1** 询问某人出行方式的句子:

其结构为: How + do/does + 主语 + go (to) + 其他?

当主语不是第三人称单数时, 助动词用do, 当  
主语是第三人称单数时, 助动词用does。

例句: How does she go to work?

她怎样上班?



# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



## 考向2

答语：主语 + go/goes (to) + 其他 + (表示出行方式的)介词短语。

例句：I go to work by bus.

我乘公共汽车上班。

易错点  
提示

如果go后面的词为副词，则to要省略。

如：go home回家



# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



## 知识点 3

**He works very hard and stays healthy.**  
**他努力工作并保持健康。**



### 考向1

连词and的用法：

当and连接两个并列谓语时，我们要注意的是and前后的动词形式要一致。

例句：The thin boy should eat more and do more exercise.

这个瘦男孩应该多吃多锻炼。



# 知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



## 典例

My grandparents do sports every day and  
    A     healthy.

A. stay

B. stays

C. staying



## 考向2

stay /steɪ/ v. 保持 后接形容词。

例句：Stay silent. 保持安静。

短语：stay clean 保持干净

stay healthy 保持健康

stay fresh 保持新鲜



## 拓展

其他意义：停留 如：stay at home 呆在家里



# Pairwork



## 游戏环节

没有什么不可能 (Nothing is impossible)

游戏规则：四人一组，A写出一个职业单词或词组，B写出一个地方单词或词组，C写出交通方式的词组，D负责询问。排成一首有趣的歌谣。

**D: What does he/she do?**

**A: He/She is a ...**

**D: Where does he/she work?**

**A: He/She works ...**

**D: How does he/she go to work?**

**A: He/She goes to work by...**

**A B C D: Oh, nothing is impossible!**





# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

## 一、选词填空。

1. —     **B**     does she work?

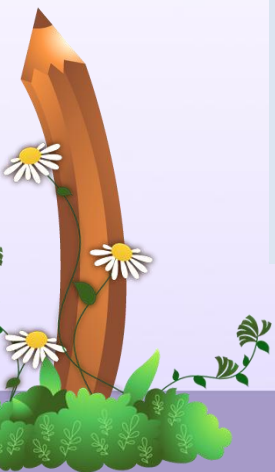
—She works in a car factory.

A. What

B. Where

C. How

**点拨：**由答句“她在一家汽车工厂工作。”可知，问句应该是“她在哪儿工作？”对地点提问用疑问词where。



# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

2. —Where do you work?

—I       A       in a police office.

A. work      B. works      C. working

**点拨：**因为主语是第一人称，所以谓语动词用原形。



# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

3. —     C     does Mike often go to work?

—He goes to work by bike.

A. What

B. Where

C. How

**点拨：**由答句“他骑自行车上班。”可知，问句是对交通方式提问。故应选疑问词How。



# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

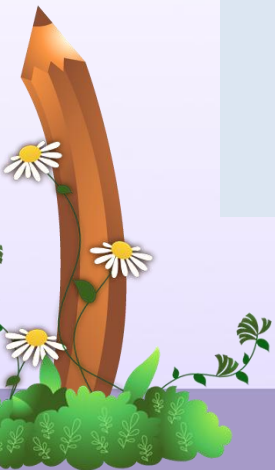
4. He is going to do kung fu and     A     English songs at the party.

A. sing

B. sings

C. singing

**点拨：**当and连接两个并列谓语时，and前后的动词形式要一致。is going to后接动词原形，所以do是动词原形，因此后面也要用原形sing。



# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

5. He cleans his room every day. His room     **B**     clean.

A. stay      B. stays      C. staying





# 当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

## 二、请填上合适的疑问词。

1. What does he do?
2. Where does he work?
3. How does he go to work?



# 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！

**重点句式：** Where does he work?

How does he go to work?

He works very hard and stays healthy.



# 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! Xiao Yu, who is that tall man?

**Xiao Yu:** My uncle.

**Mike:** He is so big. What does he do?

**Xiao Yu:** He is a police officer.

**Mike:** Cool! How does he go to work? On foot?

**Xiao Yu:** No, he goes by car. He often takes me to school on his way to work.



**THANK YOU!**

