

# 小学英语常见错误与知识点拨

## 四年级(下)

罗通亮 曾小慧 主编



华南理工大学出版社



Xiaoxue Yingyu Changjian Cuowu Yu Zhishi Dianbo

# 小学英语

## 常见错误与知识点拨

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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](mailto:ghluotl@scut.edu.cn)。

编 者

2016 年 12 月

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# Module 1 People

## Unit 1 He looks like a cook



### 错例解析

1. —Do they look happy?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

错解: Yes, they are

正解: Yes, they do

【原因分析】此问句是一般疑问句，答句要根据一般疑问句的助动词进行回答。问句助动词为 do，不是 are，因此肯定回答为 “Yes, they do.”。

2. —There are two pens on the desk. \_\_\_\_\_ is your pen?

—The new one.

错解: What

正解: Which

【原因分析】根据答句句意“新的那一支”可知，提问的是表示选择性的疑问代词 which。问句的句意为：书桌上有两支钢笔，哪一支是你的钢笔呢？

3. —What is he like?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

错解: He likes eating fruit

正解: He has a round face

【原因分析】“What is sb. like?” 用于询问某人的外貌情况或性格。询问某人喜欢什么应用 “What do/does sb. like doing/to do?”。

4. The boy in a blue jacket \_\_\_\_\_ like a driver.

错解: look

正解: looks

【原因分析】in a blue jacket 是插入语，the boy 是主语，属于第三人称单数，在一般现在时的句子中谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式 looks。

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ long legs, so I like doing the long jump.

错解: has

正解: have

【原因分析】在一般现在时的句子中人称主语 I, you, we, they 属于非第三人称单数，作主语时，谓语动词应使用原形 have; he, she, it 属于第三人称单数，作主语时，谓语动词应使用第三人称单数形式 has。

6. She is \_\_\_\_\_ a pink dress today.

错解: with

正解: in

【原因分析】with 和 in 都可用于表示穿着，但两者有区别。in 后可接衣服，也可接颜色，“in + 衣服/颜色”可作定语或者与 be 动词连用作表语；而 with 表示穿戴时，短语只能作定语，而且只能与眼镜、手套等连用，不能接衣服。



7. Lucy can play the piano \_\_\_\_\_ her hands.

错解: use

正解: with

【原因分析】with 表示“使用(某种工具或方法)”。在本句中已经有行为动词 play, 因此不应该再使用行为动词 use。with her hands 作句子的方式状语, 意为“用她的双手”。

8. Please \_\_\_\_\_ my house.

错解: look for

正解: look after

【原因分析】look after 意为“照看”, 而 look for 意为“寻找”。本句句意为: 请照看我的房子。

9. She \_\_\_\_\_ blue eyes and a big mouth.

错解: have

正解: has

【原因分析】he, she, it 属于第三人称单数, 在一般现在时的句子中作主语时, 谓语动词应使用第三人称单数形式 has。

10. Can you see \_\_\_\_\_?

错解: he

正解: him

【原因分析】see 为动词, 作谓语, 后面接人称代词的宾格。he 是主格, him 是 he 的宾格。



## 知识点拨

### 一、短语

look like 看起来像……

with glasses 戴着眼镜

in a white hat 戴着一顶白色帽子

in a yellow T-shirt 穿着一件黄色 T 恤衫

### 二、have 与 has 的辨析

has 是 have 的第三人称单数形式。在一般现在时的肯定句中, 当主语为 I, you, we, they 或者复数时, 用 have; 当主语为 she, he, it 或单数时, 用 has。例如:

I have two toy planes in my bedroom. 在我的卧室里有两架玩具飞机。

They have two basketballs. 他们有两个篮球。

An elephant has a long nose. 大象有一条长鼻子。

My father has a big mouth and short black hair. 我的爸爸有一张大嘴和黑色的短头发。

The apple tree has lots of apples. 苹果树上有很多苹果。

### 三、with 的用法

with 作为介词, 有几种不同的意义, 下面就其常用的几种意义加以区分。

1. with 意为“与……一起”时, 通常表示与某人一起做某事。例如:

I often play football with my friends. 我经常和我的朋友踢足球。

2. with 意为“用, 使用; 以……”时, 后面接表示工具或者方法的名词, 表示



“使用（某种工具或者方法）”。例如：

We like drawing with pencils. 我们喜欢用铅笔画画。

3. with 意为“有，具有，带有”时，后常接名词表示“某人或者某物具有某种特征或特点”。例如：

The girl with long black hair is my sister. 黑色长头发的女孩是我的姐姐。

The boy with glasses is my best friend. 戴眼镜的那位男生是我最好的朋友。

#### 四、与 look 有关的短语

1. look at 意为“看；朝……看”。例如：

Look at the blackboard, please. 请看黑板。

2. look after 意为“照看；照料”。例如：

I can look after myself. 我能照顾好自己。

3. have a look 意为“看一看”。例如:

