**四年级下册M1-M2**

**外研版（三起）**

学校： 班级： 姓名：

**一．【重点单词】**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| nice友好的 | clever聪明的 | answer接（电话） | Call（给....）打电话 |
| bad不好的 | cool酷的 | aunt姨母 | uncle叔父 |
| big年龄较大的 | little幼小的 | city城市[来源:Zxxk.Com] | ship船 |
| beautiful美丽的 | whose谁的 | close接近的 | old古老的 |

1. **【重点短语】**

1.a nice teacher:一位亲切的老师 2.a bit shy:有点儿

3.answer the call：接电话 4.a clever pupil 一个聪明的学生

5.my big brother:我的哥哥 6.my little sister:我的妹妹

7.a big city:一个大城市 8.big and beautiful:又大又美

9.close to:临近，接近 10.the Queen’s house:女王的房子

**三．【重点句型（语法）】**

**1.She’s a nice teacher.她是一位亲切的老师。**

**【句型解析】主语+be动词+a/an+形容词+名词.描述这是一个具有何种特种的人/物。当形容词是以元音音素开头的时，应用不定短词an。**

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）1.He’s  pupil.

1. a clever B.clever a C.clever

（ ）2.My grandpa is  old farmer.

1. / B.an C.a

**【注意】**be动词用法

be动词：am,is,are

用法口诀： “我”用am（I am）; “你”用are(You are); is 连着“他，她，它”(He is.../ She is.../It is...)；单不可数用“is”;复数名词都用“are”。

1. **This is my big brother.He’s cool.这是我的哥哥。他很酷。**

**【句型解析】**This is +名词。介绍某人/物。

主语+be+形容词. 描述某人/某物具有何种特征。

她：she 他：he

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）2.This my uncle. very clever.

 A.is, She’s B.are , He’s C.is,He’s[来源:学\_科\_网]

1. **Can you answer the call now?你能接电话吗？**

**【句型解析】**Can +主语+动词原形+其它？询问某人是否能做某事。

肯定回答:Yes, 主语+can. 否定回答：No,主语+can’t.[来源:Zxxk.Com]

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）4.--  you help me? --Yes, I can.

 A.Do B.Are C.Can

1. **He’s not a bad bird.他不是一只坏鸟。**

**【句型解析】**主语+be动词+not+a/an+形容词+名词。描述某人/物不具有某种特征。

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）5.He bad, he’s very nice.

 A.is B.not C.isn’t

1. **This panda is short,but that one is tall.**

**这只熊猫很矮，但是那只很高。**

**【句型解析】**one ：代指前面提到的熊猫。

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）6.This ship is big,that is small.

 A.one B./ C.it

1. **--What’s this? --It’s a book about London.**

 **这是什么？ 这是一本关于伦敦的书 。**

**【句型解析】**What 引导特殊疑句，看到what 问什么。[来源:学。科。网]

---What’s this/that/it? ---It’s a...

about London:关于伦敦

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）7.---  it? ---It’s a ball.

 A.What B.What’s C.Whose

1. **--Is it your house? --No,it isn’t.**

 **这是你的房子吗？ 不，不是。**

**【句型解析】**Is 引导的一般疑问句:Is it....?

肯定回答：Yes,主语+is.否定回答：No,主语+isn’t.

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）8.--- it very big? ---No, .

 A.Is,isn’t B.Is, aren’t C.Are,aren’t

1. **--Whose house is it? --It’s the Queen’s house.**

 **这是谁的房子？  这是女王的房子。**

**【句型解析】**Whose询问某物是谁的，引导特殊疑问句。

Whose+名词+be动词+主语？

the Queen’s house:女王的房子 （Queen’s house名词所有格，表示这个房子属于女王）

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）9.---  ruler is this? --It’s my ruler.

 A.Who B.What C.Whose

1. **This is Big Ben.It’s very old.**

**这是大本钟。它很古老。**

**【句型解析】**This is +名词.介绍某人/物。It’s +副词+形容词.描述一个物体具有何种特征。

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）10.This Hyde Park.

