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三年级 英语

上（WY版）

本册主编：刘艳丽

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   - ……

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Module 1

Unit 1 Do you use chopsticks in the UK?

☞(答案见77页)

课文朗读

一、火眼金睛。(选出下列每组单词中不同类的一项)

(　　)1.	A. use	B. chopsticks	C. want
(　　)2.	A. hungry	B. hard	C. noodles
(　　)3.	A. easy	B. knife	C. fork
(　　)4.	A. you	B. us	C. mess
(　　)5.	A. meat	B. rice	C. good

二、选词填空。

mess　easy　use　good　rice　hungry

1. They like _____.
2. Look at the _____!
3. I'm _____. I want noodles.
4. It's _____ for me.
5. We _____ a knife and fork.
6. The meat is _____.

三、单项选择。

(　　)1. _____ you want rice?
A. Does　B. Are　C. Do

(　　)2. Look _____ the man.
A. to　B. of　C. at

(　　)3. They use a knife and fork _____ the UK.
A. in　B. at　C. on

(　　)4. Do you _____ a knife?
A. use　B. uses　C. to use

(　　)5. It's hard for _____ to use chopsticks.
A. my　B. me　C. I

(　　)6. —Do you want meat? —_____
A. Yes, please.　B. Yes, you do.　C. No, you don't.

(　　)7. —Do you use a knife and fork in China (中国)? —_____
A. Yes, you do.　B. Yes, please.　C. No, I don't.

四、判断下列句子与图片是(T)否(F)相符。


第1题图


第2题图


第3题图


第4题图


第5题图

(　　)1. The rice is very good.
(　　)2. We use forks in the UK.
(　　)3. You like meat.
(　　)4. It's easy for her.
(　　)5. —Do you want noodles? —Yes, please.

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五、情景交际。

(　　)1. 你想夸赞饺子很好,你可以说:
A. The dumplings are very good.　　B. The meat is OK.

(　　)2. 妈妈问你是否想要橘子,你可以说:
A. Very well.　　B. Yes, please.

(　　)3. Amy 问你在中国用什么餐具,你可以说:
A. I use a knife and fork.　　B. I use chopsticks.

(　　)4. 你想问朋友是否想要香蕉,你可以说:
A. Do you want bananas?　　B. You want bananas.

(　　)5. Amy 让你用刀叉吃饭,你不会用,你可以说:
A. It's hard for me to use a knife and fork.
B. It's easy for me to use a knife and fork.

六、核心素养练。

学习语言的最终目的是在生活中运用语言,如向对方讲述事情、与别人进行对话交流等。午饭时间到了,大明饿了,向妈妈要东西吃。

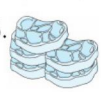
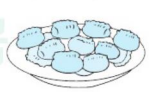
请你读一读,选择正确的选项补全大明与妈妈的对话。

Daming:Mum, 1. _____
Mum:2. _____
Daming:No, thanks. I don't like noodles.
Mum:Do you want rice?
Daming:3. _____ I like rice very much.
Mum:Do you use a knife and fork?
Daming:4. _____ I use chopsticks.
Mum:Here you are.
Daming:5. _____

A. Yes, please.
B. No, I don't.
C. Do you want noodles?
D. Thank you.
E. I'm hungry.

七、周末,大明和朋友们要去野餐,他正在按照列好的清单,准备要携带的东西,请你帮他一起收拾行李。在要带的东西下打"√"。

We want to have a picnic at the weekend. Amy wants some meat. She uses a knife and fork. Lingling wants noodles. She uses chopsticks. Xiaoxue wants dumplings. Tom wants apples and rice.

1. 　(　　)
2. 　(　　)
3. 　(　　)
4. 　(　　)
5. 　(　　)
6. 　(　　)
7. 　(　　)
8. 　(　　)
9. 　(　　)
10. 

(　　)

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Unit 2 I'm eating hamburgers and chips.

☞(答案见77页)

一、判断下列单词画线部分的发音是(T)否(F)相同。

( )1. chopsticks chips ( )2. use hungry ( )3. mess easy

( )4. art hard ( )5. food good

二、根据图片及首字母提示补全词汇。


第1题图


第2题图


第3题图


第4题图


第5题图

1. I'm eating a h_____.
2. They are Chinese f_____ f_____.
3. They are eating g_____.
4. I'm h_____. I want rice.
5. He is u_____ chopsticks.

三、用方框内所给单词的适当形式补全句子。

we use I be hamburger

1. Do you want some _____?
2. They are _____ chopsticks.
3. I use _____ hands.
4. They _____ fast food.
5. It is hard for _____.

四、单项选择。

( )1. Daming likes Chinese _____.

A. fast B. fast food C. Fast Food

( )2. Do you _____ chopsticks?

A. use B. uses C. using

( )3. Sheep like _____.

A. grass B. grasses C. apple

( )4. Amy is eating _____.

A. hamburger B. hamburgers C. apple

( )5. —_____ is she eating? —She is eating a banana.

A. Where B. Who C. What

五、请判断下列对话与图片是(T)否(F)匹配。


第1题图


第2题图


第3题图


第4题图


第5题图

( )1. —What are you eating? —I'm eating hamburgers.

( )2. —What are you using? —I'm using chopsticks.

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( )3. —What are you doing? —I'm reading a book.
( )4. —Are you eating an apple? —Yes, I am.
( )5. —Do you want some noodles? —No, I want rice and meat.

六、给下列问句选择合适的答语。

( )1. What are you eating?
( )2. Do you want some rice?
( )3. Are you eating chips?
( )4. Do you use a knife and fork?
( )5. What do you want?

A. I want some fish and meat.
B. Yes, I do.
C. I'm eating an orange.
D. Yes, please.
E. No, I am not.

七、连词成句。

1. at the look mess (!)

_____

2. they what eating are(?)

_____

3. eating you a are hamburger(?)

_____

4. not is using his he hands(.)

_____

5. a you knife want and do fork(?)

_____

八、阅读对话完成下列各题。

Mum: What are you doing, Jack?
Jack: I'm eating. I'm hungry.
Mum: Are you eating hamburgers?
Jack: No, I am not. I'm eating chips.
Mum: What do you want?
Jack: I want some dumplings.
Mum: Sorry, we don't have dumplings. Do you want some noodles?
Jack: Yes, please. I like noodles very much.
Mum: Do you use a knife and fork?
Jack: No, I use chopsticks.
Mum: Here you are.
Jack: Thank you, Mum.

(一)根据对话内容,判断正(T)误(F)。

( )1. Jack is hungry.
( )2. Jack is eating hamburgers.
( )3. Jack wants some dumplings.
( )4. Jack likes noodles very much.
( )5. Jack uses a knife and fork.

(二)根据对话内容给下列图片排序。


( )

( )

( )

( )

( )

( )

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Module 1 主题培优练

☞(答案见77页)

主题培优目标

- 主话题：介绍某种食物以及常用的某种餐具
- 知识目标：

词汇	重要句式
use, want, hungry, easy, grass, food, a knife and fork, fast food	—Do you want noodles? —Yes, please. —What are you eating? —I'm eating hamburgers and chips.

- 能力目标：能够谈论食物和饮食习惯。

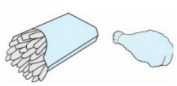
趣听练 ABC

听力训练

一、午饭时间到了，Daming 和 Amy 饿了，他们正在讨论吃什么。听录音，帮他们选出相应的图片。

( )1. A.  B. 

( )2. A.  B. 

( )3. A.  B. 

( )4. A.  B. 

( )5. A.  B. 

二、Daming 和 Amy 互相介绍了自己国家的饮食习惯。听录音，判断下列句子正（T）误（F）。

( )1. We use a knife and fork in the UK.

( )2. Do you use chopsticks?

( )3. We like hamburgers and chips.

( )4. Noodles and rice are Chinese fast food.

( )5. It's hard for us to use chopsticks.

三、Daming 和 Amy 还互相介绍了自己和其他人的饮食习惯。听录音，将食物与对应的人物连线。

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

A. 
B. 
C. 
D. 
E. 

四、Daming 和 Amy 正在聊天，听一听他们的聊天内容，选择正确的答案。

( )1. Amy is eating _____.
A. hamburgers and chips
B. rice

( )2. Daming likes _____.
A. meat B. noodles

( )3. Daming is eating _____.
A. meat B. noodles

( )4. Daming is using _____.
A. chopsticks B. a knife and fork

( )5. Amy is using _____.
A. chopsticks B. her hands

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趣读写

五、孩子们正在讨论自己喜欢的食物，读一读他们的喜好，完成下列各题。

The children are talking about their favourite food. Amy likes eating Chinese food, and dumplings are her favourite. She is eating dumplings with a fork. Daming likes American fast food. He likes hamburgers and chips. It's hard for him to use a knife and fork. He is using his hands to eat. Lingling likes sweet food, so she likes eating sweets. Sam likes Chinese food and noodles are his favourite. He is eating noodles with chopsticks. It's easy for him. Tim doesn't like vegetables（蔬菜）. But he likes eating meat.

（一）阅读短文判断下列句子正（T）误（F）。

（　　）1. Dumplings are Amy's favourite food.

（　　）2. Hamburgers and chips are American fast food.

（　　）3. It's easy for Sam to use chopsticks.

（　　）4. Amy and Sam like Chinese food.

（　　）5. Lingling likes vegetables.

（二）根据短文内容先后顺序，给下列图片排序。


（　　）

（　　）

（　　）

（　　）

（　　）

（　　）

六、英语课上，Daming 在学习仿写句子。请你根据图片提示，仿照例句帮他把句子补充完整，注意书写规范。



例 1：Sam is eating a sweet.



1. The boy _____.



2. Amy and Tom _____.



例 2：—Do you want some rice?
—No, I want some meat.



3. —Do you use chopsticks?
—_____



4. —Do you want some noodles?
—_____

趣说练

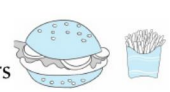
口语测评

七、下面是孩子们比较喜欢的食物和常用的餐具，你能用英语说一说它们的名称吗？

1. 　2. 　3. 　4. 

八、下面是 Sam 拍的照片，根据图片提示并仿照例句回答问题。

例：—What is Amy eating?
—She is eating hamburgers and chips.



—What are Lily and Lele eating?



—…

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Module 2

Unit 1 We're making a cake.

☞(答案见78页)

课文朗读

一、根据首字母及图片提示，补全单词。


第1题图


第2题图


第3题图


第4题图


第5题图

1. Go and m_____ your noodles, Grandma.
2. I'm making a c_____.
3. What are you doing, M_____?
4. Come and eat rice, D_____.
5. Please be q_____. I'm reading.

二、选词填空。

1. Daming is _____(ride/riding) his bike.
2. _____(Go/Goes) and make your cake.
3. The girl is playing _____(the/a) piano.
4. My father is making a cake for _____(I/me).
5. —Let's go to the park. —_____(Good/Well) idea.

三、核心素养练。

be动词有三种形式：am，is，are，它们的用法各不相同。I（我）是am，you（你，你们）是are，is跟着he（他）、it（它）、she（她），主语是单数用is，复数形式都用are。

选词填空，补全句子。

am　　is　　are

1. I _____ making noodles.
2. You _____ watching TV.
3. Tingting _____ eating an apple.
4. We _____ playing basketball.
5. Your friend _____ flying a kite.

四、单项选择。

(　　)1. Amy is _____a cake _____her mum.

A. making; in　　B. making; for　　C. making; of

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( )2. —_____ are you doing? —I'm reading books.
A. What B. Where C. How

( )3. Daming is playing _____ drums.
A. / B. a C. the

( )4. Please _____TV, Lingling.
A. watches B. watch C. watching

( )5. Let's _____a paper plane.
A. make B. making C. makes

( )6. —What are you doing, children? —_____reading books.
A. I'm B. We're C. They're

五、补全对话。

Sam: Hello, Jack.
Jack: Hello, Sam.
Sam: 1. _____
Jack: I'm reading.
Sam: 2. _____
Jack: I'm reading *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (《白雪公主和七个小矮人》).
Sam: Do you like flying a kite?
Jack: 3. _____
Sam: Let's make a kite now.
Jack: OK.
Half an hour later...
Mum: What are you doing, children?
Sam and Jack: 4. _____
Mum: Please go and fly it in the park.
Sam and Jack: Good idea. 5. _____

A. Yes, I do. B. What are you doing, Jack? C. Let's go.
D. What are you reading? E. We are making a kite.

六、根据表格内容判断句子正(T)误(F)。

					
John	√				
Daming		√			
Jim			√		
Mike				√	
Lily					√

( )1. John is playing the drums. ( )2. Daming is riding a bike.
( )3. Jim is making noodles. ( )4. Mike is playing the piano.
( )5. Lily is reading.

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Unit 2 I'm watching TV.

☞(答案见78页)

课文朗读

一、判断下列单词画线部分的发音是(T)否(F)相同。

( )1. come lovely ( )2. make dad

( )3. ride idea ( )4. read eat

二、核心素养练。

每一个单词都有它自己的意思。我们不仅要掌握每一个单词的意思，还要学会按词的词性、用法等来归类。

选出下列每组单词中不同类的一项。

( )1. A. make B. eat C. watering

( )2. A. mum B. quiet C. dad

( )3. A. cake B. watching C. playing

( )4. A. lovely B. come C. stop

( )5. A. idea B. piano C. drum

三、核心素养练。

英语中名词有单复数之分，动词有原形、现在分词、第三人称单数等形式，代词也有人称代词、物主代词等形式。我们要学会根据不同的语境，使用词汇的恰当形式。

用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. —What _____ (be) you doing now? —I'm playing table tennis.
2. These _____ (child) are flying kites.
3. Tom is _____ (water) the trees.
4. Let's _____ (make) a paper flower.
5. I'm riding _____ (I) bike.
6. These dogs are _____(love).
7. Please _____(is) quiet.

四、单项选择。

( )1. —_____ is the girl doing? —She is watching TV.

A. Who B. What C. Where

( )2. Oh,that is _____ flower.

A. my B. me C. I

( )3. —What are _____doing? —_____playing football.

A. you;You B. you;we are C. you ;We are

( )4. Tom is making _____ cake.

A. a B. an C. two

( )5. The children are playing _____ drums.

A. a B. / C. the

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五、连词成句。

1. watching sister is my TV (.)

_____

2. Amy is now reading (.)

_____

3. what doing are you (?)

_____

4. she the playing is piano (.)

_____

5. go please to room your (.)

_____

六、阅读对话，完成下列任务。

Dick: Hello, Jack. Where are you?
Jack: I am at home now.
Dick: What are you doing?
Jack: I'm making a plane for my brother.
Dick: What is your brother doing?
Jack: Oh! My brother Jim is playing with a yo-yo.
Dick: What is a yo-yo?
Jack: It's a kind of ball.
Dick: What are your mum and dad doing?
Jack: My mum is reading a book. My dad is watching TV.
Dick: What is your sister doing?
Jack: She is watering the flowers. She is lovely. What about you?
Dick: I'm at home too. I'm playing the drums.

(一)根据对话内容，判断正(T)误(F)。

( )1. Jack is watching TV.
( )2. Jack's brother is playing with a kind of ball.
( )3. Jack's mum is reading a book.
( )4. Jack's sister is making a plane.
( )5. Dick is playing the drums.

(二)根据对话内容，选择正确的一项。

( )1. Jack and Dick are _____.
A. at home B. in the garden C. in the park

( )2. _____ should (应该) be the yo-yo.
A.  B.  C. 

( )3. Jim is _____.
A. Jack's father B. Jack's sister C. Jack's brother

( )4. Jack's sister is _____.
A. watering the flowers B. playing the piano C. making a cake

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Module 2 主题培优练

☞(答案见78页)

主题培优目标

- 主话题:询问并讲述正在发生的事情
- 知识目标:

词汇	重要句式
make, cake, mum, dad, water, lovely, quiet	We're making a cake. I'm riding my bike.

- 能力目标:运用所学句型,讲述、询问及回答正在发生的事情。

趣听练 ABC

听力训练

一、Sam 和他的朋友们正在玩“构词”游戏。听录音,请你帮他们选出所听动词的-ing 形式。

( )1. A. writing B. riding C. drawing
( )2. A. getting B. flying C. watering
( )3. A. watching B. taking C. sleeping
( )4. A. doing B. playing C. reading
( )5. A. eating B. walking C. making

二、今天是周末,孩子们都在做自己的事情。听录音,将人物与对应的图片连线。

1. John
2. Linda
3. Mike
4. Bob
5. Tom

A. 
B. 
C. 
D. 
E. 

三、大家正在做自己喜欢的事情。听录音,判断下列句子与他们所做的事情是(T)否(F)相符。

( )1. Amy is watching TV.
( )2. Sam is reading.
( )3. Tom is flying a kite.
( )4. Sam's father is playing the drums.
( )5. Sam's mother is making a cake.

四、Sam 正在给我们介绍他的朋友们分别在做什么。听录音,在表格中相应的位置打“√”。

Name	Mary	John	Jim	Jack	Lily
					
					
					
					
					

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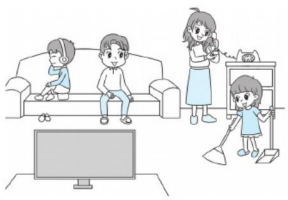
趣读写

五、周末 Lingling 一家人都在忙着做自己的事情。根据图片内容，判断下列句子是（T）否(F)与图片相符。



（　　）1. They are at school.
（　　）2. Lingling's mum is talking on the phone.
（　　）3. Lingling's dad is watching TV.
（　　）4. Lingling is reading a book.
（　　）5. Lingling's brother is drawing.