Let me have a look. 让我看一看。

4. look out 意为“小心”。例如:

Look out! The car is coming. 小心! 车来了。

5. look like 意为“看起来像……”。例如：

The man with a book in his hand looks like a teacher. 那个手上拿着一本书的男人看上去像个老师。



## 巩固练习与提升

### 一、单项填空

- ( ) 1. The beautiful lady \_\_\_\_\_ glasses is my English teacher.  
A. on B. in C. with
- ( ) 2. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ a red sweater is my sister.  
A. with B. in C. on
- ( ) 3. Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_ a hat \_\_\_\_\_ blue jeans?  
A. in; on B. with; in C. in; in
- ( ) 4. The handsome man \_\_\_\_\_ like a PE teacher.  
A. looks B. look C. looking
- ( ) 5. — \_\_\_\_\_ is that woman?  
—She is my aunt.  
A. Who's B. Which C. Who
- ( ) 6. Uncle John \_\_\_\_\_ a ball in his hand.  
A. have B. has C. there is
- ( ) 7. Janet and Ben \_\_\_\_\_ many story books.



- A. have                                      B. has                                      C. there is
- (     ) 8. Please help me \_\_\_\_\_ the baby.  
A. look like                                      B. look at                                      C. look after
- (     ) 9. Uncle Harry is good at football and he \_\_\_\_\_ strong.  
A. look                                      B. looks                                      C. looks like
- (     ) 10. My father and I \_\_\_\_\_ five shirts.  
A. has                                      B. is                                      C. have

## 二、阅读理解

Hi, I'm Ben. Here is my family photo. Look! There are six people in my family: my grandpa, my grandma, my father, my mother, my sister and me. The man with glasses in a blue shirt is my father. He is a doctor. He is handsome and strong. The lady beside him is my mother. She is a nurse. They work in the same hospital. The pretty girl with a hat in a red sweater is my sister, Janet. She is two years older than me. She has big eyes and a small mouth. I love my family very much.

- (     ) 1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in Ben's family.  
A. seven                                      B. six                                      C. five
- (     ) 2. Ben's father is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doctor                                      B. teacher                                      C. policeman
- (     ) 3. The girl with \_\_\_\_\_ is Ben's sister.  
A. a red sweater                                      B. a hat                                      C. a red T-shirt
- (     ) 4. Ben's mother works in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. school                                      B. factory                                      C. hospital
- (     ) 5. Ben's sister has \_\_\_\_\_ eyes and a \_\_\_\_\_ mouth.  
A. small; small                                      B. big; small                                      C. big; big



## 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：\_\_\_\_\_

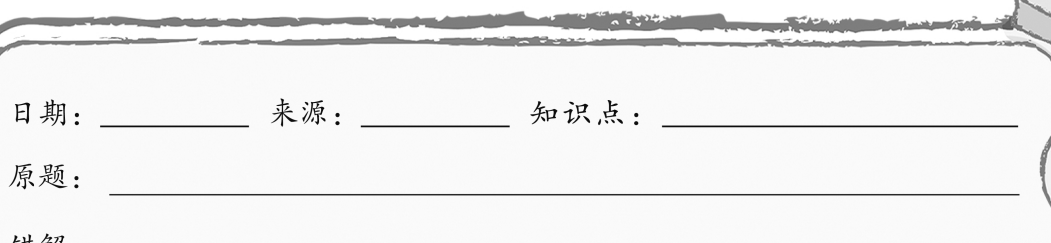
正解：\_\_\_\_\_

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!

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## Unit 2 She is very kind



### 错例解析

1. There are two strong \_\_\_\_\_ over there.

错解: policemen

正解: policemen

【原因分析】policeman 的复数形式是 policemen, 不是 policemen。本句句意为: 有两个强壮的警察在那边。

2. On \_\_\_\_\_ two days, I can play with my dog.

错解: this

正解: these

【原因分析】指示代词 this 意为“这”, 指代单数; 指示代词 these 意为“这些”, 指代复数。two days 是复数, 因此使用 these。本句句意为: 在这两天, 我能和我的狗玩。

3. \_\_\_\_\_ three people in my family.

错解: There is

正解: There are

【原因分析】there be 意为“存在; 有”。there be 句型遵循就近原则, 即 be 动词的单复数形式与邻近的主语一致。此句的主语 three people 为复数, 因此用 There are。

4. —What \_\_\_\_\_ your mother like?

—She is thin and kind.

错解: does

正解: is

【原因分析】一般现在时的特殊疑问句中, does 是助动词, 后用动词原形, like 作动词意为“喜欢”。What does your mother like? 意为“你妈妈喜欢什么? ”。like 作介词时, 意为“像; 如同”, 此时句子缺少动词, 故应用 be 动词。根据答语“她又瘦又善良”, 可知问句应为询问人的外貌和性格特征, 问句句意为: 你的妈妈是怎样的?