 A.are B.is C.am[来源:Zxxk.Com]

**四．【练一练】**

**1.单项选择。**

1）（ ）My house is small, it’s beautiful.

 A.or B.and C.but

2）（ ）--- this? ---It’s Buckingham Palace.

 A.What B.What’s C.Where

3）（ ）This is my aunt. very nice.

 A.She B.He’s C.She’s

4）（ ）They my sisters.

 A.are B.am C.is

5）（  ）She’s shy.

 A.bit B.bit a C.a bit

**2.连词成句。**

1）little, my, this, sister, is (.)

1. park, this, beautiful , is , a (.)

1. close, school, to, it’s, my (.)

1. city, London, big, a, is (.)

**答案：**

1. **CBCAC**

**2.**

1）little, my, this, sister, is (.)

 This is my little sister.

1. park, this, beautiful , is , a (.)

 It’s a beautiful park.

1. close, school, to, it’s, my (.)

 It’s close to my school.

1. city, London, big, a, is (.)

 London is a big city.

**复习讲练测 四年级下册M3-M4**

**外研版（三起）**

**一．【重点单词】**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| our我们的 | will将会 | 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 | take带，拿 | fly飞 |
| great太好了 | why为什么[来源:学科网] | cloudy多云的 | weather天气 |

1. **【重点短语】**
2. ride a bike：骑车 2.fly a kite：放风筝

3.do the housework:做家务 4.help children learn帮助孩子学习

5.do our homework:做我们的家庭作业 6.make cakes:做蛋糕

7.go swimming:去游泳 8.play with my friends:和我的朋友们玩

9.go to the park:去公园 10.visit my grandma:看望我的祖母

11.help my mother:帮助我的妈妈 12.read my books:看书

13.On Monday:在星期一 14.play football踢足球

15.have a picnic:去野餐 16.take your ball:带上你的球

**三．【重点句型（语法）】**

**1.One day,robots will do everything.**

**将来有一天，机器人将会做所有的事。[来源:Z&xx&k.Com]**

**【句型解析】**主语+will +动词原形+其它。表示某人打算将要做某事。

一般将来时常与tomorrow,one day,next week等时间状语连用。

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）1.They will the housework.

 A.do B.does C.did

1. **Sam can ride a bike. Sam会骑自行车。**

**【句型解析】**主语+can +动词原形+其它.表示某人具备某种能力。

情态动词can+动词原形。

**【注意】**关于can的一般疑问句

Can +主语+动词原形+其它？肯定回答：Yes,主语+can.否定回答：No,主语+can’t.

关于can 的否定句：主语+can’t +动词原形+其它.

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）2.Oh!It can .

 A.talking B.talked C.talk

1. **On Monday I’ll go swimming.星期一我将去游泳。**

**【句型解析】**主语+will +动词原形+其它。表示某人打算将要做某事。

一般将来时常与tomorrow,one day,next week等时间状语连用。

on Monday:在星期一 on+星期几

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）3.I’ll read my books Saturday.

 A.in B.on C.for

1. **What will you do on Sunday?你星期天打算做什么？**

**【句型解析】**What +will+主语+动词原形+其它？询问某人是否打算做某事。

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）4.--- will he do next week? ---He will fly a kite.

 A.What B.How C.Where

1. **--Will you take your kite tomorrow? --No,I won’t.**

**明天你将带上你的风筝吗？不，我不会。**

**【句型解析】**Will+主语+动词原形+其它？询问某人是否将要做某事。

肯定回答：主语+will. 否定回答：No,主语+won’t.

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）5.--- you fly? ---No, I won’t.

 A.Do B.Will C.Can

**6.We’re going to have a picnic.我们将要去野餐。**

**【句型解析】**主语+be going to+动词原形+其它.表示某人将要做什么。

I am going to do....He/She/It going to do....We/They/You are going to do...[来源:Z|xx|k.Com][来源:学科网]

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）6.Amy is going to the zoo.

