

小初衔接教程

球球要上初中啦



英语

凤凰出版传媒集团



江苏教育出版社

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前言

《球球要上初中啦》丛书是江苏教育出版社精心打造的“小初衔接教程”，包括语文、数学、英语三本。该丛书以球球这个卡通人物为主角，从球球的身边事物出发，让学生在轻松快乐的氛围中温习小学知识，初探初中知识，从而完成小学和初中的完美衔接。我们的目标是“轻松上初中，快乐拿第一”！

《球球要上初中啦·英语》共分6个单元，学生用一周时间可以学完一个单元的内容。每个单元又包括5个模块，分别是 QQ's pupil life (球球的小学生活)、QQ wanna be a junior student (球球要上初中啦)、QQ wanna have a break (球球休息，休息一下)、QQ should know (球球学英语的小技巧)和 What has QQ done? (球球今天学了些什么?)。书后附有参考答案，便于学生自我检查。

QQ's pupil life (球球的小学生活)模块主要用于回顾小学英语的内容，以卡通人物对话的形式出现，并做相应的语法归纳，让学生重温小学英语知识的重难点。随后附有相应的练习题，以便学生及时巩固。

QQ wanna be a junior student (球球要上初中啦)主要是初中课程的准备，有卡通人物的对话，还有阅读材料和练习题。这部分要求较高，旨在为初中英语的学习打下基础。

QQ wanna have a break (球球休息，休息一下)模块为课外知识，有经典英文歌曲，有文化点滴，还有诗歌、短篇的经典美文，等等。让学生开拓视野，增强英语学习的兴趣。

QQ should know (学英语的小技巧)，介绍学习英语的小技巧，提高学生的英语学习方法。

What has QQ done? (今天学了些什么)主要是以试卷形式呈现的练习题，便于学生及时复习巩固。练习题中还有部分智力测试题，锻炼学生的英语运用能力。

我们希望通过这本书可以让学生赢在起跑线，更快地适应初中学习，实现“轻松上初中，快乐拿第一”的目标。

《球球要上初中啦》丛书主编为叶平，本册主编为李晓星和徐全根，参加编写的人员有宫文胜、王瑛、王军、曹小俊和贾贝琴。

感谢您的使用，欢迎对本书提出您的意见和建议。来信请寄至：江苏教育出版社初中部 李炘(收) 南京市马家街31号504室 邮编：210009。E-mail: lannyleen@1088.com.cn。

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Unit 1 How are you?



QQ's pupil life

Today is Monday. QQ and his classmate Helen are on their way to school. At the bus stop, they meet QQ's friend, Tom.

QQ: Hello, Tom.

Tom: Hi, QQ.

QQ: How are you today?

Tom: I'm very well, thank you. And you?

QQ: Not so good. I've got a bad cold.



Tom: Oh, I'm sorry. Have a lot of rest and take some medicine. I think you'll get better soon. Who's this girl?

QQ: She's my classmate, Helen. This is my friend, Tom.



Helen: Hi, Tom. Nice to meet you.

Tom: Nice to meet you, too. Where are you from?

Helen: I'm from America. But I'm living in Nanjing now.



QQ: Tom, what's the time now?

Tom: It's half past seven.

QQ: It's so late. We should get up earlier tomorrow.

Helen: Look! The bus is coming. Let's hurry.





Helen and QQ: Goodbye, Tom.
Tom: Goodbye.

语法归纳

字母

英语是拼音文字,共有 26 个字母。英语的所有单词都是由这 26 个字母按照一定的顺序和方式组合而成的。英语中的每个字母都有大小写两种形式。从读音上又有元音字母和辅音字母之分。元音字母有 5 个,分别是 Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo, Uu。Yy 是半元音字母,其余为辅音字母。为了更好地掌握单词的拼写及读音,我们必须掌握每个字母的正确发音。26 个字母的排列顺序及发音见下表:

字母	读音	字母	读音	字母	读音	字母	读音
Aa	/ei/	Bb	/bi:/	Cc	/si:/	Dd	/di:/
Ee	/i:/	Ff	/ef/	Gg	/dʒi:/	Hh	/eitʃ/
Ii	/ai/	Jj	/dʒei/	Kk	/keɪ/	Ll	/el/
Mm	/em/	Nn	/en/	Oo	/əu/	Pp	/pi:/
Qq	/kju:/	Rr	/ɑ:/	Ss	/es/	Tt	/ti:/
Uu	/ju:/	Vv	/vi:/	Ww	/'dʌblju:/	Xx	/eks/
Yy	/waɪ/	Zz	/zed/				