六、周日，Sam 一家人都在做自己喜欢的事情，下面是 Sam 对家人活动的介绍。根据短文内容，完成任务。

My Family

Hello, I'm Sam. I have a big family. There are six people in my family. It is Sunday today. My father is playing football. My mother is going shopping. She is at the supermarket(超市). My grandma is watching TV. My grandpa is reading newspapers(报纸). My little brother Tom is playing with a toy. What about me? Oh, I'm writing a letter now.

（一）根据短文内容，将下列图片按文中出现的先后顺序排序。


（　　）

（　　）

（　　）

（　　）

（　　）

（二）根据短文内容判断句子正（T）误（F）。

（　　）1. Sam's family is big.
（　　）2. There are seven people in Sam's family.
（　　）3. Sam's mother is going fishing.
（　　）4. Sam's little sister is playing with a toy.
（　　）5. Sam is reading a book.

七、Sam 的朋友们分别以不同的方式度过周日，请你根据图片提示，用“-ing”形式填空，将短文补充完整，帮 Sam 介绍他的朋友们的周日活动。


Tom

Ben

Jim and Ada

Jack

Lucy

Today is Sunday. Tom is 1. _____ _____ in the park. Ben is 2. _____ _____ at home. Jim and Ada are 3. _____. Jack is 4. _____ in the lake(湖). Lucy is 5. _____ on the phone at home. They are very happy!

口语测评

趣说练

八、Sam 和 Tom 正在讨论朋友们做的事情。根据图片提示，仿照例子编对话。

例：

第 1 题图

第 2 题图

例：—What is Lily doing?
　　—She is running.
1. —What is Xiaowei doing? —…
2. —…—…

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Module 3

Unit 1 These ducks are very naughty!

☞(答案见 79 页)

一、下列图片代表的单词改变或者增加一个字母就会变成一个新的单词，仿照例子写一写。

例：

bus(s—t) = but



第 1 题图



第 2 题图



第 3 题图



第 4 题图

1. coat(c—b) = _____
2. cow(c—r) = _____
3. cake(c—l) = _____
4. read + b = _____

二、根据图片提示完成句子。



第 1 题图



第 2 题图



第 3 题图



第 4 题图



第 5 题图

1. There is a boat _____.
2. —Where is the bag? —_____.
3. —Where is _____? —It's on the desk.
4. —Let's _____. —OK.
5. —These ducks are very naughty. —_____!

三、用“this, these, that, those, they”填空。(注意大小写)

1. Look at _____flowers over there. They are beautiful.
2. Hi, Sam. _____is my cousin, Dalong.
3. _____are dragon boats. And those are boats.
4. —What are those? —_____are toy cars.
5. —What's _____over there? —It's a plane.

四、单项选择。

( )1. Look at the boat _____the lake.
A. of B. on C. to

( )2. Amy is _____ the ducks.
A. feeds B. feed C. feeding

( )3. Let's _____ a dragon boat.
A. row B. rowing C. rows

( )4. They are _____.
A. dragon boat B. dragons boat C. dragon boats

( )5. —_____are these? —They are ducks.
A. What B. Where C. How

五、用所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. What are _____(that)?
2. _____(this) flowers are very beautiful.

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3. The bus is _____(come) now. 4. Please _____ (row) a boat.
5. They are _____(bird).

六、核心素养练。

我们在使用英语时，要根据说话的情景，使用恰当而得体的句子。

请根据下列情景选择合适的句子。

( )1. 你想知道远处的一些东西，可以说：_____
A. What are those? B. What's this?

( )2. 你想知道近处的一些东西，可以说：_____
A. What's that? B. What are these?

( )3. 你想知道你的书在哪里，可以说：_____
A. What is my book? B. Where is my book?

( )4. 妈妈问你"What are those?"，你可以说：_____
A. It's a duck. B. They are flowers.

( )5. 你想让妈妈和你一起去划船，可以说：_____
A. Let's row a boat, Mum. B. Look at the boat, Mum.

七、选择合适的句子补全对话。

Mary：1. _____
Alice：Hi, Mary.
Mary：2. _____
Alice：I'm drawing.
Mary：What are you drawing?
Alice：I'm drawing a park.
Mary：3. _____
Alice：They are hills and lakes.
Mary：What are those?
Alice：4. _____
Mary：What a beautiful picture! 5. _____
Alice：Thank you.

A. What are these?
B. I like it very much.
C. What are you doing?
D. Hello, Alice.
E. They are flowers and trees.

八、阅读短文，判断正（T）误（F）。

Amy and Sam are in the park now. Some boys are playing basketball there. Two girls are rowing a boat on the lake. Four girls are feeding ducks. A girl is reading a book under a tree. What are those? Oh, they are trees and flowers. Some men are watering them.

( )1. Some boys are playing football in the park.
( )2. Two girls are rowing a boat.
( )3. Four girls are feeding ducks.
( )4. A girl is playing under a tree.
( )5. Some men are watering the trees and flowers.

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Unit 2 The ducks are playing in the rain.

☞(答案见79页)

课文朗读

一、写出下列每组单词画线部分有几种发音。

( )1. A. m<u>u</u>m B. <u>u</u>nder C. d<u>u</u>ck
( )2. A. r<u>ow</u> B. th<u>o</u>se C. dr<u>a</u>gon
( )3. A. gr<u>ee</u>n B. f<u>ee</u>d C. hide-and-s<u>ee</u>k
( )4. A. g<u>e</u>t B. th<u>e</u>se C. l<u>a</u>ke
( )5. A. th<u>i</u>s B. h<u>i</u>de C. <u>i</u>n

二、根据所给提示补全单词。


第1题图


第2题图


第3题图


第4题图


第5题图

1. This l_____ is very beautiful.
2. Where is the b_____?
3. The boy can r_____ a boat.
4. This is a b_____.
5. Some p_____ are playing in the park.

三、选择合适的单词并用其适当形式填空。

be that duck on hide

1. We are rowing a boat _____the lake.
2. These _____are playing in the rain.
3. The cat is _____under the bed.
4. People _____feeding the birds.
5. —What are _____? —They are paper flowers.

四、单项选择。

( )1. —What are the _____ doing? —They are running.
A. tigers B. tiger C. girl

( )2. The boys are playing _____ the rain.
A. on B. in C. at

( )3. They are playing _____hide-and-seek.
A. a B. an C. /

( )4. —What are they doing? —_____ flying kites.
A. It is B. He is C. They are

( )5. —What are these? —They are beautiful _____.
A. flower B. flowers C. floweres

五、连词成句，注意大小写。

1. are those what (?)

_____

2. are my where kites(?)

_____

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3. are these naughty birds very (.)

4. are those under hiding desk the (.)

5. girls playing are in rain the the (.)

六、核心素养练。

根据事情发生的场景以及上下文中的关键信息，来发现语句间的逻辑性，推断人物的谈话内容，是我们必备的能力素养。

选择合适的选项补全对话。

Amy: Renmin Park is a beautiful park. I like it very much. Do you like it?

Sam: 1. _____

Amy: Let's go to the park.

Sam: Good idea.

At the park...

Sam: Look, Amy. 2. _____

Amy: They are boats.

Sam: What are those on the lake?

Amy: 3. _____ They are hungry.

Sam: 4. _____

Amy: OK. Let's go.

Sam: Oh no! The ducks are very naughty.

Amy: 5. _____

A. Get out!
B. Let's go and feed them now.
C. Yes. I like it, too.
D. What are these?
E. They are ducks.

七、核心素养练。

整理归纳在英语学习中有着非常重要的作用，表格不仅能够简单直观地传递信息，还可以帮助我们系统地梳理知识，让我们的思路更加清晰。

阅读短文，完成表格。

The children are playing in the park. Some boys are playing football. Tom is reading a book under the big tree. Some girls are feeding ducks. Lingling and Xiaoxue are playing hide-and-seek. Meimei is rowing a boat. They are happy.

children	activities(活动)	place
some boys	playing football	in the 5. _____
1. _____	reading a book	
some girls	2. _____	
3. _____	playing hide-and-seek	
Meimei	4. _____	

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Module 3 主题培优练

☞(答案见 80 页)

主题培优目标

- 主话题:询问远处/近处的事物
- 知识目标:

词汇	重要句式
boat, people, lake, bread, naughty, paper, row, feed, dragon boat, get out	These ducks are very naughty! The ducks are playing in the rain.

- 能力目标:能够谈论公园中的活动;能够描述某个场景。

趣听练 ABC

听力训练

一、周六 Amy 和妈妈一起到公园游玩。听录音,选出与你所听内容相符的图片。

( )1. A.  B. 

( )2. A.  B. 

( )3. A.  B. 

( )4. A.  B. 

( )5. A.  B. 

二、公园里有许多有趣的人和事。听录音,给下列图片排序。



( )



( )



( )



( )



( )

三、到公园后,Amy 特别兴奋,不停地向妈妈提问题。听录音,选出 Amy 所提问题的答案。

( )1. A. He is rowing a boat.
B. It is a boat.

( )2. A. We are playing basketball.
B. They are playing football.

( )3. A. It's swimming.
B. It's singing.

( )4. A. They are jumping.
B. She is drawing pictures.

( )5. A. I'm feeding the ducks.
B. They are playing chess.

四、晚上回到家,Amy 写了一篇有关白天在公园游玩的短文。听录音,选出正确的选项。

( )1. Some _____ are playing in the park.
A. children B. men

( )2. Feifei and Sam are _____.
A. flying a kite
B. rowing a boat

( )3. Xiaoyong is _____.
A. swimming B. singing

( )4. Tom is _____.
A. playing football
B. playing basketball

( )5. Lingling is _____.
A. taking pictures
B. flying a kite

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趣读写

五、下雨了，Mary 正在给我们讲述公园一角的有趣场景。读一读，选词填空，帮 Mary 补全短文。

swimming	eating	They're	
flowers	are	ducks	raining

It is 1. _____. The ducks 2. _____ playing in the rain. Look! Some ducks are on the lake. They're 3. _____. Some ducks are hiding under the 4. _____. Some 5. _____ are hiding under the trees. Some ducks are 6. _____ grass. 7. _____ happy in the rain.

六、Amy 在公园里看到了很多人，还看到了一些美丽的景色。阅读短文，完成任务。

Today is Saturday. I go to the park with my mum. There are many people in the park. Some children are playing hide-and-seek. Three girls are running. Two boys are rowing a boat. There are some lotus flowers（荷花）on the lake. They are beautiful. The leaves（叶子）are big and round（圆的）. Beside the lake, there is a big tree. One little boy is feeding fish under the tree. Two old men are watering the flowers. What a nice park!

（一）根据短文内容，判断正（T）误（F）。

（　　）1. Today is Sunday.

（　　）2. There are many people in the park.

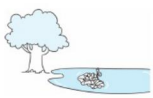
（　　）3. Three girls are rowing a boat.

（　　）4. One little boy is feeding fish under the tree.

（　　）5. Two old men are watering the flowers.

（二）根据短文内容选择正确的选项。

（　　）1. _____ should（应该）be in the park.

A. 　B. 

（　　）2. _____ is the lotus flower.

A. 　B. 

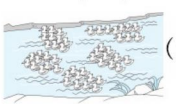
（　　）3. The leaf of the lotus flower is _____.

A. 　B. 

七、Daming 正在模仿老师看图写句子。请你仿照例子，帮他写一写吧。

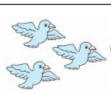
例：（these）

These are people. They are rowing a boat.

1. （these）

_____

_____

2. （those）

_____

_____

趣说练

口语测评

八、英语课上，Daming 和同学们玩“你问我答”的游戏。根据图片提示，回答问题。

1.  What are these?

2.  What are those?

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Review Module

Unit 1 ☞(答案见112页)

一、根据图片及首字母提示补全单词。


第1题图



第2题图


第3题图


第4题图


第5题图


第6题图

1. They are rowing a dragon b_____.
2. Let's go to the s_____.
3. My sister can run f_____.
4. Do you want some b_____?
5. Can you w_____ the flowers?
6. You can have a d_____ now.

二、选择合适的单词并用其正确形式填空。

make　thank　win　love　library　grass

1. The horses eat _____.
2. Look! The boys are _____paper flowers.
3. The baby ducks are _____.
4. Xiaoyong is the _____.
5. We have lots of _____ in our city.
6. —Here you are. —_____.

三、单项选择。

(　　)1. Amy is eating rice. She's _____chopsticks.
A. using　　B. useing　　C. uses

(　　)2. This is _____ ice cream.
A. a　　B. the　　C. an

(　　)3. Let's _____ noodles _____ Mum and Dad.
A. making;for　　B. make;to　　C. make;for

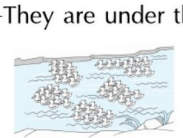
(　　)4. Look at _____ monkeys over there.
A. this　　B. that　　C. those

(　　)5. They are playing _____hide-and-seek now.
A. /　　B. an　　C. a

(　　)6. She can't _____ the tree.
A. climbing　　B. climbs　　C. climb

四、给下列对话选择合适的图片。

(　　)1. —What are you eating?
—I'm eating a cake.
A. 
B. 

(　　)2. —Where are the ducks?
—They are under the flowers.
A. 
B. 

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( )3. —What are they doing?
—They are reading books.
A.  B. 

( )4. —Can I have some dumplings?
—Yes, you can.
A.  B. 

( )5. —Do you use a knife and fork in China?
—No, we use chopsticks.
A.  B. 

( )6. —Are you playing the piano?
—No, I'm playing the drums.
A.  B. 

五、根据图片提示补全句子。


第 1 题图


第 2 题图


第 3 题图


第 4 题图


第 5 题图


第 6 题图

1. They are _____.
2. It's hard for her to use _____.
3. My brother can _____.
4. There is a toy boat _____.
5. Can you _____?
6. —What can they do? —They can _____.

六、给下列问句选择合适的答语。

( )1. Do you want some rice?
( )2. What is the girl doing?
( )3. What are those?
( )4. What can you see?
( )5. Where is Lingling?
( )6. Can you ride a bike?

A. She is feeding the ducks.
B. She is under the tree.
C. I can see many birds.
D. No, I can't.
E. They are green trees.
F. Yes, please.

七、阅读短文，判断下列句子正（T）误（F）。

Today is Saturday. Children are in the park. Sam and Daming are running. Sam can run fast. He is the winner. Mary and Amy are jumping. Amy can jump far. She is the winner. Lingling and Xiaoxue see some boats and ducks on the lake. They want to row a boat, but they can't row a boat. So they feed the ducks. Where is Alice? Look! She is playing hide-and-seek with her friends under the tree.

( ) 1. Sam and Daming are jumping.
( ) 2. Sam can run fast.
( ) 3. Amy can jump far. She is the winner.
( ) 4. Lingling and Xiaoxue feed the ducks.
( ) 5. Mary is playing hide-and-seek.

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基础默写卡

Module 1 基础默写

Unit 1 ☞（答案见 113 页）

一、重点单词。（英汉互译）

1. 使用_____ 2. 想要_____ 3. 饥饿的_____
4. 容易的_____ 5. chopsticks _____ 6. mess _____
7. hard _____ 8. knife _____ 9. fork _____

二、重点短语。（英汉互译）

1. want noodles _____ 2. like meat _____ 3. look at _____
4. in the UK _____ 5. use chopsticks _____ 6. 一副刀叉_____

三、重点句子。（英汉互译）

1. ——你们在英国用筷子吗？_____
   ——不， 我们不用。_____
2. 我们用刀叉。_____
3. ——你想要面条吗？_____
   ——是的， 请来一些吧。_____
4. 它对我们来说很容易。_____
5. Look at the mess! _____

Unit 2 ☞（答案见 113 页）

一、重点单词。（英汉互译）

1. 草_____ 2. 食物_____ 3. hamburger _____ 4. chips _____

二、重点短语。（英汉互译）

1. hamburgers and chips _____ 2. eat grass _____
3. Chinese fast food _____ 4. use my hands _____
5. like noodles _____ 6. 快餐_____

三、重点句子。（英汉互译）

1. ——你正在吃什么？_____
   ——我正在吃汉堡包和炸薯条。_____
2. 你没有正在用刀叉。_____
3. They are Chinese fast food. _____

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Module 2 基础默写

Unit 1 ☞（答案见 113 页）

一、重点单词。（英汉互译）

1. 制作_____
2. 蛋糕_____
3. 妈妈_____
4. 爸爸_____
5. quiet _____

二、重点短语。（英汉互译）

1. 做蛋糕_____
2. ride my bike _____
3. good idea _____
4. be quiet _____
5. go to your room _____
6. play the piano _____
7. play the drums _____

三、重点句子。（英汉互译）

1. ——你们正在干什么？_____

   ——我们正在做蛋糕。_____
2. 请保持安静！_____
3. Let's make a cake for Mum and Dad! _____
4. Go and make your cake. _____

Unit 2 ☞（答案见 113 页）

一、重点单词。（汉译英）

1. 给（植物）浇水；水_____
2. 可爱的_____

二、重点短语。（英汉互译）

1. 浇花_____
2. 看电视_____
3. eat the cake _____

三、重点句子。（英汉互译）

1. ——你正在干什么，爸爸？_____

   ——我正在浇花。_____
2. Here you are. _____
3. Please come and eat the cake now! _____

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Module 3 基础默写

Unit 1 ☞（答案见 113 页）

一、重点单词。（英汉互译）

1. 小船，小舟_____
2. 人，人们_____
3. 湖_____
4. 面包_____
5. naughty _____
6. paper _____
7. row _____
8. feed _____

二、重点短语。（英汉互译）

1. 龙舟_____
2. 走开，离开_____
3. these ducks _____
4. paper flowers _____
5. on this lake _____
6. look at _____
7. over there _____
8. feed the ducks _____

三、重点句子。（英汉互译）

1. ——那些是什么？_____

   ——它们是花。_____
2. These ducks are very naughty. _____
3. Look at those ducks over there. _____
4. —Where is the bread? _____

   —Here it is. _____

Unit 2 ☞（答案见 113 页）

一、重点短语。（英译汉）

1. in the rain _____
2. green trees _____
3. play hide-and-seek _____
4. under the tree _____

二、重点句子。（英汉互译）

1. 鸭子们在雨里玩。_____
2. ——那些是什么？_____

   ——它们是龙舟。_____
3. —What are they doing? _____

   —They're playing hide-and-seek. _____
4. These are hiding under the flowers. _____

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荣德基 主编

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月考卷二 Modules 4~5 达标检测卷
期 中 检测卷
月考卷三 Modules 6~8 达标检测卷
月考卷四 Modules 9~10 达标检测卷
期 末 检测卷

参考答案及点拨

课时部分 参考答案及点拨 / 77
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三年级 英语

上（WY版）

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课时部分

Module 1

Unit 1 Do you use chopsticks in the UK?

