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江苏教育先进地区期末试卷优选(活页另册1)

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Unit 3 Our animal friends

单元必备知识预览

提示:①本部分蓝色方框中的词汇均为四会词汇;
②英汉左右分布,便于用“遮挡法”来记忆单词。

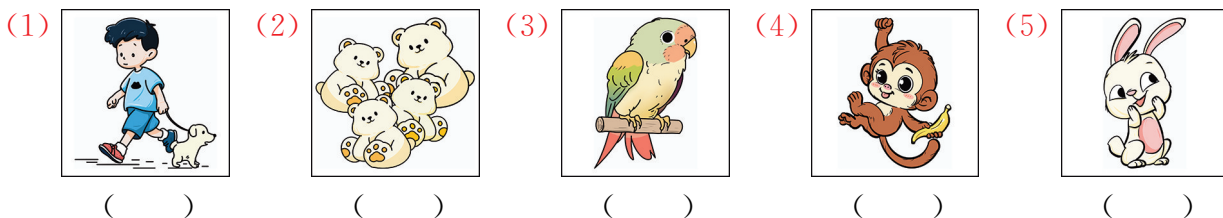
语音	字母 u 在单词中发/ʌ/音: bus duck summer sun umbrella				
词汇	单词	no leg arm foot give		没有,无 腿 手臂 脚,足 给	
		body or wing rabbit finger		身体 也不,也没有 翅膀 兔子 手指	
	短语	our animal friends	我们的动物朋友	a short tail	一条短尾巴
		one... , the other...	一个……,另一个……	four legs	四条腿
		yellow and green	黄绿相间的	a big mouth	一张大嘴巴
		run and jump	奔跑和跳跃	talk and fly	说话和飞翔
		red eyes	红眼睛	long ears	长耳朵
		your fingers	你的手指	have a new friend	有一个新朋友
		two fish	两条鱼	two wings	两只翅膀
		its body	它的身体	have no legs or arms	没有腿也没有手臂
come out	出来	give it a cake	给它一块蛋糕		
don't shout	不要大喊	big bodies	大身体		
句型	<div>1. I have two animal friends. </div>				



课时提优 | 专项训练(一)

Story time & Grammar time

1. 听录音,判断下列图片与所听内容是(T)否(F)相符。(听两遍)



2. 根据所给提示及句意,完成句子。

- (1) The dog has four f _____. It can run very fast.
- (2) Cats _____ (not) have _____ (some) wings.
- (3) Look at those two apples. _____ is red and the _____ is green.
- (4) She and I _____ (have) a big house.
- (5) The elephant has a long n _____.

3. 单项选择。

- () (1) Nancy has _____ animal friend. It is _____ white rabbit.
A. a; an B. an; a C. a; a
- () (2) The rabbits _____ long ears and short _____.
A. has; a tail B. have; tails C. have; ears
- () (3) The parrot _____ wings and it can _____.
A. have; flies B. has; fly C. has; flies
- () (4) The boy _____ short hair.
A. has B. with C. is
- () (5) A fish has no arms _____ legs.
A. and B. or C. so

4. 将下列句子重新排列成一段通顺的对话。

- () What can it do?
- () Hi, Tim. I have a new animal friend.
- () It has a long tail.
- () Cool! What is it?
- (4) Does it have a long tail or a short tail?

() It can swim and jump.

() It's a goldfish.

5. 从方框中选择合适的句子完成对话, 有一项多余。

- A. They have big heads and big bodies.
 B. You can have a try.
 C. Let me show you around.
 D. They can talk to you.
 E. They like talking and flying.
 F. But I want to get some toys for my son.

Peter: Hi, John. Welcome to my toy shop! (1) _____ These are some toy animals.
 Girls like them.

John: They are nice. (2) _____ Do you have any robots?