 A.visit B.visiting C.visits

**7.Will it be hot in Haikou?海口将会很热吗？**

**【句型解析】**Will it +be+表示天气的形容词+in+地点？询问某地的天气将会是怎样的？肯定回答：Yes,it will. 否定回答：No,it won’t.

**【注意】**询问天气的两种句型:

1. Will it +be+表示天气的形容词+in+地点？

表示天气的形容词：sunny,windy,cloudy,hot,cold,cool,warm,rainy,snowy...

1. Will it +表示天气的动词+in+地点？

表示天气的动词：rain,snow

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）7.Will it in Beijing?

A.sunny B.hot C.rain

（ ）8.Will it be in Chengdu?

 A.snow B.rain C.windy[来源:学\_科\_网]

**8.---Why not? ---Because tomorrow is Friday.**

**为什么不呢？ 因为明天是星期五。**

**【句型解析】**Why 和Because 一般成对出现。

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）--- ? ---Because we are going to the park tomorrow.

 A.Why  B.What C.How

**四．【练一练】**

**1.单项选择。**

1）（ ）I’ll take my kite Saturday.

 A.in B.for C.on

2）（ ）It will in London.

  A.be sunny B.windy C.cloudy

3）（ ）She can a kite.

  A.fly B.to fly C.flying

4）（ ）They will children learn.

 A.helped B.helping C.help

5）（ ）He will go tomorrow.

  A.swam B.swimming C.swim

6）（ ）--- you have a picnic ---Yes, I will.

  A.Are B.Will C.Can

**2.翻译下列句子。**

1）On Friday I’ll visit my grandam.

2）They will do the housework.

1. It can play football with me.

1. **连词成句。**
2. kite, you, will, your, take ( ? )

2)sunny, Shanghai, it, be, will, in ( . )

1. talk, and, it, can, walk

**答案：**

1. **CAACBB**

2.

1）On Friday I’ll visit my grandam.

 星期五我将要看望我的祖母。

2）They will do the housework.

 他们将会做家务。

1. It can play football with me.

 它会和我踢足球。

**3.连词成句。**

1. kite, you, will, your, take ( ? )

 Will you take your kite? 

2)sunny, Shanghai, it, be, will, in ( . )

 It will be sunny in Shanghai.

1. talk, and, it, can, walk

 It can talk and walk.

**四年级下册M5-M6**

**外研版（三起）**

**一．【重点单词】**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| was(am,is的过去式)是 | then当时，那时 | were(are)是 | young年轻的 |
| old老的 | hair头发 | short短的 | long长的 |
| clean干净的 | dirty脏的 | yesterday昨天 | well健康的 |
| thanks谢谢 | sun太阳 | lesson一堂课 |  |

1. **【重点短语】**
2. at home/school/zoo/the park:在家/学校/动物园/公园
3. in London 在伦敦 [来源:学科网ZXXK]

3.play in the sun:在阳光下玩耍

4.a big city:一个大城市 

5. a small village:小村庄

**三．【重点句型（语法）】[来源:学#科#网]**

**1.I was two then.我那时两岁。**

**【句型解析】**主语+be动词+表语+其它.表示某人存在的状态。

一般过去时常与then,yesterday等时间状语连用。

be动词的过去式：am/is---was are----were

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）1.You cute then.

1. was B.were  C.are

（ ）2.My hair short then.

A.was B.were C.is

**2.--Who are they? --They’re my grandparents.**

**他们是谁？ 他们是我的祖父母。**

**【句型解析】**Who+be动词+主语？询问某人是谁，回答人名或者称呼。

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）3.--- is that little girl? ---She’s my sister.

 A.What B.Where C.Who

1. **They weren’t old then.他们那时不老。**

**【句型解析】**否定句weren’t=were not[来源:学,科,网]

**【注意】**肯定句如何变成否定句

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 规则： | 例子： |
| 1.如果陈述句含有be动词/情态动词,直接在be动词/情态动词后面加not; | It can talk.---It can’t talk.They were young.---They weren’t young. |
| 2.如果陈述句不含有be动词/情态动词,根据情况先加助动词do/does,再加not,后面动词还原形。 | I like apples.---I don’t like apples.She likes apples.---She doesn’t like apples.  |
| be动词：am,is are, was,were情态动词：can,will |

**【小试牛刀】**

1. 请将下列句子变为否定句。
2. I was naughty then.