一、1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C

二、1. rice 2. mess 3. hungry 4. easy
5. use 6. good

三、1. C
2. C **点拨：** look at 的意思是 “看……”，为固定搭配。
3. A **点拨：** in the UK 的意思是 “在英国”。
4. A **点拨：** 从 do 开头的一般疑问句，谓语动词用原形。
5. B **点拨：** for 是介词，其后用人称代词宾格形式。
6. A **点拨：** 征求别人意见的句型为 “Do you want...?”，肯定回答为 “Yes, please.”；否定回答为 “No, thanks.”。
7. C **点拨：** “Do you ...?” 的肯定回答为 “Yes, I do.”，否定回答为 “No, I don't.”。

四、1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

五、1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A

六、1. E 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D

七、1. √ 2. √ 3. √ 4. √ 5. √ 6. √
7. √ 9. √

Unit 2 I'm eating hamburgers and chips.

一、1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

二、1. hamburger 2. fast food 3. grass
4. hungry 5. using

三、1. hamburgers **点拨：** some 后接可数名词复数形式。
2. using **点拨：** “be + 动词的-ing 形式” 表示现在进行时。
3. my **点拨：** 名词前用形容词性物主代词。
4. are **点拨：** 人称代词 they 后的 be 动词用 are。
5. us **点拨：** 介词后用人称代词宾格形式。

四、1. B **点拨：** fast food 意为 “快餐”。
2. A **点拨：** 以 do 开头的一般疑问句，谓语动词用原形。
3. A 4. B
5. C **点拨：** 根据回答内容可知问句意思是 “她正在吃什么？”。

五、1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

六、1. C 2. D 3. E 4. B 5. A

七、1. Look at the mess!
2. What are they eating?
3. Are you eating a hamburger?
4. He is not using his hands.
5. Do you want a knife and fork?

八、（一）1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
（二）4 1 2 6 3 5

Module 1 主题培优练

听力材料：

一、1. I want hamburgers.
2. I like chips very much.
3. I want Chinese fast food.
4. I eat meat with a knife and fork.
5. I am eating meat.

二、1. We use a knife and fork in the UK.
2. Do you use chopsticks?
3. We like dumplings and noodles.
4. Noodles and rice are very good.
5. It's easy for us to use chopsticks.

三、***Amy***: I like chips. I'm eating chips now.
Daming: I'm eating rice. I like it very much.
Amy: Do you use chopsticks?
Daming: No, I use a fork. Lingling is eating noodles with chopsticks. What about you?
Amy: I'm using my hands. Ms Smart is eating meat with a knife and fork.
Daming: What about Sam?
Amy: He is eating hamburgers. He is using his hands.

四、***Amy***: I'm eating hamburgers and chips. They are fast food.

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Daming: I like noodles. They are Chinese fast food. I'm using chopsticks to eat them. What about you?

Amy: I'm not using a knife and fork. I'm using my hands.

答案:

一、1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A

二、1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F

三、1—E 2—A 3—C 4—B 5—D

四、1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B

五、(一) 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

(二) 6 2 3 5 1 4

六、1. is eating noodles

2. are eating hamburgers and chips

3. No, I use a knife and fork.

4. No, I want some dumplings.

七、1. hamburger 2. knife 3. chips 4. fork

八、They are eating noodles.

Module 2

Unit 1 We're making a cake.

一、1. make 2. cake 3. Mum 4. Dad

5. quiet

二、1. riding **点拨:** "be + 动词的-ing 形式" 构成现在进行时。

2. Go **点拨:** 祈使句句首用动词原形。

3. the **点拨:** 固定搭配 play the piano, 意为"弹钢琴"。

4. me **点拨:** 介词后的人称代词用宾格形式。

5. Good **点拨:** 固定搭配 "good idea" 意为"好主意"。

三、1. am 2. are 3. is 4. are 5. is

四、1. B **点拨:** make sth. for sb. 意为 "为某人做某物"。

2. A **点拨:** 根据答句可知问句是问 "你正在干什么?"。

3. C **点拨:** 固定搭配 play the drums, 意思是"打鼓"。

4. B

5. A **点拨:** let's 后接动词原形。

6. B

五、1. B 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. C

六、1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

Unit 2 I'm watching TV.

一、1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T

二、1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. A

三、1. are

2. children **点拨:** these 后接可数名词的复数形式。

3. watering **点拨:** be 动词后接动词的-ing 形式, 构成现在进行时。

4. make **点拨:** let's 后接动词原形。

5. my **点拨:** 名词前用形容词性物主代词。

6. lovely 7. be

四、1. B

2. A **点拨:** 名词前用形容词性物主代词。

3. C 4. A 5. C

五、1. My sister is watching TV.

2. Amy is reading now.

3. What are you doing?

4. She is playing the piano.

5. Please go to your room.

六、(一) 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

(二) 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A

Module 2 主题培优练

听力材料:

一、1. ride 2. water 3. watch 4. play

5. make

二、1. John is doing his homework.

2. Linda is dancing.

3. Mike is sleeping.

4. Bob is playing basketball.

5. Tom is flying a kite.

三、1. —What are you doing, Amy?

—I'm watching TV.

2. —What is Sam doing?

—He is watering the flowers.

3. —What are you doing, Tom?

—I'm playing the piano.

4. —What is Sam's father doing?

—He is reading books.

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5. —What is Sam's mother doing?
—She is making a cake for Sam.

四、M: My name is Sam. Today is Saturday. My friends are busy. Mary is making a cake at home. John is playing the piano. Jim is watering the flowers. Jack is riding his bike. Lily and her brother are making ducks.

答案：

一、1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C

二、1—D 2—E 3—A 4—B 5—C

三、1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

四、

Name	Mary	John	Jim	Jack	Lily
	√				
			√		
					√
		√			
				√	

五、1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

六、(一) 5 3 2 1 4

(二) 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F

七、1. flying a kite
2. listening to music
3. riding bikes
4. swimming
5. talking to her friend

八、1. —What is Xiaowei doing?
—He is flying a kite.
2. —What are Li Ming and He Ping doing?
—They are riding bikes.

Module 3

Unit 1 These ducks are very naughty!

一、1. boat 2. row 3. lake 4. bread

二、1. on the lake 2. Here it is
3. the bread 4. row a dragon boat
5. Get out

三、1. those 2. This 3. These 4. They 5. that

四、1. B **点拨：**词组 on the lake 意为“在湖面上”，属于固定搭配。
2. C **点拨：**be 动词 + 动词的-ing 形式构成现在进行时。
3. A **点拨：**let's 后接动词原形。
4. C
5. A **点拨：**根据回答可知问句意思是“这些是什么？”。

五、1. those 2. These
3. coming **点拨：**be 动词 + 动词的-ing 形式构成现在进行时。
4. row **点拨：**please 后接动词原形。
5. birds **点拨：**are 与名词的复数形式连用。

六、1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. A

七、1. D 2. C 3. A 4. E 5. B

八、1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

Unit 2 The ducks are playing in the rain.

一、1. 一种 2. 两种 3. 一种 4. 三种 5. 两种

二、1. lake 2. bread 3. row 4. boat
5. people

三、1. on 2. ducks 3. hiding 4. are 5. those

四、1. A
2. B **点拨：**固定搭配 in the rain 意为“在雨里”。
3. C **点拨：**固定搭配 play hide-and-seek 意为“玩捉迷藏游戏”。
4. C **点拨：**根据人称问答一致法可知选 C。
5. B

五、1. What are those?
2. Where are my kites?
3. These birds are very naughty.
4. Those are hiding under the desk.
5. The girls are playing in the rain.

六、1. C 2. D 3. E 4. B 5. A

七、1. Tom 2. feeding ducks
3. Lingling and Xiaoxue 4. rowing a boat
5. park

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Module 3　主题培优练

听力材料：

一、1. —What are those, Mum?

—They are paper flowers.

2. —What are these, Mum?

—They are dragon boats.

3. —What is the girl doing?

—She is feeding the ducks.

4. —Where is the boat?

—It is on the lake.

5. —What is the boy doing?

—He is rowing a boat.

二、1. A girl is drawing a picture.

2. These ducks are very naughty.

3. The girl is watering the flowers.

4. The men are rowing a dragon boat.

5. The children are playing hide-and-seek.

三、1. —What is the man doing?

—He is rowing a boat.

2. —What are the boys doing?

—They are playing football.

3. —What is the duck doing?

—It's swimming.

4. —What is the girl doing?

—She is drawing pictures.

5. —What are you doing, Mum?

—I'm feeding the ducks.

四、Today is Saturday. Some children are playing in the park. Look! Feifei and Sam are rowing a boat. Xiaoyong is swimming. Lingling is flying a kite. Tom is playing basketball. They are happy.

答案：

一、1. A　2. B　3. B　4. A　5. A

二、4　2　1　5　3

三、1. A　2. B　3. A　4. B　5. A

四、1. A　2. B　3. A　4. B　5. B

五、1. raining　2. are　3. swimming　4. flowers

5. ducks　6. eating　7. They're

六、(一) 1. F　2. T　3. F　4. T　5. T

(二) 1. B　2. A　3. B

七、1. These are ducks. They are swimming.

2. Those are birds. They are flying.

八、1. They are elephants.

2. They are lions.

Module 4

Unit 1　I can jump far.

一、1. C　2. B　3. B　4. C　5. A

二、1. winner　2. here　3. far　4. fast

5. play; can't

三、1. A

2. C　**点拨：**But 表示转折，所以前后两句意思相反，前句是 can，后句则是 can't。

3. A　**点拨：**疑问句 Can you...? 的回答为“Yes, I can. /No, I can't.”。

4. C

5. B　**点拨：**can't = cannot。

四、1. T　2. F　3. F　4. T　5. F

6. T　7. F　8. T　9. T　10. T

五、1. He is slow.

2. But he can dance here.

3. You can't run fast.

4. Amy is the winner.

5. Can you jump far, Sam?

六、1. T　2. F　3. T　4. F　5. F

七、1. sing　2. dance　3. run fast　4. jump far

图略。

Unit 2　What can you see?

一、1. fly　2. fast　3. winner　4. slow

5. climb

二、1. fly　2. cry　3. What; see　4. run fast

5. jump far

三、1. can　2. can　3. can't　4. can

5. can; can't

四、1. C　2. B

3. B　**点拨：**回答内容是“我能看见一只鸟”，可知问句是“你能看到什么？”。

4. A　**点拨：**can 后跟动词原形。

5. A

五、1. D　2. A　3. E　4. B　5. C

六、1. No, I can't.

2. What can you do?　**点拨：**对能做的内容提问用 what。

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3. What can you see? **点拨：**a baby duck 意思是“一只鸭宝宝”，对看见的内容提问用 what。

4. I can see a dog.

七、1. We can't take pictures.

→Can you take pictures?

2. He can't play table tennis.

→Can he play table tennis?

八、1. A 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B

Module 4 主题培优练

听力材料：

一、1. —Can you run fast, Sam?

—Yes, I can.

2. —Can you run fast, Daming?

—No, I can't. But I can jump far.

3. —Can you play football, Amy?

—Yes, I can.

4. —Can you play football, Lingling?

—No, I can't. I can play basketball.

5. —Can you fly, John?

—No, I can't. I can swim.

二、1. I can run fast.

2. I can jump far.

3. I can't play football. But I can play basketball.

4. —What can you see?

—I can see you. You can swim.

5. —What can you do, Jack?

—I can climb the tree.

三、1. Dalong can ride a bike.

2. Jim can draw pictures.

3. Ben can't run fast.

4. Tom can jump far.

5. Li Hua can't swim.

四、Look! These are my friends. Sam can swim. Jack can jump far. John can play basketball. He is very tall. Tom can't run fast. But he can play football very well. Amy can't fly, but she can climb the tree.

答案：

一、1. D 2. C 3. E 4. B 5. A

二、1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B

三、1. √ 2. √ 3. × 4. √ 5. ×

四、1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

五、

Lucy	Sam	Daming	John
D	A	B	C

六、1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C

七、1. —What can you see?

—I can see a bird. It can fly.

2. —What can you see?

—I can see a boy. He can't climb the tree.

八、1. climb 2. fly 3. run fast 4. jump far

九、略。

Module 5

Unit 1 Can I have an ice cream?

一、1. drink 2. shop 3. sweets 4. ice creams

5. Thanks

二、1. 圈 an **点拨：**元音音素前用不定冠词 an。

2. 圈 for

3. 圈 can't **点拨：**因为 She is ill. “她病了。”，所以不能出去。故选 can't。

4. 圈 a **点拨：**辅音音素前用不定冠词 a。

5. 圈 to **点拨：**固定搭配 go to the park 意为“去公园”。

三、1. A 2. B

3. C **点拨：**根据常识可知生病了不能出去。

4. B

5. B **点拨：**can 后接动词原形。

四、2 5 3 4 1 6

五、1. Here you are.

2. I can not have an ice cream.

3. But she can have a cake.

4. They can go to the shop for sweets.

5. Mum, can I have some rice, please?

六、1. × 2. √ 3. × 4. × 5. √ 6. ×

Unit 2 Can I come in?

一、1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C

二、1. Can 2. sorry 3. library 4. fast

5. worry

三、1. B

2. C **点拨：**形容词性物主代词修饰后面的名词，表示“……的新自行车”。

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3. C **点拨：**否定祈使句，用 Don't 开头。

4. A **点拨：**all 意为“全部的，所有的”，后面的名词用复数形式。

5. A **点拨：**一般疑问句“Can I have ...?”的回答句型：“Yes, you can. /No, you can't.”。

四、1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

6. T 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. T

五、1. E 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B

六、1. D 2. E 3. C 4. B 5. A

七、1. Alice 2. can't 3. can 4. can't

5. have a cake

Module 5 主题培优练

听力材料：

一、 Hello, I'm Amy. Today is my birthday. We have some sweets and bread. We have birthday cake, too. We can have some ice creams and drink some drinks. I'm very happy.

二、1. —Can I have an ice cream?

—Sorry, you can't.

2. —Can I have some bread?

—Yes, you can.

3. —Can I have some noodles?

—Yes, you can.

4. —Can I have a drink?

—No, you can't.

5. —Can I have a cake?

—No, you can't.

三、1. —I can have some meat, Amy.

—Sorry, Sam. No meat. You can have a cake.

—OK! Thank you.

2. —Can you have some bread, Jack?

—Yes, I can. I like it very much.

3. —What do you want, Rose?

—Can I have some sweets?

—Yes, you can.

4. —Do you want some noodles, Mary?

—No, thank you. Can I have a drink?

—Yes, you can.

5. —What do you want, Daming?

—Can I have an ice cream?

—Yes, you can.

四、1. —Can I play the drums, Amy?

—Sorry, you can't, Jill. You can listen to music.

2. —Can I watch TV, Amy?

—Yes, you can, Tom.

3. —Can I play the piano, Amy?

—Sorry, John. No piano. You can read a book.

4. —Can I dance, Amy?

—Yes, you can, Alice.

5. —What do you want to do, Peter?

—Can I sing here?

—Yes, you can.

答案：

一、圈 ABDEH

二、1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

三、1—B 2—C 3—D 4—E 5—A

四、1. E 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C

五、1. C 2. E 3. A 4. D 5. B

六、1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

七、1. —Can I wear my dress?

—No, you can't.

2. —Can I wear my sweater?

—Yes, you can.

3. —Can I wear my T-shirt?

—No, you can't.

八、1. —Can I have some sweets?

—Sorry, you can't.

2. —Can I have some bread?

