

小学英语常见错误与知识点拨 五年级. 下册

郭阳方 程茜 罗通亮 主编



华南理工大学出版社



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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 Seasons

Unit 1 What's your favourite season?



错例解析

1. It's too hot. I prefer winter _____ summer.

错解: for 正解: to

【原因分析】prefer A to B, 意为“相对于 B, 更喜欢 A”, 是固定搭配。其中 A 和 B 是并列关系。本句句意为: 太热了, 相对于夏天, 我更喜欢冬天。

2. There are some monkeys _____ the tree.

错解: on 正解: in

【原因分析】in the tree 和 on the tree 都意为“在树上”。当表示树外之物在树上时, 用 in the tree, 如动物、风筝等在树上; 当表示物体生长在树上时, 用 on the tree, 如叶子、果实等在树上。

3. I don't like summer and I don't like winter, _____.

错解: too 正解: either

【原因分析】too 和 either 都可表示“也”, 但用法不同: too 一般用于肯定句中, either 一般用于否定句中。在本句中, 因前半句有表示否定的词 don't, 所以此处应用 either。

4. It is the best time for _____.

错解: swim 正解: swimming

【原因分析】swim 意为“游泳”, 为动词; swimming 是 swim 的-ing 形式。在本句中, for 是介词, 后面一般接带有名词属性的词, 如名词、动名词(动词-ing 形式) 等。所以此处应用 swimming。

5. I _____ love spring.

错解: real 正解: really

【原因分析】real 意为“真正的, 真实的”, 是形容词, 可修饰名词; really 意为“实在; 真正地; 事实上”, 是副词, 可修饰形容词、动词等。本句中 really 作为副词修饰动词 love。

6. They usually make _____.

错解: snowman 正解: snowmen

【原因分析】snowman 意为“雪人”, 是单数形式; snowmen 是 snowman 的复数形式。本句中短语 make snowmen 意为“堆雪人”(也可以说“make a snowman”)。





7. Listen! the birds _____ in the sky.

错解: singing

正解: are singing

【原因分析】look, listen 常用于句子开头, 表示提醒听者注意正在发生的事情, 后面的句子用现在进行时, 现在进行时的结构为 be + 动词-ing。本句应用 are singing。

8. —When is winter in China?

—It is _____.

错解: December

正解: from December to February

【原因分析】from December to February 意为“从12月到2月”。问句的句意为: 中国的冬天是什么时候? 众所周知, 中国的冬天持续几个月, 所以应用 from December to February。

9. —Do you plant trees in spring?

—_____.

错解: Yes, I doesn't

正解: Yes, I do

【原因分析】在一般疑问句中, Do 引导的问句, 回答用 do; Does 引导的问句, 回答用 does。即 Do 问 do 答, Does 问 does 答。yes 后接表肯定的谓语动词, 故应用 Yes, I do。

10. —What do you often do in summer?

—_____.

错解: Summer is from June to August

正解: I swim in summer

【原因分析】问句句意为: 你在夏天经常做什么? 答句 “I swim in summer.” 意为“我夏天游泳”, 而 “Summer is from June to August.” 回答的是夏天持续的时间, 与问句内容不符。



知识点拨

一、短语

fly a kite 放风筝

go camping 去露营

make snowmen 堆雪人

play outdoors 在户外玩耍

colourful flowers 五颜六色的花

the birds in the trees 树上的鸟

二、too, either 与 also 的辨析

too, either 与 also 都意为“也”, 但三者有区别: too 常用于肯定句句尾; either 一般用于否定句句尾; also 常用于肯定句, 但常放在句子中间。例如:

I like apples and I like bananas, too. 我喜欢苹果, 也喜欢香蕉。

I don't like peaches and I don't like oranges, either. 我不喜欢桃子, 也不喜欢橙子。

We are also students. 我们都是学生。



三、in the tree 和 on the tree 的辨析

in the tree 和 on the tree 都可以表示为“在树上”，但两者有区别：

1. 当表示树外之物在树上时（如动物、风筝等在树上），用 in the tree；在树干上、在树枝间等也都用 in the tree 表示。例如：

The monkey was swinging in the tree. 猴子在树上荡来荡去。

There are some birds in the tree. 树上有很多鸟。

2. 特指物体生长在树上时（如树叶、果实、开的花等在树上），用 on the tree。例如：

There are some apples on the tree. 树上有很多苹果。

四、prefer 常见用法归纳

1. prefer A to B 意为“相对于 B 来说，更喜欢 A”。prefer 与 to 后接名词或动名词（动词-ing），即“prefer + 名词/动名词 + to + 名词/动名词”。例如：

I prefer staying at home to going out. 相对于外出，我更喜欢待在家里。

My brother prefers planes to trains. 相对于坐火车，我哥哥更喜欢坐飞机。

2. prefer sb. to do sth. 意为“宁愿某人做某事”，其中的“sb.”需要用宾格。例如：
His father prefers him to play football. 他的爸爸更喜欢让他去踢足球。

3. prefer to do sth. 与 prefer doing sth. 的辨析

(1) prefer to do sth. 意为“更喜欢做某事”，强调一次性、非习惯性的动作。例如：

I am hungry. I prefer to eat dumplings now. 我肚子饿了，我现在更想吃饺子。

(2) prefer doing sth. 意为“更喜欢做某事”，强调习惯性或经常做的事情。例如：

My friend prefers reading books in the library every weekend. 我的朋友每个周末都喜欢去图书馆看书。



巩固练习与提升

一、单项填空

() 1. Many children in my class like cats, but I prefer dogs _____ cats.

