

四年级下册知识点汇总

Module1

1. 祈使句：表示命令、要求的句子

(1) Don't + 动词原形

例句	含义
Don't sing!	不要唱歌!
Don't dance!	不要跳舞!
Don't talk!	不要说话!

(2) 直接以动词原形开头

例句	含义
Wash your hands!	洗你的手!
Wear this hat!	戴这(顶)帽子!
Stop!	停!

2. 名词的特殊复数形式

单数 (数量为 1)	复数 (数量超过 1)	含义
body	bodies	身体
candy	candies	糖果
tooth	teeth	牙齿
foot	feet	脚
fish	fish	鱼
child	children	孩子
potato	potatoes	土豆 (新学)

sheep	sheep	绵羊 (新学)
wolf	wol ves	狼 (新学)
leaf	leav es	树叶 (新学)

3.this 和 these 的区别

	区别	例子
this 这	this+单数	this potato 这 (个) 土豆 this machine 这 (台) 机器 this cat 这 (只) 猫
these 这些	these+复数	these potatoes 这些土豆 these machines 这些机器 these cats 这些猫

Module2

1. 重点句型 1

—Is It ?

—肯定回答: Yes, it is.

否定回答: No, it isn't. (isn't= is not)

举例:

(1) —Is it expensive? 它贵吗?

—No, it isn't. 不, 它不贵。

(2) —Is it big? 它大吗?

—Yes, it is. 是的, 它大。

(3) —Is it a pen? 它是一只钢笔吗?

—Yes, it is. 是的, 它是。

2. 重点句型 2

—What colour is it? 它是什么颜色?

—It's pink/blue/yellow/其他颜色. 它是粉色/蓝色/黄色/其他颜色。

3. 重点句型 3

It/某一件物品 costs + 数字+ yuan.

它/某一件物品花了多少元。

举例:

It costs one hundred and eight yuan. 它花了 108 元。

It costs 30 yuan. 它花了 30 元。

This pen costs nineteen yuan. 这只钢笔花了 19 元。

This pen costs one yuan. 这只钢笔花了 1 元。

This bag costs one hundred and thirty yuan. 这个书包花了 130 元。

Module3

动词过去式相关的语法

1.肯定句：动词过去式

Chinese people **invented** paper. 中国人发明了纸。

We **went** to the Great Wall. 我们去了长城。

Ma Liang **helped** people. 马良帮助了人们。

观察上面肯定句，**invented**、**went**、**helped** 是动词过去式

练习：把括号内的动词以正确的形式填写在横线上

- ① She _____(come up) at school last week.
- ② Sam _____(learn) Chinese yesterday.
- ③ Lingling _____(look after) her grandma last Sunday.
- ④ “Help, help!”,this boy _____(shout) yesterday.
- ⑤ “You naughty pig.”,this girl _____(laugh) yesterday.

2.否定句

(1)否定句：didn't + 动词原形

Chinese people **didn't invent** bikes. 中国人没有发明自行车。

Lingling **didn't walk** to school yesterday. 玲玲昨天没有走路去上学。

The bad man **didn't have** gold. 这坏人没有金子。

观察上面否定句，**invent**、**walk**、**have** 是动词原形

练习：把括号内的动词以正确的形式填写在横线上

- ① But the people didn't _____(run) up the hill.
- ② She didn't _____(tell) lies.
- ③ Daming didn't _____(go) to the Great Wall.
- ④ We didn't _____(see) this wolf.
- ⑤ Sam didn't _____(buy) apples.

3.肯定句怎么变否定句?

(1) 动词过去式变动词原形

(2) 在动词原形前面加 **didn't**

练习：把下面的句子从肯定句变为否定句

- ① Sam watched TV yesterday.
- ② The gold became real.
- ③ Mr Smart cooked noodles.
- ④ I walked to school yesterday.
- ⑤ Daming finished his homework.

Module4

Unit1

1. 知识点复习

(1) went to 地点

短语	含义
went to school	去上学
went to bed	去睡觉
went to the park	去公园
went to the zoo	去动物园
went to the toilet	去洗手间
went to the hospital	去医院
went to the concert	去音乐会

(2) 缩写和全写

I've got = I have got 我有

he's got = he has got 他有

she's got = she has got 她有

2. 重点句型

It looks like... 它看起来像...

举例:

It looks like a violin. 它看起来像一把小提琴。

It looks like a guitar. 它看起来像一把吉他。

It looks like a cat. 它看起来像一只猫。

3. 与 play 相关的短语

短语	含义
play football	踢足球
play basketball	打篮球
play the flute	吹长笛
play the piano	弹钢琴
play the drum	打鼓
play the erhu	拉二胡
play the pipa	弹琵琶
play the violin	拉小提琴
play the guitar	弹吉他

总结：

(1) play + 球类运动

(2) play the + 乐器

Module4

Unit2

1. 知识点复习

(1) 表示过去的时间相关短语: **last**+ 时间

短语	含义
last Monday/Tuesday/ Wednesday/Thursday/ Friday/Saturday/Sunday	上个星期一/星期二/星期三/星期四 /星期五/星期六/星期天
last week	上周/上星期
last weekend	上周末
last night	昨晚
last year	去年

(2) 祈使句: 表示命令、要求的句子 (见 Module1)

2. 特殊疑问句

(1) 特殊疑问词:

when (什么时候)、**what** (什么)、**where** (哪里)、**how** (怎样)

(2) 特殊疑问句由特殊疑问词和一般疑问句构成

When



特殊疑问词

Did she take a photo?



一般疑问句

When did she take a photo?
她什么时候拍的照片?

What



特殊疑问词

Did she see?



一般疑问句

What did she see?
她看见了什么?

Where



特殊疑问词

Did she take a photo?



一般疑问句

Where did she take a photo?
她在哪里拍照片?

How



特殊疑问词

Did she go to school?



一般疑问句

How did she go to school?
她怎样去学校的?

① _____ did she play?

她弹的是什么?

② _____ did he get up?

他什么时候起床?

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