—Yes, you can.

3. —Can I have some pears?

—Sorry, you can't.

Module 6

Unit 1 I've got new shorts and new shoes.

一、1. have got 2. Help 3. I'm sorry

4. play with 5. new shorts

二、1. shoes 2. careful

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3. worry　**点拨：**否定祈使句 Don't 后接动词原形。

4. wash　5. got

三、1. C　**点拨：**I 与 am 连用。

2. B

3. C　**点拨：**词组 play with 意为“和……玩”。

4. A　**点拨：**and 用于肯定句，连接并列成分。

5. A

四、1. B　2. A　3. C　4. D　5. E

五、1. A　2. A　3. B　4. B　5. A

六、1. Be careful!

2. I am sorry.

3. Lingling can wash it.

4. Can they play with you?

5. I have got a new dress.

七、1. B　2. D　3. A　4. E　5. C

八、1. T　**点拨：**由原文第二句话可知。

2. F　**点拨：**由原文“she has got a new book.”可知。

3. F　**点拨：**由原文“my sister has got a new kite, too. She likes flying kites.”可知。

4. F　**点拨：**由原文“Mum buys a big cake. The cake is for my sister.”可知。

5. F　**点拨：**由原文“My mother, my father and I sing the birthday song together.”可知。

Unit 2　He's got a new shirt.

一、1. T　2. T　3. F　4. F　5. F

二、1. have got　2. have got　3. have got

4. has got　5. have got　6. has got

7. have got

三、1. A　**点拨：**This 意为“这个；这”，与 be 动词 is 连用。

2. B　**点拨：**Qiqi 是第三人称单数，后面动词要用单三形式，选 has got。

3. A　4. B　5. C

四、1. B　2. A　3. D　4. E　5. C

五、1. C　2. B　3. E　4. A　5. D

六、1. A　**点拨：**由原文第二句话可知。

2. B　**点拨：**由原文“He is an English boy.”可知。

3. C　**点拨：**由原文“He has got many new clothes. He has got new shoes and new shirts.”可知。

4. B　**点拨：**由原文“The shoes are dirty.”可知。

5. A　**点拨：**由原文“His mum can wash them for him.”可知。

七、1. has got a football.

2. This is; has got

3. This is; She has got a new bag.

Module 6　主题培优练

听力材料：

一、1. My sister has got a pear.

2. I've got new shoes.

3. My brother has got trousers.

4. Don't worry. My mother can wash my clothes.

5. My mum and dad have got some books.

二、1. I've got a kite. I like flying a kite.

2. I've got new shorts.

3. He has got a football.

4. She has got a new dress.

5. Jack has got new shoes.

三、1. Can Sam play with Daming's football?

2. Sam has got new shorts and new shoes.

3. Qiqi has got three pears and a peach.

4. Jiang Fei has got a new pen.

5. Xiaoxiao and Zhang Jie have got rulers.

四、I'm Sam. This is my family. I've got a basketball. My sister has got some sweets. My dad and mum have got a kite. My grandma has got a peach. We are very happy.

答案：

一、1. A　2. A　3. C　4. B　5. B

二、3　4　1　5　2

三、1. B　2. B　3. B　4. A　5. A

四、1—D　2—A　3—B　4—C

五、1. C　2. A　3. E　4. B　5. D

六、1. D　2. E　3. A　4. C　5. B

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七、This is Sam. He has got a peach.

八、1. This is me. I've got a new dress.

2. This is Li Lei. He has got new shoes.

3. This is Meimei. She has got a new bag.

Module 7

Unit 1 Have you got a headache?

一、1. headache 2. stomach ache 3. test

4. Friday 5. clever

二、1. B **点拨：**星期前用 on。

2. A **点拨：**主语是 They，助动词的否定形式用 don't。

3. C **点拨：**作主语， 要用人称代词主格形式。

4. B **点拨：**疑问句 "Have you got . . . ? " 的答语为 "Yes, I have. /No, I haven't. "。

5. C **点拨：**当别人夸奖你时，要说 "Thank you. "。

三、1. Are 2. ill 3. Fridays 4. tests 5. haven't

四、1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

五、1. Are you ill, Zhang Jie?

2. Have you got a headache?

3. They have a test on Friday.

4. You are a very clever girl.

5. You haven't got a stomach ache.

六、1. C 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. D

七、1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

Unit 2 She's got a cold.

一、1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B

二、1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C

三、1. have 2. has 3. has 4. Have; haven't

5. Has; hasn't

四、1. B **点拨：**class 在本句中是不可数名词， 故后面的动词用单三形式， 加-s。

2. C 3. A

4. A **点拨：**Sara 是女孩， 回答时用人称代词 she 代替。

5. C

五、1. C 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. D

六、1. D 2. A 3. E 4. B 5. C

七、1. Has got a cough

2. Drink some water.

3. In hospital.

4. Do his homework.

5. Has got a headache

Module 7 主题培优练

听力材料：

一、1. Have you got a cold, Sam?

2. I've got a headache, Mum.

3. You have got a test today.

4. Are you hungry?

5. Can you go to school on Friday?

二、1. —Have you got a stomach ache, Rose?

—No, I have got a cold.

2. —Has Jim got a cold?

—No, he has got a cough.

3. Sam has got a headache, Ms Smart.

4. —Where's Alice?

—She has got a stomach ache.

5. —Are you ill, Peter?

—No, I'm sad, Mum.

三、1. Where is Sara?

2. Has Sam got a cough?

3. Has Linda got a cold?

4. Have you got a headache, Jack?

5. Have Lily and Lucy got a cold?

四、1. —Class begins now. Where's Jake?

—He's ill. He's got a cough.

Question: What's the matter with Jake?

2. —Are you ill, Sam?

—No, I'm not. I'm hungry.

Question: What's the matter with Sam?

3. —Has Sara got a cough, Mary?

—No, she hasn't. She has got a cold.

Question: What's the matter with Sara?

4. —Where's Daming?

—Sorry, I'm late.

Question: What's the matter with Daming?

5. —Have you got a cough, Jill?

—No, I have got a stomach ache.

Question: What's the matter with Jill?

答案：

一、1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A

二、3 2 4 5 1

三、1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B

四、1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A

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五、1. B 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. C

六、(一) 2 4 3 1

(二) 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

七、1. No, I haven't.

2. No, she hasn't.

八、1. headache 2. cough 3. stomach ache

4. cold

Module 8

Unit 1 This is Sam's book.

一、1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C

二、1. Bob's **点拨:** "人名 + 's" 表示名词所有格, 意为 "……的"。

2. Be **点拨:** 祈使句句首用动词原形。

3. your **点拨:** 名词前用形容词性物主代词。

4. pens **点拨:** 主语 They 表示复数, 所以后面的名词用复数形式。

5. see **点拨:** 情态动词 can 后接动词原形。

三、1. E 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A

四、1. B **点拨:** 固定句型 This is... 意为 "这是……"。

2. A **点拨:** can't 后接动词原形。

3. A

4. C **点拨:** 句型 This is... 中的名词用单数形式。

5. B **点拨:** 句型 That is... 意为 "那是……", 其中的名词用单数形式。

五、1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B

六、1. This is your black pencil.

2. Are you OK, Amy?

3. It is the dog's house now.

4. We can bring books to school.

5. We can see a schoolbag and three toy cars. / We can see three toy cars and a schoolbag.

七、1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F

Unit 2 Is this your grandma's umbrella?

一、1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

二、1. bring 2. umbrella 3. broken 4. get

5. Which

三、1. C **点拨:** be 动词后接动词的-ing 形式。

2. B 3. A 4. A

5. B **点拨:** "Is this ...?" 的答语为 "Yes, it is. /No, it isn't."。

四、1. grandma's 2. raining 3. Is 4. go 5. an

五、1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

六、1. E 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

七、1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B

八、1. —Is this Fangfang's T-shirt?

—Yes, it is.

2. —Is this Shanshan's cap?

—No, it isn't.

Module 8 主题培优练

听力材料:

一、1. Mike has got a book.

2. Which is your red pen?

3. This is Sam's umbrella.

4. Is this Daming's toy horse?

5. Tom and Jim bring the ball to school.

二、1. This is Lingling's red pen.

2. It's Sam's pencil.

3. —Is this Daming's basketball?

—Yes, it is.

4. Look at the cap. It's Zhang Jie's cap.

5. This toy horse is Mary's.

三、1. Is this your bag?

2. Which is Tom's football?

3. Can you see a ball?

4. Are these your rulers?

5. Is this Lily's pencil?

四、 The children have got many things. These are Daming's shoes. They are blue and white. This is Tom's coat. It's green. Mary's book is yellow. She likes it very much. Ben's toy horses are blue. Look at Lingling's pens. They are red.

答案:

一、1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C

二、1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

三、1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B

四、1—E 2—D 3—B 4—A 5—C

五、1. B 2. E 3. A 4. D 5. C

六、(一) 1. F **点拨:** 由原文中的 "it's a fine day today" 可知。

2. T **点拨:** 由原文中的 "The children are having a picnic in the park." 可知。

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3. T　**点拨：**由原文中的“This is Lingling's cake. It's nice.”可知。

4. F　**点拨：**由原文中的“Amy's umbrella is under the chair.”可知。

5. T　**点拨：**由短文最后一句话可知。

（二）1—B　2—E　3—A　4—D　5—C

七、1. This is Sam's toy dog. His toy dog is brown.

2. This is Daming's football. His football is blue.

八、1. —Is this Sam's book?

—Yes, it is.

2. —Is this Amy's pen?

—No, it isn't.

Module 9

Unit 1　I'm going to do the long jump.

一、1. 圈 high　2. 圈 star　3. 圈 jump　4. 圈 race　5. 圈 sports

二、1. am　2. are　3. is　4. are　5. are

三、1. B　2. A　3. A　4. B

四、1. B　**点拨：**世界上独一无二的事物前用定冠词 the。

2. C　**点拨：**主语是 I，be 动词用 am，故选 C。

3. B　**点拨：**固定词组 do the high jump 意为“跳高”。

4. C　**点拨：**固定词组 come on 意为“加油”。

5. B　**点拨：**由答语“我来自中国。”可知问句意思是“你来自哪里？”。

五、1—B　2—A　3—D　4—E　5—C

六、7　5　3　4　6　1　2

七、1. E √　2. B √　3. A √　4. C √　5. D √

Unit 2　I'm going to be a driver.

一、1. T　2. T　3. T　4. F　5. F

二、1. sports　2. race　3. uncle　4. star　5. high

三、1. run　**点拨：**be going to 后接动词原形。

2. my　**点拨：**名词前用形容词性物主代词。

3. Come　**点拨：**祈使句句首用动词原形。

4. driver

5. are　**点拨：**人称代词 you 与 be 动词 are 连用。

四、1. A　**点拨：**I 与 be 动词 am 连用。

2. B　**点拨：**and 连接两个并列成分。

3. B　**点拨：**uncle 是男性，用 he 代替。

4. C

5. C　**点拨：**too 放在句末表示“也”。

6. A

五、

Often	Now	Tomorrow（明天）
jump	be jumping	be going to jump
make	be making	be going to make
fly	be flying	be going to fly
play	be playing	be going to play
drive	be driving	be going to drive

1. am going to jump　2. is making　3. is flying

4. play　5. are going to drive

六、1. B　**点拨：**由原文第一句可知。

2. A　**点拨：**由原文第二句可知。

3. C　**点拨：**由原文第三句可知。

4. A　**点拨：**由原文倒数第二句可知。

5. B　**点拨：**由原文最后一句可知。

七、1. 圈 doctor；圈 policeman；圈 nurse；圈 driver；圈 teacher

2. Yes, I am.

3. I'm going to be a doctor.

Module 9　主题培优练

听力材料：

一、1. What are you going to do on sports day?

2. I'm going to run a race.

3. Daming is our star.

4. She can do the high jump.

5. My uncle is our teacher.

二、1. I'm going to ride a bike.

2. I'm going to do the high jump.

3. I'm going to play football.

4. I'm going to do the long jump.

5. I'm going to run a race.

三、1. What are you going to be, Sara?

2. I'm going to be a doctor. What about you, Amy?

3. What are you going to be, Jake?

4. What are you going to do, Mary?

5. Are you going to run, Daming?

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月考卷一 Modules 1 ~3 达标检测卷

时间：40 分钟　满分：100 分

	听力（40 分）					笔试（60 分）							总分
题　号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	十二	
得　分													

第一部分　听力（40 分）

听力测试

一 听录音，选择你所听到的单词，将序号填入题前括号内。（5 分）

（　）1. A. mess　　B. use　　C. grass
（　）2. A. dad　　B. bread　　C. hard
（　）3. A. boat　　B. water　　C. want
（　）4. A. lake　　B. cake　　C. make
（　）5. A. naughty　　B. hungry　　C. easy

二 听录音，选择正确的图片。（5 分）

（　）1. A.　B.　C.
（　）2. A.　B.　C.
（　）3. A.　B.　C.
（　）4. A.　B.　C.
（　）5. A.　B.　C.

三 听录音，给你所听到的句子选择正确的答语。（10 分）

（　）1. A. It's a naughty duck.　　B. They are dragon boats.
（　）2. A. I'm watering the trees.　　B. They are playing hide-and-seek.
（　）3. A. No, I like bread.　　B. Yes, please.
（　）4. A. They're eating cakes.　　B. I'm eating chips.
（　）5. A. Yes, I am.　　B. Yes, I do.

四 听录音，填入所缺的单词，补全句子。（10 分）

1. They are eating _____.　　2. The ducks are _____.
3. Do you make a _____ for me?　　4. _____are playing in the park.
5. Sam and Amy are very _____.

五 听录音，判断下列句子正（T）误（F）。（10 分）

（　）1. The boys and girls are having a party.
（　）2. Sam is playing the piano.
（　）3. Lingling is making a cake.
（　）4. Daming is helping Lingling.
（　）5. They are using chopsticks.

第二部分　笔试（60 分）

六 看图进行单词接力，第二个单词的首字母正好是前一个单词的尾字母。（5 分）

1. b ___ d → 2. d __ d → 3. dr __ m →
4. m __ m → music → 5. c ___ e

七 选词填空。（5 分）

1. They use a knife and fork _____ (in/at) the UK.
2. We can't use chopsticks. It's hard for _____ (we/us).
3. Let's feed the ducks. Where _____ (are/is) the bread?
4. —_____ (What/Where) are those? —They are paper flowers.
5. —What are you doing? —I'm _____ (makeing/making) a cake.

八 单项选择。（10 分）

（　）1. Please _____ your room.
A. goes to　　B. go to　　C. go
（　）2. The children make a paper flower _____ their mum.
A. to　　B. at　　C. for
（　）3. This is my mother. She's playing _____ drums.
A. a　　B. the　　C. an
（　）4. Do you like _____?
A. grasses　　B. grass　　C. Grass

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( ) 5. —Where is the bread? —_____
A. Here it is. B. They are here. C. Here is it.

( ) 6. The ducks are playing _____ hide-and-seek.
A. a B. an C. /

( ) 7. Lingling is _____ now.
A. coming B. come C. comes

( ) 8. The children are playing _____ the rain.
A. on B. in C. at

( ) 9. Do you _____ a knife and fork?
A. uses B. using C. use

( ) 10. —What are those? —_____ are boats.
A. It B. They C. He

九 读一读，选一选。(10分)

1. The children are very _____ (love/lovely).
2. Let's _____ (making/make) a kite.
3. My brother is _____ (water/watering) the trees.
4. Look at the _____ (people/peoples). They are playing chess.
5. _____ (This/These) are Chinese fast food.

十 来认识一下 Kate 的一家。请将图片和相应的文字配对，将图片序号填入括号内。(10分)

( ) 1. My sister is feeding the ducks.

( ) 2. I'm using a knife and fork.

( ) 3. Look, Mum. These ducks are very naughty.

( ) 4. —Do you want a hamburger and chips?
—Yes, please. I'm very hungry.

( ) 5. —What is your brother doing?
—He is playing the piano.

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

E. 

十一 给下列句子重新排序，组成一段完整的对话，部分句子顺序已给出。(10分)

1. What are they doing?
2. Look at the girls under the tree.
3. They are making some noodles.
4. What are those?
5. Me too.
6. Oh, I'm very hungry.
7. They are chopsticks.
8. Do you use them?
9. Let's go and eat some noodles.
10. Yes, I do.

(2) ⟶ ( ) ⟶ ( ) ⟶ (6) ⟶ ( ) ⟶ (9) ⟶
( ) ⟶ (7) ⟶ (8) ⟶ ( )

十二 阅读短文，选择正确答案。(10分)

It's Sunday morning. Mr Black with his family is in the park. They see many ducks on the lake. Some boys are playing football on the grass. Look at the children under the tree. They are playing hide-and-seek. What are those on the lake? They are dragon boats. Some people are rowing the dragon boats. What is Amy doing? She is feeding the ducks. They are very happy.

( ) 1. Today is _____.
A. rainy B. windy C. Sunday

( ) 2. Some ducks are _____.
A. on the lake B. on the grass C. under the tree

( ) 3. _____ playing football.
A. Mr Black is B. Some boys are C. Amy is

( ) 4. The children are _____ under the tree.
A. playing football B. playing hide-and-seek C. feeding ducks

( ) 5. —What are the people doing?
—_____
A. They are feeding ducks.
B. They are rowing the dragon boats.
C. They are playing football.

