



# 外研版英语(三起点)五年级下册知识归纳

### Module 1

## 一、语音知识

ai —— [eɪ] —— rain, main, wait

al —— [ɔ:] —— walk, talk, tall

ar —— [eɪ] —— farmer, far, park, party

ay —— [eɪ] —— play, may, day, say

au —— [ɔ:] —— autumn, August, author

ar —— [ɔː] —— warm, quarter, war

## 二、词汇

still 还,仍然

programme (电视或广播)节目

lady 女士, 夫人

life 生活

different 不同的

ago 以前

interviewer 采访者

enough 足够的

television 电视机

grandchildren (grandchild 的复数形式)(外)孙子;(外)孙女

change 改变,变化

night 夜晚,夜间





work 工作;劳动;干活儿

field 田地

fire 火,炉火

or (用于否定句中)也不,也没

radio 收音机

telephone 电话

couldn't = could not 不能

write 写

hope 希望

## 三、短语

live in 住在.....

watch TV 看电视

a small village 一个小村庄

talk about 谈论

in the fields 在田地里

last night 昨天晚上

every day 每天

enough food 足够的食物

lots of 许多

a television programme 一个电视节目

## 四、句子

1. There are two beautiful cats on the chair. 有两只漂亮的小猫在椅子上。





- 2. Life was very different in China many years ago. 在许多年前中国的生活对于现在有着很大的区别。
- 3. We lived in a small house. We didn't have enough food. There weren't many buses. There weren't any televisions. 我们住在小房子了里。我们吃不饱。没有许多小汽车,也没有电视机。
- 4. China is changing. 中国正在改变。
- 5. He has got strong legs. He can jump really far. 他有强壮的腿, 他能跳得很远。
- 6. She didn't have a television or a radio. 她没有电视机和收音机。

## 五、句型结构

### ① 描述某地从前有/没有某物

## There was / were (not) ...

eq: There was a wide bridge over the lake. 湖上之前有座很宽的桥。

There weren't many tall buildings in the city. 城市里之前没有许多高大的建筑。

### ② 描述某地现在有/没有某物

### There is / are (not) ...

eg: There are many cars and tall buildings in the city. 城市里现在有许多小汽车和高楼。

There aren't many birds here. 这儿没有许多鸟了。

### ③ 描述某人过去没有某物

主语 + didn't have + 其他.





eg: My mother didn't have any grey hairs. 我妈妈以前没有白头发。

My brother didn't have a toy train. 我打到以前没有玩具小火车。

## Module 2

## 一、语音知识

aw — [p:] — paw, saw, draw, law air — [eə] — hair, pair, chair ass — [ $\alpha$  : s] — class, pass

## 二、词汇

learnt (learn 的过去式)学习

taught (teach 的过去式)教,讲授

language 语言

wrote (write 的过去式)写

dancer 舞蹈演员

foreign 外国的

studied (study 的过去式)学习

hard 努力地

### 三、短语

foreign languages 外语

learn English 学习英语

study hard 努力学习

teach Chinese 教语文





## 四、句子

- 1. Did your grandma learn any foreign languages? 你奶奶学习一些外语了吗?
  - Yes, she learnt English. 是的,她学了英语。
- 2. He's learning English now. 他正在学英语。
- 3. Did she make a cake yesterday? 昨天她做了蛋糕吗?
  - No, she didn't.不,她没有。
- 4. Twenty years ago, Mr Li was a teacher. He taught Chinese. 二十年前,李 先生是一名老师。他教语文。
- 5. Five years ago, he walked to school. Now he goes to school by school bus. 五年前,他步行去学校。现在他坐公共汽车上学。
- 6. What did he do? 他做了什么?
  - He drank some water. 他喝了一些水。

### 五、句型结构

## ① 描述某人做过某事

主语 + 动词过去式 + 其他.

eg: He played basketball. 他打了篮球。

He sang songs last night. 他昨晚唱歌了。

## ② 描述某人正在做某事

主语 + is / am /are + 动词-ing + 其他.

eg: I am listening to music. 我正在听音乐。

She is cleaning the room. 她正在打扫房间。



They are playing games. 他们正在玩游戏。

### ③ 描述某人之前的工作,以及现在的状态

主语 + was / were + 职业名称.

