

假日英语

义务教育课程标准实验教材教辅用书

英语 (新标准) 五年级

寒假作业

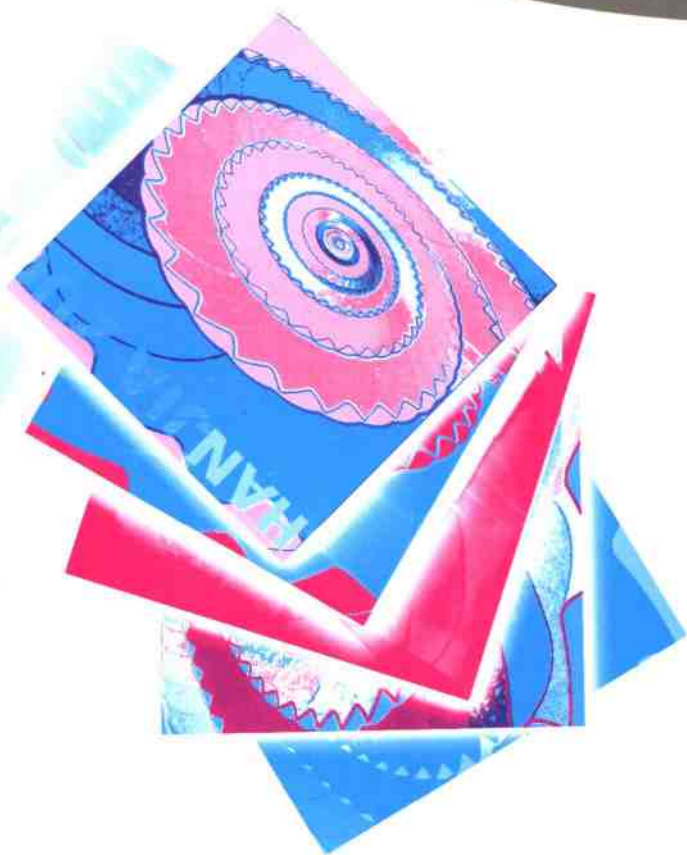


内蒙古教育出版社

假日套餐

责任编辑：乌音嘎

封面设计：朝 木



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电话/ (0471)6608179、6608165 邮编/ 010010

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说 明

青少年生活的规律

根据教育部颁发的《义务教育课程标准》和《义务教育中小学教学大纲》对各学科各年级的教学要求,依据义务教育课程标准实验教科书,我们组织编写了这套《假日套餐——寒假作业》学习用书,旨在寓教于乐,激发学生的学习兴趣,训练他们的科学思维,培养他们的创新能力。

本套《假日套餐》的特点是内容丰富,形式活泼。它将帮助你巩固知识,拓展思维,探究问题,发挥潜能,不但会使你的学习效率在轻松愉快的氛围下得到提高,而且会使你的假期生活丰富多彩。

本册编写者是许晶华、李亚男、高慧新,责任编辑是乌音嘎。

对这本《假日套餐》有什么意见,请随时告诉我们,以便修订。

内蒙古教育出版社

2005年11月

规律的生活对促进青少年身心发育,提高学习效率有重要作用。

怎样保持规律的生活呢?最主要的是根据年龄、健康状况等方面的情况,制定一个合理的生活作息制度,合理分配时间并持之以恒。

课业学习:负担不能过重,日常学习中学生以不超过8小时为宜。

睡眠:睡眠是促进神经发育的必要条件。一般说,小学生要睡足10小时,初中生9小时,高中生8小时。

体育锻炼:中小学生每天至少应有1小时的锻炼时间,并争取有2~3小时以上的户外活动时间(包括上学走路)。

进餐:一般每日三餐,两餐间隔5~6小时。

社会活动(包括科技活动):每周不超过2~3小时。

评 语



Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

A good beginning is half done.

良好的开端是成功的一半。

____月____日 星期____

I. 将下列动词与过去式连起来。

go	came	drop	met
run	went	meet	dropped
do	ran	see	bought
eat	did	have	had
come	ate	buy	saw

II. 看图完成句子。

1.



Yesterday, I _____ to school.

2.



Yesterday, he _____ his homework.

3.



Yesterday, Lingling _____ some bottles of juice.

4.



Last Monday, I went home by _____.

The bus

The people on a bus go up and down,
up and down, up and down.

The people on a bus go up and down.
All through the town.



Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

A good book is a good friend.

好书如挚友。

— 月 — 日 星期 —

I. 根据句子意思,把括号内的字母排列成适当的单词,填在横线上。

1. When did you come _____ (c, a, b, k)?
2. There's our bus, _____ (r, u, h, y, r) up please.
3. Did you eat ice _____ (c, m, r, a, e, s) yesterday?
4. This is our Chinese _____ (e, f, d, i, n, r).
5. Last Sunday I went to the park _____ (t, h, w, i) Sam and Amy.

