

外研版英语 (三起点)四年级下册知识归纳

Module 1

一、词汇

nice 友好的,亲切的,讨人喜欢的

clever 聪明的

naughty 淘气的

a bit 稍微,有点儿

shy 害羞的

answer接(电话)

call 电话; (给.....) 打电话

bad 不好的,坏的

cool 酷的

aunt 姨母;姑母;舅母;伯母;婶母

uncle 伯父;叔父;舅父;姑父;姨夫

big 年龄较大的

little 幼小的,年幼的

cute 可爱的

二、句子

- 1. She is a nice teacher. 她是一名好老师。
- 2. Look, the elephant is clever. 看,大象很聪明。
- 3. Parrot is very naughty! 鹦鹉很淘气。



- 4. This is my aunt. 这是我阿姨。
- 5. He's a bit shy. 他有点害羞。
- 6. This is Maomao. She's nice. But she's a bit shy. 这是毛毛。她很可爱。 但是有点害羞。

三、句型结构

介绍某人(是谁、性格特点)

This is ... He / She is + 描写人物性格特点的形容词.

eg: This is my uncle. He is tall and clever. 这是我叔叔。他很高很聪明。

This is my teacher. She is thin and nice. 这是我的老师。她很瘦很漂亮。

四、单词辨析

little 和 small

little 表示"小的",带有感情色彩

small 主要指的是"尺寸"、"重量"等,本身不带任何感情色彩

eg: I have a little sister. 我有一个小妹妹。(含有"喜欢"的意思)

The box is too small. 盒子太小了。(单纯指的是盒子的大小)

Module 2

一、词汇

city 城市

ship 船

beautiful 美丽的

whose 谁的





queen 女王

close 近的,接近的

old 年代久的, 古老的

famous 著名的

景点名称:

Buckingham Palace 白金汉宫

Big Ben 大本钟

Hyde Park 海德公园

Tower Bridge 塔桥

London Bridge 伦敦大桥

二、句子

- 1. What's this? 这是什么?
 - It's a book about London. 是关于伦敦的一本书。
- 2. What's this? 这是什么?
 - It's Buckingham Palace. 是白金汉宫。
- 3. My house is very small, but it's beautiful. 我的房子非常小,但很漂亮。
- 4. This is my house. It's old. 这是我的房子。很古老。
- 5. This is Tower Bridge. It's very famous. 这是伦敦塔桥。非常著名。

三、句型结构

描述某地

地点名称 + is + a / an ... It' s + 描述地点的形容词.



eg: Tian'anmen Square is a big place. It's very beautiful. 天安门广场是一个很大的地方。非常漂亮。

Big Ben is an old and big clock. It's famous. 大本钟是一个古老的大钟。非常著名。

Module 3

一、词汇

robot 机器人

will 将,将会

everything 所有事情

one day (将来)有一天

housework 家务活

learn 学习

our 我们的

homework 家庭作业

won't = will not 将不会

Tuesday 星期二

Wednesday 星期三

Thursday 星期四

Friday 星期五

have 有,拥有



next 下一个的

week 星期,周

holiday 假期

二、短语

ride a bike 骑自行车

fly a kite 放风筝

do the housework 做家务

make cakes 制作蛋糕

go swimming 去游泳

play football 踢足球

go to the park 去公园

visit my grandma 看望外祖母

三、句子

- 1. Robots will do everything. 机器人将会做所有的事情。
- 2. They will do the housework. 他们将会做家务。
- 3. On Monday I'll go swimming. 星期一我将要去游泳。
- 4. On Saturday I'll help my mother. 星期六我将会帮助我妈妈。
- 5. On Sunday I'll read my books. 星期天我将会看书。
- 6. Today is Monday and tomorrow is Tuesday. 今天是星期一 ,明天是星期二。

四、句型结构

描述将要做某事

主语 + will + 动词原形 + 其他.





eg: I will go to the park next Friday. 下周五我要去公园。

My mother will cook dinner this evening. 今晚我妈妈将会做晚饭。

五、语法

一般将来时

- 1. 含义:表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态,或将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态
- 2. 一般将来时常常和表示将来的时间状语连用。如:tomorrow(明天), next week(下周), in the future(将来)等
- 3. will 没有人称和数的变化。
- 4. 句型结构

肯定句:主语 + will + 动词原形 + 其他.

否定句:主语 + will + not + 动词原形 + 其他.

一般疑问句: — Will + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他?

—Yes, 主语 + will. / No, 主语 + will + not.

特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词 + will + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他?

Module 4

一、词汇

take 带,拿

fly 飞

picnic 野餐



great 太好了,好极了

why 为什么

Why not?为什么不呢?

because 因为

so 所以

cloudy 多云的

weather 天气

二、句子

- 1. On Saturday we' re going to have a picnic! 星期六我们打算去野餐!
- 2. Will you take your kite tomorrow? 你会带着你的风筝吗?
 - No, I won't.不,我不会。
- 3. It will be sunny in Beijing. 北京天气将是晴朗的。
- 4. It will be cloudy in London. 伦敦天气是多云的。
- 5. It will be sunny on Saturday. Xiaoyang will fly his kite. Xiaoting will go swimming. 星期六天气将是晴朗的。小杨将会去放风筝。小婷将要去游泳。

三、句型结构

- 1. 询问对方是否将要做某事
- Will + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他?
- Yes, 主语 + will. / No, 主语 + won't.
- eg: Will you go to school by bike?你明天将要骑自行车去上学吗?
 - No, I won't.不,我不会。



— Will Jenny visit her uncle on Sunday? 珍妮星期天将会去拜访她叔

叔吗?