A. to

B. for

C. with

() 2. There is a cat _____ the tree. Can you see it?

A. in

B. on

C. between

() 3. I prefer _____ at home every weekend.

A. stay

B. to stay

C. staying

() 4. I _____ love swimming.

A. am

B. really

C. sure

() 5. —When is summer in Australia?

—It is _____.

A. from December to February

B. from November to January

C. from December to January



- () 6. I don't like rainy days. I don't like hot days, _____.
A. too B. also C. either
- () 7. When the weather is _____, we can fly a kite.
A. cloudy B. snowy C. windy
- () 8. —_____ he like skating?
—Yes, he does.
A. Does B. Is C. Can
- () 9. Her mother _____ her _____ English and Japanese.
A. prefer; to study B. prefers; to study C. prefers; study
- () 10. —What's your favourite season?
—I like _____ best.
A. summer B. January C. sunny day

二、阅读理解

There are five animals living in a big house. They are Mr Pig, Mr Frog, Miss Bird, Mr Snake and Miss Bear. They are good friends. They play together. In spring, Miss Bird is very happy because spring is her favourite season. She can sing and dance all day. In summer, Mr Frog is happy because he can swim in the river. But Mr Pig doesn't like summer because it's too hot. In fall, Mr Pig is very happy, because it's windy and cool. He can eat a lot of food. In winter, Mr Snake and Miss Bear are happy because they can sleep for a long time.

- () 1. How many animals are there living in a small house?
A. There are four animals. B. There are five animals.
C. There are fifth animals.
- () 2. What is Mr Frog's favourite season?
A. Mr Frog's favourite season is summer.
B. Mr Frog's favourite season is spring.
C. Mr Frog's favourite season is winter.
- () 3. What is Miss Bird's favourite season?
A. Miss Bird likes summer best. B. Miss Bird likes spring best.
C. Miss Bird likes autumn best.
- () 4. What can Mr Pig do in fall?
A. He can sing and dance all day. B. He can swim in the river.
C. He can eat a lot of food.
- () 5. Why do Mr Snake and Miss Bear like winter?
A. Because they can skate.
B. Because they can sleep for a long time.
C. Because they can eat a lot of food.



错题整理

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。

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：_____

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：_____

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：_____

正解：_____

分析：_____

【错误原因】 ☐ 审题不清 ☐ 书写错误 ☐ 语法错误



归纳总结

对本单元的重难点做一个自我总结吧!



Unit 2 It's the middle of winter



错例解析

1. I like making a snowman, when it _____ in winter.

错解: snow

正解: snows

【原因分析】本句是时间状语从句，主句时态为一般现在时，从句也要用一般现在时；it 为第三人称单数，作主语时，谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式。本句句意为：当冬天下雪的时候，我喜欢堆雪人。

2. Spring usually _____ from March to May.

错解: last

正解: lasts

【原因分析】usually 意为“通常，经常”，可视为一般现在时的标志词；主语 spring 是第三人称单数形式，所以谓语动词需用第三人称单数形式 lasts。本句句意为：春季通常从3月持续到5月。

3. If it rains tomorrow, I _____ out.

错解: isn't go

正解: won't go

【原因分析】if 引导的条件状语从句如谈论将来可能发生的事情，主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时表将来。本句时间状语为 tomorrow，所以主句应用将来时。注意: won't = will not。本句句意为：如果明天下雨，我将不出去。

4. He is _____ young _____ go to school.

错解: too; too

正解: too; to

【原因分析】too...to... 意为“太……而不能……”。本句句意为：他年纪太小而不能去上学。一定要注意两个单词的不同。

5. Ted _____ from Australia.

错解: come

正解: comes

【原因分析】come from 意为“来自……”。Ted 作主语，是第三人称单数形式，一般现在时中，谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式 comes。

6. I got to Guangzhou yesterday, and I _____ something about dimsum.

错解: learn

正解: learned

【原因分析】整个句子的时间状语为 yesterday, and 连接的两个并列分句的动作都发生在昨天，时态应该一致，因此都应该用一般过去时。learn 的过去式为 learned。

7. My birthday is _____ October 26th.

错解: at

正解: on

【原因分析】at 表示“在（某具体的时间，如几点几分）”，如：at twelve; at midnight。而 on 表示“在（某日或者某日的上午、下午、晚上）”，如：on April 15th, 2017; on Monday morning。