II. 请你帮助 John 完成他在上周所做的事情。



1. Last Monday he went to the _____.
2. Last Tuesday he _____.
3. Last Wednesday he _____.
4. Last Thursday he _____.

SOS 的来历

SOS 是紧急求救讯号。有人认为 SOS 是“Save Our Ship”(救我们的船)或“Save Our Souls”(拯救我们的灵魂)的缩写,其实在无线电通讯上,“紧急求救讯号”的代号是“三点、三画、三点”(…— — —…),而在国际通用的莫尔斯电码(Morse Code)中,S 的代号为三点,而 O 的代号则是三画,所以“紧急求救讯号”就被称为 SOS,并沿用下来。



月 日 星期

Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

Do it now.

机不可失,时不再来。

I. 选择方框内适当的单词,完成句子。

up bought those finish home

1. Do you _____ your homework in time(及时)?
2. I _____ a computer yesterday.
3. Hurry _____. Don't be late.
4. I went _____ by bus yesterday.
5. Look at _____ ice creams.

II. 根据你的实际情况回答下面的问题。

1. Did you go to the park yesterday?

2. Did your father go to the library yesterday?

3. Did your mother go shopping yesterday?

4. Did you buy ice creams last Monday?

5. Did you go to school by bus yesterday?

“牛津”、“剑桥”的由来

牛津(Oxford)和剑桥(Cambridge)是英国两座非常古老的城市,两座城市因分别拥有牛津大学和剑桥大学而驰名于世。早在公元前43年,古罗马士兵驻扎在剑河边,后来在剑河上建起一座大桥,就构成了剑桥这一地名。牛津市的历史比剑桥稍晚。“津”意为渡口,泰晤士河和柴威尔河在此会合,当时河水不深,用牛拉车即可涉水而过,牛津由此得名。



Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

Seeing is believing.

眼见为实。

月 日 星期

I. 请给下列每组句子标上正确的序号,组成通顺的对话。

1. () We came back last Sunday.
- () Hello, John. How are you?
- () I'm fine, thanks. When did you come back?
2. () This is your ice cream, Lingling.
- () Look at those ice creams! Let's buy some.
- () Thank you.

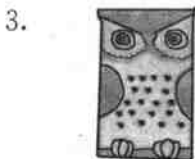
II. 根据所给的大写字母及汉语意思,补充单词。



_____ (什么时候)



_____ (回来)



_____ (冰激淋)



_____ (落下)



_____ (千克)



_____ (队,组)

你知道吗?

birthday card	生日卡	Christmas card	圣诞卡
New-Year card	贺年卡	identity card	身份证
credit card	信用证	guest card	贵宾卡
expense care	消费卡	playing card	扑克牌
student's card	学生证	visiting card	名片
phone card	电话卡	intelligence card	IC 卡



Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

Two heads are better than one.

两人智慧胜一人。

— 月 — 日 星期 —

I. 请你把下列词分成可数名词和不可数名词。

cheese banana apple noodle milk oranges rice meat juice egg

可数名词:

不可数名词:

II. 选择正确的答案, 将其序号填入题前括号内。

() 1. How _____ cheese do you want?

A. many

B. much

C. very

() 2. — Do you like oranges?

A. Yes, I do.

B. No, I do.

C. No, I like.

() 3. — What are you going to take on our picnic?

A. Here you are.

B. How many apples do you want?

C. Noodles, cheese and bananas.

() 4. — How much cheese do you want?

A. Five bottles, please.

B. Half a kilo.

C. Five yuan.

() 5. — _____ you read the shopping list to me?

— Yes, I can.

A. Can

B. Do

C. Are

英文广告词拾萃

The choice of a new generation. 新一代的选择。(百事可乐)

I love it! 我喜欢!(麦当劳)

Take time to indulge! 尽情享受吧!(雀巢冰激淋)

Ask for more. 渴望无限。(百事流行鞋)

Feel the new space. 感受新境界。(三星电子)

Let's make things better. 让我们做得更好。(飞利浦电子)

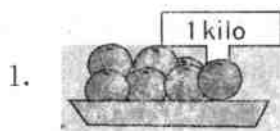


—月—日 星期—

Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.
井干方知水可贵。

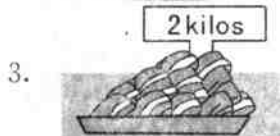
I. 看图, 回答问题。



How many oranges do you need?



Do you like apples?



