小学英语常见错误与知识点拨 六年级(下册)

蔺玲 博冬蔚 罗通亮 主编



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常见错误与知识点拨

六年级下册

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前言

小学英语教学的目的是训练学生基本的英语听、说、读、写能力,同时让学生掌握一定的英语词汇和基本的语法知识,为初中的英语学习奠定基础。英语和汉语属于两种完全不同的语言,它们在语法结构和表达习惯上有很大的不同,因此对于开始学习英语的小学生来说,正确掌握英语单词和语法有一定的难度。

《小学英语常见错误与知识点拨》根据小学生英语学习的特点,对小学英语学习中的重难点和易错点进行整理和归纳,帮助学生正确掌握英语单词和语法知识,在英语学习过程中少走弯路。本系列书涵盖了小学英语教学大纲要求的所有知识点,分别参照小学英语教材(广州教科版)四、五、六年级的内容结构进行编写,不仅可以与广州教科版小学英语教材配套使用,而且同样也可以作为使用其他版本教材的学生的英语学习资料。

本系列书将每个单元的内容分为"错例解析""知识点拨""巩固练习与提升"三大模块。"错例解析"对众多典型的易错题进行解析,将正确答案和易出错的答案进行对比,强化学生记忆,帮助学生掌握正确的语法知识和区分易错词的拼写。"知识点拨"进一步对本单元的重难点和知识点进行梳理,帮助学生建立知识框架。"巩固练习与提升"让学生现学现用,有针对性地加强练习,提升英语学习的效率。

本系列书的每个单元最后还设置了"错题整理"和"归纳总结"栏目。错题整理部分设有"原题""错解""正解""分析"等空白项目,学生只要按照这些分类记录相关信息,就可以轻松有序地完成纠错,巩固掌握易错的知识点,便于考前进行有针对性的复习。"归纳总结"一栏便于学生根据自身学习特点进行有针对性的分析,找出错误原因,避免今后同类错误的产生。

由于编者水平所限,书中不足和疏漏之处在所难免。为了进一步提高图书的质量,我们诚挚地请您在使用过程中提出宝贵意见。相关意见可发至邮箱:ghluotl@scut.edu.cn。

编 者 2016年12月

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Module 1 Stories

Unit 1 Slow and steady wins the race

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1	

错例解析
1. Jiamin and Mike wanted to know who ran faster, so they a race.
错解: went 正解: had
【原因分析】have a race 意为"赛跑;举行一场比赛",是固定搭配。have 的过
去式为 had。
2. You should when you are crossing the road.
错解: careful 正解: be careful
【原因分析】should 是情态动词,后面要接动词原形,不能直接接形容词。
3. The boy tried to with his left hand.
错解: wrote 正解: write
【原因分析】try to do sth. 意为"尽力做某事"。try to 后接动词原形。
4. Mr Jones is talking the phone.
错解: in 正解: on
【原因分析】talk on the phone 意为"在电话里交谈",是固定搭配。
5. The old man opened the door and into the garden.
错解: walk 正解: walked
【原因分析】一般来说,一个句子中 and 连接的两个动词的时态要保持一致,前
一个动词 opened 是过去式,后一个动词也应用过去式。
6. I am sure he will in an hour.
错解: back 正解: be back
【原因分析】back 是形容词,意为"回来"。本句为宾语从句,从句为完整的句
子,助动词 will 后不能直接接形容词,需要加 be 动词。
7. Please be The children are having a lesson in the classroom.
错解: quite 正解: quiet
【原因分析】quite 是副词, 意为"非常, 相当"; quiet 是形容词, 意为"安静的"。be 动词后只能接名词或形容词作表语。
8. There some water in the bottle. 错解: are 正解: is
【原因分析】There be 句型中, be 的形式取决于紧接其后的名词。water 意为
"水",是不可数名词,因此用 be 的单数形式 is。

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9. I feel tired. I must a rest.