Peter: Yes. They are here. (3) _____

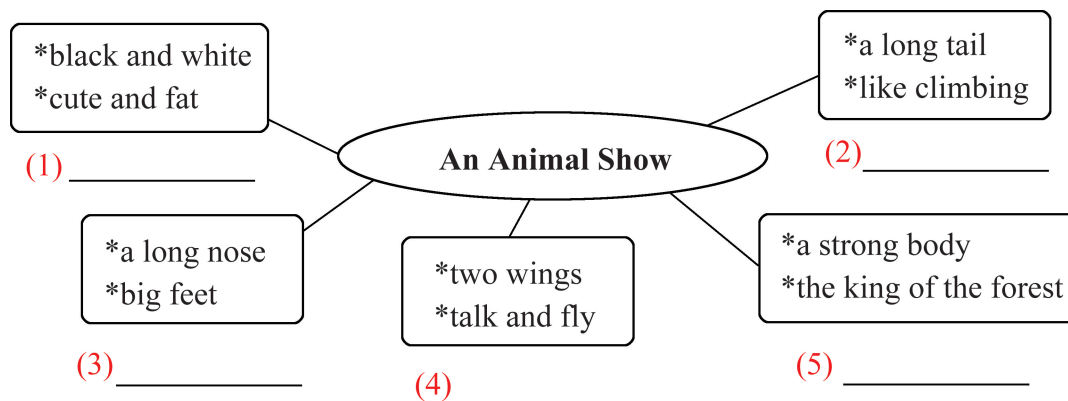
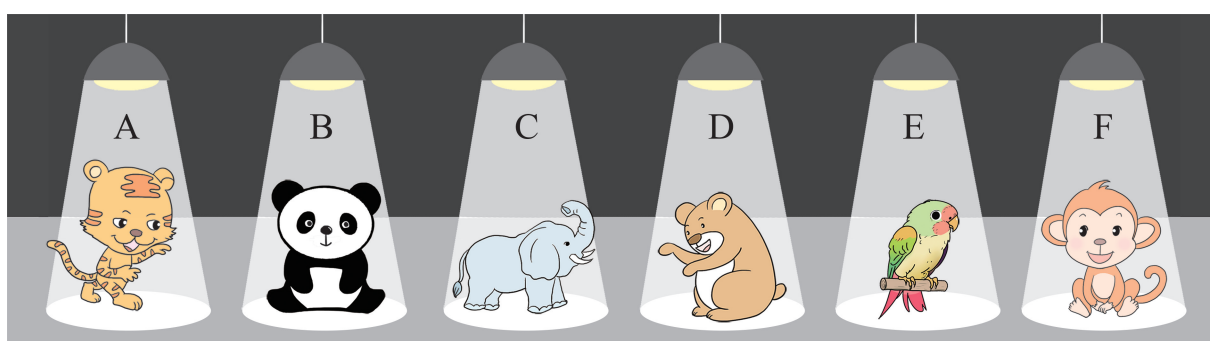
John: They look great. What can they do?

Peter: (4) _____

John: Really?

Peter: (5) _____

6. 阅读思维导图, 选出动物秀的演出明星。





课时提优 | 专项训练(二)

Fun time—Cartoon time

1. 听录音,选择正确的应答句。(听两遍)

- () (1) A. Polar bears. B. Bald eagles. C. Kangaroos.
 () (2) A. It can talk. B. No, it can't. C. Yes, it can.
 () (3) A. There is a desk. B. There are twenty. C. They are there.
 () (4) A. Over there. B. Good idea. C. Well done.
 () (5) A. Yes, she does. B. Yes, she is. C. Yes, she can.

2. 选出下列句中单词画线部分发音与其他两项不同的一项。

- () (1) My animal friend is a black parrot.
 A B C
 () (2) The duck usually carries an umbrella.
 A B C
 () (3) They jump and run with the music.
 A B C
 () (4) Here's a nice coat for the little cat.
 A B C
 () (5) Helen likes the books and the flowers.
 A B C

3. 根据首字母和上下文提示,完成短文。

Animals are our f_____. I have an animal friend. It is a m_____. It is brown. It has a big m_____ and two big e_____. I_____ ears are small. It has a long _____. It can _____ trees. It likes eating b_____.

4. 完形填空。

Cats and dogs have different(不同的) ways of showing their feelings. If your dog barks(吠叫), you know someone (1) at the door of your house. But cats never do that. (2) of them wag(摇晃) their tails, but it means different feelings. If a dog wags (3) tail, you know it's happy. When a cat wags its tail, it is angry. They also lick(舔) their owners(主人). It is a way that dogs show their love for their owners. If cats lick your hands, they just want (4) the food in your hand. To show that they love you, cats and dogs may sit (5) you.

- () (1) A. is B. isn't C. are
 () (2) A. All B. Any C. Both

- () (3) A. it B. its C. it's
- () (4) A. eat B. eating C. to eat
- () (5) A. beside B. behind C. between

5. 阅读短文, 选择正确的答案并回答问题。

People can jump very high. The world records (世界纪录) for the high jump are 2.45 m for men and 2.09 m for women. That's like jumping over (超过) a tall man! How about animals? Can they jump high?

Rabbits jump a lot but they can't jump high. A lot of rabbits can't jump over 60 cm. How about monkeys? Some monkeys like to walk on the ground. Some monkeys like to swing and jump in the trees. Kangaroos can go 9 m in one jump. They can do this for a long time too. They're good jumpers.

An animal called "froghopper" is the world's best jumper. The froghopper is an insect (昆虫). It is only 6 mm long but it can jump 70 cm on the ground. That's like a man jumping about 200 m. That's cool!

- () (1) What is the high jump record for women?
- A. It's 2.15 m. B. It's 2.45 m. C. It's 2.09 m.
- () (2) What do the monkeys like doing in the tree?
- A. Walking and jumping.
- B. Swinging and jumping.
- C. Walking and swinging.
- () (3) Can rabbits jump high?
- A. Yes, they can. B. No, they can't. C. We don't know.
- () (4) Which is the "froghopper"?

A.



B.



C.



- (5) What's your record for the high jump? (根据实际情况作答)



课时提优 | 专项训练(三)

Checkout time & Ticking time

1. 听录音,补全短文。(听两遍)

Tigers are the King of the Forest. They are brown and (1) _____. They have a big mouth, two big eyes and two small (2) _____. They have four strong legs and a long (3) _____. Tigers like eating meat. They can (4) _____ very fast. Many animals in the forest are (5) _____ of them.

