



QUANCHENG DUIJIE

XIAOSHENGCHU AOSAI

小升初 · 奥赛全程对接

五年级英语



学习奥赛思维
突破小考难题
提升综合素质
登上名校殿堂

丛书主编 蔡 晔



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W: Yes. And his wife is a worker, too.

23. M: Do you like playing chess?

W: Yes. And his wife is a worker, too. 23. M: Do you like playing chess? Lisa is 11 years old. She is in Class 3, Grade 5. She studies hard, and she often takes part in different kinds of competitions. She gets a good grade today. It says that Lisa is one of the winners of the competition in March, and she can visit London with the other winners. How wonderful!



小升初·奥数全程对接

五年级英语

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本书选择了深受老师和学生好评的各类英语竞赛内容,采取讲练结合的方式,通过“考点对接”、“思维对接”、“能力对接”等板块,把课堂上学过的重点难点知识与英语竞赛中拓展的新知识接轨,并加以系统的讲解归纳,进一步夯实基础。通过例题的解析过程,逐渐打开思路,提高学生解决问题的能力,为同学们课外的深度学习搭一座桥,帮助同学们在英语学习上更上一层楼,为将来能够从容面对升学择校测试,打下坚实的基础。

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致读者



编写背景

英语新课标教学改革,将英语教学的重心定位于培养学生英语交际能力。众所周知,交际能力属于语言输出能力,它必须建立在大量的语言知识和一定的语言思维能力基础之上。而包括英语奥林匹克竞赛在内的各类英语竞赛,正是针对语言知识和语言思维能力进行的测试。在中小学教育资源分布很不均衡的今天,学生们都梦想着将来能进入重点中学学习。尤其是进入重点中学的实验班,就等于一只脚已经迈入了一流大学的校门。然而,重点中学入学门槛之高,是有目共睹的。这些中学要对考生进行严格的语文、英语、数学以及其他综合能力的测试,包括笔试和面试。测试内容形式灵活,知识面较广,难度较高,尤其是英语方面,基础扎实、口语好、语言思维能力强的考生,占有绝对优势。但是,由于绝大多数小学英语课程开设得较晚,师资力量薄弱,缺乏教学经验,而且,小学英语教材内容较浅,每周课时较少,凡此种种原因,直接导致小学生在校英语学习远远不能满足小考升学的需要,必须以课外的深度学习来弥补。

编写定位

英语竞赛既重视基础更重视能力,而且,它不受常规考试大纲限制,灵活多变,紧跟时代发展,贴近生活,对学生的英语学习和常规的英语考试命题思路,有重要的引导作用。许多重点中学负责招生测试命题的老师,与各类英语竞赛大都拥有着或多或少的联系。

本书将学生的课堂学习、毕业考试与小学英语竞赛进行衔接,使课堂学习得以向课外深度学习顺利延展,开拓学生思维,帮助学生在在学习上更上一层楼,为将来能够从容面对升学择校测试,打下坚实的基础。

编写思路

本书采取讲练结合的方式,通过“考点对接”,把课堂上学过的重点难点知识与英语竞赛中拓展的新知识接轨,并加以系统的讲解归纳,进一步夯实学生的学习基础。

在“思维对接”中,通过若干不同命题角度的例题,引导学生检测自己对知识理解的准确度,同时,随着例题的解析过程,逐渐打开思路,提高解决问题的能力。

讲练结合,有助于趁热打铁,形成举一反三的能力。本书“能力对接”(分A、B、C三个练习),带领学生自检自测,升级提高。

在参考答案部分,除一些较基础的习题外,本书作者尽量给出详细解析,以供学生进行深度理解。

本书为您设计了一个新的学习思路,为您突破学习中的难点助一臂之力。



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Part One 基础知识

Unit 1 语 音



考点对接

英语中重音分为单词重音和句子重音两种。

1. 单词重音: 每个单词都有一个重读音节, 其余的都是非重读音节, 重读音节的符号是“'”, 有时还有一个次重读音节, 符号为“ˊ”, 单音节必须重读, 不标符号, 具体规则如下:

1) 单音节均重读。如:

map[mæp], hat[hæt]

2) 双音节词一般第一个音节重读。如:

letter['letə], colour['kʌlə]

3) 双音节词如有前缀 a-, be-, re-, mis- 等时, 则第二个音节重读。如:

mistake[mis'teɪk], again[ə'geɪn]

4) 双音节词的合成词一般第一个音节重读。如:

homework['həʊmwɜ:k]

2. 句子重音: 句子重音即句子中某些单词需要重读。

在一个句子中, 人们说话时根据表达的需要, 对个别词要加以强调和突出, 这种语音现象叫句子重音。句子重音有一定的规律性。

1) 一般情况, 句中的名词、动词(助动词和 be 动词有时例外)、形容词、副词、数词和感叹词需重读; 代词(指示代词, 疑问代词例外)、介词、冠词和连词不重读。但表示强调时, 应重读。如:

'That is an 'English 'book. 'Let's go.

2) be 动词的各种形式均不重读, 但在句末出现时一般要重读。如:

'No, she 'isn't.

3) 单音节介词一般不重读, 而双音节介词一般重读。如:

It's on the wall.

4) 指示代词和疑问代词重读。如:

'What's that? 'That is a 'chocolate.

5) 有些句子要根据具体情况而定。如上一句使用的词, 下句中紧接着再出现且不强调时, 一般不重读。



思维对接

例 1 读单词, 并选出每个单词的正确读音。

1. smaller A. /'smɔlə/ B. /'smɔ:lə/

C. /smɔlə/

2. biggest A. /'bɪgɪst/ B. /bɪgɪst/

C. /'bigest/





3. blackboard A. /blæk:bɒd/
B. /'blækbɔ:d/
C. /blaikbɔud/
4. glasses A. /glɑ:siz/ B. /glaisiz/
C. /glæsiz/
5. morning A. /mɔ:nɪŋ/ B. /'mɔ:nɪŋ/
C. /mɔniʒ/

【答案与解析】 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A

5. B 本题考查的是单词的重读情况,根据规则,双音节单词的第一个音节一般重读,双音节的合成词一般也是第一个音节重读。

例2 选择重音位置与其他3个不同的单词。

- () 1. A. photograph B. valley
C. between D. kettle
() 2. A. along B. building
C. customs D. teapot
() 3. A. terrible B. cheese
C. passport D. tobacco
() 4. A. matter B. employee
C. right D. which
() 5. A. cupboard B. stereo
C. plate D. Gardworking

【答案与解析】 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B

5. D 本题考查的是单词的重读规则,单音节、双音节和三音节的单词重读都在单词的第一个音节上,但是双音节如果有前缀a-,be-,re-,mis-等时,则第二个音节重读。



能力对接

A卷(双基技能训练)

一、语音专项。

1. 从所给的四个单词中,找出画线部分读音与其他三个不同的单词。

- () (1) A. lake B. name

- C. game D. map
() (2) A. flag B. table
C. cat D. hand
() (3) A. we B. red
C. yellow D. lesson
() (4) A. evening B. yes
C. me D. she
() (5) A. home B. no
C. go D. cock
() (6) A. uck B. blue
C. bus D. rubber

2. 指出下列各组单词中含有不发音字母的单词。

- () (1) A. come B. us
C. toy D. work
() (2) A. eight B. very
C. zoo D. yes
() (3) A. row B. stop
C. wrong D. sun
() (4) A. say B. old
C. copy D. know
() (5) A. week B. today
C. what D. he
() (6) A. too B. sister
C. cake D. sky

二、音标专项。

1. 根据所给单词的读音选择正确的音标,将其标号写在括号里。

- () (1) book A. /bu:k/
B. /bɒk/ C. /buk/
() (2) chair A. /tʃeə/
B. /tʃiə/ C. /dʒeə/
() (3) desk A. /dæsk/
B. /desk/ C. /disk/
() (4) find A. /faiv/
B. /faɪnd/ C. /find/
() (5) school A. /sku:l/





