

与新课标同步 由名教师编写

主 编 南秀全
本册主编 胡 乾

新课标 一点通

五四制



英语
六年级下册

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Unit 1

When is your birthday?



单元学习目标

1. 学习谈论日期的句型及日期的表示法。
2. 学习表示月份的名词。
3. 学习序数词(1st~31st)。
4. 学习“名词+'s”构成的名词所有格。
5. 学习询问年龄的句型。



单元学习内容

一、词汇

1. 名词

birthday 生日; month 月, 月份; date 日期; birth 出生, 出世, 诞生; age 年龄, 年纪; year 年; January 1月; February 2月; March 3月; April 4月; May 5月; June 6月; July 7月; August 8月; September 9月; October 10月; November 11月; December 12月; speech 演讲, 讲演, 说话, 言论; contest 竞争, 竞赛, 比赛; party 聚会, 晚会; trip 旅途, 观光旅行(常指短程); art 艺术, 美术, 艺术品; music 音乐; festival (音乐、芭蕾舞、戏剧等之)节, 节日; Chinese 中文, 中国人

2. 形容词

happy 愉快的, 高兴的, 满意的; old 年岁的, 年老的, 年长的; Chinese 中国的, 中国人的

3. 序数词

first 第一; second 第二; third 第三; fourth 第四; fifth 第五; sixth 第六; seventh 第七; eighth 第八; ninth 第九; tenth 第十; eleventh 第十一; twelfth 第十二; thirteenth 第十三; fourteenth 第十四; fifteenth 第十五; six-

teenth 第十六; seventeenth 第十七; eighteenth 第十八; nineteenth 第十九; twentieth 第二十; thirtieth 第三十

4. 副词

when (疑问副词)什么时候, 何时

5. 短语

Happy Birthday! 生日快乐! how old 多大年纪, 几岁; year(s) old岁(年龄); School Day 学校庆祝日; basketball game 篮球赛; volleyball game 排球赛

二、句型

1. A: When is your birthday?
你的生日是什么时候?

B: My birthday is November 11th.
我的生日是11月11日。

2. A: When is Liu Ping's birthday?
刘萍的生日是什么时候?

B: Her birthday is September 5th.
她的生日是9月5日。

3. A: When is your birthday, John?
约翰, 你的生日是什么时候?

B: It's March 21st.
是3月21日。

4. A: When is Sally's birthday party?
萨莉的生日聚会是什么时候?

B: It's October fifth.
是10月5日。

5. A: Joe, when is the school trip?
乔, 学校组织的郊游是什么时候?

B: It's October 26, 27.
是10月26日和27日。

6. A: How old are you?





你多大年纪?

B: I'm fifteen.

我 15 岁。

三、语法

1. When 引导的询问日期的句型。
2. How old 引导的询问年龄的句型。
3. “名词+'s”构成的名词所有格作定语
的用法。
4. 日期的表示法。



单元学习方法

1. 使用日历或挂历来练习月份和日期的说法,训练 when 开头的询问日期的句型。
2. 通过对话的方式来询问别人的生日。
3. 询问别人的生日之后,再用“How old are you?”来询问别人的年龄。

Section A

学法指导

一、知识要点归纳

1. 用 When 开头询问日期和用 How old 开头询问年龄的句型的问与答的方式。
2. 掌握表示月份的 12 个词: January 1 月; February 2 月; March 3 月; April 4 月; May 5 月; June 6 月; July 7 月; August 8 月; September 9 月; October 10 月; November 11 月; December 12 月。
3. 序数词与基数词的区别和联系。
4. 日期的表示法和年龄的表示法。
5. 名词所有格的用法。

二、重点难点剖析

1. 本节的重点是询问日期,难点是日期的构成方法及读写方式。

2. A: When is your birthday, Vera?

薇拉,你的生日是什么时候?

B: My birthday is October tenth.