2. 根据所给提示及句意,完成句子。

- (1) A crab has eight l _____.
- (2) I have a little dog. _____ (it) body is small and soft.
- (3) My pet cat Judy has four _____ (foot).
- (4) The monkeys' _____ (tail) are long.
- (5) Please give _____ (she) some books.

3. 单项选择。

- () (1) You can see _____ in Canada.
A. pandas B. bald eagles C. polar bears
- () (2) I have _____ wings or tails.
A. some B. any C. no
- () (3) —What _____ Miss Green have?
—She _____ a big house.
A. do; has B. does; has C. does; have
- () (4) There _____ no milk in the glass.
A. has B. is C. are
- () (5) —Do you have a dog, Mike?
—_____ But I have a cat.
A. Yes, I do. B. No, he doesn't. C. No, I don't.

4. 看图,完成对话。

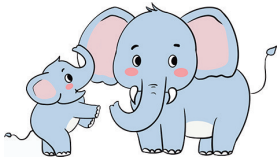
(1) A: What are these?

B: _____ are _____. Look at their _____.

A: How long!

(2) A: _____ the tree?

B: _____ two _____.



第(1)题图



第(2)题图

5. 将下列句子重新排列成一段通顺的对话。

- A. Do you have a toy animal friend, Sue?
B. Hi, Anna. What's this?
C. It's my toy animal friend. It is a lovely panda.
D. It likes eating bamboo.
E. It can climb trees and it likes eating bananas.
F. Yes, it has yellow skin(毛皮). It has two long arms.
G. Oh, I see. It's a toy monkey.

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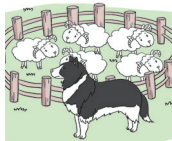
6. 图文匹配,有一项多余。



(1) _____



(2) _____



(3) _____



(4) _____



(5) _____

Dogs are our friends. They can do many jobs.

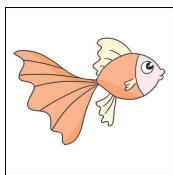
- A. Some dogs work in airports(机场). They can find dangerous(危险的) things.
B. Some dogs work with people. If people can't walk, they can get things for them.
C. Some dogs work with policemen. They can help them find bad people.
D. Some dogs help people in the street. If people can't see, they help people move around.
E. Some dogs work on the farm. They can herd(驱赶) lambs and cows on the farm.
F. Some dogs work with firefighters. They can search(搜寻) for people in fire.



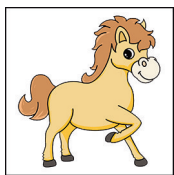
单元提优 | 听力专项训练

提升语感与抓要点的能力

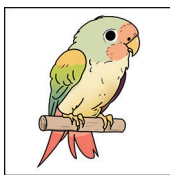
1. 听录音,用数字给下列图片排序。(听两遍)



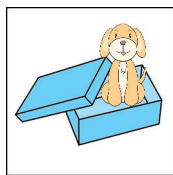
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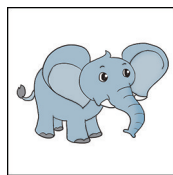
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2. 听录音,根据所听内容及问题,选择正确的答案。(听两遍)

- () (1) A. She has some fish. B. They can swim. C. There are some fish.
 () (2) A. It can fly. B. It can run. C. It can talk.
 () (3) A. No, it isn't. B. It's hard. C. They are soft.
 () (4) A. Two. B. It has a long tail. C. It has four legs.
 () (5) A. Yes, he is. B. Yes, he does. C. Yes, he can.

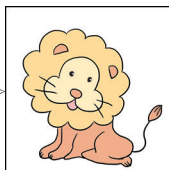
3. 听录音,根据所听短文,选择正确的答案。(听两遍)

- () (1) Is the farm nice?
 A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't. C. We don't know.
 () (2) How many cows are there on the farm?
 A. There are six. B. There are two. C. There are four.
 () (3) What do the chickens like doing?
 A. They like sleeping. B. They like jumping. C. They like walking.
 () (4) How are the rabbits?
 A. They're furry and nice. B. They're furry and cute. C. They're nice and cute.
 () (5) What's the writer's job?
 A. A doctor. B. A farmer. C. A teacher.

4. 听录音,根据所听短文,完成思维导图。(听两遍)

Looks:

- (1) _____ or grey in colour; a big
 (2) _____, two small eyes, two small ears,
 four legs and a (3) _____ tail
 ☆ males: long (4) _____ around their
 (5) _____



Abilities:

- (6) _____ fast,
 (7) _____ far,
 see at night,
 (8) _____ well



单元提优 | 课外阅读专项训练

提升综合语言与思维能力

1. 阅读短文,并根据故事发展顺序给下列图片排序。(建议完成时间:4分钟)

There is a tall tree in the forest. A little snail(蜗牛) lives at the bottom(底部) of the tree. One day, he wants to climb to the top(顶部) of the tree to see the big world, so he climbs slowly along the big trunk(树干).

He meets a cute monkey. The monkey says, "You don't have a long tail and you can't climb to the top of the tree." The snail doesn't listen to the monkey.