8. Look at those _____ flowers. They are cute.

错解: coloured

正解: colourful

【原因分析】 coloured 是形容词, 意为“有色的, 带色的”; colourful 意为“颜色丰富的; 鲜艳的”。一般描述五颜六色的花时用 colourful flowers, 描述绘画用的彩笔时用 coloured pencils。本句句意为: 看看那些五颜六色的花, 它们真可爱。

9. It's summer in Australia, but it's _____ in China.

错解: summer

正解: winter

【原因分析】 中国位于地球的北半球, 而澳大利亚位于地球的南半球。南北半球的气候相反, 当北半球是春天时, 南半球是秋天, 当北半球是夏天时, 南半球是冬天。根据前半句句意“澳大利亚是夏天”可知中国却是冬天, 因此应用 winter。

10. Summer comes before _____.

错解: spring

正解: autumn

【原因分析】 come before 意为“在……之前来”, 而 come after 意为“在……之后来”。根据常识可知夏天在秋天之前来临。



知识点拨

一、短语

the summer holidays 暑假

the winter holidays 寒假

the middle of winter 隆冬

go swimming 去游泳

too cold to swim 太冷了游不了泳

have a summer holiday 放暑假

二、too...to...的用法

too...to...意为“太……而不能……”, 常用于句型“...too + 形容词/副词 + to do sth.”中。例如:

The baby is too young to walk. 这个宝宝太小而不能走路。

He is too shy to speak to her. 他太害羞了不敢跟她说话。

三、if 引导的条件状语从句

if 引导的条件状语从句表示在某条件下, 某事很可能发生, 即条件存在时, 主句中某种情况发生的概率很高。其基本用法如下:

1. if 引导的条件状语从句要用一般现在时表将来。例如:

We'll stay at home if it rains tomorrow. 如果明天下雨, 我们将留在家里。

2. if 引导的条件状语从句可以放到主句之前, 也可以放到主句之后。如果放到主句之前, 常用逗号将其与主句分开。例如:

If I have time, I will go there. (从句与主句之间用逗号)

I will go there if I have time. (主句与从句之间不用逗号分开)



总结: if 引导的从句在前面的话, 主句则在后面, 注意两句的中间用逗号隔开;
if 引导的从句在后面的话, 主句则在前面, 注意两句的中间没有符号。

四、“What is...like?” 用法

1. What is sb. like? 用于询问人物的性格特征或外貌特征。例如:

—What is your brother like? 你哥哥是怎么样的?

—He is friendly and cute. 他既友好也可爱。

2. What is + 地点/季节 + like? 用于询问地点或季节的特点。例如:

①—What is spring like in Guangzhou? 广州的春天是怎样的?

—It's rainy and wet. 既多雨也潮湿。

②—What is Hong Kong like? 香港这个城市如何?

—It's modern and beautiful. 既现代又漂亮。



巩固练习与提升

一、单项填空

- () 1. I want to travel in Australia _____ ten days.
A. for B. in C. with
- () 2. _____ it is daytime in Guangzhou, it is night in London.
A. When B. What C. If
- () 3. Summer _____ from June to August.
A. will last B. last C. lasts
- () 4. August is in _____ in Guangzhou.
A. summer B. spring C. autumn
- () 5. What _____ winter like in Beijing?
A. does B. is C. do
- () 6. It's _____ in summer.
A. rainy and warm B. sunny and hot C. windy and cool
- () 7. It is January now, the _____ of winter.
A. middle B. begin C. start
- () 8. The boy is _____ young _____ go to school.
A. to; too B. too; to C. too; too
- () 9. If it snows hard tomorrow, I _____ out.
A. go B. am going C. won't go



- () 10. If I _____ too much food, I _____ very fat.
A. eat; will B. eat; will be C. will eat; am

二、阅读理解

Busy Bear and Lazy Bear are good friends. They play in the garden. It's spring. They're very happy. "I like spring," says Busy Bear. "Why do you like spring?" asks Lazy Bear. "Because I can plant apple trees," says Busy Bear.

Summer comes. Busy Bear waters his apple trees. Lazy Bear swims in the lake. It's fall. Busy Bear eats many apples and put some apples in his house. But Lazy Bear flies kites and climbs mountains. "My favourite season is fall," says Lazy Bear. "Why do you like fall best?" asks Busy Bear. "Because it's cool and windy. I can fly kites and climb mountains."

Winter comes. Busy Bear goes to sleep. But Lazy Bear can't sleep. He is very hungry. He has nothing to eat.

- () 1. Does Lazy Bear play all the season?
A. Yes, he does. B. Yes, they do. C. No, he doesn't.
- () 2. What is Busy Bear's favourite season?
A. Winter. B. Fall. C. Spring.
- () 3. What does Busy Bear do in summer?
A. He picks many apples from his apple trees.
B. He waters his apple trees.
C. He swims in the lake.
- () 4. What is Lazy Bear's favourite season?
A. Winter. B. Fall. C. Spring.
- () 5. What does Lazy Bear do in fall?
A. He sleeps for a long time.
B. He flies kites and climbs mountains.
C. He can't sleep.



错题整理

整理 Unit 2 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。