- Yes, she will. 是的, 她会去。
- 2. 询问某地未来的天气情况
- Will it be + 天气情况的形容词 + in + 地点?
- Yes, it will. / No, it won't.
- eg: Will it be hot in Guangzhou? 广州天气将会热吗?
 - Yes, it will. 是的,会热。
 - Will it be windy in Beijing? 北京天气将会刮风吗?
 - No, it won't.不,不会。

Module 5

一、词汇

was (am, is 的过去式)是

then 当时,那时

grandparent 祖父;祖母;外祖父;外祖母

were (are 的过去式)是

young 年轻的

old 老的,年老的

hair 头发

so 这么,那么

short 短的



long 长的

wasn't = was not 不是

weren't = were not 不是

clean 干净的

dirty 脏的

二、句子

- 1. Who are they? 他们是谁?
 - They are my grandparents. 他们是我的祖父母。
- 2. They were young then. 他们那时是年轻的。
- 3. Who is that little girl? 那个小女孩是谁?
 - It's me! I was two then. 是我!那时我两岁。
- 4. Your hair was so short. 你的头发很短。
- 5. They are old. They weren't old then. They were young. 他们年纪大了。

他们那时候年级不大。他们是年轻的。

6. It is clean. It wasn't clean then. It was dirty. 它是干净的。那时候它不干净, 是脏的。

三、句型结构

1. 描述某人过去的年龄

主语 + was / were + 数字 + then.

eg: I was just five then. 那时候我刚刚五岁。

My mother was 25 then. 我妈妈那时候 25 岁。

2. 描述某人过去的外貌/性格特点



主语 + was / were + 描述人物性格/外貌特点的形容词 + then.

eg: Linda was young and short then. 琳达那会很年轻很矮。

Jeff was fat then. But now he is thin. 杰夫那会是胖的。但是现在他是瘦的。

Module 6

一、词汇

yesterday 昨天

out 不在家(的);在外面(的)

well 健康的

thanks 谢谢

sun 太阳

lesson 一节课,一堂课

village 乡村,村子

二、句子

- 1. How are you? 你好吗?
 - Very well, thank you. 非常好, 谢谢你。
- 2. Is it sunny in London? 伦敦天气晴朗吗?
 - No, it isn't. It's windy. 不,不是晴朗的。有风。
- 3. I was out with Grandpa for our Chinese lesson. 我和爷爷出去上语文课了。
- 4. Was it a big city then? 它那时候是个大城市吗?
- No. It was a very small village then. 不是。那时候它是一个非常小的乡村。







5. The park was small then. It is big now. 公园那时候是小的。现在是大的。

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6. The street was old then. It is new now. 街道那时候是老旧的。现在是新的。

三、句型结构

询问对方过去某个时间是否在某地的句型

- Were you at + 地点 + 过去的时间?
- Yes, I was. / No, I wasn' t.

eg: — Were you at school last Friday? 上周五你在学校吗?

- No, I wasn't. 不, 我没在。
- Were you at the cinema yesterday? 你昨天在电影院吗?
- Yes, I was. 是的,我在。

Module 7

一、词汇

had (have 的过去式) 度过

phone (给.....) 打电话

cook 烹调;煮;烧

really 真的

wash 洗

What about ...?怎么样?

did (do 的过去式)助动词





didn't = did not 没有

computer 计算机;电脑

love 爱;喜欢

him (宾格)他

Mrs 太太, 夫人

Miss 小姐

二、句子

- 1. I cooked noodles yesterday. 我昨天做了面条。
- 2. I helped Mum and I washed clothes. 我帮助了妈妈还洗了衣服。
- 3. He played on the computer and he watched TV. 他玩了电脑还看了电视。
- 4. I phoned Grandma yesterday. 昨天我给奶奶打了电话。
- 5. Grandma and Grandpa walked in the park. They listened to music. They talked with some friends. 爷爷奶奶在公园散步,他们听音乐,和一些朋友们聊天。

三、句型结构

描述过去发生的事情

主语 + 动词过去式 + 其他.