Now 主语 + is / am / are + 职业名称. / Now 主语 + 动词原形(第三人称单数形式) + 其他.

eg: I was a student ten years ago. Now I am a teacher. 十年前我是一名学生。现在我是老师。

Kate was a driver two years ago. Now she doesn't drive a car. 卡特两年前是一名司机。现在她不开车了。

### Module 3

### 一、语音知识

ea —— [iː] —— teacher, meat, real, beat

ee — [i : ] — meet, see, bee, tree

ea —— [e] —— head, bread, ready

ear —— [ɪə] —— hear, hear, near

ear —— [eə] —— bear, pear, wear

ere —— [eə] —— where, there, here

eir —— [eə] —— their, heir (继承人)

### 二、词汇

hamburger 汉堡包

English 英国(式)的



breakfast 早餐,早饭

lunch 午餐,午饭

sandwich 三明治

fish and chips 炸鱼加炸薯条

traditional 传统的

dish 食品;菜肴

very much 很,非常

gave (give 的过去式)给

tonight 今夜,今晚

## 三、句子

- 1. What did she have? 她吃了什么?
  - She had eggs and sausages. 她吃了鸡蛋和香肠。
- 2. What did she have for lunch? 她午餐吃了什么?
  - She had sandwiches. 她吃了三明治。
- 3. Does Lingling like English food? 玲玲喜换英式食物吗?
  - Yes, she does. She says it's delicious. 是的, 喜换。她说食物很美味。
- 4. Today Sam ate four hamburgers at school. 今天在学校山姆吃了四个汉堡包。
- 5. Tonight Mum is going to cook Chinese food for us. 今晚妈妈将要为我们做中餐。

## 四、句型结构

### ① 询问某人三餐吃了什么





- What did + 主语 + have for + breakfast / lunch / dinner?
- 主语 + had + 食物名称.
- eg: What did Jack have for breakfast? 杰克早餐吃了什么?
  - He had milk and bread. 他喝了牛奶,吃了面包。
  - What did you have for lunch? 你午餐吃了什么?
  - I had two apples and beef noodles. 我吃了两个苹果还有牛肉面。

### 五、单词解析

#### miss

# ① 当首字母大写 Miss 一般用来称呼未婚女子

eg: Miss Yang is my English teacher. 杨老师是我的英语老师。

② miss 有"思念,想念"的意思

eg: I miss you so much. 我好想你。

③ 表示"错过"的意思

eg: I missed the last bus. 我错过了末班车。

### Module 4

## 一、语音知识

ie —— [aɪ] —— pie, lie, die

igh —— [aɪ] —— high, night, bright, light

ir —— [ɜː] —— girl, bird, dirty, skirt

## 二、词汇





library 图书馆

student 学生

sent (send 的过去式)发送,寄

CD 激光唱片,光盘

idea 主意,想法

put 放,安放

shelf 架子

heavy 重的, 沉的

dictionary 词典;字典

card 卡片

library card 图书卡,借书证

ask 邀请

wrong 错误的

dear 哎呀

information 信息

e-book 电子书

project 项目

guide 介绍,指南,手册

film 电影

as well 又,还,也

way 方法,方式

on 关于



## topic 话题

## 三、短语

a home library 一个家庭图书馆 good idea 好主意 library card 图书卡,借书证 science project 科学项目 on this shelf 在这个架子上 get information 获取信息 on this topic 关于这个话题

## 四、句子

- 1. Let's make a home library. 我们做一个家庭图书馆吧。
- 2. A friend sent these books and CDs to us. 一个朋友送了这些书和光盘给我们。
- 3. These are all books about science. 这些书全是关于科学的。
- 4. These are the library cards for our friends. 这是给朋友们的图书馆卡片。
- 5. Where are the books about sports? 关于体育的书在哪?
  - They are on the Shelf C. 他们在 C 架子上。
- 6. The books on Shelf B are about computers. B 架子上的书是关于计算机的。