How much meat do you want?

II. Lingling 要去商店买东西, 但 Ms Smart 交给她一张用密码购物单, 你能帮 Lingling 破译密码, 买到商品吗?

A=□

B=○

C=△

D=☆

E=◇

F=□

G=□

H=☾

I=+

J=◎

K=□

L=□

M=△

N=□

O=☾

P=◇

Q=□

R=◎

S=○

T=☆

U=⊗

V=◇

W=⊗

X=⊗

Y=□

Z=⊗

△ + □ □ . _____ MILK

△ ☾ ◇ ◇ ◎ ◇ _____

△ ◇ □ ◎ _____

○ ◎ ◇ □ ☆ _____

⊗ □ ☆ ◇ ◎ _____

□ ☾ ☾ ☆ □ ◇ ◎ _____

英国的特殊街道

Grub Street (伦敦格鲁勃街) 居住在这里的大多是一些昙花一现的诗人, 暗指“蹙脚出版物或穷作家们所处的困境。”

Shaftesbury Avenue (沙夫泰伯里大道) 此街道以影剧院众多而闻名, 多指英国的“电影业”。



月 日 星期

Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

There is no royal road to learning. Human life is full of ups and downs.

求学本无康庄道,人生更是坎坷途。

I. 选择适当的词,完成句子。

about let's much many picnic

1. We need food for our _____.
2. _____ buy some bananas.
3. What _____ orange juice?
4. How _____ milk do you want?
5. How _____ pears do you need?

II. 阅读下面的短文,然后连线。

Ms Smart likes rice. But Amy doesn't like it. She likes noodles very much. Sam likes pears and meat. Daming likes meat, too. And he likes milk. Mrs Smart likes Chinese food. He likes dumplings very much. Lingling doesn't meat. She likes apples.



Sam



Ms Smart



Lingling

rice

noodles

meat

milk

dumplings

apples



Amy



Mrs Smart



Daming

美国的交通规则

在美国,行人和车辆一律靠右走。行人只要一走上人行横道(cross-walk)一切车辆必须停下来让路。司机遇到接送学生的黄色校车(yellow school bus)时会格外小心,必须停下来,让校车先行。



Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

If you do not learn to think when you are young, you may never learn.

如果你年轻时不学会思考,那就永远不会。

— 月 — 日 星期 —

I. 根据句子意思,把括号内的字母排列成适当的单词,填在横线上。

1. Do you like _____ (e, c, e, h, e, s)?
2. I want five _____ (o, b, l, t, e, t, s) of milk.
3. What do you _____ (e, n, d, e)?
4. Can you read the _____ (o, s, p, h, p, n, g, i) list to me?
5. The _____ (s, i, r, f, t) thing is bananas.

II. 看图,写单词。

1.



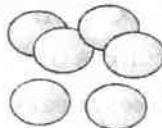
w _____

2.



c _____

3.



e _____

4.



j _____

5.



f _____

6.



c _____

英文广告词拾萃

Things go better with Coca-Cola. 饮可口可乐,万事如意。(可口可乐)

Fresh-up with Seven-up 提神醒脑,喝七喜。(七喜)

Communication unlimited. 沟通无极限。(摩托罗拉)



Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

Learn to walk before you run.

先学走,再学跑。

—月—日 星期—

I. 选择正确的答案,将其序号填入题前括号内。

() 1. —Where did you go last Sunday?

A. I came back last Sunday.

B. I'm fine.

C. I went to the Great Wall last Sunday.

() 2. —Did you like this postcard?

A. Yes, I did.

B. No, I don't.

C. Yes, I am.

() 3. —What did you do at the weekend?

A. I like the bus ride best.

B. I did my homework.

C. I went to the British Museum last Sunday.

II. 下面两幅图有十处不同,你能找出来吗?



美国之最

1. 最大的城市是纽约市(New York)。
2. 最大的活火山是夏威夷(Hawaii)的莫纳瓦山(Mauna Loa)。
3. 最大的湖是苏必利尔湖(Lake Superior)。
4. 最大的州是罗得岛州(the State of Rhode Island)。
5. 最高的山是阿拉斯加的麦金利山(Mount Mckinley National)。



—月—日 星期—

Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

Seeing is believing.

眼见为实。



I. 看图片, 回答问题。

1.



What did you do yesterday?

2.



How did you go there?

3.



Where did you go last Saturday?

4.



When did you go to the library?