我的生日是 10 月 10 日。

(1) 询问“日期”用 When 开头的特殊疑问句。When 意为“什么时候;何时”,是用来询问时间的疑问副词。本句用它来询问生日的具体时间,即日期。一般情况下,直接询问

日期的句子常用“What's the date today?”意为“今天几号?”回答时用 It's 开头,如 It's October tenth. 是 10 月 10 日。

(2) October tenth 10 月 10 日,读作 October the tenth. 写的时候不写 the,读的时候要加上 the。

(3) 表示月份的十二个词均可以其前面的三个字母来缩写。如 Jan. 1 月, Feb. 2 月, Mar. 3 月, Apr. 4 月, May. 5 月, Jun. 6 月, Jul. 7 月, Aug. 8 月, Sep. 9 月, Oct. 10 月, Nov. 11 月, Dec. 12 月。

(4) 序数词的写法有两种,除用英语写之外,还可以用阿拉伯数字加上序数词末尾的两个字母构成。如 January first=Jan. 1st 1 月 1 日, February second=Feb. 2nd 2 月 2 日, March third=Mar. 3rd 3 月 3 日, April fourth=Apr. 4th 4 月 4 日,等等。如果序数词是 20 以上表示“第几十几”的意思,写法按“十位用基数词,个位用序数词”的方法写出。如:“第二十一”→twenty-first,写成阿拉伯数字为 21st;“第二十二”→twenty-second,写成阿拉伯数字为 22nd。

(5) 下面是“第一”到“第三十一”的序数词的两种写法,它们可放在月份之后表示日期。特别注意序数词与基数词之间的联系以及“第几十几”的写法。如:

first=1st 第一; second=2nd 第二; third=3rd 第三; fourth=4th 第四; fifth=5th 第五; sixth=6th 第六; seventh=7th 第七; eighth=8th 第八; ninth=9th 第九; tenth=10th 第十; eleventh=11th 第十一; twelfth=12th 第十二; thirteenth=13th 第十三; fourteenth=14th 第十四; fifteenth=15th 第十五; sixteenth=16th 第十六; seventeenth=17th 第十七; eighteenth=18th 第十八; nineteenth=19th 第十九; twentieth=20th 第二十; twenty-first=21st 第二十一; twenty-second=22nd 第二十二; twenty-third=23rd 第二十三; twenty-fourth=24th 第二十四; twenty-fifth=25th 第二十五; twenty-sixth=26th 第二十六; twenty-seventh=27th 第二十七; twenty-eighth=28th 第二十八; twenty-ninth



=29th 第二十九; thirtieth = 30th 第三十;
thirty-first = 31st 第三十一。

(6) 序数词表示顺序,即“第几”。其写法一般是在相应的基数词后面加-th。但也有特例。具体变化如下:

① 1~3 的序数词是: first, second, third.

② 4~19 的序数词是在相应的基数词后加-th,但应注意打※号的词的变化。

fourth, fifth ※, sixth, seventh, eighth ※, ninth ※, tenth, eleventh, twelfth ※, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth.

③ 20 以上的整十位的序数词是把相应的基数词的词尾 y 改为 i, 再加-eth.

twentieth, thirtieth, fortieth, fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, eightieth, ninetieth

④ 其他两位数和多位数的序数词,其写法是将相应的基数词的个位变为序数词,而十位、百位、千位或万位等都使用基数词。如: twenty-first(第二十一), thirty-fifth(第三十五), fifty-eighth(第五十八), one hundred and first(第一百零一), one thousand, two hundred and fifty-eighth(第一千二百五十八)。

3. A: When is Liu Ping's birthday?

刘萍的生日是什么时候?

B: Her birthday is September 5th.

她的生日是 9 月 5 日。

(1) Liu Ping's birthday 刘萍的生日。其中 Liu Ping's 是由“名词+'s”构成的名词所有格,作定语。's 表示“……的”这种结构中的名词常用有生命的名词,如表示“人”或“动物”之类的名称的词。又如:

the boy's name 这个男孩的名字

the teacher's desk 教师的桌子;讲台

Tom's father 汤姆的爸爸

Jim and Kate's mother 吉姆和凯特的妈妈

my friend's car 我的朋友的小车

your mother's birthday 你妈妈的生日

(2) 当 's 放在以 s 结尾的复数名词后面时,要省略 's 中的 s,只保留“'”符号。如:

Teachers' Day 教师节, students' books

学生们的书

4. A: When is your birthday, John?

约翰,你的生日是什么时候?