密 封 线

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四、 We're going to have a sports day on Friday. Amy is going to run a race. Lingling is going to do the high jump. Sam is going to play basketball. Daming is going to swim. John is going to do the long jump.

答案：

一、1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A

二、2 4 1 5 3

三、1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B

四、1—C 2—A 3—D 4—E 5—B

五、1. F **点拨：**由短文第一句话可知。

2. T **点拨：**由短文第三句话可知。

3. T **点拨：**由短文第四句话和第五句话可知。

4. F **点拨：**由短文中 “Lucy and Kate are twins（双胞胎）.” 可知。

5. T **点拨：**由短文最后一句话可知。

六、1. do the long jump

2. I'm going to do the high jump.

3. I'm going to run a race.

七、1. run a race 2. do the high jump

3. do the long jump 4. play basketball

八、1. I'm going to be a nurse.

2. I'm going to be a teacher.

3. I'm going to be a doctor.

Module 10

Unit 1 Are you going to Hong Kong?

一、1. sea 大海 2. airport 飞机场

二、1. going to Beijing 2. in the sea

3. at the airport 4. Daming's

5. in Hong Kong

三、1. us **点拨：**let 后接人称代词宾格形式。

2. Sam's

3. lives **点拨：**主语是第三人称单数时后面的动词加 s/es。

4. going **点拨：**be going to 表示一般将来时。

5. my **点拨：**名词前用形容词性物主代词。

四、1. A **点拨：**I 与 be 动词 am 连用。

2. C **点拨：**be going to 后接动词原形。

3. A

4. A **点拨：**答句中的 “ride a bike” 是回答打算做的事情，所以问句中用 what。

5. B **点拨：**答句中 “Sanya” 是地点，所以问句中用 where。

五、1. D 2. E 3. C 4. B 5. A

六、1. My uncle lives in Beijing.

2. Are they going to Hong Kong?

3. Where is Sam going?

4. She is going to swim in the sea.

5. What are you going to do, Xiaoyong?

七、1. B **点拨：**由短文第二句话可知。

2. B **点拨：**由短文第四句话可知。

3. C **点拨：**由短文中 “I'm going to visit （拜访） my grandpa and grandma.” 可知。

4. C **点拨：**由短文中 “My father and my mother are going there with me.” 可知。

5. A

Unit 2 What are you going to see?

一、1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

二、1. airport 2. sea 3. visit 4. Saturday

5. film

三、1. A 2. D 3. B 4. E 5. C

四、1. B **点拨：**词组 have a class 意为 “上一节课”。

2. C

3. A **点拨：**答句中的 “play hide-and-seek” 意为 “玩捉迷藏”，所以问句是提问做什么。

4. B **点拨：**星期前用介词 on。

5. C **点拨：**问答一致，答句中用 see，所以问句也用 see。

五、1. E 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A

六、1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. E

七、1—C 2—A 3—E 4—B 5—D

Module 10 主题培优练

听力材料：

一、1. We are at the airport now.

2. I'm going to see a film there.

3. Are you going to visit your grandma?

4. I'm going to swim in the sea.

5. What are you going to do on Saturday?

二、1. We're going to visit Hainan.

2. I'm going to swim in the sea.

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3. I'm going to visit my friends.
4. We're going to see elephants.
5. I'm going to fly a kite in Hainan.

三、1. Tom is going to ride a bike.
2. We're going to dance in Hong Kong.
3. Amy is going to visit the zoo in Hong Kong.
4. Mary is going to visit her grandma.
5. They are going to see a film.

四、1. Daming is going to read some books.
2. Sam is going to play football with his friends.
3. Amy is going to visit her grandparents.
4. Xiaoyong is going to sing.
5. Lingling is going to see a film.

答案：

一、1. A 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. C

二、1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

三、1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C

四、1—D 2—E 3—A 4—B 5—C

五、1. Saturday 2. are 3. go 4. see 5. have
6. visit 7. They

六、(一) 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
(二) 5 3 2 1 4

七、1. I'm going to play football on Saturday.
2. I'm going to read a book tomorrow.
3. What are you going to do on Saturday?

八、1. —Are you going to Beijing?
—Yes, I am.
2. —Are you going to Hong Kong?
—No, I'm not.

Review Module

Unit 1

一、1. boat 2. shop 3. fast 4. bread
5. water 6. drink

二、1. grass
2. making **点拨：** be 动词 + 动词的-ing 形式构成现在进行时。
3. lovely **点拨：** be 动词后接形容词。
4. winner
5. libraries **点拨：** library 的复数形式是 libraries。
6. Thanks

三、1. A **点拨：** be 动词 + 动词的-ing 形式构成现在进行时。
2. C **点拨：** 元音音素开头的单词前用不定冠词 an。
3. C **点拨：** let's 后接动词原形， 词组 make sth. for sb. 意为 “为某人制作某物”。
4. C **点拨：** monkeys 前用表示复数形式的指示代词。
5. A **点拨：** 词组 play hide-and-seek 意为 “玩捉迷藏”。
6. C **点拨：** 情态动词 can't 后接动词原形。

四、1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. B

五、1. rowing a boat 2. a knife and fork
3. jump far 4. on the lake 5. make a cake
6. play football

六、1. F 2. A 3. E 4. C 5. B 6. D

七、1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

Unit 2

一、1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C

二、1. B **点拨：** 词组 play with... 意为 “玩……”。
2. A
3. C **点拨：** “人名 + 's” 表示名词所有格，意为 “某人的”。
4. B 5. C
6. A **点拨：** this 与 is 连用， these 和 those 与 are 连用。

三、1. √ 2. ×

四、1. D 2. E 3. B 4. C 5. A

五、1. B **点拨：** 由短文中 “Lingling can run fast.” 可知。
2. C **点拨：** 由短文中 “Sam can ride fast, and he is going to ride a bike.” 可知。
3. A **点拨：** 由短文中 “Daming is going to do the long jump.” 可知。
4. B **点拨：** 由短文中 “Amy can jump high, and she is going to do the high jump.” 可知。
5. A **点拨：** 由短文中 “I am going to play football.” 可知。

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六、1. —What are you going to be?

—I'm going to be a doctor.

2. —What are you going to be?

—I'm going to be a policeman.

Module 1 基础默写

Unit 1

一、1. use 2. want 3. hungry 4. easy

5. （常复）筷子 6. 肮脏， 凌乱 7. 困难的

8. 刀 9. 叉

二、1. 想要面条 2. 喜欢肉 3. 看……

4. 在英国 5. 用筷子 6. a knife and fork

三、1. —Do you use chopsticks in the UK?

—No, we don't.

2. We use a knife and fork.

3. —Do you want noodles?

—Yes, please.

4. It's easy for us.

5. 看这凌乱的场面!

Unit 2

一、 1. grass 2. food 3. 汉堡包

4. （常复）炸薯条

二、1. 汉堡包和炸薯条 2. 吃草 3. 中式快餐

4. 用我的手 5. 喜欢面条 6. fast food

三、1. —What are you eating?

—I'm eating hamburgers and chips.

2. You are not using a knife and fork.

3. 它们是中式快餐。

Module 2 基础默写

Unit 1

一、1. make 2. cake 3. mum 4. dad

5. 安静的

二、1. make a cake 2. 骑我的自行车

3. 好主意 4. 保持安静 5. 去你的房间

6. 弹钢琴 7. 击鼓

三、1. —What are you doing?

—We are making a cake.

2. Please be quiet!

3. 让我们给妈妈和爸爸做一个蛋糕吧!

4. 去做你的蛋糕吧。

Unit 2

一、 1. water 2. lovely

二、1. water the flowers 2. watch TV 3. 吃蛋糕

三、1. —What are you doing, Dad?

—I'm watering the flowers.

2. 给你。

3. 现在请过来吃蛋糕吧!

Module 3 基础默写

Unit 1

一、1. boat 2. people 3. lake 4. bread

5. 淘气的 6. 纸做的， 纸质的

7. 划（船） 8. 喂， 为……提供食物

二、1. dragon boat 2. get out 3. 这些鸭子

4. 纸花 5. 在这个湖面上 6. 看

7. 在那儿 8. 喂鸭子

三、1. —What are those? —They are flowers.

2. 这些鸭子非常淘气。

3. 看那儿的那些鸭子。

4. ——面包在哪里? ——在这儿。

Unit 2

一、 1. 在雨里 2. 绿树 3. 玩捉迷藏游戏

4. 在树下

二、1. The ducks are playing in the rain.

2. —What are those?

—They are dragon boats.

3. ——他们正在干什么?

——他们正在玩捉迷藏游戏。

4. 这些正躲在花的下面。

Module 4 基础默写

Unit 1

一、1. far 2. fast 3. slow 4. 胜利者 5. 不能

二、1. run fast 2. jump far

三、1. I can jump far.

2. —Can you run fast?

—Yes, I can.

3. —Can you jump far?

—No, I can't.

4. You can't run fast.

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5. 我是冠军。

6. 但是我能在这儿游泳。

Unit 2

一、1. fly　2. cry　3. 树袋熊，考拉　4. 爬

二、1. —What can you see?

—I can see a bird.

2. 看这张图画！

3. 它不会飞。

4. 它会哭。

Module 5 基础默写

Unit 1

一、1. drink　2. shop　3. thanks

二、1. go out　2. 看一看　3. 喝一杯饮料

4. 看电视　5. 去商店　6. 吃一块蛋糕

三、1. —Can I have an ice cream, please?

—No, you can't.

2. 给你。

3. 妈妈， 请问我可以喝一杯饮料吗?

4. 我能去商店买一支冰激凌。

5. 你不能出去！ 你生病了。

Unit 2

一、1. library　2. worry

二、1. come in　2. 跑得快　3. 读这本书

4. 所有的书

三、1. —Can I come in? —Yes, please.

2. Don't worry.

3. 这是我的小图书室。

4. ——我能读这本书吗? ——是的， 你能。

5. 我很抱歉。

Module 6 基础默写

Unit 1

一、1. wash　2. 小心的

二、1. have got　2. 新短裤　3. 一位新朋友

4. 一个新足球　5. 和……一起玩　6. 新鞋子

三、1. Be careful!

2. I'm sorry.

3. Don't worry. I can wash them!

4. Can I play with you?

5. I've got new shorts and new shoes.

Unit 2

一、1. 梨　2. 桃子

二、1. has got　2. 一个梨　3. 一个桃子

4. 一件新衬衫　5. 一件新连衣裙　6. 新裤子

三、1. He's got a new shirt.

2. I've got a pear.

3. 这是张杰。

Module 7 基础默写

Unit 1

一、1. clever　2. 头痛

3. 考试　4. 星期五

二、1. 头痛　2. 胃痛　3. 有一场考试

4. 每周五　5. 一个聪明的男孩

三、1. —Have you got a headache?

—No, I haven't.

2. 萨姆，你难过吗?

3. ——今天你有一场考试吗?

——是的， 我有。

4. 我们每周五有考试。

5. 你是一个聪明的男孩。

Unit 2

一、1. cold　2. class　3. begin　4. 咳嗽

二、1. have got a cold　2. 开始上课　3. 咳嗽

三、1. She's got a cold.

2. Now class begins.

3. ——杰克在哪里? ——他生病了。

4. ——萨拉也咳嗽吗? ——不， 她不咳嗽。

Module 8 基础默写

Unit 1

一、bring

二、1. 萨姆的房屋　2. 你的书　3. 我的黑色钢笔

4. 一个玩具房屋　5. 带玩具到学校

三、1. This is Sam's book.

2. 我来晚了。

3. 你还好吗?

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4. 我能看到一个玩具马和一个球。

5. 你不能带玩具到学校。

6. 它们不是玲玲的玩具。

7. 我们非常抱歉。

Unit 2

一、1. umbrella　2. get　3. 哪一个　4. 损坏的

二、1. your grandma's umbrella　2. 拿一把雨伞

三、1. —Is this your grandma's umbrella?

—Yes, it is.

2. This is my mum's cake.

3. That's not your cake.

4. 让我们拿一把雨伞吧。

5. 哪一把是你的雨伞?

6. 它是坏的。

Module 9 基础默写

Unit 1

一、1. star　2. high　3. 赛跑

二、1. long jump　2. high jump　3. run a race

4. sports day　5. make friends

6. 在星期五　7. 加油　8. 我们的明星

三、1. —Where are you from? —I'm from the moon.

2. I'm going to do the long jump.

3. ——你打算在这里干什么?

——我打算交新朋友。

4. 星期五将是运动日。

5. 我能跑得非常快。

6. 你是我们的明星。

7. 我是冠军。

Unit 2

一、uncle

二、快来帮忙

三、1. —What are you going to be, Daming?

—I'm going to be a doctor.

2. That's my uncle.

3. ——你打算飞吗?

——不。

4. 他是一名司机。

Module 10 基础默写

Unit 1

一、1. 飞机场　2. 大海

二、1. in the sea　2. 在飞机场　3. 去香港

4. 在海南　5. 小勇的包　6. 住在那里

三、1. —Are you going to Beijing?

—Yes, I am.

2. —Where are you going?

—I'm going to Hong Kong.

3. —What are you going to do?

—I'm going to swim in the sea.

4. 我的奶奶住在那里。

5. 这是小勇的包。

Unit 2

一、1. visit　2. film　3. 星期六

二、1. visit my friends　2. see a film　3. 在星期六

4. 在北京　5. 上课　6. 在班级上

三、1. —What are you going to do on Saturday?

—I'm going to see a film.

2. —What are you going to see?

—I'm going to see *The Monkey King*.

3. 我们现在在北京。

Review Module　基础默写

Unit 1

一、1. use　2. water　3. lovely　4. grass

5. food　6. make　7. cake　8. boat

9. people　10. lake　11. bread

12. 纸做的, 纸质的　13. 划（船）

14. 喂, 为……提供食物　15. （常复）筷子

16. 刀　17. 叉　18. 汉堡

19. （常复）炸薯条

二、1. fast food　2. make a cake

3. water the flowers　4. watch TV

5. dragon boat　6. get out

7. have got　8. 用筷子　9. 汉堡和炸薯条

10. 吃草　11. 骑我的自行车　12. 打鼓

13. 在这个湖面上　14. 看　15. 喂鸭子

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16. 玩捉迷藏　17. 在树下　18. 和……一起玩

三、1. —Do you use chopsticks in the UK?

—No, we don't.

2. We use a knife and fork.

3. —What are you eating?

—I'm eating hamburgers and chips.

4. You are not using a knife and fork.

5. —What are they doing?

—They're playing hide-and-seek.

6. 现在请来吃蛋糕吧。

7. ——你有一件新连衣裙吗?

——是的， 我有。

Unit 2

一、1. far　2. fast　3. slow　4. fly　5. cry

6. cold　7. class　8. begin　9. visit

10. film　11. 咳嗽　12. 爬　13. 头痛

14. 胃痛;　腹痛

二、1. run fast　2. jump far　3. have got a cold

4. do the long jump　5. do the high jump

6. run a race　7. sports day

8. make new friends　9. in the sea

10. visit my friends　11. see a film

12. 在北京　13. 上课　14. 在飞机场

15. 去海南　16. 在星期五　17. 咳嗽

三、1. —Can you run fast?

—Yes, I can.

2. —What can you see?

—I can see a bird.

3. She's got a cold.

4. —What are you going to be, Daming?

—I'm going to be a doctor.

5. —Are you going to Beijing?

—Yes, I am.

6. —Where are you going?

—I'm going to Hong Kong.

7. —What are you going to do on Saturday?

—I'm going to see a film.

8. —What are you going to see?

—I'm going to see *The Monkey King*.

检测卷部分

月考卷一

Modules 1 ~ 3 达标检测卷

听力材料:

一、1. Do you use a knife and fork?

2. I don't like bread.

3. Let's row a boat.

4. The ducks are swimming on the lake.

5. It's easy for us.

二、1. Hamburgers are fast food.

2. People use a knife and fork in the UK.

3. The boy is watering the flowers.

4. Let's row a boat on the lake.

5. I'm making a cake for my mum.

三、1. What are these?

2. What are you doing?

3. Do you want some bread?

4. What are you eating?

5. Are you swimming in the lake?

四、1. They are eating grass.

2. The ducks are lovely.

3. Do you make a cake for me?

4. People are playing in the park.

5. Sam and Amy are very hungry.

五、It's Children's Day today. The boys and girls are having a party. Sam is playing the drums. Amy is playing the piano. Lingling is making a cake. Daming is helping her. Now they are eating the cake. They are using forks. What a happy day!