II. 连词成句, 注意标点符号。

1. lots, places, we, of, visited

2. you, a, we, postcard, sent

3. went, the, who, to, Wall, Great

4. to, by, we, school, bus, went

meet one's Waterloo

19 世纪初, 法国的拿破仑一世曾称雄欧洲, 并妄图一统世界, 但最后终因不敌欧洲反法同盟联军, 于是 1815 年 6 月战败于比利时南部的 Waterloo (滑铁卢)。因此后人常将 meet one's Waterloo 引喻为惨遭失败或受到沉重的打击。



Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

What is learned in the cradle lasts till the grave.

摇篮里学的东西,老死也不会忘记。

— 月 — 日 星期 —

I. 选择适当的词,完成句子。

much city at long undrestand

1. New York is a big _____.
2. I don't _____ what you say.
3. I like the bus very _____.
4. The Great Wall is very old and _____.
5. They went there _____ ten o'clock.

II. 阅读下列短文,然后连线。

Yesterday afternoon, Tom played basketball with Sam. Lisa watched TV at home yesterday evening. Jim went skating yesterday afternoon. Susan had piano class.

Tom



morning

Lisa



afternoon

Susan



evening

Jim



carry coals to Newcastle

Newcastle (纽卡斯尔) 是英国著名的产煤地区, 16 世纪后成为英国著名的煤港。把煤运回到产煤的地区去, 无疑是“做吃力不讨好的事”了。故有把 carry coals to Newcastle 喻为多此一举之说。



Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

The cobbler must stick to his last.

各人应各守各行业,不懂之事休妄评。

—月—日 星期—

I. 找到正确的答句,将序号填入题前括号内。

- () 1. When did you go to the zoo?
 () 2. What did you do at the weekend?
 () 3. Who went to the Great Wall?
 () 4. How did you go to the library?
 A. I went to the library by bus.
 B. I wnet to the zoo last Saturday.
 C. I visited lost of places at the weekend.
 D. My father and I went to the Great Wall.

II. 选出每幅图片所表示的单词。



()

- A. sleep
 B. panda
 C. cock



()

- A. shirt
 B. skirt
 C. T-shirt



()

- A. apples
 B. grapes
 C. bananas



()

- A. balloons
 B. food
 C. book

扑克牌里的英语

扑克牌中的“黑桃”(spade)代表橄榄叶、象征和平;“红桃”(heart)象征智慧和爱情;“梅花”(club)起源于三叶草,代表幸福;“方块”(diamond)代表财富。



—月—日—星期—

Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

One today is worth two tomorrow.

一个今天胜似两个明天。

I. 从各项中选出与所给单词同类的词。

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| () 1. hers | A. my | B. your | C. his |
| () 2. clean | A. understand | B. cute | C. wear |
| () 3. argue | A. line | B. wash | C. fine |
| () 4. cap | A. sweater | B. white | C. whose |
| () 5. took | A. see | B. washed | C. do |

II. 选择适当的答案,将序号填入题前括号内。

- () 1. —What's the matter, Amy?

 A. Sam took my T-shirt. B. Yes, it's hers. C. No, I didn't.
- () 2. —Whose bag is this?

 A. Is it Lingling's? B. It's Lingling's. C. Yes, it's hers.
- () 3. —Is this Jimmy's sweater?

 A. No, I didn't. B. I washed them for you. C. No, it's mine.
- () 4. —Did you wash my shirt?

 A. Yes, I washed them. B. Yes, I am. C. No, it's mine.
- () 5. —Where did you go at the weekend?

 A. I went there last Sunday.
 B. I went there by bus.
 C. I went to the Great Wall at the weekend.

扑克牌里的英语

扑克牌里的 A 指“至尊”(Ace), K 指“国王”(king), Q 指“王后”(Queen), J 是宫内的仆人杰克(Jack),但也有人说是太子或法官(Judge)。



月 日 星期

Day: _____ Date: _____ Weather: _____

Never deter till tomorrow that which you can do today.

不要把今天能做的事拖到明天去做。

I. 阅读短文, 然后连线。

Monkey has a T-shirt. The T-shirt is blue and white. The hat is cat's. The cat likes it very much. The red shoes are panda's. The raincoat is dog's. The umbrella is kangaroo's.



II. 连词成句, 注意标点符号。

1. red, the, T-shirt, is
2. is, not, yours, this, sweater
3. bag, whose, this, is
4. hat, clean, Lingling, is
5. British, Museum, went, we, the, to

Coffee 的来历

相传公元 850 年, 阿拉伯有位牧羊人发现羊群啃食一种干果后行为异常, 很兴奋。后来阿拉伯人将这种干果煮制成饮料叫做“qah-wa”。土耳其人认为这种饮料可以使自己在做见长的礼拜时不困, 应当提倡并称之为“kahva”。以后传到法国, 叫“cafe”, 后又传入英国, 才成了英语的“coffee”。