B: It's March 21st.

是 3 月 21 日。

A: How old are you?

你多大年纪?

B: I'm fifteen.

我 15 岁。

(1) 回答“When is your birthday?”这个问句时,既可以用“My birthday is March 21st.”,也可以用“It's March 21st.”,还可以简答为“March 21st.”。

(2) How old 意为“多大年纪”,用来询问年龄。回答时用基数词来表示年龄,不能使用序数词。谓语结构为“am/is/are+基数词”。如:

① How old is he?

他多大年纪?

He is twelve.

他 12 岁。

② How old is she?

她多大年纪?

She is thirteen.

她 13 岁。

(3) 对表示年龄的基数词画线提问时,用 How old 开头,构成特殊疑问句。如:

① I am fifteen. (对画线部分提问)

→How old are you? 你多大年纪?

② My mother is thirty. (对画线部分提问)

→How old is your mother? 你妈妈多大年纪?

三、学习方法建议

1. 使用日历或挂历来读其中的月份名词和基数词,然后练习日期的说法,读出序数词,同时写出序数词的两种写法。

2. 用 When 和 How old 开头的特殊疑问句去询问同班同学的生日和年龄,并写出日期和年龄。

3. 同伴之间互相问答并听写单词。



典型例题精解

例1 — _____ is your birthday?

— It's September 23rd.

A. What B. When C. Where

分析 答句回答的是“日期”, September 23rd 是 9 月 23 日。对日期提问, 疑问词用 When, 即问: “你的生日是什么时候?”

解答 B

点拨 一般性地询问日期, 还可以用 What 开头, 句型为: What is the date today? “今天是什么日期?” 或 “今天是几号?” 如果是问: “今天星期几?” 则句型为: What day is it today? 无论是问“星期”还是“日期”, 回答时都是用 “It's + 星期或日期”。需要注意的是, 日期的写法有多种形式。如 9 月 23 日可写成 ① 23rd, September ② September 23rd ③ September 23. ④ 23. September

例2 Mr Green is _____ father.

A. Jim and Kate

B. Jim's and Kate's

C. Jim and Kate's

分析 此题涉及名词所有格作定语修饰名词的用法。所有格表示的含义为“某某的”。此句要表达的意思是“格林先生是吉姆和凯特的父亲”。其中定语为“吉姆和凯特的”, 即格林先生是吉姆和凯特“共同拥有的”父亲, 用英语应表达为 Jim and Kate's。选项 A 只用两个人名, 不能作定语; 选项 B 表示的是两个人, 而 Mr Green 只是一个人, 不符合。因此, 只能选 C。

解答 C

点拨 表示“某某的”有几种表达方式:

① 用形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词来表示。如: This is her book. That one is mine. 这是她的书, 那本是我的。② 用介词 of 表示“……的”。如: This is a picture of my family. 这是我家的一张照片。This is a friend of mine. 这是我的一位朋友。③ 用名词所有格符号 's 来表示。如: Today is my mother's birthday. 今天是我的妈妈的生日。

例3 I'm twelve. (对画线部分提问)

分析 画线部分是数词 twelve, 它在此处表示年龄“12 岁”。问句应该问“你多大年纪?” 此种问句应该用 How old 开头, How old 意为“多大年纪”。原句的主语为第一人称 I (我), 对应的动词用 am; 问句的主语通常改为第二人称 You (你), 对应的动词应该用 are。