错解: took

正解: take

【原因分析】must 是情态动词, 意为"必须"。情态动词后接动词原形。

10. I try the window, but I still feel hot.

错解: to open

正解: opening

【原因分析】try to do sth. 意为"尽力去做某事"; try doing sth. 意为"尝试去做某事"。本句句意为: 我试着打开窗户, 但我还是很热。



知识点拨

一、短语

try to carry 试图搬运 in such a hurry 如此匆忙 silly hare 愚蠢的野兔 have a race 进行一场比赛 have/take a rest 休息一会 win the race 赢得比赛 do sth. well 做某事做得好 be patient 有耐心 be careful 小心点 slow and steady 慢而稳,稳打稳扎

二、Be 型祈使句的用法

1. 祈使句是用于表达命令、请求、劝告、警告、禁止等的句子,最常用于表达命令。祈使句因对象(即主语)是第二人称,所以通常都省略。祈使句的动词用原形,句末则使用句号或感叹号来表示结束。例如:

Be quiet, please. / Please be quiet. 请安静。

- 2. Be 型祈使句的句子结构:
- (1) 肯定结构: Be + 表语(名词或形容词) + 其他成分。例如:

Be a good boy! 要做一个好孩子!

(2) 否定结构: Don't + be + 表语 (名词或形容词) + 其他成分。例如:

Don't be shy! 不要害羞!

三、be sure + 宾语从句的用法

be sure + 宾语从句意为"确信……",表示主句主语对宾语从句中涉及的事物所作出的判断。例如:

We are sure he will make great progress this term. 我们确信他这学期一定会取得巨大进步。

四、try to do sth. 与 try doing sth. 的辨析

1. try to do sth. 意为"设法做某事,尽力做某事",侧重于尽力,为了达到目的而努力。例如:

Jiamin tried to carry all the books. 家民设法搬运全部的书本。



2. try doing sth. 意为"试着做某事,尝试做某事",强调的是一种新的尝试,并没有明显的目的性。例如:

Jiamin tries reading all the books in one time. 家民尝试一次读完全部的书。



一、单项填空

巩固练习与提升

() 1		careful when	you u	se a knife.		
		A.	Do	B.	Be	C.	Is
() 2	. Wh	ny not try	there 1	by train?		
		A.	going	B.	to go	C.	go
() 3	. Do	n't cut too fast. Yo	u shoul	ld		
		A.	patient	В.	be patient	C.	do patient
() 4	. My	mother came out in	1	·		
		A.	such a hurry	B.	a such hurry	C.	the hurry
() 5	. We	e are sure	will co	ome back home next we	eek.	
		A.	/	B.	that	C.	he
() 6	. She	e if (是召	引 her	child will buy flowers	for l	her on Mother's Day.
		A.	is sure	B.	doesn't sure	C.	isn't sure
(7	•	proud when	you wi	n the race.		
		A.	Not be	B.	Don't be	C.	Don't
() 8	. The	e boy always tries _		_ a good pupil.		
		A.	be	B.	being	C.	to be
() 9	. He	was too,	so he	broke the glass.		
		A.	careful	B.	careless	C.	not careful
() 1	0. I l	know the old story i	s	the lion and the fi	rog.	
		A.	about	B.	for	C.	on
二、	阅读	理解					
	Hi!	I'm N	Tike. Last Sunday v	vas a f	unny day. Chen Ming	can	ne to my home in the
			•		ve read some funny Eng		•
	_				And we played table		
					o'clock and it was ver		•
	_				At about 4 o'clock in	-	
			s. We had a good t				
(_	ke watched TV				
	-		in the morning		in the afternoon	C.	in the evening

常见错误与知识点拨 六年级下册

()	2.	Mike and Chen Ming play	ed	table tennis		
			A. at home	B.	in Liuhua Park	C.	at school
()	3.	They went to the park		·		
			A. on foot	B.	by bus	C.	by bike
()	4.	When did they play table	tenr	nis?		
			A. At about 10 o'clock in	the	e morning.	B.	At noon.
			C. At about 4 o'clock in	the	afternoon.		
()	5.	Who cooked the lunch?				
			A. Mike.	B.	Mike and Chen Ming.		
			C. Mike's mother.				
2		쉹	5 题 整 理				