人称代词

1. 人称代词的形式

	单 数					复 数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称			第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
主 格	I 我	you 你	he 他	she 她	it 它	we 我们	you 你们	they 他们
宾 格	me 我	you 你	him 他	her 她	it 它	us 我们	you 你们	them 他们



2. 人称代词的功能

功 能	例 句
作 主 语	<i>They</i> are twenty years old. 他们 20 岁了。 <i>He</i> is a doctor. 他是一个医生。
作动词宾语	I can't carry the box. Please help <i>me</i> . 我搬不动盒子, 请帮我。 The wallet is nice. I like <i>it</i> very much. 钱包很漂亮, 我非常喜欢它。
作介词宾语	Helen didn't want to go with <i>him</i> . 海伦不愿意和他一起去。
作 表 语	—Who is flying the kite over there? —It's <i>her</i> . —在那儿放风筝的人是谁? —是她。

物主代词

1. 物主代词的形式

	单 数					复 数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称			第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
形容词性 物主代词	<i>my</i> 我的	<i>your</i> 你的	<i>his</i> 他的	<i>her</i> 她的	<i>its</i> 它的	<i>our</i> 我们的	<i>your</i> 你们的	<i>their</i> 他们的
名词性 物主代词	<i>mine</i> 我的	<i>yours</i> 你的	<i>his</i> 他的	<i>hers</i> 她的	<i>its</i> 它的	<i>ours</i> 我们的	<i>yours</i> 你们的	<i>theirs</i> 他们的

2. 物主代词的功能

分 类	功 能	例 句
形容词性 物主代词	作定语	<i>Her</i> school bag is very nice. 她的书包非常漂亮。 <i>Their</i> books are in the teachers' office. 他们的书在教师办公室里。
名词性 物主代词	作主语	That is his yo-yo. <i>Mine</i> is in the desk. 那是他的溜溜球, 我的在书桌里。
	作宾语	Helen's ruler is longer than <i>yours</i> . 海伦的尺子比你的长。
	作表语	This mobile phone is <i>hers</i> . Where is mine? 这个手机是她的, 我的在哪里?

祈使句

祈使句表示请求、命令等, 一般省略主语(you)。祈使句可分为肯定祈使句和否定祈使句两种。肯定祈使句由“动词原形+其他部分”构成, 如: Come in, please; 否定祈使句由“Don't+动词原形+其他部分”构成。如: Don't be late again.

练一练

一、写出和下列字母含有相同音素的字母

1. A a: _____ 2. E e: _____
3. F f: _____ 4. I i: _____

二、写出下列缩略词的汉语意思

1. HK _____ 2. kg _____ 3. KFC _____ 4. UFO _____
5. PRC _____ 6. VIP _____ 7. ID _____ 8. IQ _____

三、选择合适的代词填空

1. —What are these? —_____ (It/They) are animal stamps.
2. Jim is a very good boy. We all like _____ (he/him).
3. _____ (We/Us) are all clever and hard-working students.
4. Bob loves _____ (he/his) mother very much.
5. The girl under the tree is Mary. This bike is _____ (her/hers).
6. —Is this red coat yours? —No, _____ (my/mine) coat is yellow.

四、选择填空

- () 1. _____ will spend the summer holidays in Qingdao.
A. He, you and I B. You, he and I C. I, you and he
() 2. —Who is singing there? —_____ is Li Ming's sister.
A. She B. This C. It
() 3. She is an old classmate of _____.
A. me B. my C. mine
() 4. The radio is almost the same as _____.
A. she's B. her C. hers

五、把下列句子变为祈使句

1. You must clean the desks. _____
2. You should do more exercise. _____
3. You can't park the car here. _____
4. You must not sleep in class. _____





QQ wanna be a junior student



QQ wants to be a junior student very much. QQ goes to bed very early today. After a while, he is having a dream about the first day of being a junior student.

QQ knocking at the door of the classroom.

Miss Green: Who is it?

QQ: It's me, QQ. May I come in?

Miss Green: Oh, come in, Please.

QQ: Good morning, Miss Green.

Miss Green: Hello! QQ. I'm so glad to see you.

QQ: Sorry, I'm late.

Miss Green: Never mind. But don't be late again.