解答 How old are you

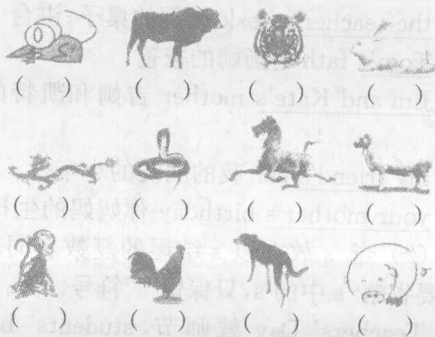
点拨 其实, 询问年龄, 除了用 How old 开头以外, 还可以用 What 开头, 直接问: “某人的年龄(age)是多少?” 这两种问法的答句都是一样的, 即“主语(人) + be + 基数词”。如: ① How old are you? = What is your age? 你多大年纪? → I'm twelve. 我 12 岁。② How old is he? = What is his age? 他多大年纪? → He is thirteen. 他 13 岁。③ How old is she? = What is her age? 她多大年纪? → She is fifteen. 她 15 岁。

基础巩固练习

一、写出下列各词的相应形式。

- three _____ (序数词)
- twentieth _____ (基数词)
- twelve _____ (序数词)
- January _____ (缩写形式)
- 21st _____ (英语写法)
- fifteenth _____ (数字写法)
- Feb. _____ (完全形式)
- William _____ (所有格)
- eight _____ (序数词)
- November _____ (缩写形式)

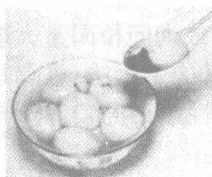
二、下面是 12 生肖的排序图。请你在括号里写出它们的序号。



三、写出每个节日的日期。

1. 元旦 _____
2. 妇女节 _____
3. 植树节 _____
4. 劳动节 _____
5. 儿童节 _____
6. 教师节 _____
7. 国庆节 _____
8. 建党节 _____
9. 建军节 _____
10. 圣诞节 _____

四、下列图片上的内容或活动会在某一个特定的月份发生,请写出相应的月份名称。(首字母已给出)



1. (J _____)



2. (M _____)



3. (M _____)



4. (O _____)



5. (A _____)



6. (D _____)

五、指出每题中的名词所有格,并用适当的物主代词替换它们。

1. Mary's birthday is July 4th. ()
2. John's coat is black and white. ()
3. Sally Johnson's date of birth is June 3. ()
4. Bill's and my birthday are in February. ()
5. My sister's favorite game is baseball. ()

六、根据句意,用括号中所给的词的适当形式填空。

1. The _____ day of the week is my birthday. (four)
2. I am the _____ among (在……之中) the children in my family. (two)
3. September is the _____ month of a year. (nine)
4. It's the _____ time for me to come to Shanghai. (three)
5. John's birthday is May _____. (twenty-one)
6. Jane is _____ to come to school today. (one)
7. January 6th is _____ birthday. (Mary)
8. _____ backpack is very big. (Nick)
9. October 17th is her _____ birthday. (twelve)
10. These are the _____ books. (students)

七、对话排序。

根据对话间的逻辑关系,排列下列句子的先后顺序,将其序号 1~7 填在括号内。

- () Mary: I'm fourteen.
- () John: Hi! Is today your birthday?
- () Mary: Yes, I do.
- () John: Happy birthday! (生日快乐!)
- () Mary: Yes, it is.
- () John: Do you have a birthday party?
- () John: How old are you?

强化提高测试

一、阅读理解。

American school begin (开始) in September after a long summer holiday (暑假). There are two terms (学期) in a school year: the first term is from September to January, and the second is from February to June. Most American children begin to go to school when they are five years old. Most (大部分) students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they finish (完成) high school (高中).

High school students take only four or



five subjects(科目) each term.

They usually go to the same classes every day, and they have homework for every class. After class they do many interesting things.

After high school, many students go to college(大学). They can go to a small one or a large one. They usually have to give a lot of money(得交纳许多钱). So many college students work after class to get the money for their studies(为他们的学习挣钱).