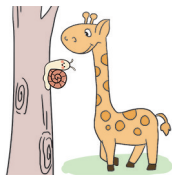
Then he meets a beautiful butterfly. The butterfly says, "I have two wings and I can fly high, but you don't have wings, so it's difficult for you to climb to the top of the tree." The snail doesn't give up. He goes on climbing.

He sees a tall giraffe(长颈鹿) and the giraffe says, "Stop climbing, little snail. You don't have a long neck and you can't get to the top of the tree." The snail doesn't stop. He just wants to have a try.

At last, he gets to the top of the tree. Wow! He can see the big world now.



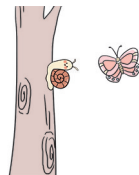
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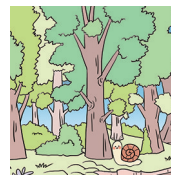
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2. 阅读短文,选择正确的答案。(建议完成时间:5分钟)

Happy Farm

Come with your family for a fine day!

You can pet and feed(喂) animals. You can ride or walk on the farm. You can also use(使用) our game room and the swimming pool. You can swim here. You will not be hungry. We offer(提供) three meals here.

Opening time: weekdays (8:00 a. m. - 8:00 p. m.) and all weekends

Cost(费用): 50 yuan each person(人)

Closed time: Tuesdays

Address: 128 Robert Road

Tel: 010- * * * 8765



- () (1) On the farm, we can _____.
- A. feed animals
B. pick fruit
C. grow flowers
- () (2) We can't go to the farm _____.
- A. on Tuesday B. on Monday C. at weekends
- () (3) How many meals can we have on the farm a day?
- A. Three. B. Four. C. Two.
- () (4) The phrase(短语) "swimming pool" means "_____" in Chinese.
- A. 草地 B. 马厩 C. 游泳池
- () (5) Tim and his parents want to go to the farm. They need to pay(付) _____.
- A. 100 yuan B. 150 yuan C. 50 yuan

3. 阅读图文,完成句子,每空一词。(建议完成时间:5分钟)

When I have time, I usually watch birds and read books about birds. I like owls and pigeons very much. I know a lot about them.



Owls are night animals. They have big eyes. They can see things well at night. Owls sleep in the daytime. At night, they come out to find food. They eat small animals like rabbits and mice. They also eat fish and other birds.



Pigeons are big birds. They like to live in a birdhouse. Many people like to keep(养) pigeons at home. They usually make rooms for pigeons by the window. In the day, the pigeons fly away. But at night they come back. Sometimes people send letters by pigeons.

- (1) I like watching birds and _____ books about birds when I have time.
- (2) Owls' eyes are _____ and they can see well at night.
- (3) Owls eat rabbits, mice, _____ and other birds.
- (4) Many people make rooms for pigeons by the _____.
- (5) Pigeons can send _____ for people.

单元提优 | 易混重难点突破

易混重难点梳理与训练

01 have 的用法 重难点

(1) have 作为实义动词时,有“有;拥有”的意思。当主语为第三人称单数时,have 要变为 has。含有 have 的句型结构如下:

① 含有 have 的肯定句结构

主语+have/has+某物。例如:

I have a pen, and she has a pencil. 我有一支钢笔,她有一支铅笔。

② 含有 have 的否定句结构

主语+don't/doesn't have+某物。=主语+have/has no+某物。例如:

The rabbit doesn't have any wings. = The rabbit has no wings. 兔子没有翅膀。

③ 含有 have 的一般疑问句结构

Do/Does+主语+have+某物? 例如:

—*Do you have any animal friends?* 你有动物朋友吗?

—*Yes, I do. / No, I don't.* 是的,我有。/不,我没有。

—*Does it have a long tail?* 它有一条长尾巴吗?

—*Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.* 是的,它有。/不,它没有。

④ 含有 have 的特殊疑问句结构

想问别人有什么时,我们可以用特殊疑问词 what 来提问。句型结构为“*What do/does+主语+have?*”,答句为“*主语+have/has+某物.*”。例如:

—*What do you have?* 你有什么?

—*I have two small ears.* 我有两只小耳朵。

(2) have 和 there be 都意为“有”,区别如下:

① have 强调所属关系,多放在主语后面。例如:

I have a new dress. 我有一条新连衣裙。(强调新连衣裙是我的)。

② there be 强调“存在”,放在句子前面。例如:

There is a new dress on my bed.

我的床上有一条新连衣裙。(强调新连衣裙存在于床上)

专项训练

1. 翻译下列句子。

(1) 它们没有翅膀。

(2) 苏洋的狗有四条短腿。

(3) ——你有一些书吗? ——是的,我有。

(4) ——你爸爸有一件蓝色的毛衣吗? ——不,他没有。

(5) 他们有什么?

(6) 博比有什么?

2. 用 have 的适当形式填空。

(1) Grandpa _____ five cows. And they _____ big bodies.

(2) Yang Ling and Helen _____ some nice dresses.

(3) How many rabbits does Mr Black _____?

(4) —Who _____ pets?

—I do.

3. 单项选择。

() (1) I _____ big ears, while she _____ small ears.

A. has; has

B. have; has

C. has; have

() (2) They _____ have any tails _____ wings.