5. My father is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

错解: friend; patient

正解: friendly; patient

【原因分析】friend 是名词, 意为“朋友”; 而 friendly 是形容词, 意为“友好的”。is 为系动词, friendly 和 patient 为形容词作表语。

6. Many teachers are working in the \_\_\_\_\_.

错解: teacher's room

正解: teachers' room

【原因分析】本句句意为: 很多教师在办公室工作。此处应该为不止一个教师共同办公的地方, 因此用 teachers' room。

7. Do you know that boy \_\_\_\_\_ short hair?

错解: has

正解: with



【原因分析】know 为行为动词作谓语，that boy 为宾语，在一个简单句中不能出现两个行为动词，而 with short hair 为介词短语作后置定语，表示“……有短发的”。因此用 with。

8. The new English teacher has a small \_\_\_\_\_.

错解：month                  正解：mouth

【原因分析】month 意为“月份”，mouth 意为“嘴巴”，两个单词容易混淆。

9. The Chinese teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ and beautiful.

错解：high                  正解：tall

【原因分析】tall 指人的高度，或者表示某物或某人从顶部到底部的距离，其反义词是 short（矮）；high 表示某物高出地面的距离，其反义词是 low（低）。

10. She has a \_\_\_\_\_ face.

错解：circle                  正解：round

【原因分析】circle 意为“圆；圆形物”，一般作名词或动词。round 表示为“圆的”，可作形容词。一张圆脸应表示为“a round face”，round 作定语修饰 face。



## 知识点拨

### 一、短语

a round face 一张圆脸                  in the teachers' room 在教师办公室

a small mouth 一张小嘴巴

### 二、“What's sb. like?” 与 “What does sb. look like?” 的辨析

1. “What's sb. like?” 用于询问某人的外貌或性格特征，其中的 like 为介词。例如：

①—What's your mother like?

—She is kind and patient. 她既友善又有耐心。

②—What's Susan like?

—She has two small eyes and short hair. 她有着两只小眼睛和短头发。

2. “What does sb. look like?” 用于询问某人看起来像什么，其中的 like 为介词。

例如：

—What does the man look like?

—He looks like a teacher. 他看起来像一个老师。

### 三、形容人物性格及外貌的形容词

1. 用于形容人物性格的形容词有 kind, friendly, patient, nice, cool 等。例如：

My Chinese teacher is kind and patient. 我的语文老师既亲切又有耐心。

2. 用于形容人物外貌的形容词有 fat, tall, thin, old, young, beautiful, ugly, short, big, small 等。例如：

The lady with a hat is thin and beautiful. 戴着帽子的女士既苗条又漂亮。



## 巩固练习与提升

### 一、单项填空

- ( ) 1. The lady \_\_\_\_\_ like a dancer.  
A. looks                                  B. look                                  C. is looking
- ( ) 2. —What \_\_\_\_\_ the boy like?  
—He has short hair and big eyes.  
A. does                                  B. is                                  C. are
- ( ) 3. —\_\_\_\_\_ man is your father?  
—The one with glasses in a brown jacket.  
A. Who                                  B. Whose                                  C. Which
- ( ) 4. —What \_\_\_\_\_ the boy look like?  
—He looks like a doctor.  
A. is                                  B. are                                  C. does
- ( ) 5. Those women are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. policewomans                          B. policewomen                          C. policemen
- ( ) 6. My father is handsome. He \_\_\_\_\_ long legs and big eyes.  
A. is                                  B. have                                  C. has
- ( ) 7. Ben's favourite subject is \_\_\_\_\_ because he likes taking exercises.  
A. English                                  B. Chinese                                  C. PE
- ( ) 8. Look \_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful lady. Who is she?  
A. for                                  B. like                                  C. at
- ( ) 9. The baby is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tall; cute                                  B. cute; happy                                  C. tall; happy
- ( ) 10. —What is the lady like?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. She is a nurse                          B. Yes, she is                                  C. She is friendly

### 二、阅读理解

Ben : Who's that man?

Janet: Which man?

Ben : The man with brown hair in a T-shirt.

Janet: Oh, that's our PE teacher, Mr Black. He is very strong.

Ben : What about the pretty lady beside him? Do you know her?

Janet: Oh, that's our music teacher, Ms White.

Ben : What is she like?



Janet: She has big eyes and long blonde hair. She's kind. And she teaches singing and dancing very well.

Ben: Do you like her?

Janet: Of course! We all like her.

- ( ) 1. Ms White is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.  
A. PE                      B. English                      C. music
- ( ) 2. The PE teacher is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tall                      B. strong                      C. young
- ( ) 3. Mr Black is \_\_\_\_\_ the music teacher.  
A. in front of              B. near                      C. beside
- ( ) 4. We all like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mr black              B. Ms White                      C. A and B
- ( ) 5. Mr Black is wearing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a shirt                      B. a T-shirt                      C. a jacket



### 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。

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