整理 Unit 1 的错题, 原题与错解用黑色笔 (蓝色笔) 书写, 正解与分析用红色笔书写。

				Carried Charles		
	日期:	来源:		知识点:		
	原题:					
	错解:					
H						
1				□书写错误		, and a second
	日期:	·····································	~~~~	知识点:		~~
Ш						
Ш						
	VOD	【错误原因】	□审题不清	□书写错误	□语法错误	
	bran.	50		6		The state of the s



日期:_	来源:		知识点:		
原题: _					(
错解: _					
正解: _					
分析: _					
~~~	【错误原因】	□审题不清	□书写错误	□语法错误	~~
日期:_	来源:		知识点:		
原题: _					
错解: _					
- 4-0					
分析: _					
	【错误原因】	□审题不清	□书写错误	□语法错误	
Netwo	30		6		New P
	3 纳 总 结				
Line	元的重难点做一个	《总结吧!			
<b>4</b> · 1 · 1 · 2	- 14 Trail William				

# Unit 2 Waiting for another hare

	10
>	

错例解析
1 in the field every day is hard work.
错解: Work 正解: Working
【原因分析】work 是动词,不能作主语; working 是 work 的动名词形式,可在
句中作主语。
2. The boy ran very fast and crashed a tree.
错解: in 正解: into
【原因分析】crash into 意为"撞到",是固定搭配。
3. He picked up the chicken and it back home.
错解: brought 正解: took
【原因分析】bring 意为"带来"; take 意为"带走"。take it back home 意为"把
它带回家"。
4. From on, I was never late for school.
错解: now 正解: then
【原因分析】from now on 意为"从现在起",后接的句子应用一般将来时表达对
将来的展望; from then on 意为"从那时起",后接的句子应用一般过去时表达已发
生的事情。本句句意为:从那时起,我上学从来没有迟到过。
5. When the teacher came, the children stopped
错解: to run 正解: running
【原因分析】stop doing sth. 意为"停止做某事",是指停止做原来正在做的事
情; stop to do sth. 是指停下(手头正在做的事情)去做另外一件事。根据前半句句
意"当老师来的时候"可知小朋友们停止了跑步。
6. Another hare never came, so the farmer had to eat.
错解: something 正解: nothing
【原因分析】so 意为"所以",是一个承上启下的连词。根据前半句句意"另外
一只野兔从来没有到来"可知农民没有任何东西可以吃。因此本题应用 nothing。
7. If you want to do something, you should work hard.
错解: nice 正解: well
【原因分析】nice 意为"美好的",是形容词; well 意为"很好地; 充分地",是即是一个概念,是是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一
副词。修饰动词需用副词,因此应用 well 修饰 do。注意: well 也可作形容词,意为"良好的;健康的;适宜的"。



8.	"I can't be proud.	I'll work harder," I said to	
	错解·me	正解· myself	

【原因分析】表达自言自语时,宾语应用反身代词。I said to myself 意为"我对自己说"。

9. I'm hungry. I want _____ to eat. 错解: anything 正解: something

【原因分析】 anything 意为"任何事,任何物",一般用于否定句或疑问句中; something 意为"某事,某物",一般用于肯定句中。本句是肯定句,因此用 something。

10. Do you have _____ to say for yourself? 错解: nothing 正解: anything

【原因分析】anything 意为"任何事,任何物",一般用于否定句或疑问句中; nothing 意为"无事,无物",一般不用于一般疑问句中。本句是一般疑问句,因此用 anything。



#### 知识点拨

#### 一、短语

crash into... 撞到…… take it back home 把它拿回家 have a delicious meal 美餐一顿 say to oneself 自言自语 stop working 停止工作 have nothing to eat 没东西吃

all day long 一整天 fall to the ground 倒在地上 pick up 捡起 run away 逃跑 wait for 等待

#### 二、非谓语动词之动名词

非谓语动词,又称非限定动词,非谓语动词是指在句子中不是谓语的动词,主要包括不定式、动名词和分词(现在分词和过去分词),即动词的非谓语形式。非谓语动词不能独立作谓语,但可以承担句子的其他成分。(在此重点分析动名词)。

1. 动名词作主语:常表示一般的、泛指的或习惯性的动作。例如:

Walking is a good form of exercise for both young and old. 散步对年轻人和老年人都是一种很好的锻炼方式。

- 2. 动名词作表语:常表示一种概念、习惯或经验,或说明主语的内容。例如: In the ant city, the queen's job is laying eggs. 在蚂蚁王国,蚁后的工作是产卵。