1. It will be hot in Chongqing.

  

1. **Were you at home yesterday?你昨天在家吗？**

**【句型解析】**were 引导的一般疑问句：be动词+主语+表语+其它？

肯定回答：Yes,主语+be动词， 否定回答：No,主语+be动词的否定式.

**【注意】陈述句如何变一般疑问句：**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. 句中含有be动词，be动词提前；
 |
| 1. 句中含有有情态动词，情态动词提前；
 |
| 1. 句中不含有be动词/情态动词，则根据情况在句首加上助动词do/does,后面动词要还原。
 |
| 1. 一二人称要互换。
 |

**【小试牛刀】**

5.请把下列句子改为一般疑问句：

1)Her hair was short then.[来源:学科网]

2)I was at the park yesterday.

 

1. **--Where is he? --He’s in Shenzhen.**

**他在哪里？ 他在深圳。**

**【句型解析】**Where +be动词+主语？询问某人/物在哪里？回答地点。

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）6.--- is Tom? --He is in the classroom.

 A.What B.How C.Where

1. **Was it a big city then? 那时它是一个大城市吗？**

**【句型解析】**be动词+主语+表语+其它？询问某人/某物是否具有某种特征或存在某种状态。

Then:那时，当时（表示过去的时间词）

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）7.--- it a small village then？ ---Yes, it  .

 A.Were,were B.Was,was C.Is,is

**四．【练一练】**

**1.按要求写出下列单词的正确形式。**

am（过去式）----

are（过去式）----

yesterday(翻译)----

clean(翻译)----

short(反义词)----

is(否定式) ----

1. **为句子圈出正确的单词。**
2. They ( are were ) young then.
3. I ( am was )short then. Now,I ( am was )tall.
4. It ( was wasn’t )clean.It was dirty.
5. ( Were Are )you at home now?
6. This ( was is )my grandma.
7. **情景交际。**

1）（ ）How are you? A.No, it isn’t.

2）（ ）Where is she? B.He’s my brother.

3）（ ）Were you at school? C.Very well.Thanks.

4）（ ）Is it sunny in London? D.Yes, I was.

5）（ ）Who is he? E.She is in Beijing.

[来源:学科网ZXXK]

**答案：**

1.**1.按要求写出下列单词的正确形式。**

am（过去式）---- was

are（过去式）---- were

yesterday(翻译)---- 昨天

clean(翻译)---- 干净的

short(反义词)---- tall

is(否定式) ---- isn’t

1. **为句子圈出正确的单词。**
2. They ( are were ) young then.
3. I ( am was )short then. Now,I ( am was )tall.
4. It ( was wasn’t )clean.It was dirty.
5. ( Were Are )you at home now?
6. This ( was is )my grandma.
7. **情景交际。**

1）（ C ）How are you? A.No, it isn’t.

2）（ E ）Where is she? B.He’s my brother.

3）（ D ）Were you at school? C.Very well.Thanks.

4）（ A ）Is it sunny in London? D.Yes, I was.

5）（ B ）Who is he? E.She is in Beijing.

**复习讲练测 四年级下册M7-M8**

**外研版（三起）**

**一．【重点单词】**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| had(have)度过 | cook烹调 | wash洗 | did(do)助动词 |
| computer计算机 | love爱，喜欢 | him（宾格）他 | Mrs太太 |
| Miss小姐[来源:Z&xx&k.Com] | sang(sing)唱歌 | beautifully优美的 | saw(see)看见 |
| game游戏 | went(go)去 | there在那儿 | ate(eat)吃 |
| drank(drink)喝，饮 | drink饮料 | time一段时间 | busy忙碌的 |
| took(take)拍摄 | tell告诉 | great非常好的 | made(make)做，制作 |