- B. /sgu:l/ C. /stu:l/
 () (6) letter A. /'leitə/
 B. /'letə/ C. /'litə/

2. 根据音标拼写单词,使句子意思完整。

- (1) _____ /wɛə/ is the park?
 What would you like to _____ /wɛə/?
 (2) _____ /ðeə/ books are _____ /ðeə/.
 (3) Does he like _____ /mi:t/?
 Nice to _____ /mi:t/ you.
 (4) —Do you _____ /nəu/him?
 — _____ /nəu/, I don't.
 (5) That is not a good _____ /θiŋ/.
 Can you _____ /siŋ/ a song?

三、音节专项。

1. 标出下列单词的重音在第几个音节。

- (1) family () (2) everyone ()
 (3) letter () (4) computer ()
 (5) present () (6) Chinese ()
 (7) American () (8) primary ()
 (9) excuse ()

2. 判断下列每组单词重音位置是否相同,用“√”或“×”表示。

- (1) sweater welcome ()
 (2) ticket computer ()
 (3) between birthday ()
 (4) telephone different ()
 (5) Chinese trousers ()
 (6) today tomorrow ()

四、语调专项。

1. 给下列各句标出正确的语调,升调用“↑”,降调用“↓”。

- (1) Let me take you to Miss Gao's room. ()
 (2) Shall we go now? ()

(3) What colour is it (), yellow or brown? ()

(4) —Excuse me ()!

—Yes? ()

(5) Is it my turn to read? ()

2. 指出下面每组对话中的三个句子一般情况下应读的语调。

() (1) —Excuse me, where is the library?

—You are a new student, aren't you?

—Yes, I am.

- A. 升、升、降 B. 降、升、升
 C. 降、降、降 D. 降、升、降

() (2) —What beautiful flowers they are!

—Do you like them, too?

—Yes, I like them very much.

- A. 升、升、降 B. 升、降、降
 C. 升、降、升 D. 降、升、降

() (3) —What are they doing there?

—I don't know.

—Let's go and have a look, shall we?

- A. 降、降、降 B. 降、降、升
 C. 升、降、升 D. 升、升、降

() (4) —What can I do for you?

—Do you have *From Earth to Moon*?

—No, I don't.

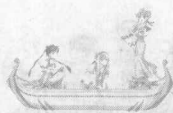
- A. 升、升、升 B. 降、升、降
 C. 升、降、降 D. 降、降、升

() (5) —Are you going to school by bike or by bus?

—By bus.

—When are you leaving?





A. 降、升、升 B. 升、升、降

C. 降、降、降 D. 升、降、升

五、根据语音基础知识选择正确答案。

() 1. 英语单词分为单音节词、双音节词和多音节词。单音节词单独存在时,都是_____的,双音节词和多音节词一般有_____音节是重读的。

A. 不重读;两个

B. 重读;一个

C. 不重读;一个

D. 重读;两个

() 2. 音节的核心是_____。一个单词中有几个_____,就有几个音节。

A. 元音;元音

B. 元音;元音字母

C. 元音字母;元音

D. 元音字母;元音字母

() 3. computer 有_____音节,按划分音节的规则,应为_____。

A. 1; computer

B. 2; com-puter

C. 3; com-pu-ter

D. 4; co-m-pu-ter

() 4. 朗读英语句子时,_____这些实词多_____。

A. 冠词、名词、感叹词;重读

B. 名词、代词、动词;重读

C. 代词、动词、副词;不重读

D. 代词、形容词、名词;不重读

() 5. _____是我们听到的最小的语音单位。book 包含 3 个_____。

A. 音素;音标

B. 字母;音素

C. 音素;音素

D. 音素;音标

六、情景对话。

根据问句,选出相应的答语。

() 1. —Is this your ruler?