A. not; and

B. don't; or

C. no; or

02 its 和 it's 的区别 拓展点

(1) its 意为“它的”,是形容词性物主代词,在句子中通常作定语,修饰名词。例如:

I have a dog. Its tail is long. 我有一只狗。它的尾巴很长。

(2) it's 意为“它是”,it's 中的 it 是人称代词,全称为 it is。例如:

It's a cute panda. 它是一只可爱的熊猫。

专项训练

1. 单项选择。

() (泰州泰兴) _____ a dog, and _____ name is Lele.

A. It's; it's

B. It's; its

C. Its; it's

D. Its; its

2. 根据所给词的适当形式填空。

(盐城建湖) _____ (it) body is hard. Give it a cake.

Unit 7 At weekends

单元必备知识预览

提示:①本部分蓝色方框中的词汇均为四会词汇;
②英汉左右分布,便于用“遮挡法”来记忆单词。

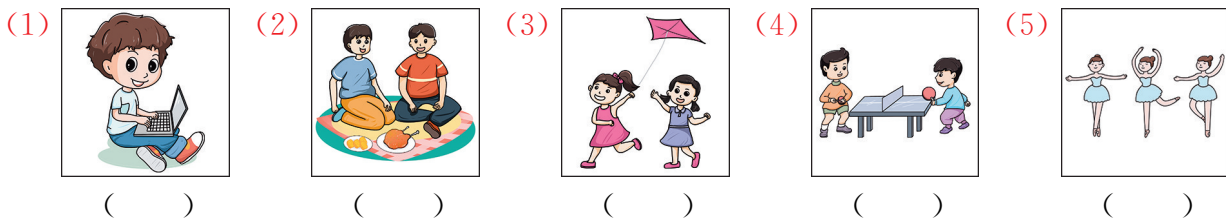
语音	字母 s 在单词中发/z/音:always has his music rose			
词汇	单词	visit often always sometimes there		拜访;参观 经常,常常 总是,一直 有时 那里
		grandparent chat Internet		祖父;祖母;外祖父;外祖母 聊天 网络,互联网
	短语	have dinner	吃晚饭	chat with 和……聊天
		have dancing lessons	上舞蹈课	go to the park 去公园
句型	短句	fly a kite	放风筝	have a picnic 去野餐
		watch TV	看电视	play basketball 打篮球
	短句	go swimming	去游泳	like picnics 喜欢野餐
		at weekends	在周末	play with 和……一起玩
语法	短句	very much	非常	on the Internet 在网上
		go to the cinema	去看电影	a lot 很多
	短句	come out	出来	get out 出来
		visit my grandparents	看望我的爷爷奶奶	
句型	句型	1. —What do you do at weekends, Su Hai? —I usually visit my grandparents.		你周末做什么,苏海? 我通常看望我的爷爷奶奶。
		2. What does Helen do at weekends?		海伦周末做什么?
		3. Su Yang and I like playing with their cat Kitty very much.		苏阳和我非常喜欢和他们的小猫基蒂一起玩。
		4. We often have dinner with our grandparents at weekends.		我们周末经常和爷爷奶奶一起吃晚饭。
语法	句型	5. I usually chat with them on the Internet at weekends.		我周末通常和他们在网上聊天。
		6. She sometimes goes to the cinema with her friends.		她有时和她的朋友们去看电影。
		7. I can't get out!		我出不来了!
		8. Billy always watches TV at weekends.		比利周末总是看电视。
语法	语法	1. “What+do/does+主语+do+at weekends?”用于询问他人在周末做什么,答句通常为“主语+always/usually/often/sometimes...”。		
		2. always, usually, often, sometimes 为频率副词,表示动作的频率。		



课时提优 | 专项训练(一)

Story time & Grammar time

1. 听录音,判断下列图片与所听内容是(T)否(F)相符。(听两遍)



2. 根据所给提示及句意,完成句子。

- (1) I don't like cakes. But I s have some at the birthday party.
- (2) I usually visit my g at weekends. They live on a farm.
- (3) We always have a picnic (那里).
- (4) My uncle l in Greece.
- (5) Taotao often (fly) kites on Sundays.

3. 单项选择。

- () (1) —What your e-friend at weekends?
—He often reads books about animals.
A. do; do B. does; do C. do; does
- () (2) — does your grandpa live? —He lives in .
A. Where; UK B. Where; the UK C. What; the UK
- () (3) Liu Jiajia likes . She always books for us.
A. reading; reads B. reads; read C. reading; read
- () (4) My mother usually goes shopping with me Saturday afternoon.
A. at B. in C. on

4. 按要求完成句子。

- (1) She often flies a kite in the park. (对画线部分提问)
 she often in the park?
- (2) My family go to the cinema on Friday evening. (改为否定句)
My family to the cinema on Friday evening.
- (3) He often does his homework after school. (改为一般疑问句)
 he often his homework after school?
- (4) She usually goes skating at weekends. (对画线部分提问)
 she usually skating?
- (5) I always study English at school. (主语改为 she)
She at school.

5. 从方框中选择合适的句子完成对话, 有一项多余。

- A. What do you usually do at weekends?
 B. When do you usually get up at weekends?
 C. How do you usually go there?
 D. Where do you usually go swimming?
 E. What time is it?
 F. Well, I think it's good to have a regular(规律的) timetable.