## 五、句型结构

① 提出建议

Let's + 动词原形 + 其他.



eg: Let's go home. 我们回家吧。

Let's clean our room. 我们打扫房间吧。

## ② 介绍某些物品的类别

These are ... about ...

eg: These are books about history. 这些书是关于历史的。

These cards about words. 这些卡片是关于单词的。

## ③ 某人能从某处得到信息

主语 + can get information from...

eg: We can get information from television. 我们能从电视上得到信息。

We can get information from the internet. 我们能从网上获取信息。

#### Module 5

### 一、语音知识

oa —— [əʊ] —— coat, goat, boat

oy —— [ɔɪ] —— toy, boy, joy

oo — [u : ] — school, fool, cool, noon

oo —— [υ] —— look, book, good

### 二、词汇

light 轻的

hard 困难的,费力的

broken 坏的,破的



department store 百货商店

pocket 口袋,兜

umbrella 雨伞

sales assistant 售货员,营业员

wheel 轮子

easy 容易的,不费力的

take 选择要;选择购买

too 太, 过于

try 试,尝试

lovely 美丽的,可爱的;令人愉快的

## 三、句子

- 1. This black bag is nice. It's big! 这个黑色的包很好,很大!
- 2. Look at this blue one. It's big and light. 看这个蓝色的,又大又轻。
- 3. It's too big for you. 对你来讲太大了。
- 4. It has got a panda on it. 在它上面有个熊猫。
- 5. You can take it to China. 你能带它回中国。

### 四、固定搭配

too + 形容词 + for sb 对某人来讲太......

eg: It's too hard for me. 对我来说太难了。

It's too small for me. 对我来说太小了。

### 五、句型结构

## 描述某物特征



This ... is + 描述物品的形容词.

It's + 描述物品的形容词.

eg: This dress is long. 这条裙子是长的。

It's nice. 他是漂亮的。

#### Module 6

## 一、语音知识

or —— [o:] —— morning, for, horse

oor —— [ɔ:] —— door, floor, poor

our —— [ɔ:] —— your, four, fourteen

ou —— [aʊ] —— about, house, out

ow —— [aʊ] —— cow, how, blow, town, brown

our —— [ə] —— colour

ur —— [ə] —— surprise, Saturday

## 二、词汇

moon 月亮,月球

get 到达

west 西,西部,西方;向西方

parent 母亲;父亲;家长

stay 停留

July 七月

south 南,南部,南方;向南方



remember 记得

June 六月

east 东,东部,东方,向东方

best 最好的

north 北,北部,北方;向北方

rest 休息

have a rest 休息一下

rode (ride 的过去式)骑

## 三、短语

get there 到达那里

every year 每年

ride a horse 骑马

have a lovely time 玩得很开心

some interesting photos 一些有趣的照片

in the west / south of China 在中国的西/南部

# 四、句子

- 1. Where did you go for the holidays? 你假期去了哪儿?
  - I went to the moon. 我去了月球。
- 2. Lingling has got some interesting photos. 玲玲有一些有趣的照片。
- 3. Xinjiang is in the west of China. 新疆在中国的西部。
- 4. Hainan is in the south of China. 海南在中国的南部。
- 5. Did you go with your parents?你和你父母一起去的吗?



- Yes, I did. 是的。
- 6. She visited the Tianchi Lake. It was very beautiful. 她参观了天池湖,天池湖非常漂亮。
- 7. I went to Hainan in July and I bought a hat. 我七月去了海南,还买了一顶帽子。

### 五、句型结构

① 描述自己曾经去过某地

I want to + 地点 + 过去的时间.

eg: I went to Beijing last year. 去年我去了北京。

② 描述某地位于中国的东/南/西/北方向。

地点 + is in the east / south / west / north + of China.