—No, _____.

A. this is

B. it isn't

C. it is

() 2. —Are those English cars?

_____.

A. Yes, they are

B. Yes, those are

C. No, they are

() 3. —What's his number?

_____.

A. He is Number 8

B. His name is Li Lei

C. That's his number

() 4. —Whose coat is this?

_____.

A. This is very old

B. It's in my bag

C. I don't know

() 5. —How are you?

_____.

A. He's fifteen

B. He's a good teacher

C. Very well, thank you

() 6. —What are you wearing?

_____.

A. A new book

B. A red sweater

C. A green desk

() 7. —How do you feel?

_____.

A. I'm old

B. I feel cold

C. I can do

() 8. —How old are you, Kate?

_____.





- A. I'm ten years old
B. How old are you?
C. She's old

七、阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容填空回答问题。

Many people know what a computer is and what it can do. The computer is fast and never makes mistakes, while people are slow and often make mistakes. That's what people often say when they talk about computers. For many, many years, scientists have improved computers. Now a computer can do a lot of everyday work quite well and people can use a computer in many ways. Many computer scientists are now thinking of making the computer "think" like a man. With the help of a person, a computer can draw pictures, write music, talk with people, and so on. Maybe computer will one day really think and feel.

1. How can we describe the computer?

The computer is _____ and never makes _____.

2. What can the computer do now?

Now the computer can do a lot of _____ quite well.

3. What are the computer scientists thinking now?

They are thinking of _____ the computer _____ like a man.

4. Will the computer be improved?

_____, it _____.

5. What will the computer do in the future?

Maybe the computer will really _____ and _____.

B卷(综合能力测试)

一、下面每个句子都有错误,把改正后的句子写在横线上。

1. My name is Liu gang.

2. I like the book superman very much.

3. She has some pens pencils rulers erasers...

4. Mr Li says "sit down".

5. Good morning, mum!

二、把下列单词画线部分按读音归类。

six us any sky is
why you these month which
whom close than where who
three he basket mouth me
July early by yellow heavy
then whose those easy year

1. /ai/ _____

2. /z/ _____

3. /s/ _____

4. /i/ _____

5. /θ/ _____

6. /ð/ _____

7. /h/ _____





8. /i:/ _____

9. /j/ _____

10. /w/ _____

三、根据所给音素，补全单词中所缺字母。

1. /i:/

A. b _____

B. s _____

C. pl _____ se

D. t _____ th

2. /ɔi/

A. b _____

B. t _____

C. c _____ n

D. p _____ nt

3. /əʊ/

A. p _____

B. th _____

C. th _____

D. b _____

4. /ei/

A. w _____

B. c _____ ke

C. _____ ght

D. th _____

四、情景会话。

根据所给情景，选择正确答案。

() 1. —Who's under the tree?

—Andy and Jack.

—_____?

—Andy's cat.

A. How is it

B. Where is it

C. What's in the tree

D. Who's the cat in the tree

() 2. (见下图)



A. Fine.

B. OK.

C. That's OK.

D. All right.

() 3. —Excuse me!

—_____?

—Are you Mr Green?

—Yes.

A. OK B. Yes

C. What D. Sorry

() 4. —What's your name?

—My name is Sue.

—_____?

—Yes. S-U-E, Sue.

A. Do you

B. Are you Sue

C. Is it your name

D. Can you spell it

() 5. (见下图)

A. I'm in Class Two.

B. I'm in Grade Four.

C. Class Two, Grade Four.

D. I don't know.



C卷(应用创新演练)

阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容选择正确答案。

Linda always wanted to become a teacher, because she liked children. When she was twenty-one years old, she began



teaching in a small school. She was a good teacher, and she laughed a lot with the children in her class. They enjoyed her teaching.

One day, one of the girls in her class asked her, "Why does a man's hair become grey before his beard does?" Linda laughed and answered, "I don't know, Helen." Then one of the boys said, "I know! Men's hair becomes grey first because it's sixteen years older than their beard."