A: Hi, David. (1) _____

B: At 7:30. Just as usual(和平时一样).

A: Why? I get up at 8 o'clock at weekends, thirty minutes later than usual.

B: (2) _____

A: Yes. That's true! (3) _____

B: On Saturdays, I usually go to visit my grandparents or friends. On Sundays, I usually go swimming and read some books.

A: (4) _____

B: I usually go swimming in the swimming pool near my home.

A: (5) _____

B: I usually walk there. You know, walking is a kind of exercise too.

6. 阅读材料, 判断正(T)误(F)。

Leo is a student. He and his father will watch a football match.

A FOOTBALL MATCH

King School vs. Barton School

Date: Sunday, 12th October

Time: Starts at 2:45 p. m.

Tickets: Adults(成年人): 5 yuan

Students: 2 yuan

Address: West Road Football Field

(You can go there by the No. 24 bus or by subway.)



() (1) The match begins at 2:45 in the morning.

() (2) The match is on Sunday.

() (3) Tom wants to watch the football match too, but he can't go there by bus.

() (4) Leo and his father will pay(支付) 7 yuan.



课时提优 | 专项训练(二)

Fun time—Cartoon time

1. 听录音,选择正确的应答句。(听两遍)

- () (1) A. He always flies a kite.
B. She often watches films.
C. I sometimes play basketball.
- () (2) A. In the zoo. B. At the snack bar. C. In the UK.
- () (3) A. I like reading. B. I often read books. C. I have some books.
- () (4) A. Yes. You're right. B. That's all right. C. Good idea!
- () (5) A. Yes, I do. B. Yes, he does. C. No, she doesn't.

2. 选出下列句中单词画线部分发音与其他两项不同的一项。

- () (1) Jim always shows us some stamps.
- () (2) My grandparents usually chat with friends on Saturday.
- () (3) My mother and I sometimes go to the cinema.
- () (4) I have three dogs. I often play with them.
- () (5) My aunt likes eating oranges in autumn.

3. 单项选择题。

- () (1) Winter _____. The boys often _____ skating on the ice.
- A. come; comes B. come; come C. comes; go
- () (2) Tim and Lucy _____ animals, but their cousin _____.
- A. likes; don't B. like; don't C. like; doesn't
- () (3) Some children eat _____ sweets at a time. They shouldn't eat _____.
Sweets are bad for their teeth.
- A. a lot of; a lot B. a lot of; a lot of C. a lot; a lot

() (4) Let's _____ swimming _____ this afternoon.

A. go; /

B. going; /

C. go; on

() (5) — _____ and play football, Billy.

—Oh, I'm too fat. I can't _____.

A. Come out; get out

B. Get out; come out

C. Come out; come out

4. 看图,完成对话。

Ms Guo: What do you usually do with your grandparents?

Alice: I usually play chess with my grandpa. He's _____ at it.

He _____ me how to play it well.

Peter: My grandparents live in the _____. I often _____

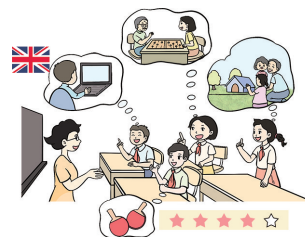
with them on the Internet. I also _____ emails to them.

Kitty: My grandparents live on a farm. I _____ them at _____. We go to the park together. We have a good time.

Ms Guo: Do you do sports with your grandparents?

Li Hua: Yes. I _____ play _____ tennis with my grandparents.

Ms Guo: Good. Spend more time with your grandparents, boys and girls.



5. 阅读以下两篇自我介绍,完成短文。

Hello! I am Tom. I like drawing and singing. I can draw nice pictures, but I am not good at singing. Playing football is also my hobby.

My name is John. Tom is my good e-friend. I like drawing, but I am not good at it. I don't like singing. I like skating.

Tom and John are (1) _____. They have a lot of (2) _____. They both like (3) _____. Tom is good at it, but John (4) _____. Tom likes singing and playing football. John likes skating, (5) _____ he doesn't like singing.

6. 阅读材料,完成短文。

The members of the Shenzhou XIII mission(任务)

59-year-old Zhai Zhigang is an experienced(有经验的) astronaut. Born(出生) in October 1966, he is the first Chinese astronaut to conduct(进行) a spacewalk. In 2008, he became China's first to walk in space. He commands the Shenzhou XIII mission.

There's also a woman on the mission, 45-year-old Wang Yaping. She is the mother of a 10-year-old girl. She is the first female astronaut to work in China's space station.

Ye Guangfu was born in 1980. He became a member of China's second group of astronauts in 2010. It was his first time to visit China's space station on the mission. He speaks English very well.

The three astronauts are all from _____. Zhai Zhigang is the first _____ to walk in space. Wang Yaping is a woman. Her daughter is _____ years old. Ye Guangfu _____ speak English very well. It was his _____ time to visit China's space station on the Shenzhou XIII mission.



课时提优 | 专项训练 (三)

Checkout time & Ticking time

1. 听录音, 补全对话。(听两遍)

A: What do you often do at weekends?

B: I often chat with my _____ on the _____. How about you?