- () 1. In America a school year has _____.
A. three terms B. two terms
C. one term
- () 2. Most American children begin to go to school when they are _____ years old.
A. five B. six
C. seven
- () 3. After high school, many students go to _____.
A. factories B. parks
C. college
- () 4. High school students take _____ subjects each term.
A. only nine or ten
B. only one or two
C. only four or five
- () 5. Many college students _____ after class.
A. go to another college
B. can get money
C. have to work for money

二、书面表达。

写一篇短文,介绍你的家人的生日和年龄情况。

Section B

学法指导

一、知识要点归纳

1. 继续学习日期的表示法以及询问日期的句型。
2. 学会谈论学校发生的重大事件,询问事件发生的日期。
3. 掌握本节出现的名词性短语的读和写。
4. 继续学习名词所有格的表示法。
5. 学习年、月、日的表示法。
6. 记住 party 的复数形式是 parties。

二、重点难点剖析

1. 本节的重点是谈论或询问校园重大事件发生的日期,学会年月日的表示法,难点是掌握表示重大事件的名词性短语的读写及年月的读写。

2. A: When is Sally's birthday party?
萨莉的生日聚会是什么时候?
B: It's October fifth.
是10月5日。

(1) Sally's 是“名词+'s”构成的名词所有格,在此处作定语,修饰其后面的 birthday party。名词所有格具有双重功能,既可以相当于形容词性物主代词,在句中作定语,修饰名词,又可以相当于名词性物主代词,独立作主语、表语和宾语。

- ① Tom's birthday is September eleventh. (作定语)
汤姆的生日是9月11日。
- ② Those shoes are William's. (作表语)
那些鞋是威廉的。
- ③ My birthday is in June, but Jack's is in July. (作主语)
我的生日在6月,但杰克的在7月。
- ④ I have no bike, so I often use my brother's. (作宾语)
我没有自行车,所以我经常使用我哥哥的。
- (2) party 意为“聚会;晚会”,它是由“辅



音字母+y”结尾的名词,其复数形式是先将 y 改为 i,再加-es,即 party→parties。birthday party 意为“生日聚会”或“生日晚会”。又如 English party“英语晚会”。

(3) October fifth 10月5日。还可以写成 October 5th 或 October 5 或 5th October 或 5 October 等。October 可缩写为 Oct.。其他月份名词均可以单词前面的三个字母为缩写形式。其中的 September(9月)可用三个字母(Sep.)或四个字母(Sept.)来缩写。

3. A: Joe, when is the school trip?

乔,郊游是什么时候?

B: It's on October 26th and 27th.

是在10月26和27日。

(1) school trip 是学校组织的短途的“郊游”。本节类似的名词短语还有:

basketball game 篮球比赛

volleyball game 排球比赛

soccer game 足球比赛

football game 足球比赛

English speech contest 英语演讲比赛

English party 英语晚会

birthday party 生日晚会

Chinese contest 汉语比赛

school trip 郊游

art festival 艺术节

music festival 音乐节

school day 学校庆祝日

(2) on October 26th and 27th 在10月26日和27日。日期前面用介词 on 表示“在”,年、月、季节前面用 in 表示“在”。如:

① School begins in September. (in+月份)

学校在9月开学。

② He was born on January 1st, 2007. (on+日期)

他出生在2007年1月1日。

③ We had an English speech contest in 2006. (in+年份)

我们在2006年举行了一次英语演讲比赛。

④ We often plant trees in spring. (in+

季节)

我们经常在春季植树。

三、学习方法建议

1. 通过列举学校每年发生的重大事件,来学习名词性短语,掌握它们的读法和写法。

2. 通过询问以上所列举的重大事件发生的日期,来复习询问日期的句型。

3. 通过询问历史名人的出生日期,来学习年、月、日的表示方法,着重注意年、月、日的排列顺序。顺便学习“在某年月日”的表示方法,着重注意表示“在”的介词 in 和 on 的使用规则。

典型例题精解

例1 Today is my _____ birthday.