- () 1. Why did Linda want to become a teacher?
- A. Because her father was a teacher.
B. Because she liked children.
C. Because her father wanted her to be a teacher.
D. Because she liked teachers.
- () 2. Linda became a teacher when she was _____.
- A. 21 B. 22
C. 23 D. 24
- () 3. She _____ her students.
- A. was strict with
B. laughed a lot with
C. never laughed with
D. always shouted
- () 4. Which one is true?
- A. Linda could answer Helen's question.
B. Linda knew the answer to Helen's question, but she did not tell her.
C. The question was "why does a man's beard become grey before his hair does?"

D. The question was "why does a man's hair become grey before his beard does?"

- () 5. The children _____ Linda's teaching.
- A. enjoyed
B. didn't like
C. paid no attention to
D. didn't enjoy

【词汇天天练】

一、汉译英。

1. 幼儿园 _____

2. 小学 _____

3. 初中 _____

4. 高中 _____

5. 学院 _____

6. 大学 _____

二、英译汉。

1. Rome _____

2. Tokyo _____

3. London _____

4. Washington, D. C. _____

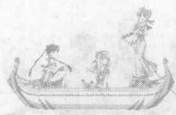
5. New York _____

6. Paris _____

7. Ottawa _____

8. Canberra _____





Part Two 词 法

Unit 2 名 词



考点对接

1. 由两个或两个以上的词合成的一个名词称作复合名词,单词之间往往用连字符号连接。复合名词的复数变化规则如下:

1) 在复合名词中,第一个名词后加-s,如:

son-in-law—sons-in-law 女婿

2) 由 man 和 woman 构成的复合名词,其中每个名词都变成复数形式。如:

woman doctor—women doctors

女医生

3) 复合名词中最后一个词加-s。如:

grown-up—grown-ups 成年人

4) 复合名词的两个词任何一个后加-s 都可以。如:

secretary-general

{ secretaries-general
 { secretary-generals 秘书长

2. 名词的格: 在英语中,有些名词可以加 's 或撇号 ' 来表示所有关系即表示“某人的……”,带这种词尾的名词形式叫作名词的所有格。

1) 's 用于单数名词和以-s 结尾的复数名词后。

2) 撇号 ' 用于以-s 结尾的复数名词后。

3) 表示无生命的东西所构成的所有关系往往用介词 of 词组来表示。

4) 复合名词的所有格是在最后一个名词后加 's。

5) 用 and 连接的表示两个或两个以上名词共同的所有,在最后一个名词后加 's,当然如果是指两个人分别有的则在每一个名词后都加 's。

6) 双重所有格是由 's 所有格和 of 词组表示的所有格连用构成。它往往用来表示“其中之一”和“其中一部分”。



思维对接

例 1 写出下列单词的复数形式

1. pencil-box _____

2. notebook _____

3. policeman _____

4. boy friend _____

【答案与解析】 1. pencil-boxes

2. notebooks 3. policemen 4. boy friends

本题考查的是复合名词复数的变法,需要注意的是本题中的第 3 小题要与上面考点对接中讲到的由 man, woman 构成的复合名





词区别开来。简单地说,上述考点中所讲的是指 man, woman 是在另一名词之前所构成的复合名词。这与 man, woman 放在其他名词之后是有所不同的。掌握这一类复合名词的复数,除了要掌握上述规则外,还需靠同学们在平时的学习过程中加强积累。

例 2 (2005 · NECPS 决赛五年级组) Mr. Smith is _____ father. They are sisters.

- A. Lucy' and Lily's B. Lucy and Lily's
C. Lucy's D. Lily's

【答案与解析】 B 本题考查的是由 and 连接的两个(或多个)名词的所有格的使用,但是本题中还有一个细节需要同学们在做题的时候注意,即 Lucy 和 Lily 是一对姐妹。

例 3 (2004 · NECPS 决赛五年级组) Zhang Li is _____.