A: I _____ visit my grandpa with my _____. I like playing with his dog.

B: Sounds _____!

A: Would you like to go with us?

B: Yes, I'd love to.

2. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

(1) Our English teacher often _____ (watch) films at weekends. She also _____ (fly) kites sometimes.

(2) _____ Mike often _____ (go) to the cinema?

(3) Let him go and _____ (play) football with his friends.

(4) My parents are good at _____ (make) models.

(5) He usually chats with _____ (he) grandparents on the Internet.

3. 根据表格内容, 完成短文。

Name	Li Fang	Peter
play the guitar	★★★	
draw cartoons		★★★★
go fishing		★★
visit grandparents	★★★★	
play table tennis	★★★★★	
play basketball		★★★★★

备注: “★”表示频率。

Li Fang and Peter are good friends. They are talking about their weekends. Li Fang _____ the guitar on Saturday. On Sunday, she _____ grandparents. She always plays table tennis. _____ is very popular in China. Peter likes drawing. So he usually _____ cartoons. _____, he _____ fishing. He always plays basketball at weekends. Basketball is popular in _____.

4. 将下列句子重新排列成一段通顺的对话。

A. Sorry, it's time to chat with my e-friend.

- B. Let's go and fly a kite, Lily.
- C. E-friend? That's cool. Where is your e-friend from?
- D. What else does she do at weekends?
- E. Does she often chat with you?
- F. She's from the UK.
- G. She usually goes to the old people's home and helps the old people.
- H. Yes, we often chat at weekends.

			F				G
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---

5. 阅读信件,判断正(T)误(F)。

(Peter writes a letter about the life in China to his grandpa.)

Dear Grandpa,

How are you? I miss you very much. I have a good time in China. My new school here is big and beautiful. There is a tall teaching building in my new school. There is also a big playground. I play and run in it every day.

I have many nice teachers here. Mr Frank is my English teacher. Mrs Li teaches me Chinese. My favourite teacher is Mr White, and he teaches me PE.

Weekends are busy but happy for me. I like going fishing with my dad at weekends. Sometimes I go shopping with my mum. I have a swimming lesson on Saturday afternoon. What about your weekends?

The seasons in China are beautiful. I like spring best. There are beautiful flowers everywhere. It's warm and rainy. I can fly kites in the park. I really like China.

Love,

Peter

- () (1) Peter talks about his new school, his birthday, his weekends and his friends in the letter.
- () (2) There is a big playground in Peter's school.
- () (3) Mrs Li is Peter's favourite teacher.
- () (4) Peter and his dad go shopping at weekends.
- () (5) Peter's life in China is great.



单元提优 | 听力专项训练

提升语感与抓要点的能力

1. 听录音,用数字给下列图片排序。(听两遍)



()



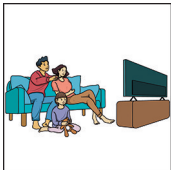
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()



()



()

2. 听录音,选择正确的应答句。(听两遍)

- () (1) A. Yes, he can. B. No, he can't. C. He can skate.
- () (2) A. At weekends. B. At seven o'clock. C. It's five o'clock.
- () (3) A. No, thanks. B. Sure. C. Yes, please.
- () (4) A. I like watching films.
 B. I'd like to watch films.
 C. I often watch films.
- () (5) A. Yes, she is. B. Yes, I do. C. No, she doesn't.

3. 听录音,判断下列句子与所听短文是(T)否(F)相符。(听两遍)

- () (1) Bill is from the US.
- () (2) Lin Xuan's parents are both teachers.
- () (3) Bill is good at speaking Chinese.
- () (4) Bill goes to school by bike.
- () (5) Bill is happy in China.

4. 听录音,补全表格。(听两遍)

Name	Country	Age	Hobby	Favourite subject
Ann	(1) _____	10	(2) _____	Chinese
Joe	the US	(3) _____	Flying kites	PE
Lisa	the UK	12	(4) _____	(5) _____



单元提优 | 课外阅读专项训练

提升综合语言与思维能力

1. 阅读表格,判断正(T)误(F)。(建议完成时间:4分钟)

Jack is a primary school student in the US. He doesn't go to school on Sundays. What does he do?

Time	Activity
	It is eight thirty in the morning. Jack is at the bus stop. He goes to the library. It just takes him 10 minutes to get there. Jack usually reads books there.
	Jack goes to the Art Club at ten in the morning. He likes drawing and he is good at drawing animals.
	At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Jack goes back home with his friend Kim. Sometimes he cooks dinner with his mum.
	It is time for Jack to go to bed. But he always reads some books before sleeping. Sometimes he listens to Chinese songs and tries to learn Chinese.

- () (1) Jack reads books at home on Sunday morning.
- () (2) Jack is good at drawing animals.
- () (3) On Sunday afternoon, Jack goes back home with Mum.
- () (4) Sometimes Jack listens to English songs before sleeping.
- () (5) Jack's Sundays are colourful(丰富多彩的).

2. 阅读表格,回答问题。(建议完成时间:5分钟)

After-school clubs

Time	Club	Place
15:00 - 16:30	Paper Cutting Club	art room
	Singing Club	music room
	3D Printing Club	computer room
16:30 - 17:30	Model Club	science room
	Basketball Club	playground
	Baking(烘焙) Club	canteen(餐厅)

- (1) How many after-school clubs are there in this school?