答案:

一、1. B　2. B　3. A　4. A　5. C

二、1. A　2. B　3. A　4. C　5. C

三、1. B　2. A　3. B　4. B　5. A

四、1. grass　2. lovely　3. cake　4. People　5. hungry

五、1. T　2. F　3. T　4. T　5. F

六、1. rea　2. a　3. u　4. u　5. ak

七、1. in　2. us　3. is　4. What　5. making

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八、1. B

2. C　**点拨：** make sth. for sb. 意为 “做某物给某人”。

3. B　**点拨：** 固定搭配 play the drums 意为 “打鼓”。

4. B　**点拨：** grass 是不可数名词。

5. A　**点拨：** Here it is. 意为 “它在这里”。

6. C　**点拨：** 固定搭配 play hide-and-seek 意为 “玩捉迷藏”。

7. A　**点拨：** come 的现在分词是 coming。

8. B　**点拨：** 词组 in the rain 意为 “在雨里”。

9. C

10. B　**点拨：** “What are those?” 回答时用代词 they。

九、1. lovely　**点拨：** be 动词后接形容词。

2. make　**点拨：** let's 后接动词原形。

3. watering　**点拨：** be 动词接现在分词构成现在进行时。

4. people　**点拨：** people 是集合名词，没有复数形式。

5. These　**点拨：** these 与 are 连用，this 与 is 连用。

十、1. B　2. E　3. D　4. C　5. A

十一、2　1　3　6　5　9　4　7　8　10

十二、1. C　**点拨：** 从短文第一句可知。

2. A

3. B　**点拨：** 由短文第四句可知。

4. B　5. B

月考卷二

Modules 4 ~ 5 达标检测卷

听力材料：

一、1. The bird can't fly.

2. Daming can run fast.

3. Can I go to the shop, Mum?

4. This is my small library.

5. —Here you are.

—Thanks.

二、1. Lingling can run fast.

2. Can I have a drink?

3. I can see some birds.

4. Can you play football, Tom?

5. —Can I do my homework?

—Yes, you can.

三、1. My sister can't fly a kite.

2. Lingling is ill.

3. Can I come in?

4. What can you do?

5. Can you ride a bike?

四、***Sam***: Amy, can you jump far?

Amy: No, I can't. Can you, Sam?

Sam: Yes, I can. Can you run fast, Daming?

Daming: Of course. Can you, Sam?

Sam: No, but I can swim. Can you sing and dance, Lingling?

Lingling: Yes, I can.

五、Amy is ill today. She can't go to school. She is at home. She can't go out. She can't have an ice cream. She can't have a drink. She can watch TV. She can listen to music. She is reading a book now.

答案：

一、1. A　2. B　3. B　4. A　5. C

二、1. F　2. T　3. F　4. F　5. T

三、4　3　5　2　1

四、1. F　2. T　3. T　4. F　5. T

五、1. B　2. C　3. C　4. C　5. B

六、1. C　2. A　3. B　4. C　5. A

七、1. an　**点拨：** 元音音素前用不定冠词 an。

2. my　**点拨：** 名词前用形容词性物主代词。

3. books　**点拨：** all 意为 “全部的，所有的”，后面的名词用复数形式。

4. can't　**点拨：** 前句是肯定句，后句用 But 转折，即为否定句，所以用 can't。

5. Thanks

八、1. A

2. B　**点拨：** No cake. 意为 “没有蛋糕”。

3. A　**点拨：** can't 后接动词原形。

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4. C **点拨：**固定句型 Here you are. 意为 “给你”。

5. C **点拨：**固定搭配 go to the shop 意为 “去商店”。

6. A **点拨：**人称代词 you 与 be 动词 are 连用。

7. B **点拨：**固定搭配 jump far 意为 “跳得远”。

8. A **点拨：**Don't worry. 意为 “不用担心”。

9. C

10. B **点拨：**this 意为 “这，这个”，表示单数。后面的名词用单数。

九、1. What can you

2. Can you

3. can't play

4. No; I can't

5. Can I have an ice cream, please?

十、1. E 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

十一、1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

十二、1. I can 2. Can you

3. Can you; I can't 4. Can you dance

期中检测卷

听力材料：

一、1. Some people row a boat on this lake.

2. The children are very lovely.

3. Can you jump far, Lingling?

4. It's hard for us.

5. Where is the bread, Mum?

二、1. —Do you want some noodles?

—Yes, please.

2. —What are you doing?

—I'm singing.

3. —Let's row a boat now.

—Good idea.

4. —What can you see?

—I can see a boy. He can play football.

5. —Can you jump far, Dalong?

—Yes, I can.

三、1. Do you use a knife and fork in the UK?

2. What are you eating, Amy?

3. What are those?

4. Can I come in?

5. What can you see, Daming?

四、1. —Can you play football, Sam?

—No, I can't. But I can play the drums.

2. —Do you want some hamburgers?

—No, thank you. I want some bread.

3. —Do you use a knife and fork, Lingling?

—No, I don't. It's hard for me. I use chopsticks.

4. —Look at the people under the tree.

—They are watering the trees.

5. —I can run fast, Sam.

—Yes, Amy. You are the winner.

五、 Niuniu is in a restaurant now. He is thirsty. He is having a drink. He is hungry too. He is eating a hamburger and some chips. He is eating some bread, too. Bread is very nice.

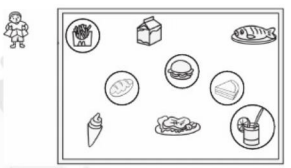
答案：

一、1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B

二、3 5 1 4 2

三、1. A 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B

四、1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. A

五、

六、1. grass 2. hungry 3. lake 4. fast

5. library

七、1. worry

2. an **点拨：**元音音素前用不定冠词 an。

3. What

4. making **点拨：**“be 动词 + 动词的-ing 形式” 构成现在进行时。

5. ride **点拨：**情态动词 can 后接动词原形，ride your bike 意为 “骑你的自行车”。

八、1. can 2. can't 3. can 4. can 5. can't

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九、1. B **点拨：**固定搭配 look at 意为“看……”。
2. A **点拨：**let's 后接动词原形。
3. C **点拨：**can't 后接动词原形。
4. A
5. C **点拨：**“be 动词 + 动词的-ing 形式”构成现在进行时。

十、1. C 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. B

十一、1. What can you see?
2. What are you doing, Mike?
3. The boys are playing in the rain.
4. Do you use a knife and fork?
5. Can I have an ice cream, please?

十二、1. fish noodles hamburgers chips
2. Chopsticks 3. × 4. B

十三、 Today is Sunday. We are playing in the park. Alice is drawing a picture near the river. Tom and Tim are flying kites. The ducks are swimming on the river. The hen and her children are eating near the river.

月考卷三

Modules 6 ~ 8 达标检测卷

听力材料：

一、1. Have you got a cough?
2. Your chair is broken.
3. My mum has got a new car.
4. Which is your umbrella?
5. Sam is a clever boy.

二、1. Let's get an umbrella.
2. My mum can wash my clothes.
3. Class begins now.
4. Jack has got a cough.
5. This is a pear.

三、1. Can I play with your toy horses?
2. Have you got a headache?
3. Where is Mary?
4. Has your brother got a cold?
5. Is this your ruler?

四、1. This is my friend Xiaoxiao. She has got a new basketball.
2. —Can I play with your kite, Lingling?
—Sorry, you can't, Amy. My kite is broken.
3. —Has Jake got a headache?
—No. He has got a stomach ache.
4. —What can you see, Lingling?
—I can see a toy horse and a ball.
5. This is the dog's house. Oh no! It's the cat's house now.

五、 Hello! I'm Sam. Today is Children's Day. We have got some presents. My mum makes a big cake for me. This is Lingling's basketball. That is Mary's pen. Amy's toy horse and Daming's book are here. We are all very happy.

答案：

一、1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B

二、1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

三、1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B

四、1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

五、1. D √ 2. A √ 3. E √ 4. B √
5. C √

六、1. umbrella 2. wash 3. Class 4. cold
5. clever

七、1. A **点拨：**and 连接两个并列的成分。
2. C **点拨：**can't 后接动词原形。
3. A **点拨：**shoe 常以复数形式使用。
4. B
5. C **点拨：**主语是第三人称单数形式，所以用 has。
6. A **点拨：**星期前用介词 on。
7. C **点拨：**祈使句句首用动词原形。
8. C **点拨：**主语是 They，后面的名词用复数形式。
9. B **点拨：**主语是 They，后面的名词用复数形式。
10. A **点拨：**元音音素开头的可数名词前用不定冠词 an。

八、1. B 2. E 3. D 4. C 5. A

九、1. Is this your
2. No; I haven't.

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3. can't fly

4. I have got new trousers.

5. Can I play with your toy horse?

十、1. flying　2. has　3. dress　4. shoes

5. hasn't

十一、1. B　**点拨：**由原文第三句话可知。

2. A　**点拨：**由原文第四、五句话可知。

3. C　**点拨：**由原文“Sara has got a cold. But she hasn't got a cough.”可知。

4. B　**点拨：**由原文“Jack goes to bed late and has got a headache.”可知。

5. B　**点拨：**由短文最后三句话可知。

十二、1. This is Lily. She has got a new dress.

2. —Is this Sam's ball?

—Yes, it is.

月考卷四

Modules 9 ~ 10 达标检测卷

听力材料：

一、1. He is from the moon.

2. I'm going to be a policeman.

3. They are going to visit their teacher.

4. She is going to see a film.

5. Jack is going to do the high jump.

二、1. Lingling is going to swim in Hainan.

2. John is going to visit his grandma.

3. Daming is our star.

4. This is my uncle. He's a doctor.

5. It's going to be sports day on Saturday.

三、1. Where is Amy from?

2. What are you going to do?

3. Are you going to Beijing?

4. What are you going to be?

5. Where are you going?

四、　Today is Saturday. Amy and her friends are going to do many things. Amy is going to watch a film. Lingling is going to have a class. She is going to dance in the class. And Lucy is going to visit Linda. They are going to sing and dance.

五、　We are going to have a sports day this month. Sam can run fast. He is going to run a race. Daming can jump far. He is going to do the long jump. He is going to be the winner. Amy can jump high and play basketball. She is going to do the high jump.

答案：

一、1. A　2. C　3. A　4. B　5. B

二、4　3　5　2　1

三、1. A　2. B　3. A　4. B　5. B

四、1. T　2. F　3. F　4. T　5. F

五、1. C　2. C　3. B　4. A　5. C

六、1. C　2. B　3. A　4. C　5. B

七、1. C　**点拨：**be going to 后接动词原形。

2. B

3. A　**点拨：**can 后接动词原形。

4. B　**点拨：**固定搭配 at the airport 意为“在机场”。

5. C　**点拨：**表示“在某个城市”前用介词 in。

6. B　**点拨：**I 后接 am going to 表示将来时。

7. B　**点拨：**本句是含有 be going to 的特殊疑问句。

8. C　**点拨：**词组 have a class 意为“上课”。

9. A

10. B　**点拨：**疑问句“Are you going to ...?”的回答：“Yes, I am.”/“No, I am not.”。

八、1. Are you

2. What are you

3. I'm going to Hainan.

4. I'm from Beijing.

5. I'm going to do the long jump.

九、1. C　2. E　3. A　4. B　5. D

十、1. do the long jump　2. do　3. run

4. run a race　5. play football

十一、1. do the long jump

2. Yes; she is

3. run the 200 metres

4. Yes; they can

5. play basketball

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十二、 My name is Daming. I am a boy. I am from China. I'm going to Beijing. I'm going to visit my friends there. I can play basketball. We are going to play basketball together.

期末检测卷

听力材料：

一、1. Can I have some bread, Mum?

2. Class begins now, children.

3. It's not very hard for us.

4. Daming can run fast.

5. Sam is our star.

二、1. Daming has got a new football.

2. I'm going to the shop.

3. It's going to be the sports day.

4. This is my umbrella.

5. I'm hungry. Let's have some hamburgers.

三、1. —Do you use a knife and fork in the UK?

—Yes, we do.

2. —What are you going to do?

—I'm going to water the flowers.

3. —What is the boy doing?

—The boy is rowing a boat.

4. —What is Lily doing?

—She is feeding the ducks.

5. —Where are you going?

—We are going to the library.

四、1. —What are you going to be, Amy?

—I'm going to be a doctor.

2. —Hello, my name is Xiaoyong. I'm from Dalian.

—Hello, I'm Daming. I'm from Beijing.

3. —Is this your new ruler, Jack?

—No, it isn't. My ruler is red.

4. —Has Sara got a new dress?

—No, she has got a new pen.

5. —Can you do the long jump, Sam?

—No, I can't. But I can do the high jump.

五、 The Children's Day is coming. Daming is going to play the drums. Jack likes singing. He is going to sing an English song. Peter is going to play the piano. Tom is going to play hide-and-seek with his friends. What is Lingling going to do? She's going to dance. They are very happy.

答案：

一、1. A 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. C

二、1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

三、1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B

四、1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B

五、1—B 2—E 3—A 4—C 5—D

六、1. D I 2. B G 3. C F 4. A H 5. E J

七、A. 1. begins 2. lovely 3. hamburgers 4. making 5. those

B. 6. dragon boat 7. go out 8. run fast 9. on Saturday 10. has got a cold

八、1. A **点拨：** let's 后接动词原形。

2. A **点拨：** be going to 后接动词原形。

3. A **点拨：** 祈使句以动词原形开头。

4. C 5. C

九、1. Daming can jump high.

Daming is going to do the high jump.

2. I can jump far.

I am going to do the long jump.

3. We can run fast.

We are going to run a race.

十、1. D 2. B 3. E 4. A 5. C

十一、1. C **点拨：** 由短文中的第一句和第三句话可知。

2. A **点拨：** 由短文中的第五句话可知。

3. B **点拨：** 由短文中的 "My mother is going to make noodles for me." 可知。

4. C **点拨：** 由短文中的 "Xiaoxue is going to play the piano." 可知。

5. C **点拨：** 由短文中的倒数第三句和最后一句话可知。

十二、 My name is Sam. I am going to China with my parents this winter holiday. I'm going there by plane. I'm going to visit the Great Wall. I'm going to Shanghai, too. Shanghai is a famous and big city. I like it very much. Do you want to go?

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知识提分法

Module 1

模块必背知识



谈论食物及餐具

必背词汇

名词

chopsticks（常复）筷子
mess 肮脏，凌乱
knife 刀　　fork 叉
hamburger 汉堡包
grass 草　　food 食物
chips（常复）炸薯条

形容词

hungry 饥饿的
hard 困难的
easy 容易的

动词

use 使用
want 想要

短语

a knife and fork 一副刀叉
fast food 快餐
look at 看……
in the UK 在英国
be easy/hard for…
对……来说是容易的 / 困难的

必背句型

1. 询问对方是否想要某种食物的句型及其答语：

—Do you want+ 食物名称?
—Yes，please. / No，thank you / thanks.
例句：—Do you want noodles? 你想要面条吗?
—Yes，please. 是的，请来一些。

2. 询问对方是否做某事的句型及其答语：

—Do you + 动词原形 + 其他?
—Yes，I / we do. / No，I / we don't.
例句：—Do you use chopsticks in the UK?
在英国你们使用筷子吗?
—No，we don't. 不，我们不使用。

3. 询问某（些）人正在吃什么的句型及其答语：

—What is/are + 主语 +eating?
—主语 +be+eating+ 食物.
例句：—What are you eating ?
你正在吃什么?
—I'm eating an apple.
我正在吃苹果。

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第一招　字母替换法　巧记单词

学方法

英语中有很多单词可在一个单词的基础上，替换其中一个字母，使其成为一个新单词。

典例 big（大的）替换 i 为 a 成为 bag（包）；cap（帽子）替换 p 为 t 成为 cat（猫）。

提分练 想一想，替换下列单词中的一个字母使其成为一个新单词，并写出汉语意思。

1. card（贺卡）—_____（　　）　2. miss（想念）—_____（　　）
3. foot（脚，足）—_____（　　）　4. ship（轮船）—_____（　　）
5. east（东，东边）—_____（　　）

第二招　固定句型记忆法　句型突破

如何询问对方是否想要某物

—Do you want noodles? 你想要面条吗？　—Yes, please. 是的，请来一些。

解析 此句型是生活中常用的日常用语，用来询问对方是否想要某物，do 为助动词，没有实际意义，用来构成一般疑问句。肯定回答：Yes, please. 否定回答： No, thank you / thanks. 当强调“一些”事物并希望得到对方的肯定回答时，常在名词前加 some，而不用 any。

句型结构：Do you want + 物品名称?

知识拓展：询问对方是否想要某物，还可以用句型“Would you like+ 物品名称？”。肯定回答：Yes, please.（是的，请来一些／个）；否定回答：No, thank you / thanks.（不，谢谢你。）

典例 （1）—Do you want apples? 你想要一些苹果吗?
—Yes, please. 是的，请来一些。
（2）—Would you like some bananas? 你想要一些香蕉吗?
—No, thank you. 不，谢谢你。

提分练 读一读，选择正确的选项。

（　　）1. 妈妈问你是否想吃汉堡包，你想吃，应该说：
A. No，I don't.　　B. Yes，please.　　C. Yes，you do.

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(　　) 2. 你问 Amy 要不要炸薯条，你可以说：

A. Do you want some chips?　　B. Have you some chips?

C. Do you make some chips?

(　　) 3. _____you want some rice?

A. Do　　B. Does　　C. Doing

第三招　时态问答一致法　句型突破

询问某（些）人正在吃什么

—What are you eating? 你正在吃什么？—I'm eating meat. 我正在吃肉。

解析 此句型为现在进行时的特殊疑问句及回答，用来询问某（些）人正在吃什么。

句型结构：—What is / are + 主语 +eating？　—主语 +be 动词 +eating+ 某食物 .

典例 —What are you eating? 你们正在吃什么?—We are eating noodles. 我们正在吃面条。

提分练 读一读，选择正确的一项。

(　　) 1. —_____she eating? —She is eating an egg.