- A. mine
B. friends of my sister
C. a friend of my sister
D. a friend of my sister's

【答案与解析】 D 本题考查的是对双重所有格的用法,即在表示所有关系中既出现了 's 结构也用到了 of 结构,它往往用来表述整体中的一个或一些。本题意思为:张力是我姐姐的一个朋友。

例 4 (2005 · NECPS 决赛五年级组) There is a beautiful butterfly on _____.

- A. the classroom's window
B. the window of the classroom
C. window of the classroom
D. classroom's window

【答案与解析】 B 本题考的是表示无生命名词的所属关系,对于这一类名词的所有格,我们习惯上用 of 结构来表述。当然,任何知识点都不是孤立的,如本题还牵涉到定冠词的用法等。

例 5 (2003 · NECPS 决赛五年级组)

— Whose skirts are they?

— Are they _____?

- A. the twin's
B. the twins'
C. the twins

【答案与解析】 B 本题考的是以 s 结尾的复数名词的所有格。另外还要注意的是 skirts, 而不是 skirt, 即不是共有的东西。



能力对接

A 卷(双基技能训练)

一、写出下列短语的所有格形式。

1. the knives of the man _____

2. the foot of the boy _____

3. the pig of Mr White _____

4. the face of the girl _____

5. the coat of Tom _____

6. the box of Linda _____

7. the home of the dog _____

8. the table of Jack _____

二、根据上下文写出所给名词正确的名词所有格形式。

1. _____ (Mr Read) house is near the hill.

2. Class 1 is next to the _____ (teachers) office.

3. _____ (Miss Gao) students are having an English class.

4. The _____ (boys) books are all





here.

5. _____ (Lucy and Lily) bedroom is very nice.

三、英汉互译。

1. 词组翻译。

- (1) 3 篮橘子 _____
- (2) 那些扫帚 _____
- (3) 7 个日本人 _____
- (4) 一只蓝色的风箏 _____
- (5) 林涛的长裤 _____
- (6) 这间教室的门 _____
- (7) your mother's bag _____
- (8) two pupils of this class _____
- (9) three pieces of paper _____
- (10) a young English teacher _____

2. 根据中文,把句子补充完整。

- (1) _____ (小女孩的狗) is under the tree.
- (2) _____ (教室里的窗户) are not big.
- (3) I have a map. It's in _____ (我的父亲的) room.
- (4) The nice picture is _____ (她的朋友的).
- (5) Are you _____ (这个班级的学生)?

四、选择填空。

- () 1. —Who's that _____?
—He's my brother.
A. man B. woman
C. men D. women
- () 2. Those girls are _____.
A. Americans B. an American
C. Americas D. American
- () 3. I want three _____ and four _____ milk, please.
A. bags; bottle

- B. bag; bottle of
- C. bags; bottle of
- D. bags; bottles of
- () 4. Give me a _____ bread, please.
A. piece B. piece of
C. / D. bottle
- () 5. That is _____ classroom.
A. Tom and Mary
B. Tom and Mary's
C. Tom's and Mary's
D. Tom's and Mary
- () 6. Is this the picture _____ your family?
A. on B. in
C. from D. of
- () 7. —Where are you from?
— I'm from _____.
A. Changchun B. Chang Chun
C. ChangChun D. changchun
- () 8. I don't have any _____, but I have some _____.
A. apple; juice
B. apple; juices
C. apples; juice
D. apples; juices
- () 9. —Who are the women in blue?
—They're _____ mothers.
A. Tom and Jack's
B. Tom's and Jack
C. Tom's and Jack's
D. Tom and Jack
- () 10. The _____ teacher is my mother.
A. women B. woman
C. men D. man

五、根据首字母,补充所缺单词。

1. Peter is in C _____ 2, G _____ 5.





2. —W _____ is my pen?

—It's under your book.

3. —E _____ me!