QQ: All right. I will get up earlier tomorrow.

Miss Green: QQ, come and meet your new classmates.

QQ: Thank you, Miss Green.

Miss Green: Boys and girls, This is your new classmate, QQ.

Boys and Girls: Welcome, QQ.

QQ: Hello, everyone. My name's QQ. I'm sixteen years old. I'm from Zhonghua Primary School. My hobby is collecting stamps. I'm good at Maths. But I'm not doing well in English. I hope you can help me.

Miss Green: Come here QQ. This is the monitor, Sam. He's polite and helpful.

QQ: How do you do?

Sam: How do you do? Welcome to our classroom.





词海导航

Miss Green: This is your deskmate, Helen. She's very hard-working.
 QQ: I know her. She's my classmate in the primary school. Hi! Helen.
 Helen: Hi, QQ. I'm so happy to study with you again. I'm not good at Maths. Can you help me?
 QQ: Of course. I need your help with my English, too. By the way, who is the tall boy in black?
 Helen: He's Jack. He's very lazy and naughty. He dislikes doing the homework and likes fighting with the other students. You should help him.
 QQ: All right.

1. monitor (名词)班长
2. polite (形容词)有礼貌的
3. helpful (形容词)乐于助人的
4. deskmate (名词)同桌
5. hard-working (形容词)勤奋的
6. lazy (形容词)懒惰的
7. naughty (形容词)顽皮的
8. fight (动词)打架
9. dislike (动词)不喜欢
10. welcome (动词)欢迎
11. have a dream 做了一个梦
12. How do you do 你好吗?(通常用于陌生人初次见面)
13. never mind 不要紧,没关系
14. by the way 顺便问一下
15. the other students 其他的同学

经典阅读

Most American families are smaller than the families in other countries. Most American families have one or two parents and one or two children each.

When children are young, parents often ask them to do some work around the house. And in many families, parents often give the money for doing the housework by children. And children can learn how to make money for their own use. Some children will find a part-time job to get the money to use. So children know how to make money and take care of themselves when they are young.

Children in the US will leave their parents' home when they grow up. They usually live far from their parents because they want to find good jobs. They often write to their parents or telephone them. And they often go to visit their parents on vacation.

Parents often let children choose their own jobs. Americans think it important for young people to decide on their lives by themselves.



词海导航

1. own (形容词)自己的
2. housework (名词)家务
3. vacation (名词)假期
4. choose (动词)选择

文章讲解

1. And children can learn how to make money for their own use 孩子能够学习到怎样自己挣钱花。
“make money”的意思是“挣钱”。
2. Some children will find a part-time job to get the money to use.
一些孩子会找一份临时工来挣钱花。
“a part-time job”的意思是“一份兼职/临时工”。
3. Children in the US will leave their parents' home when they grow up.
美国的孩子长大的时候就会离开他们的父母。
“grow up”的意思是“长大”。
4. Americans think it important for young people to decide on their lives by themselves.
美国人认为:年青人自己决定他们的生活是非常重要的。
“decide on”的意思是“决定”。

练一练

一、根据短文内容,选择一个正确答案

- () 1. Most of American families have _____ children each.
A. one B. two C. one or two
- () 2. American children have to do _____ at home when they are young.
A. housework B. homework C. housewife
- () 3. Children can get money from their _____ when they are young.
A. housework B. part-time jobs C. housework and part-time jobs
- () 4. Do children in America usually live with their parents when they grow up?
— _____.
A. Yes, they do. B. No, they don't. C. We don't know.
- () 5. _____ usually choose children's jobs in America.
A. Parents B. Children C. Fathers

二、根据短文内容,判断正(T)误(F)

- () 1. There are usually more people in a Chinese family than there are in an American one.
- () 2. American children like to help their parents to do housework when they are young.
- () 3. Parents often give money to children for their work around the house.
- () 4. American children usually leave their parents' home when they grow up.
- () 5. American children don't love their parents, so they live far from their parents.

三、仔细阅读上面的短文,根据内容回答问题

1. How many people are there in most of American families?

2. What do American parents often ask their children to do when they are young?
3. Can children learn how to make money and take care of themselves when they are young?
4. Why do children usually live far from their parents?
5. Do you think it important for young people to decide on their lives by themselves?