eg: I played basketball in the park yesterday. 昨天我在公园里打篮球了。

We saw a funny film in the cinema last Sunday. 上周日我们在电影院看了一部有趣的电影。

My mother cooked noodles for dinner yesterday. 昨晚我妈妈做了面条。



Module 8

一、词汇

sang (sing 的过去式)唱歌

beautifully 优美地,动听地

saw (see 的过去式)看见

game 游戏;比赛

last 最近过去的

fun 有趣的事

went (go 的过去式)去

there 在那儿,往那里

ate (eat 的过去式)吃

drank (drink 的过去式)喝,饮

drink 饮料

time 一段时间

have a good time 玩得开心

busy 忙的, 忙碌的

took (take 的过去式)拍摄

tell 告诉,告知

great 非常好的,令人愉快的

delicious 美味的,可口的

made (make 的过去式)做,制作

poster 海报,招贴画



二、短语

play games 玩游戏 sing songs 唱歌 by bus 乘公共汽车 eat some food 吃一些食物 drink some drinks 喝些饮料 have a good time 玩得开心 in the park 在公园里 lots of 许多 take some pictures 拍一些照片 make a poster 制作一张海报 go to the concert 去音乐会 play the piano 弹钢琴 go swimming 去游泳 go to the supermarket 去超市

三、句子

- 1. We had a picnic last Sunday. 上周我们去野餐了。
- 2. They sang beautifully. 他们唱歌很动听。
- 3. We ate some food and drank some drinks. 我们吃了一些食物,喝了一些饮料。
- 4. You had a good time! 你们玩得很开心!
- 5. We went there by bus. 我们坐公共汽车到那里的。



- 6. Tell me about your picnic. 跟我说一说你们的野餐。
- 7. I took some pictures and I made a poster. 我拍了一些照片还制作了一张海报。
- 四、句型结构

用一般过去时描述过去发生的事情

主语 + 动词过去式 + 其他.

eg: I lost my pencil. 我弄丟了我的铅笔。

Module 9

一、词汇

welcome 欢迎

postcard 明信片

cousin 表(堂)兄弟;表(堂)姐妹

dear 亲爱的

on holiday 在休假,在度假

travel 旅行;游历

came (come 的过去式)来

pop 流行音乐的

concert 音乐会

earth 地球

二、句子





- 1. Look. It's a postcard from my cousin Dalong. He lives in the US. 看。这是来自我表哥大龙的一张明信片。他住在美国。
- 2. Does he live in New York? 他住在纽约吗?
 - No, he lives in San Francisco now. 不,他现在住在旧金山。
- 3. Did he travel by plane? 他乘坐飞机旅行吗?
 - Yes, it says "I came here by plane." 是的。信上说 "我乘坐飞机来这的。"
- 4. I went to a pop concert and a basketball game last week. 上周我去了流行音乐会还去看了篮球比赛。
- 5. Did you have a nice holiday? 你有一个美好的假期吗?
- Yes, we did. We went to the earth. 是的。我们去了地球。
- 6. Did you go to Hangzhou? 你去了杭州吗?
- Yes. We went there by train. 是的,我们乘坐火车去的那里。

三、句型结构

- ① 询问对方过去是否住在某地
- Did you live in + 地点 + 过去的时间?
- Yes, I did. / No, I didn' t.
- eg: Did you live in Shanghai last year? 你去年住在上海吗?
 - No, I didn't. 不,没有。
 - Did you live in Xi' an last year? 你去年住在西安吗?
 - Yes, I did. 是的。
- ② 询问对方过去是否去过某地
- Did you go to + 地点 + 过去的时间?





— Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

eg: — Did you go to New York last year? 你去年去过纽约吗?

- No, I didn't. 不,没有。
- Did you go to the park yesterday? 你昨天去公园了吗?
- Yes, I did. 是的。

Module 10

一、词汇

fall 掉下,落下;摔倒

fall off 跌落

fell (fall 的过去式)掉下,落下;摔倒

fall down 摔倒,跌倒;坍塌

found (find 的过去式)发现,找到

town 城镇,市镇

happen 发生

ride 骑车

then 然后

thirsty 口渴的

water 水

bought (buy 的过去式)买

watermelon 西瓜

carried (carry 的过去式)拿,搬



bump 撞伤

hospital 医院

had (have 的过去式)吃,喝

chocolate 巧克力

stomach ache 胃痛

cold 感冒

headache 头痛

fever 发烧

二、句子

- 1. What happened to your head? 你的头怎么了?
 - I bumped my head. 我撞到我的头了。
- 2. Did you fall off your bike? 你从自行车上掉下来了吗?
 - No, I didn't.不,我没有。
- 3. We bought a watermelon. 我们买了一个西瓜。
- 4. Sam carried the watermelon on the bike. 山姆骑自行车载着西瓜。
- 5. Sam had lots of chocolate yesterday, so today he's got a stomach ache. 山姆昨天吃了许多巧克力,所以他今天胃痛。
- 6. Lingling had a headache yesterday, and today she's got a fever. 玲玲昨天头痛,今天她发烧了。

三、语法知识

have 的用法

1. have 表示"有",相当于 have got





eg: I have many story books. / I have got many story books. 我有许多故事书。

2. have 可以表示 "吃、喝"

eg: I want to have some noodles. 我想吃点面条。

I' d like to have some milk. 我想喝点牛奶。

3. have 还可以表示"得了(某种病)",常用与一些固定搭配。

eg: I had a cold yesterday. 我昨天感冒了。

I had a lot of ice cream yesterday, so I have a stomach ache today. 我昨天吃了好多冰淇淋,所以今天我胃痛。