A. fifteen B. fifteenth

C. the fifteenth

分析 本题 A 项 fifteen 是基数词(15),后面应该接复数名词,此处明显不符合,首先排除 A 项。B 和 C 两项的 fifteenth(第十五)都是序数词,可作定语修饰单数名词。关键是在本句中的序数词 fifteenth 的前面要不要加上定冠词 the 的问题要搞清楚。

解答 B

点拨 序数词在作定语修饰名词时,一般情况下,序数词前应该加定冠词 the。但是,如果序数词前面有形容词性物主代词修饰时,则序数词前面省略定冠词 the。根据语法规则,冠词 a/an/the 不能与形容词性物主代词连用。本题中有形容词性物主代词 my 在前面,所以后面不再用定冠词 the。本句意为“今天是我 15 岁生日”。在英语中,“……(几)岁生日”应理解为“第……(几个)生日”。即:“15 岁生日”应理解为“第十五个生日”。

例2 I'm fifteen. (改同义句)

I'm fifteen _____.

分析 当主语为“人”时,谓语部分的“be+数词”可以表示“年龄”。I'm fifteen. 意为“我 15 岁”。汉语中的“岁”,英语应译为 year(s) old。其中的 year 要根据它前面的数词来决定是否用复数形式。如: The baby is only one year old. 这个婴儿只有 1 岁。The girl is five



years old. 这个女孩 5 岁。在实际使用时, year(s) old 可以省略不用。

解答 years old

点拨 在表示年龄时需要使用基数词,基数词后面可接 year(s) old 表示“(几)岁”。如果说“几个月”,可用 month(s) old。如果说“几岁几个月”,可用“... years and... months old”来表示。如: The boy is eight months old. 这个男孩 8 个月大了。The girl is two years and five months old. 这个女孩有两岁零 5 个月大。

例 3 写出你的家庭成员的生日。

Grandfather: _____

Grandmother: _____

Father: _____

Mother: _____

Brother: _____

Sister: _____

Yourself: _____

分析 这是一道开放式的课堂活动题,没有绝对统一的标准答案。因为各家的情况不一样,所填出的生日日期也不一样。写的时候,要注意月份名词开头必须大写,不同的日期后面有不同的序数词词尾(如-st, -nd, -rd, -th 等),要正确写在阿拉伯数字的后面。

解答 答案多样化,故略。

点拨 所有的月份单词在实际使用时都可以缩写,缩写时只取各个单词开头的 3~4 个字母。如: September 22nd 可缩写成 Sep. 22nd 或 Sept. 22nd“9 月 22 日”。October 1st 可缩写成 Oct. 1st“10 月 1 日”。序数词词尾也可省略不要,直接写阿拉伯数字来表示日期。如上述日期可分别写成 Sep. 22 或 Sept. 22 和 Oct. 1。日期还可以写在月份前面,如: 22 Sep. 或 22 Sept. 和 1 Oct.。

基础巩固练习

一、把下列词组译成英语。

1. 玛丽的生日 _____
2. 她姐姐的名字 _____
3. 出生日期 _____
4. 多大年纪 _____

5. 演讲比赛 _____

6. 生日晚会 _____

7. 郊游 _____

8. 排球赛 _____

9. 艺术节 _____

10. 音乐节 _____

二、根据句意填写单词,完成句子。

1. _____ 1st is New Year's Day.

2. _____ 1st is Children's(儿童) Day.

3. _____ 12th is Planting(植树) Day.

4. _____ 10th is Teachers' Day.

5. _____ 25th is Christmas(圣诞) Day.

三、单项选择。

() 1. — When is your basketball game?

— It's _____.

A. on July B. in July

C. at July D. July

() 2. Let's look at _____ picture first and then look at picture _____.

A. first; second

B. the first; two

C. one; two

D. the first; the two

() 3. — Do you have a school trip next week?
— _____, I don't know.

A. Yes

B. No

C. Sorry

D. Excuse me

() 4. Christmas Day is on _____.

A. November 25th

B. December 25th

C. November 26th

D. December 26th

() 5. How old _____ your parents?

A. is

B. are

C. was

D. were

() 6. — Which month is _____ month of a year?

— _____.

A. fifth; May

B. the fifth; May

C. fifth; March

D. the fifth; March



- () 7. — Do you know _____ birthday?
— Yes, I _____. It's November 25th.

A. Lu Xun's; do
B. Lu Xun; do
C. Lu Xun's; know
D. Lu Xun; know

- () 8. — What is the date today?
— It's _____.