1. **【重点短语】**
2. a beautiful day:美好的一天 2.row a boat on the lake:在湖上划船

3.cook noodles:做面条  4.play on the computer:玩电脑（游戏）

5.watch TV:看电视 6.talk with Mrs Cat:和猫太太聊天

7.walk in the park:在公园里散步 8.have a picnic:野餐

9.by bus:乘坐公交车 10.drink some drinks：喝饮料

11.have a good time:玩得开心 12.listen to music:听音乐

13.play games:玩游戏 14.take some pictures:拍照

15.make a poster:制作海报

**三．【重点句型（语法）】**

**1.I cooked noodles yesterday.我昨天煮了面条。**

**【句型解析】**主语+动词过去式+其它.表示某人曾发生某个动作会存在某种状态。一般过去时态常与then,yesterday 等时间状语连用。

**【注意】**动词过去式变化规则

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 构成方式：[来源:Z&xx&k.Com] | 例子： |
| 1.一般情况下直接在动词后面加d； | work---worked |
| 2.以不发音e结尾的动词，先去e，再加d; | live---lived |
| 3.以辅音加y结尾的动词，先变y为i,再加ed; | study---studied |
| 4.末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节词，先双写这个辅音字母，再加-ed。 | drop---dropped |
| 5.常见不规则动词过去式 | am/is---was;are---were;go---went;have---had;do---dideat---ate;meet---met |

**【小试牛刀】**

（ ）1.I mum and I washed clothes.

1. helped B.help C.helping

（ ）2.Yesterday, we a very happy day.

 A.have B.has  C.had

1. **He didn’t help mum.他没有帮妈妈。**

**【句型解析】**主语+didn’t +动词原形+其它.表示某人没有做过某事。

**【注意】**肯定句如何变否定句

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 规则： | 例子 |
| 1.含有be动词/情态动词的句子，直接在be动词/情态动词后面加not; | They were young.----They weren’t young. |
| 1. 不含有be动词/情态动词的句子，根据情况先在动词前加助动词did/do/does,再加not,后面动词还原形；

在一般过去时态中，加助动词did;在一般现在时中，加助动词do/does,当主语是第三人称单数时，加助动词does。 | Tom helped Mum.----Tom did not help Mum.[来源:Zxxk.Com] |

**【小试牛刀】**

3.请把下面句子改为否定句。

1)He listened to music.

1. Tom is a naughty boy.

1. **We went there by bus.我们乘坐公交车去那里。[来源:Zxxk.Com]**

**【句型解析】**by+交通工具：乘坐...交通工具

**【小试牛刀】**

( )4.Amy went to school bike.

 A.in B.by C.for

**四．【练一练】**

**1.写出下列动词的过去式。**

am---- eat---- play----

go---- have---- sing----

take---- make---- do----

1. **单选选择。**
2. ( )Yesterday a holiday.

 A.were B.was C.is

1. ( )I clothes yesterday.

 A.washed B.washing C.wash

1. ( )We didn’t TV.

 A.watch B.watches C.watched

1. ( )We music together.

 A.listen B.listened C.listened to

1. ( )We a picnic last Sunday.

 A.has B.had C.have

**3.连词成句。**

1）some, I , pictures, took ( . )

2.beautifully, they, sang ( . )

**答案：**

**1.写出下列动词的过去式。**

am---- was eat---- ate play---- played

go---- went have---- had sing---- sang

take---- took make---- made do---- did

1. **单选选择。**
2. ( B )Yesterday a holiday.

 A.were B.was C.is

1. ( A )I clothes yesterday.

 A.washed B.washing C.wash

1. ( C )We didn’t TV.

 A.watch B.watches C.watched

1. ( C )We music together.

 A.listen B.listened C.listened to

1. ( B )We a picnic last Sunday.

 A.has B.had  C.have

**3.连词成句。**

1）some, I , pictures, took ( . )

 I took some pictures.

2.beautifully, they, sang ( . )

 I sang beautifully.