A. Where's　　B. How is　　C. What's

(　　) 2. —What are they_____? —They are eating dumplings.

A. eat　　B. eating　　C. eats

第四招　问答一致法　句型突破

询问对方是否做某事及回答

—Do you use chopsticks in the UK? 你们在英国用筷子吗?

—No，we don't. 不，我们不用。

解析 问句是一般现在时的一般疑问句，用于询问对方是否做某事。问句中的 Do 为助动词，没有实际意义，放在句首帮助构成一般疑问句。

句型结构：—Do you + 动词原形 + 其他? —Yes，I / we do. / No，I / we don't.

典例 —Do you ride your bike? 你骑你的自行车吗? —Yes，I do. 是的，我骑。

提分练 读一读，选一选。

(　　) 1. 你想知道对方是否用刀叉，你可以说：

A. Do you use a knife and fork?　　B. You use a knife and fork.

(　　) 2. —_____you go to the park? —No, I don't.

A. Does　　B. Do　　C. Are

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第五招　时态构成法　句型突破

描述某人正在做某事

I'm using my hands. 我正在用我的手。

解析 此句为现在进行时的陈述句，主要用来表示正在进行或正在发生的动作或状态。be 动词随主语的变化而变化。

句型结构：主语 +be 动词（am,is,are)+ 动词的 -ing 形式 + 其他 .

典例 （1）I'm playing football. 我正在踢足球。

（2）They are watching TV. 他们正在看电视。

（3）He is swimming. 他正在游泳。

提分练 根据图片提示补全句子。



第 1 题图



第 2 题图



第 3 题图

1. Daming_____ _____in the sea（大海）.
2. John and Mike_____ _____football.
3. —Are you using a knife and fork?　—No. I_____ _____chopsticks.

第六招　对比辨析法　易错辨析

可数名词与不可数名词的区别

解析 可数名词是可以分成个体的人或东西，当它的复数形式在句子中作主语时，句子的谓语动词也用复数形式。不可数名词是不可以分成个体的概念、状态、品质、感情或表示物质材料的东西。可数名词和不可数名词的区别主要体现在以下几方面：(1) 可数名词是可以用来计数的名词，可数名词有单数和复数形式。不可数名词是不可以直接用来计数的名词，没有复数形式。(2) 单数可数名词表示泛指时，前面要用不定冠词 a 或 an, 表示特指时，前面要用定冠词 the；而不可数名词前不能用 a 或 an 修饰，表示特指时，前面要用定冠词 the。

典例 （1）This is an orange. 这是一个橙子。

（2）Do you want some rice? 你想要一些米饭吗?

提分练 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Do you want some_____(hamburger)?
2. It is eating_____(grass).
3. We like_____(chip).
4. Where is the_____(meat)?

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Module 2

模块必背知识

名词

mum 妈妈　　dad 爸爸　　make 制作

其他

cake 蛋糕
quiet 安静的，不出声的
lovely 可爱的
water 给（植物）浇水；水

短语

ride my bike 骑我的自行车
watch TV 看电视
make a cake 做蛋糕
eat the cake 吃蛋糕
be quiet 安静
play the piano / drums
弹钢琴 / 打鼓

必背词汇

必背句型

询问并讲述正在发生的事情

1. 询问某（些）人正在做什么的句型及其答语：

—What is / are + 主语 +doing ?
—主语 +be 动词 +v-ing+ 其他.
例句：—What is your sister doing ?
你的妹妹正在干什么？
—She is watching TV.
她正在看电视。

2. 提议一起做某事的句型：

Let's+ 动词（短语）原形 + 其他.
例句：Let's make a kite.
让我们做个风筝吧。

3. 祈使句：

Please +动词原形+其他 ./
动词原形 + 其他 .
例句：Please sit down. 请坐下。
Go and fly a kite. 去放风筝。

巧破重难易错

第一招　图像记忆法　巧记单词

学方法

图像记忆法即把单词的意思变成图像进行记忆，这种方法常用于实物名词和不抽象的动词等，给单词配上与之意思相对应的图片，记忆起来既有趣又有效。

典例


—train（火车）


—flower（花）


—house（房屋）

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提分练 根据图片提示写出本模块所学的英语单词及其汉语意思。

1.  —_____（　　）

2.  —_____（　　）

3.  —_____（　　）

4.  —_____（　　）

5.  —_____（　　）

6.  —_____（　　）

第二招　时态问答一致法　句型突破

如何询问某（些）人正在做什么

—What are you doing? 你们正在干什么？　—We're making a cake. 我们正在做蛋糕。

解析 此句型为现在进行时的特殊疑问句及其答语，问句用来询问某（些）人正在做什么，答句用来描述某（些）人正在做某事。当主语是单数时，be 动词用 is；当主语是复数形式时，be 动词用 are；当主语是 I 时，be 动词用 am。

句型结构：—What is / are + 主语 +doing? —主语 +be 动词 + 动词的 -ing 形式 + 其他 .

典例 （1）—What are you doing? 你们正在干什么？
—We are listening to music. 我们正在听音乐。

（2）—What's Tom doing? 汤姆正在做什么？—He's reading a book. 他正在读书。

提分练 单项选择。

（　　）1. —_____she doing? —She is playing with a toy ship.
A. Where's　　B. How is　　C. What's

（　　）2. —What are they_____? —They are playing football.
A. do　　B. doing　　C. does

第三招　规则记忆法　易错辨析

动词的现在分词变化规则

解析 动词的现在分词变化规则：(1) 一般动词在词尾直接加 -ing；(2) 以不发音的字母 e 结尾的动词，先去掉 e 再加 -ing；(3) 以重读闭音节结尾，且末尾只有一个辅音字母的动词，先双写末尾字母，再加 -ing。

典例 （1）play—playing　　read—reading
（2）take—taking　　ride—riding
（3）run—running　　swim—swimming

提分练 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. The ducks are_____(swim) on the lake.

2. My mother is_____(make)a cake for me.

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Module 3

模块必背知识



必背词汇

名词
boat 小船，小舟
people 人，人们
lake 湖
bread 面包

形容词
naughty 淘气的
paper 纸做的，纸质的

动词
row 划（船）
feed 喂，为……提供食物

短语
dragon boat 龙舟
paper flower 纸花
green tree 绿色的树
under the tree 在树下
in the rain 在雨中
on the lake 在湖面上
get out 走开，离开
over there 在那儿

必背句型

1. 询问远处 / 近处的事物的问句及其答语

—What are these / those?
—They are + 名词复数形式 .
例句：—What are those? 那些是什么?
—They are cars. 它们是小汽车。

2. 询问某些人 / 动物正在干什么的问句及其答语

—What are + 主语 + doing?
—They are +v-ing+ 其他 .
例句：—What are they doing? 他们正在干什么?
—They are rowing a boat. 他们正在划船。

3. 询问事物位置的问句及其答语

—What is / are + 主语?
—It is / They are + 表示位置的介词短语.
例句：—Where is the ball? 球在哪里?
—It is under the chair. 它在椅子下面。

询问远处 / 近处的事物

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巧破重难易错

第一招　字母加减法　巧记单词

学方法

英语中有很多单词是在一个单词的基础上，加上或减去一（或两）个字母变成一个新的单词。

典例 ear（耳朵）+y=year（年；年龄）　tall（高的）－ t=all（所有；全体）

提分练 将下列单词加上或减去一（两）个字母，组成一个新单词。

1. read（读）+b=_____（　　）2. train（火车）－ t=_____（　　）

3. the（这个；那个）+y=_____（　　）4. w+here（在这里）=_____（　　）

第二招　特殊疑问句句型记忆法　句型突破

询问及回答近处或远处的某些事物是什么

—What are those?　那些是什么？　—They're dragon boats.　它们是龙舟。

—What are these?　这些是什么？　—They're green trees.　它们是绿色的树。

解析 此句型是由what引导的特殊疑问句。what意为“什么”，用来询问某些事物是什么。当询问近处的某些事物，主语用these；当询问远处的某些事物，主语用those。

句型结构：问句：What are+ 主语？答语：They are+ 可数名词复数 .

典例 （1）—What are those? 那些是什么？—They're ducks. 它们是鸭子。

（2）—What are these? 这些是什么？—They're books. 它们是书。

提分练 一、情景选择。

（　　）1. 你问妈妈那些东西是什么，可以说：_____

A. What are those?　　B. What's this?

（　　）2. 你问妈妈这些东西是什么，可以说：_____

A. What's that?　　B. What are these?

二、用“these, those, they”填空。（注意大小写）

1. Look at _____ birds over there. They are naughty.

2. _____ are my kites. And those are my bikes.

3. —What are those?— _____ are paper flowers.

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第三招　特殊疑问句句型记忆法　句型突破

询问及回答某些人 / 动物正在干什么

—What are they doing? 他们正在干什么?
—They're playing hide-and-seek. 他们正在玩捉迷藏游戏。

解析 此句型是 what 引导的特殊疑问句，用来询问某些人或动物正在干什么。答语的主语往往用 they 来指代问句中提到的人或动物。

句型结构：问句：What+are+ 主语 +doing? 答语：They are + 动词的 -ing 形式 + 其他 .

典例 —What are Sam and Amy doing? 萨姆和埃米正在干什么?
—They are watching TV. 他们正在看电视。

提分练 一、单项选择。

( ) 1. —____ your friends doing?—They are watching TV.
A. What is　　B. What are　　C. How are

( ) 2. —What are Alice and Mary doing?—_____ listening to music.
A. She is　　B. He is　　C. They are

( ) 3. —What are the girls _____?—They are _____.
A. doing; running　　B. do; running　　C. doing;run

二、按要求完成句子。

1. The birds are eating the bread. （对画线部分提问）
_____ the birds _____?

2. What are the children doing? （根据图片提示回答问题）
_____



第四招　对比辨析法　易错辨析

play 的用法

解析 （1）play 后接球类、棋类名词时，名词前不加定冠词 the。例如：play basketball 打篮球。
（2）play 后接乐器名词时，名词前须加定冠词 the。例如：play the piano 弹钢琴。
（3）play 后接人或玩具时，需用 with 连接。例如：play with the toy 玩玩具；play with Amy 跟埃米玩。

典例 （1）The two boys are playing football. 这两个男孩正在踢足球。
（2）The boy is playing the drums. 这个男孩正在击鼓。
（3）Tom is playing with a toy dog. 汤姆正在玩一只玩具狗。

提分练 把下列括号中错误的选项划掉。

1. Sam likes playing _____(the /) basketball.
2. I'm playing _____(with the) Lily.　　3. Mary can play _____(the /) guitar.

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技能提分法

阅读提分法

“三步法”解细节理解题

题型解读

“细节理解题”是指原文中提到了某信息，题干针对原文中的相关信息进行设题，此类题主要考查学生对阅读内容的理解及分析能力。

“细节理解题”可分为直接细节理解题和间接细节理解题。直接细节理解题的题干是直接针对原文具体叙述本身进行设题，问题的答案一般在原文中能直接找到。间接细节理解题一般不能直接在原文中找到问题的答案，而是需要借助同义词转换、概念解析、事实归纳等方法对原文信息（单词、词组或者一个、几个句子）进行适当变化，最后找到问题的答案。细节理解题的命题形式一般有以下几种：

（1）用 what / where / can / do / how much / be 动词等提问的题型。

（2）是非判断题。即根据原文判断某种说法或句子的正误。

（3）根据原文中的某一个信息或某一句的内容设题，题干一般以挖空的形式呈现，做题方式包括选择或填空。

方法指导

细节理解题可用“三步法”解题，即通过画、找、定三个步骤找到问题的答案。

第一步 **画。**在题干中画出关键词。即主要画出题干中的主语及相关的活动、时间或地点位置等关键词。

第二步 **找。**回原文中找到与题干中关键词对应的句子。直接细节理解题一般根据题干中的关键词可在原文中找到相应的句子，间接细节理解题可通过题干中关键词的同义词转换、概念解析、事实归纳等方法在原文中找到对应的句子。

第三步 **定。**根据原文中对应的句子确定问题的答案。

典例 1

Today is Saturday. It's sunny today. I go to the park. There are many people in the park. Some children are playing games there. Xiaoyong and his brother are rowing a boat. Lingling and her friend are listening to music. Look at that big tree! There are some birds in it. Daming is jumping under the tree. Two old men are playing chess between the big trees. Today is a happy day.

阅读短文，选择正确的选项。

（　　）1. Are Lingling and her friend listening to music?

A. Yes, they are.　　B. No, they aren't.　　C. Yes, she is.

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解题技巧

第一步 画出题干中的关键词。此题题干是一个一般疑问句，首先画出关键词 Lingling and her friend（玲玲和她的朋友）。

第二步 根据题干中的关键词回到原文中寻找相对应的句子，即“Lingling and her friend are listening to music.”。

第三步 将所给选项与原文的相关句子进行对比，可以确定此题答案选 A。（答案：A）

提分练 1

Hello! My name is Lily. I'm ten years old. I live in Shanghai with my family. Today is Sunday. We are all at home. Look! My father is reading a newspaper（报纸）. My mother is doing the housework. My grandpa is watching TV. My grandma is listening to music. My brother is doing his homework. Guess（猜）! What am I doing? I'm playing with my toys. What are you doing?

阅读短文，选择正确的选项。

（　　）1. Where are my family?

A. In the park.　B. At the zoo.　C. At home.

（　　）2. Is my mother doing the housework?

A. Yes, she is.　B. No, she isn't.　C. No, he isn't.

（　　）3. Who is doing the homework?

A. My mother.　B. My grandma.　C. My brother.

典例 2

In China, people usually use chopsticks to eat food. It's easy for Chinese people. But in the UK, people use a knife and fork to eat meat. Hamburgers and chips are fast food in the UK. Daming is eating them. But he isn't using a knife and fork. It's hard for him. He's using his hands.

阅读短文，判断句子正（T）误（F）。

（　　）People usually use chopsticks to eat food in China.

解题技巧

第一步 画出题干中的关键词。此题题干是一个陈述句，首先画出句子中的关键词 chopsticks。

第二步 回到原文中找到与关键词相关的信息，即“In China, people usually use chopsticks to eat food.”。

第三步 将题干与原句进行对比，可确定此题是正确的。（答案：T）

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提分练②

Chinese have Chinese fast food. The British have fast food,too. Hamburgers and chips are British fast food. Daming and Tom like them. They often have hamburgers and chips. Tom can use a knife and fork. Daming can't use a knife and fork. He uses his hands. Tom likes Chinese food, too. Look! He is eating noodles with chopsticks. And he can use them very well.

阅读短文，判断句子正（T）误（F）。

（　　）1. Hamburgers and chips are Chinese fast food.

（　　）2. Daming and Tom like hamburgers and chips.

（　　）3. Tom can use chopsticks.

典例 3

Today is Sunday. The Smarts are at home. What are they doing? Look! Amy and Sam are making a cake. They are going to make the cake for their dad and mum. Mr Smart likes cake. He is reading books. Mrs Smart likes cake, too. She is watching *The Monkey King*. And then they are going to eat the cake.

Mr and Mrs Smart say, "You are very good children."

Amy and Sam say, "Thank you,Dad and Mum."

They are having a good time now.

阅读短文，补全句子。

Mr Smart and Mrs Smart _____ cake.

解题技巧

第一步 画出题干中的关键词。此题题干是一个陈述句，首先画出句子中的关键词 cake。

第二步 根据题干中的关键词回到原文中寻找相对应的句子，即"Mr Smart likes cake."和"Mrs Smart likes cake, too."。

第三步 将两个句子相互联系比较可知 Mr Smart 和 Mrs Smart 都喜欢蛋糕，所以此题答案是 like。（答案：like）

提分练③

Today is Saturday. Alice and Jill are at home. They are cooking now. They are going to make noodles for their dad. Mr Smith likes noodles. He is watering the flowers. But their mum Mrs Smith doesn't like noodles. She likes dumplings. She is doing the housework. So Alice and Jill are going to make dumplings for her. Mr and Mrs Smith say, "You are very good children." Alice and Jill say, "Thank you,Dad and Mum." Alice and Jill are very happy.

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阅读短文，补全句子。

1. Alice and Jill are going to _____for Dad.
2. Alice's mum is _____.
3. Alice and Jill are going to _____for Mum.

典例 4

Today is Children's Day. These boys and girls have got lots of presents. They are talking about（谈论）their presents.

"Look! I've got new shoes," Sam says.

"So cool. I've got a new football. We can play it together," Jack says.

"Great! What have you got, Alice?" Sam asks.

"I've got a new book. It's about animals. I like it."

"Can I read it?" Amy asks.

"Sure, here you are! And what have you got, Amy?"

"I've got a new hat and a beautiful dress," Amy says.

The children are very happy today.

阅读短文，判断句子正（T）误（F）。

（　　）Alice has got a book about animals.

解题技巧

第一步　画出题干中的关键词。此题题干是一个陈述句，首先画出题干中的关键词 a book。

第二步　回到原文中找到与关键词相关的信息，即"'Great! What have you got, Alice?' Sam asks."和"'I've got a new book. It's about animals. I like it.'"。

第三步　根据相关信息句可以确定"Alice 有一本关于动物的书"，因此此题是正确的。

（答案：T）

提分练 4

Today is the Spring Festival（春节）. The children have got many New Year's presents（新年礼物）. They are talking about（谈论）their New Year's presents.