A. Thursday
B. June the sixteenth
C. the best day
D. June fifteen

- () 9. _____ watch sports on TV.

A. Let we B. Let's us
C. Let's D. Let us to

- () 10. I think that the _____ century(世纪) will bring us more hopes.

A. twenty-one
B. twentieth-first
C. twenty-first
D. twentieth-one

四、连词成句。

1. an, we, year, each, Festival, have,
Art (.)

2. my, 1st, is, brother's, January,
birthday (.)

3. you, party, do, an, have, English
(?)

4. old, four, sister, his, years, is (.)

5. is, mother's, your, when, birthday
(?)

五、对话排序。

将下列句子按对话出现的顺序排列在题后的方框内。每个题号下面写一个字母。

- A. My name is Mary.
B. I'm fourteen.
C. How old are you?

- D. What's your name?
E. When is your birthday?
F. Oh! Today is your birthday.
G. My birthday is March 8th.
H. Yes, you are right.
I. Happy birthday to you!
J. Thank you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

强化提高测试

一、完形填空。

The Spring Festival(春节) is the Chinese New Year's Day. It usually comes 1 February. Everyone in China 2 the Spring Festival very much. When the Spring Festival 3, Li Hong usually 4 her parents clean their house and 5 some shopping and other housework. On that 6 everyone in China eats dumplings, New Year's cakes, and other good 7. Li Hong likes New Year's cakes, but Wang Hai says dumplings are 8 than New Year's cakes. The Chinese people 9 the New Year's cakes and dumplings in their houses. How 10 they are!

- () 1. A. after B. on
C. in D. by

- () 2. A. has B. like
C. remembers D. likes

- () 3. A. goes B. comes
C. reaches D. hears

- () 4. A. helps B. makes
C. gets D. takes

- () 5. A. buys B. does
C. goes D. carries

- () 6. A. morning B. evening
C. day D. afternoon

- () 7. A. food B. drinks
C. vegetable D. fruit

- () 8. A. smaller B. better



- C. bigger D. sweeter
() 9. A. find out B. buy
C. eat D. sell
() 10. A. happy B. delicious
C. lovely D. great

二、阅读理解。

Jim was born on August 15, 1984. And it's his fifteenth birthday today. He asks his friends to come to his birthday party.

Jim's parents buy many presents for him, for example, cakes, bananas, oranges, and apples. His brother is a teacher and gives him some books and a good pen. But his grandpa's present is better. He gives Jim a computer.

Jim and his friends are having the delicious(美味的) food. They are singing and dancing. They have a good time today.

- () 1. Whose birthday is it today?
A. Jim's.
B. Jim's friends'.
C. Jim's brother's.
D. Jim's grandpa's.
- () 2. What does "presents" mean in Chinese?
A. 食品 B. 礼物
C. 衣服 D. 玩具
- () 3. Does Jim have a brother?
A. Yes, he has.
B. Yes, he does.
C. No, he hasn't.
D. No, he doesn't.
- () 4. What does Jim's grandpa give him?
A. A pen. B. Some books.
C. Cakes. D. A computer.
- () 5. What do Jim and his friends do at the party?
A. They have a lot of delicious food.
B. They sing and dance.
C. They play computer games.
D. A and B.

三、翻译句子。(每空一词)

1. 他的弟弟的生日在2月9日。
His _____ is _____.
2. 我不知道他的出生日期。
I _____ the _____ of his _____.
3. 这个男孩只有3个月大。
The boy is _____.
4. 你的生日是什么时候?
_____?
5. 9月10日是教师节。
_____ is _____.
6. 我们每年10月举行艺术节。
We have an _____ every year.
7. 1月是一年的第一个月。
_____ is _____ of a year.
8. 英语演讲比赛何时举行?
_____ is the _____?
9. 在你们学校有校庆日吗?
Do you _____ at your school?
10. 我喜欢棒球,但不喜欢排球。
I _____, but _____ like _____.