歌曲欣赏

雪 绒 花 Edelweiss

奥 斯 卡 · 小 汉 默 斯 坦 词
理 查 德 · 罗 杰 斯 曲

1=C $\frac{3}{4}$

稍慢

3	-	5		2	-	-		1	-	5		4	-	-			
E	-	del	-	weiss,				E	-	del	-	weiss,					
3	-	3		3	4	5		6	-	-		5	-	-			
Ev	-	'ry		morn	-	ing		you		greet		me.					
3	-	5		2	-	-		1	-	5		4	-	-			
Small		and		white,				clean		and		bright,					
3	-	5		5	6	7		1	-	-		1	-	-			
You		look		hap	-	py		to		meet		me.					
2		0	5	5		7	6	5		3	-	5		1	-	-	
Blos	-	som		of		snow,		may		you		bloom		and		grow.	
6	-	1		2	-	1		7	-	-		5	-	-			
Bloom		and		grow		for	-	ev	-			er.					
3	-	5		2	-	-		1	-	5		4	-	-			
E	-	del	-	weiss,				E	-	del	-	weiss,					
3	-	5		5	6	7		1	-	-		1	-	-			
Bless		my		home	-	land		for	-	ev	-	er.					



背景介绍

在20世纪50年代末出品的《音乐之声》是美国百老汇黄金搭档理查德·罗杰斯和奥斯卡·小汉默斯坦合作的最后一部作品,音乐剧中有不少脍炙人口的歌曲。音乐剧在1966年拍成电影后,影响更为广泛,其中的《雪绒花》简单优美,易于上口,几乎是全世界所有稍懂一点英文的人都能哼唱的歌曲。

歌词大意

雪绒花,	雪中的花,
雪绒花,	祝愿你开花生长,
每天清晨你向我问候。	永远开花生长。
小而白,	雪绒花,
洁而艳,	雪绒花,
遇见你我很快乐。	永远为我的祖国祈祷吧。



电影《音乐之声》剧照

幽默一刻

The Reason of Being Late

Mr Black: Why did you come to school so late this morning, Tom?

Sandy: Someone *lost* (丢) one dollar.

Mr Black: Oh, now I know. You helped him find the money.

Sandy: No, I *stood* (站) there until the person went away.

What's four minus four?

Miss Green: Peter, how much is four minus four?

Peter: Sorry, sir.

Miss Green: What a fool! You see, if I put four coins in your *pocket* (口袋), but there is a *hole* (窟窿) in your pocket and all of them *leak out* (漏掉), now what is *left* (剩下) in your pocket?

Peter: The hole.

诗歌赏析

The Moon's A Balloon

by E. E. Cummings

Who knows if the moon's a balloon,
Coming out of a clean city in the sky
Fill with pretty people.
And if you and I should get into it,
If they should take me and take you into
their balloon,
Why then, we'd go up high with all the
pretty people and houses,
And steeples and clouds,
Go sailing away and away.
Sailing into a clean city which nobody
has ever visited,
But always it's spring and every one's
in love,
And flowers pick themselves.

月亮是一只气球

E. E. 卡明斯

谁知道呢,也许月亮是一只气球,
来自宇宙中一个清洁的城市,
里面满是漂亮可爱的人。
也许你和我应该进入里面。
假如他们让你我进入这气球,
呀!我们就可以与这些可爱的人、
房子、顶尖的教堂、云朵一起
乘风远走高飞,
飞入一个无人曾落脚的纯净城市,
那里四季如春,人们都沉浸于
爱情中,
花儿自由生长,无拘无束。



QQ should know

小学阶段我们已经接触了不少语法,你是不是觉得想清楚地记住它们有些困难呢?别着急,让我们一起用朗朗上口的口诀来重新梳理一下,这样就会记得又快又牢了!例如在理解和掌握英语人称代词时,我们不妨记住这样的口诀:

人称代词分主宾,只有八对要区分。
你它主宾同一形,其余主宾须分清。
谓语之前主格填,动介之后宾格跟,
口语运用最灵活,表语也可用宾格。
人称代词并列现,注意顺序礼貌兄,
二一、三一、二三一,第一人称最谦虚。

又如:在学习祈使句时,可以多多诵读这样的口诀。

使用祈使句要牢记,请求命令或建议。
主语是 you 常省去,动原开头是惯例。
否定形式要注意,句首加 don't 别忘记。
Please 一加表客气,句句句末设关系。



What has QQ done?