eg: Jilin is in the north of China. 吉林在中国的北部。

Shanghai is the south of the China. 上海在中国的南部。

### Module 7

### 一、语音知识

ch — [tʃ] — children, child, church

tch —— [tʃ] —— watch, kitchen, catch

ck — [k] — black, clock, chick, back

### 二、词汇

evening 傍晚,晚上





late 近日暮的;近深夜的;时间不早的

worker 工人

factory 制造厂;工厂

early 早的

taxi 出租车, 计程车

quarter 一刻钟

to (距整点)差.....

worry 焦虑,担心

## 三、短语

go to work 去上班

be late 迟到

be home 到家

## 四、句子

- 1. My father goes to work at eight o' clock every morning. 我爸爸每天早上八点去上班。
- 2. Will you take us to the park tomorrow morning? 你明天早上会带我们去公园吗?
- Yes. I'll take you there at half past seven. 是的。我在七点半的时候会带你到那。
- 3. What does he do? 他是做什么的?
  - He's a policeman. 他是一名警察。



- 4. My father goes to work at six o'clock every morning. He's a worker in a factory. 我爸爸每天早上六点去上班。他是工厂的一名工人。
- 5. It's half past eight now. I'm late and I'm tired. 现在八点半了。我要迟到了。我好累啊。
- 6. What times does you mum get up? 你妈妈什么时候起床?
- She gets up at seven o' clock. 她七点起床。

# 五、句型结构

① 描述某人几点去上班/学

主语 + go / goes to work / school at + 时间.

eg: I go to school at eight o' clock. 我八点去上学。

My father goes to work at seven o' clock. 我爸爸七点去上班。

② 描述自己何时将会到家。

I' ll be home at + 时间.

eq: I'll be home at five o'clock. 我将会在五点到家。

### Module 8

#### 一、语音知识

II —— [l] —— tell, will, ill

 $ng --- [\eta] --- along, sing, thing$ 

ng — [ŋg] — English, angry, language

nk —— [ŋk] —— think, drink, thank





## 二、词汇

paper 纸

Chinese 中国人的

so 如此,这样

word 词,字

drew (draw 的过去式)画

cut (cut 的过去式)剪,切,割

piece 张,片,块

paint (用颜料)绘画,着色

put (put 的过去式)放,安放

stick 小木棍,小木条

tied (tie 的过去式)扎上,系上

string线,绳子

## 三、短语

- a toy panda 一只玩具熊猫
- a Chinese dragon 一条中国龙
- a great present 一份很棒的礼物
- a piece of yellow paper 一张黄色的纸

visit my cousin 拜访我的表哥

make a kite 制作风筝

draw a dragon 画一条龙



cut the paper 剪这张纸

fly my kite 放我的风筝

## 四、句子

- 1. Tomorrow is my cat's birthday. 明天是我的猫的生日。
- 2. I' Il make a paper fish for her. 我将会做一条纸做的鱼给她。
- 3. I' m going to visit my cousin in New York. 我将要去拜访在纽约的表哥去。
- 4. Will you help me? 你会帮我吗?
  - Of course I will. 当然会了。
- 5. I made a kite. 我做了一个风筝。
- 6. I drew a dragon on a piece of yellow paper. 我在一张黄纸上画了一条龙。
- 7. What will you do tomorrow? 你明天将要去干什么?
  - I' Il go swimming tomorrow. 我明天将要去游泳。

### 五、句型结构

### ① 描述某人将要做某事

主语 + will + 动词原形 + 其他.

eg: I will buy a pink dress for my sister. 我将要去买一条粉色的连衣裙给我妹妹。

I will go to school by bus. 我将要坐公共汽车去上学。

### ② 询问对方是否将要做某事

— Will you + 动词原形 + 其他?





- Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
- eg: Will you go to the zoo tomorrow? 你明天将要去动物园吗?
  - Yes, I will. 是的, 我要去。
- Will you sweep the floor? 你将要去扫地吗?
- No, I won't.不,我不去。

### Module 9

# 一、语音知识

qu --- [kw] --- queen, quite, quiet

sh —— [ʃ] —— shine, she, ship

th —— [ð] —— this, that, these

th —  $[\theta]$  — tooth, think, thing

## 二、词汇

laugh 笑

wore (wear 的过去式)穿

letter 信,书信

theatre 剧院

women (woman 的复数形式)女性,妇女

actor 演员

told (tell 的过去式)口述,讲(故事等)

joke 笑话







after 在.....后

show (尤指剧院的)演出,表演

restaurant 饭店,餐馆

ready 准备好的

borrow 借入,借来

read (read 的过去式)读

at all 一点都 in 在 (将来一段时间)之后

another 另一个

history 历史

ask 问,询问

question 问题

forget 忘,忘记

bring 带来,拿来

soon 不久,很快

## 三、短语

play football 踢足球

tell jokes 讲笑话

laugh a lot 开怀大笑

read a book 读书

be ready for 为.....做好准备

borrow a bike 借一辆自行车

a children's theatre 一家儿童剧院





Chinese history 中国历史

Chinese songs 中国歌曲

last week 上周

after the show 演出之后

## 四、句子

- 1. Tomorrow is my cat's birthday. 明天是我的猫的生日。
- 2. I' Il make a paper fish for her. 我将会做一条纸做的鱼给她。
- 3. I' m going to visit my cousin in New York. 我将要去拜访在纽约的表哥去。
- 4. Will you help me? 你会帮我吗?
  - Of course I will. 当然会了。
- 5. I made a kite. 我做了一个风筝。
- 6. I drew a dragon on a piece of yellow paper. 我在一张黄纸上画了一条龙。
- 7. What will you do tomorrow? 你明天将要去干什么?
  - I'll go swimming tomorrow. 我明天将要去游泳。

### 五、固定搭配

为某人买了某物: bought sth for sb

eg: I bought some candies for my brother. 我为我弟弟买了点糖果。

My mother bought an interesting book for me. 我妈妈给我买了一本有趣的书。



## Module 10

## 一、语音知识

wh —— [h] —— who, whose

wh —— [w] —— when, what, where

wr —— [r] —— write, wrong

## 二、词汇

when 在什么时候

end 结束,终止

nervous 紧张的,情绪不安的

all right 没事,没问题

airport 机场

ticket 票

passport 护照

safe 安全的,平安的

pet 宠物

speak 说,讲

building 建筑物

American 美国的;美国人的;美国人

find out 发现,弄清

more 更多的(量),较多的(量)

## 三、短语

be ready for 为.....做好准备



feel nervous 感觉很紧张

make a list 列一张清单

try American food 尝尝美国食物

all right 没事,没问题

tall buildings 高大的建筑物

at the airport 在机场

# 四、句子

- 1. That's a good idea. 那是一个好主意。
- 2. Safe trip! (祝你)旅途安全!
- 3. I think so. 我认为是这样。
- 4. I' m in New York now. 我现在在纽约。
- 5. Where are you going? 你要去哪?
  - I' m going to the airport. 我要去机场。
- 6. When are you going to the airport? 你什么时候去机场?
  - At seven o' clock tomorrow morning. 明早七点。
- 7. What are you going to take? 你打算带点什么?
  - Clothes, shoes, presents, the ticket and my passport. 衣服, 鞋子,礼
- 物,机票还有护照。

## 五、句型结构

- ① 询问对方将要去哪里
- Where are you going + 其他?
- I' m going to + 地点.





- eg: Where are you going tomorrow? 你明天要去哪?
  - I' m going to the zoo. 我要去动物园。
- ② 询问对方将要在什么时候去某地
- When are you going to + 其他?
- I' m going to + 地点 + at + 时间.
- eg: When are you going to the hospital? 你明天什么时候去医院?
  - I' m going to the hospital at nine o' clock. 我九点去医院。
- ③ 描述某人现在在某个城市

主语 + be 动词 + in + 地点 + now.

eg: I am in Xi' an now. 我现在在西安。

He is in Guangzhou now. 他现在在广州。

They are in New York now. 他们现在在纽约。