四、书面表达。

写一篇短文,介绍你校所发生的重大事件及相关日期。

第一单元测试

(时间:90 分钟 满分:100 分)

一、根据句意及首字母提示填词。(10 分)

1. A _____ is the eighth month of a year.
2. We have an Art F _____ every year.
3. December is the t _____ month of a year.
4. — What's the d _____ today?
— It's April 8th.
5. I usually have a birthday p _____ every year.
6. Do you have an English speech c _____?
7. The little girl is five y _____ old now.
8. September 10th is T _____ Day.
9. We have a School Day on M _____ 10th.
10. How many m _____ are there in a year?

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。(10 分)

1. Today is your _____ (father) birthday.
2. The little boy is ten _____ (year) old.
3. He is very old, but I _____ (not know) his age.
4. May is the _____ (five) month of a year.
5. There is a _____ (China) contest on weekend.
6. Today is Tom's _____ (twelve) birthday.
7. January 16th is _____ (Jack) birthday.

8. Mike is Mr Smith's _____ (three) son.

9. — Which is the _____ (eight) month?
— August.

10. There are two birthday _____ (party) this month.

三、单项选择。(10 分)

- () 1. — _____ is her birthday?
— It's September 8th.
A. How B. When
C. Who D. What
- () 2. September is the _____ month of a year.
A. nine B. ninth
C. ninth D. nineteenth
- () 3. There are twelve _____ in a year.
A. monthes B. weeks
C. months D. days
- () 4. There are only twenty-eight or twenty-nine days in _____.
A. January B. March
C. June D. February
- () 5. We read(读) September 8th _____.
A. September eight
B. the eight September
C. September the eighth
D. the eight of September
- () 6. — _____ is Jack?
— He is thirteen.
A. Who B. When
C. How D. How old
- () 7. — How much is it?
— _____.
A. It's 8 B. It's March 8
C. It's \$ 8 D. It's 8th



- () 8. The young man is _____ old.
A. twenty year B. twenty years
C. twentieth year D. 20th year
- () 9. He is a _____ boy.
A. three year old
B. three-year-old
C. three years old
D. three-years-old
- () 10. They have two _____ every year.
A. party B. partys
C. parties D. partyes

四、改错。下列各句均有一处错误,请找出并改正。错处的序号填在题前的括号内,改正的内容写在句后的横线上。(10分)

- () 1. August ninth is his birthday.
A B C
- () 2. Today is william thirteenth birthday.
A B C
- () 3. March 8th is Woman's Day.
A B C
- () 4. He was born in April tenth.
A B C
- () 5. There are thirty days in March.
A B C

五、句型变换。(10分)

1. My birthday is September 23rd. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is _____ birthday?
2. The old man is sixty years old. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is the old man?
3. William's birthday is March 7th. (用代词代替名词所有格)
_____ is March 7th.
4. I'm having a fun birthday. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ having a fun birthday?
5. Do you like school trip? (作肯定回

答)

Yes, _____.

六、补全对话。在方框内选择适当的句子补全对话,将句子序号写在题号后面的横线上。(5分)

- A. And when is the speech contest?
B. Can you help me fill in my calender?
C. how about the school trip?
D. When is your birthday party?
E. when is the basketball game?

Joe: Sally. 1

Sally: Sure, Joe.

Joe: 2

Sally: My birthday party is October 5th.

Joe: OK, and 3

Sally: The basketball game? Oh, it's October 2nd.

Joe: Good. And, um, 4

Sally: The school trip is September 26th and 27th.

Joe: 5

Sally: Oh, that's Friday, September 29th.

Joe: Great.

七、完形填空。(10分)

Today is June 4th. It's 1 fine day. It is Betty's birthday. She comes 2 and sees a new red box on her bed. She opens(打开) 3. There is nothing but(只有) a piece of paper(一张纸) 4 it! Betty takes it out and 5: "Dear Betty, I'm your present(礼物). Come and 6 me in the front(前面的) room." Betty runs(跑) 7 front room. She finds her presents there. They look at her happily(高兴地). She looks round and sees her present—a nice 8 bike. "Happy birthday! Betty." Her parents both(两个都) 9. Betty is very happy and says: "10 very much."

- () 1. A. / B. the