一、根据形状描述写出合适的字母 (每小题 1 分, 共计 6 分)

1. 钓鱼钩 _____ 2. 一把弓 _____ 3. 椅子 _____
 4. 视力表 _____ 5. 风向标 _____ 6. 两扇门 _____

二、根据中文意思写出相应的缩写 (每小题 1 分, 共计 6 分)

1. 体育课 _____ 2. 人民币 _____ 3. 不明飞行物 _____
 4. 厘米 _____ 5. 肯德基 _____ 6. 联合国 _____

三、对话配对 (每小题 1 分, 共计 10 分)

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| () 1. Who's the girl on the chair? | A. All right. |
| () 2. Read these words, please. | B. Some kites. |
| () 3. Nice to meet you. | C. Nice to meet you, too. |
| () 4. How many kites can you see on the floor? | D. Some cakes. |
| () 5. Whose key is that? | E. No, it's not mine. |
| () 6. Is this stamp yours? | F. Liu Ying's. |
| () 7. What can you see in the sky? | G. Four. |
| () 8. Shall we go to the zoo? | H. Not so good, she's ill. |
| () 9. How is Sandy today? | I. Wang Ling's sister. |
| () 10. What can I have? | J. Great, let's go. |

四、选择合适的词完成句子 (每小题 1 分, 共计 15 分)

1. Wang Bing _____ (run/runs) as fast as Gao Shan.
 2. I like _____ (make/making) model planes.
 3. We _____ (had/have) a Science Festival last month.
 4. '_____ (Stop/Stops) thief!' A young woman shouted.
 5. _____ (Don't/Doesn't) take off your sweater. It's too cold.
 6. Shall we _____ (meet/met) at seven thirty at the school gate?
 7. What's _____ (she/her) favourite subject?
 8. He _____ (see/is going to see) a Beijing opera show tomorrow.
 9. Can you pick _____ (them/they) up for me, please?
 10. The policemen's _____ (wife/wives) sit under the tree.
 11. Mr Wu is a teacher. _____ (His/He) student Helen is with him.
 12. Is there _____ (some/any) water in the bottle?
 13. —Whose key is this? —It's not _____ (my/mine).
 14. We're all _____ (Chinese/China).
 15. You and I _____ (am/are) good friends.

五、选择填空 (每小题 1 分, 共计 20 分)

- () 1. 下列字母中, 可以单独成词且永远大写的是_____。

A. I

B. S

C. Y

- () 2. 下列有相同的元音音素的字母组合是_____。
- A. I; K B. G; A C. H; L
- () 3. 书写时小写字母不是占两格的一组字母是_____。
- A. h; i B. d; f C. n; m
- () 4. - Goodbye, Alice. - _____.
- A. Hello, Jack. B. Good morning, Jack. C. Byebye, Jack.
- () 5. - - _____ - Not so good.
- A. How are you? B. How old are you? C. What's the matter?
- () 6. _____ umbrella is new. _____ is old.
- A. Your; My B. Your; Mine C. Yours; My
- () 7. These flowers are for _____.
- A. I B. my C. me
- () 8. His trousers _____ blue and mine _____ black.
- A. are; is B. is; are C. are; are
- () 9. - - _____ is this? - - It's _____.
- A. What; Jim B. Who; Jim's C. Whose; Jim's
- () 10. Look _____ the blackboard. Listen _____ me.
- A. at; in B. after; to C. at; to
- () 11. We go to school _____ six thirty _____ the morning.
- A. at; on B. in; at C. at; in
- () 12. This is _____ apple. It's _____ red apple.
- A. a; a B. an; an C. an; a
- () 13. -Are you and Li Ming in the same class? - - _____
- A. Yes, he is. B. Yes, we are. C. Yes, they are.
- () 14. -What colour is it? -It's _____ orange. It's _____ orange pen.
- A. a; an B. an; an C. /; an
- () 15. _____ are good friends.
- A. Jim, you and I B. I, you and Jim C. You, Jim and I
- () 16. I _____ Chinese. You _____ Chinese, too. You and I _____ students.
- A. am; are; am B. am; are; are C. are; are; is
- () 17. There is _____ 'u' in the word 'uncle'.
- A. an B. the C. a
- () 18. - _____, are you Tom?
- No.
- _____.
- A. Sorry; Excuse me B. Excuse me; Sorry C. Sorry; Sorry
- () 19. Whose box is nicer, yours or _____?
- A. me B. hers C. our