"Look! I've got a new coat," Lingling says.

"It's very beautiful. I've got a new sweater. It's blue and yellow," Xiaoxue says.

"Very nice.What have you got, Xiaoyong?" Daming asks.

"I've got a new football. I like it."

"Can I play it with you?" Daming asks.

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参考答案及点拨

知识提分法

Module 1（巧破重难易错）

第一招　字母替换法

提分练 1. hard 困难的　2. mess 肮脏，凌乱
3. food 食物　4. chip 炸薯条
5. easy 容易的

第二招　固定句型记忆法

提分练 1. B 【点拨】别人询问你的意见时，出于礼貌，肯定回答用“Yes，please.”；否定回答用“No，thanks.”。
2. A 【点拨】询问对方意见时，用固定句型“Do you want some…?”。
3. A 【点拨】主语是 you，助动词用 do。

第三招　时态问答一致法

提分练 1. C 【点拨】根据回答内容可知问句意思是“她正在吃什么？”。
2. B 【点拨】be 动词 are 后接动词的现在分词构成现在进行时态。

第四招　问答一致法

提分练 1. A 【点拨】“Do you + 动词原形 + 其他？”用于询问对方是否做某事。
2. B 【点拨】“Do you + 动词原形 + 其他？”用于询问对方是否做某事。

第五招　时态构成法

提分练 1. is swimming 【点拨】Daming 是第三人称单数形式，be 动词用 is，根据图片提示可知“正在游泳”，swim 的现在分词是 swimming。
2. are playing 【点拨】主语是复数形式，be 动词用 are，根据图片提示可知“正在踢足球”。
3. am using 【点拨】I 与 am 连用，根据图片提示可知“正在使用筷子”。

第六招　对比辨析法

提分练 1. hamburgers 【点拨】hamburger 是可数名词，其复数形式是 hamburgers。
2. grass 【点拨】grass 是不可数名词。
3. chips 【点拨】chip 是可数名词，表示喜欢某物时，like 后接可数名词的复数形式。
4. meat 【点拨】meat 是不可数名词。

Module 2（巧破重难易错）

第一招　图像记忆法

提分练 1. water 给（植物）浇水　2. make 制作
3. dad 爸爸　4. cake 蛋糕
5. quiet 安静的，不出声的　6. mum 妈妈

第二招　时态问答一致法

提分练 1. C 【点拨】根据答句中的“playing with a toy ship”可知问句意思为“她正在干什么？”，所以选 C。
2. B 点拨：答句是现在进行时，问句也是现在进行时，be 动词 + 动词的 -ing 形式，所以选 B。

第三招　规则记忆法

提分练 1. swimming 【点拨】be 动词后接动词的现在分词构成现在进行时。swim 的现在分词是 swimming。
2. making 【点拨】be 动词后接动词的现在分词构成现在进行时。make 的现在分词是 making。

Module 3（巧破重难易错）

第一招　字母加减法

提分练 1. bread 面包　2. rain 雨；下雨
3. they 他（她/它）们　4. where 在哪里

第二招　特殊疑问句句型记忆法

提分练 一、1. A 【点拨】those 意为“那些”，this 意为“这个”，所以选 A。
2. B 【点拨】that 意为“那个”，these 意为“这些”，所以选 B。
二、1. those 【点拨】birds 是复数形式，所以前面用复数形式的指示代词；over there 意为“在那儿”，表示远处的事物用 those。
2. These 【点拨】根据后句的 those 可知前句用 those 的对应词 these。
3. They 【点拨】对句型“What are+ 主语 ?”回答时主语用 they。

第三招　特殊疑问句句型记忆法

提分练 一、1. B 【点拨】根据回答内容可知问句是“你的朋友们正在干什么？”。
2. C 【点拨】Alice and Mary 是两个人，回答时用表示复数的人称代词 they 来代替。

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3. A 【点拨】be 动词后接动词的现在分词，构成现在进行时。

二、1. What are; doing 【点拨】eating the bread 意为“吃面包”，对活动内容提问用 what，原句是现在进行时，所以问句也要用现在进行时。

2. They are playing hide-and-seek. 【点拨】图片内容是在“玩捉迷藏游戏”，问句是现在进行时，回答也用现在进行时。

第四招 对比辨析法

提分练 1. 划 the 【点拨】play 后接球类、棋类名词时，名词前不加定冠词 the。

2. 划 the 【点拨】play 后接人或玩具时，需用 with 连接。

3. 划 / 【点拨】play 后接乐器名词时，名词前须加定冠词 the。

Module 4（巧破重难易错）

第一招 音节划分记忆法

提分练 1. far 远 2. fast 快，快速地 3. slow 慢的

第二招 问答一致记忆法

提分练 1. C 【点拨】“Hello！”的答语是“Hello!”或“Hi!”。

2. A

3. B 【点拨】答语的前句是否定，后句是肯定，故选 B。

第三招 句意相反记忆法

提分练 1. Can 【点拨】问句用 can 引导提问。

2. can't 【点拨】问句用 can 引导提问，答句用 can 回答，因为是否定形式所以用 can't。

3. can 【点拨】答语是否定，But 引导的句子意思转折，故后句是肯定。

4. Can

5. can't

第四招 特殊疑问句句型记忆法

提分练 1. What can you do? 【点拨】make noodles 意为“做面条”，对所做事情提问用 what。

2. What can you see? 【点拨】对看见的内容提问用 what，问句意思是“你能看到什么？”。

3. I can see three dogs. 【点拨】问句意思是“你能看到什么？”。图片内容是三只狗，所以应回答“我能看到三只狗”。

4. He can row a boat. 【点拨】问句意思是“大明能做什么？”。图片内容是划船，所以应回答“他会划船”。

第五招 对比辨析法

提分练 1. Look 【点拨】look 为不及物动词，后面不能带宾语，可以独立成句，强调“看”的动作。

2. Look at 【点拨】look at 相当于及物动词，后接名词或代词作宾语，侧重“看”的目标。

3. see 【点拨】see 是及物动词，后接名词或代词作宾语，强调看的“结果”。

Module 5（巧破重难易错）

第一招 分类记忆法

提分练 1. shop 商店 library 图书馆，图书室

2. cake 蛋糕 bread 面包

第二招 问答一致记忆法

提分练 1. No, you can't. 【点拨】句型“Can I + 动词原形（+ 其他）?”的否定回答为：“No, you can't.”。

2. Can I have a drink? 【点拨】根据图片提示和回答可知，问句句意是“我能喝一杯饮料吗？”。

第三招 礼貌答语记忆法

提分练 1. C 【点拨】询问对方是否允许自己进入某个场所用句型“Can I come in?”，故选 C。

2. A 【点拨】询问对方是否允许自己进入某个场所时，同意用“Yes, of course. / you can. / please.”，不同意用“Sorry, you can't.”。

第四招 对比辨析法

提分练 1. A 【点拨】a 是用在以辅音音素开头的单词前面。

2. B 【点拨】an 是用在以元音音素开头的单词前面。

3. C 【点拨】some 意为“一些”，常用在肯定句中，既可以修饰可数名词又可以修饰不可数名词。

Module 6（巧破重难易错）

第一招 字母替换法

提分练 1. wash（洗） 2. pear（梨） 3. have（有）

第二招 固定句型记忆法

提分练① 1. B 【点拨】表达自己拥有某物用句型“I've got…”，意为“我有……”。

2. C 【点拨】表达自己拥有某物用句型“I've got…”，意为“我有……”。

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3. A 【点拨】表达自己拥有某物用句型“I've got…”，意为“我有……”。

提分练 ❷ 1. B 【点拨】My mother 是第三人称单数，当主语是第三人称单数时用 has got 表达“有……”。

2. C 【点拨】Kate 是第三人称单数，当主语是第三人称单数时用 has got 表达“有……”。

第三招 对比辨析法

提分练 1. have got 【点拨】主语是 I，用 have。

2. has got 【点拨】主语是第三人称单数，用 has。

Module 7（巧破重难易错）

第一招 合成记忆法

提分练 1. headache（头痛） 2. everyday（每天的）

第二招 问答一致记忆法

提分练 1. B 【点拨】询问对方是否得了某种疾病用句型“Have you got a/an + 疾病名称？”。

2. A 【点拨】对“Have you got a stomach ache?”的肯定回答是“Yes, I have.”。

第三招 句型结构记忆法

提分练 1. hasn't 【点拨】主语是第三人称单数，故用 hasn't。

2. has 【点拨】主语是第三人称单数，故用 has。

第四招 对比辨析法

提分练 1. have / have got 【点拨】表示“得病”，have 和 have got 可以互换。

2. have / have got 【点拨】表示“有”，have 和 have got 可以互换。

Module 8（巧破重难易错）

第一招 形近词记忆法

提分练 1. bring（带来） 2. get（拿，取）

第二招 固定句型记忆法

提分练 1. Lily's 【点拨】名词所有格表示所属关系，作定语。

2. my 【点拨】形容词性物主代词表示所属关系，作定语。

3. is 【点拨】this 意为“这，这个”，后面的 be 动词用 is。

第三招 问答一致记忆法

提分练 一、1. B 【点拨】句型“Is this + 名词所有格 + 名词？”用来询问是否是某人的某物。

2. C 【点拨】名词所有格作定语修饰名词，结构为在其后加 's。

3. B 【点拨】this 意为“这，这个”，与 be 动词 is 连用。

二、1. Is this your 【点拨】含有 be 动词的陈述句变一般疑问句时将 be 动词提前。

2. No; it isn't 【点拨】句型“Is this + 名词所有格 + 名词？”回答时一般用“Yes, it is.”或“No, it isn't.”。

第四招 表示所属关系的所有格

提分练 1. B 【点拨】本题考查名词所有格的用法。当两个人分别拥有时，要在每个人后都加名词所有格的标志“'s”来表达。吉姆的父亲和鲍勃的父亲不是一个人，所以在两个人的后面都加“'s”，故选 B。

2. C 【点拨】本题考查名词所有格的用法。表示两人共同拥有某一事物时，只需要在第二个人的后面加“'s”。故选 C。

3. B 【点拨】人名一般在词尾加 's 构成名词所有格。

4. A 【点拨】以 -s 结尾的复数名词在词尾只加“'”表示名词所有格。

Module 9（巧破重难易错）

第一招 联想记忆法

提分练 1. uncle 姑父；叔父 2. jump 跳

3. long jump 跳远

第二招 将来时态记忆法

提分练 ❶ 一、1. am 【点拨】I 与 be 动词 am 连用。

2. is 【点拨】单数名词或单数代词后 be 动词用 is。

3. is 【点拨】单数名词或单数代词后 be 动词用 is。

4. are 【点拨】复数名词或复数代词后 be 动词用 are。

二、1. am going to do the high jump 【点拨】根据图片提示可知是“打算跳高”。

2. are going to play football 【点拨】根据图片提示可知是“打算踢足球”。

3. are going to play basketball 【点拨】tomorrow 意为“明天”，句子用一般将来时，图片是打篮球“play basketball”。

4. is going to fly a kite 【点拨】next week 意为“下

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周”，句子用一般将来时，图片是放风筝“fly a kite”。

提分练② 1. I'm going to be a teacher.
2. I'm going to be a doctor.

第三招　对比辨析法

提分练 1. jump far　【点拨】根据第二句“她打算跳远。”可知第一句是“我的妹妹能跳得远”。
2. jump high　【点拨】前面是“我不能跳得远”，后面表转折意为“我能跳得高”。
3. high jump　【点拨】第一句意思是“你跳得高”。第二句意为“你打算跳高吗？”。
4. long jump　【点拨】第一句句意是“玲玲不打算跳高”。后一句意思是“她打算跳远”。

Module 10（巧破重难易错）

第一招　图像记忆法

提分练 1. airport 飞机场
2. film 电影
3. sea 大海
4. visit 拜访（某人），参观（某地）
5. Saturday 星期六

第二招　一般疑问句记忆法

提分练 1. A　【点拨】询问对方是否将要去某地用“Are you going to ...?”。
2. C　【点拨】一般疑问句“Are you...?”的回答方式为“Yes，I am./No，I'm not.”。
3. A

第三招　特殊疑问句记忆法

提分练 1. A　2. B

第四招　对比辨析法

提分练① 1. see　【点拨】see 后接名词或代词作宾语，意思是“看见”，侧重“看”的结果。
2. watch　【点拨】watch 意思是“观看、注视”，用来指注视移动或变化着的物体，如看电视节目、比赛等。

提分练② 1. in
2. on　【点拨】on 主要指在某物的表面。
3. at

技能提分法

阅读提分法

“三步法”解细节理解题

提分练①
1. C　【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 my family。第二步：根据题干中的关键词回到原文中寻找相对应的句子，即“I live in Shanghai with my family.”和“We are all at home.”。第三步：将所给选项与原文的相关句子进行对比，可以确定此题答案选 C。
2. A　【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 my mother。第二步：根据题干中的关键词回到原文中寻找相对应的句子，即“My mother is doing the housework.”。第三步：将所给选项与原文进行对比，可以确定此题答案选 A。
3. C　【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 doing the homework。第二步：根据题干中的关键词回到原文中寻找相对应的句子，即“My brother is doing his homework.”。第三步：将所给选项与原文对比，可以确定此题答案选 C。

提分练②
1. F　【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 Hamburgers and chips。第二步：回到原文中找到与关键词相关的信息，即“Hamburgers and chips are British fast food.”。第三步：将题干与原文进行对比，可以确定此题是错误的。
2. T　【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 Daming and Tom like。第二步：回到原文中找到与关键词相关的信息，即“Hamburgers and chips are British fast food. Daming and Tom like them.”。第三步：将题干与原文进行对比，可以确定此题是正确的。
3. T　【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 Tom 和 chopsticks。第二步：回到原文中找到与关键词相关的信息，即“Look! He is eating noodles with chopsticks. And he can use them very well.”。第三步：将题干与原文进行对比，可以确定此题是正确的。

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提分练 3

1. make noodles 【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 for Dad。第二步：根据题干中的关键词回到原文中寻找相对应的句子，即“They are going to make noodles for their dad.”。第三步：将题目与原句比较可知答案是 make noodles。
2. doing the housework 【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 Alice's mum。第二步：根据题干中的关键词回到原文中寻找相对应的句子，即“But their mum Mrs Smith doesn't like noodles.”和“She is doing the housework.”。第三步：将两个句子相互联系比较可知“她们的妈妈史密斯女士不喜欢面条。她正在干家务活。”所以此题答案是 doing the housework。
3. make dumplings 【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 for Mum。第二步：根据题干中的关键词回到原文中寻找相对应的句子，即“So Alice and Jill are going to make dumplings for her.”。第三步：将题目与原文比较可知答案是 make dumplings。

提分练 4

1. T 【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 a new sweater。第二步：回到原文中找到与关键词相关的信息，即“‘It's very beautiful. I've got a new sweater. It's blue and yellow,' Xiaoxue says.”第三步：根据相关信息句可以确定此题是正确的。
2. F 【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 Xiaoyong has got 。第二步：回到原文中找到与关键词相关的信息，在原文中并未出现与 Xiaoyong has got 相关的直接信息的句子，但是我们能在原文中找到相关信息句“‘Very nice. What have you got, Xiaoyong?' Daming asks. 和“‘I've got a new football. I like it.'”。第三步：根据相关信息句可以确定“小勇有一个新的足球”，因此此题是错误的。
3. T 【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 Daming has got。第二步：回到原文中找到与关键词相关的信息，在原文中并未出现与 Daming has got 有直接关系的句子，但是我们能在原文中找到相关的信息句“‘And what have you got, Daming?' ‘I've got a new basketball and a beautiful kite.'”。第三步：根据相关信息句可以确定“大明有一个美丽的风筝”，因此此题是正确的。

提分练 5

1. A 【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键信息“What's the matter with John”。第二步：根据题干中的关键信息回到原文中寻找相关的句子，即“He has got a bad cold, Mrs Brown.”。第三步：根据相关信息句可知“约翰感冒了”。故选 A。
2. C 【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键信息。此题题干是一个特殊疑问句，首先画出题干中的关键信息 John do。第二步：根据题干中的关键信息回到原文中找到医生说的话，即“He must(必须) stay in bed and drink lots of water.”和“You must take some medicine.”。第三步：根据相关信息句可知 A 和 B 都对，故选 C。
3. B 【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键信息 go to school。第二步：根据题干中的关键信息回到原文中寻找相关的句子，即“Mrs Brown: Can he go to school? Doctor: No, he can't.”。第三步：根据相关信息句可知约翰不能上学。故选 B。

提分练 6

1. B 【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 Sam。第二步：回到原文中找到与关键词相关的句子，即“Sam:Yes, I can. And I'm going to ride a bike.”。第三步：将所给选项与原文的相关句子进行对比，可以确定此题答案选 B。
2. A 【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 Daming 。第二步：回到原文中找到与关键词相关的句子，即“Daming: I can jump far(远) and I'm going to do the long jump.”。第三步：将所给选项与原文的相关句子进行对比，可以确定此题答案选 A。
3. C 【点拨】第一步：画出题干中的关键词 Amy。第二步：回到原文中找到与关键词相关的句子，即“Amy: I can jump high and I'm going to do the high jump.”。第三步：将所给选项与原文的相关句子进行对比，可以确定此题答案选 C。

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