What's your number?

4. —Whose coat is this?

—It's m _____.

5. I can see some children over t _____

6. Miss Wang is a good teacher. I like

h _____.

六、词形转换。

1. This is _____ pencil case. (he)

2. _____ are apples. (this)

3. My mother has ten _____. (glass)

4. This is my friend. _____ name is

Bob. (he)

5. _____ English teacher is Miss Gao. (I)

6. —What are these?

—They are _____. (case)

7. I'm hungry. I want some _____.

(bread)

8. His favourite fruit is _____.

(strawberry)

七、情景会话。

1. 根据所给情景,选择正确答案。

(A) (1) —Are you OK?

— _____.

A. Yes, I'm well

B. No, it isn't

C. Yes, I'm OK

(B) (2) —Can I use your ruler?

— _____.

A. No, you can't

B. Sure, here you are

C. Yes, thank you

(C) (3) —What can I do for you?

— _____.

A. I want a dress

B. Please help me

C. I'm sorry

(D) (4) —Which one do you like, a long one or a short one?

— _____.

A. The long one, please

B. No, a short one

C. Yes, it is

(E) (5) — _____?

—It costs thirty *yuan*.

A. How many are they

B. How much are they

C. How much is it

2. 填空完成下列对话。

A: Hello! Can I _____ (1) _____ you, sir?

B: Yes, I want _____ (2) _____ vegetables.

A: What _____ (3) _____ of vegetables do you want?

B: I want some _____ (4) _____ and _____ (5) _____.

A: Potatoes and tomatoes? How _____ (6) _____

do you want?

B: Three pounds _____ (7) _____ potatoes _____

_____ (8) _____ one pound of tomatoes.

A: OK. Here _____ (9) _____ are.

B: Thanks. How _____ (10) _____ are they?

A: Let me see. Ten *yuan* and forty *fen*.

B: Here's the _____ (11) _____.

A: Thank you.





八、阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

There are about 5,000 fire fighters in Chicago. Paul is one of them. He is on duty eight hours every day. During his shift, he eats and sleeps at the firehouse. The fire fighters have to be ready to answer an alarm at any hour of the day or night. Most of the alarms are for small fires. They can be put out in a few minutes.

Big fires are very dangerous. Most of the time, the greatest danger comes from smoke. Sometimes, fire fighters have to enter burning buildings in order to rescue the people inside.

Paul has been a fire fighter for five years. He's proud of himself and of his service. He does exercises every day to stay strong.

- () 1. Paul is an American fire fighter.
- () 2. Paul eats and sleeps at the firehouse so he works all day and night.
- () 3. Most of the alarms are for big fires.
- () 4. Fire fighters can put out the small fires in a few hours.
- () 5. Paul has been a fire fighter for five years.

B卷(综合能力测试)

一、用 's 的正确格式或 of 填空,并译成汉语。

1. This is my brother _____ purse.

2. They are Tom _____ friends.

3. That is a photo _____ our school.

4. Are you my father _____ students?

5. These are the pupils _____ gloves.

6. Those are the teachers _____ coats.

二、根据括号中的内容完成句子。

1. This is _____ (我爸爸的书).

2. Where is _____ (Mary 的妈妈)?

3. That is _____ (老师们的办公室).

4. Are these _____ (孩子们的衣服)?

5. (中国的首都) _____ is Beijing.

三、从下列各组单词中,选出拼写有错误的单词。

() 1. A. banana B. clothse

C. flower D. twelve

() 2. A. afternoon B. number

C. light D. blouse

() 3. A. shirt B. next

C. browne D. teacher

() 4. A. pensil B. seven

C. eraser D. behind

() 5. A. clock B. thirteen

C. pear D. doubel

四、指出下列各组单词属于哪一类词。

A. 名词 B. 动词 C. 形容词

D. 副词 E. 数词 F. 介词

G. 代词 H. 连词

() 1. game B. No. 11 football

plane C. Yes! shoe