- 3. 动名词作定语:主要表示所修饰名词的用途和目的。例如:

He can't walk without a walking-stick. 他没有拐杖不能走路。

- 三、something, anything与 nothing 的辨析
  - 1. something 意为"某事,某物",常用于肯定句中。例如: There is something wrong with that plan. 那个计划有点问题。

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- 2. anything 意为"任何事,任何物",常用于否定句、疑问句中。例如: He didn't say anything at the meeting yesterday. 昨天他在会上没有发言。
- 3. nothing 意为"无事,无物",一般不用于一般疑问句中。例如:

There is nothing wrong with your ears. 你的耳朵没有毛病。

注意: nothing 在意义上等于 not anything。例如:

I know nothing about it. = I don't know anything about it. 我对此事一无所知。

四、stop doing sth. 与 stop to do sth. 的辨析

1. stop doing sth. 意为"停止做某事",指停止做原来正在做的事情。例如:

The students stopped talking when the teacher came into the classroom. 当老师进入教室时,学生们就停止了讲话。

2. stop to do sth. 意为"停下去做某事",指停下手头正在做的事情去做另外一件事。例如:

The students stopped to talk to the teacher when they saw him. 学生们一见到老师就停下来和他讲话。



# 巩固练习与提升

A. to play

一、	单项专	真空					
(	) 1.	) 1 is good for our health.					
		A. Drinking milk	B. Drink milk	C. Drank milk			
(	) 2.	"Don't be proud and	d careless," she said	herself.			
		A. for	B. by	C. to			
(	) 3.	Mike will do	this Sunday. Let's invite	him to our party.			
		A. something	B. nothing	C. anything			
(	) 4.	His job is	the children learn English.				
		A. help	B. helping	C. helped			
(	) 5.	The farmer enjoys	in the field.				
		A. working	B. work	C. works			
(	) 6.	Who will fall	the ground first?				
		A. to	B. on	C. with			
(	) 7.	Because they were	so tired, they stopped	<u>_</u> .			
		A. take a rest	B. taking a rest	C. to take a rest			
(	) 8.	The children were h	nungry, but they didn't have _	to eat.			
		A. anything	B. nothing	C. something			
(	) 9.	It's time to do home	ework, so the students stoppe	d games.			

B. play

C. playing



( ) 10. There a	are into	eresting in the mo	dern city.	
A. some	ething	B. anything	C.	nothing
二、阅读理解				
Long long ago,	there was a king	. He had a lot of r	noney. But he	was very greedy (贪
婪). " I hope I can	have lots of gold	d (金子). The mo	ore, the better	," he told his wife.
One day, he go	t a hen. The hen	laid (产) one go	old egg every d	ay. The king became
		_		a day was not enough
				wanted to get all the
gold eggs. But he co			en. He was sa	ad.
A. sons	g had lots of	B. money	C	hens
	nese meaning for	r "the more, the b		nens
	itese incuming for 越多			· 越多越好
		egg every day.		
A. gold		B. big		white
( ) 4. Did the	king kill the hen	1?		
A. Not	given.	B. No, he didn	't. C.	Yes, he did.
		d eggs in the hen		
A. Yes,	he did.	B. No, he didn	i't. C.	Not given.
错题整:	理			
整理 Unit 2 的名	<b>苦</b> 题 原题与错	解用里色笙(蓝	色笙) 书写	正解与分析用红色
笔书写。	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	74) 714 M. C - C (	G-G/ (V-V)	
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