(2) Nancy likes eating bread. Which club can she go to?

(3) Where can we have the singing lessons?

(4) It's four forty now. Can we go to the 3D Printing Club?

(5) Which club do you like? Why? (根据实际情况作答)

3. 阅读短文,选择正确的答案。(建议完成时间:8分钟)

What do you usually do in your free time? Play sports? Watch TV? How about reading books? You must know the Chinese saying, "Read thousands of books; travel thousands of miles." Books are important in our life. Reading books is good for us. It can help us know and understand the world better. It can help us get a lot of knowledge(知识). It brings us a new and different world that we have never been before. Almost all the great men like reading, like Chairman Mao and Madame Curie(居里夫人).

In a word, books are treasure and we must love them. But before you read, remember to choose a good one. Ask your parents or teachers about what books to read. Be sure you are interested in them. There are many different kinds of books. I like reading biographies(传记) because I can learn something from the characters(人物).

What about you? Please love books and read them. They are very helpful to you.

() (1) Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Madame Curie doesn't like reading at all.
- B. We shouldn't ask teachers about what books to read.
- C. Reading books can give us little knowledge.
- D. We have to choose a good book before we start to read.

() (2) What does the underlined sentence "Read thousands of books; travel thousands of miles." mean in Chinese?

- A. 读书百遍, 其义自见。
- B. 读万卷书, 行万里路。
- C. 滚石不生苔。
- D. 读数千本书就能行数千里路。

() (3) Reading books can help people _____.

- A. to get more sleep
- B. to know little about themselves
- C. to get money from others
- D. to understand the world better

() (4) What kind of books does the writer like?

- A. Storybooks.
- B. Comic books.
- C. Biography.
- D. Novels.

() (5) Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Only reading books can make people succeed.
- B. Chairman Mao likes reading very much.
- C. Books are helpful to humans.
- D. Young people should read more books.

单元提优 | 易混重难点突破

易混重难点梳理与训练

01 询问某人某个时间做什么的问答句 重难点

“What+do/does+主语+do+时间状语?”用于询问某人在某个时间做什么,其答句一般为“主语+always/usually/often/sometimes...”。例如:

—What do you do at weekends? 你周末做什么?

—I often read books. 我经常看书。

—What does she do after dinner? 她晚饭后做什么?

—She always plays the piano. 她总是弹钢琴。

专项训练

对画线部分提问。

(1) (南通海安) I usually have picnics with my friends in autumn.

_____ do _____ usually do in autumn?

(2) Nancy sometimes goes to the cinema in the evening.

_____ Nancy sometimes _____ in the evening?

02 频率副词的用法 重难点

频率副词表示动作发生的频率。常见的频率副词有 always、usually、often、sometimes、seldom(很少)、hardly(几乎不)、never(从不)等。其中,前四个频率副词按频率的高低排列,顺序为“always>usually>often>sometimes”。

频率副词通常放在 be 动词、助动词或情态动词之后,实义动词之前。例如:

She is often late for school. 她上学经常迟到。

We can always ask our teachers for help. 我们总是可以向我们的老师求助。

专项训练

1. 翻译下列句子。

(1) 蒂姆有时晚上去公园。

(2) 我们不经常看电视。

2. 单项选择。

() (1) (泰州泰兴) My brother _____ watches cartoons. He is a cartoon fan.

A. always B. sometimes C. doesn't D. don't

() (2) (盐城建湖) —Do you like ice cream?

—No, but I _____ eat some.

A. always B. sometimes C. often D. usually

03 a lot 与 a lot of 的区别 易混点

a lot 与动词连用,表示“许多”;a lot of 后接名词(短语),意为“大量;许多”,其中名词可以是可数名词复数,也可以是不可数名词。例如:

Don't eat a lot. It's not good for you. 不要吃很多。这对你不好。

I drink a lot of warm water. 我喝许多温水。

专项训练

单项选择。

() (1) (泰州兴化) Jack eats _____ when he watches TV.

A. a lot B. lots of C. a lot of

() (2) Mike likes sweet food. He eats _____ cakes.

A. a lot B. much C. a lot of

04 and 和 with 的用法 易混点

and 作连词,意为“和、与、同”,连接两个或两个以上并列的单词、短语或句子,常用来表示并列或顺承关系。例如:

My mother and I often go to the library at weekends.

我和我妈妈周末经常去图书馆。

with 作介词,意为“和……一起”。在句子中,“with sb.”是伴随状语,而不是句子的主语,句子的谓语动词的形式要与主语保持一致。例如:

My mother often goes to the library with me at weekends.

我妈妈周末经常和我一起去图书馆。

专项训练

选词填空。

with and or

(1) Yang Ling often flies kites _____ her friends in the park.

(2) My mother _____ I always go to the supermarket at weekends.

(3) The fish have no legs _____ arms.

05 play 的用法 拓展点

play 作为及物动词,含义较多,用法也不尽相同。

(1) 表示“玩”,后接“牌、游戏、棋类”等名词。此时这些名词前不加冠词。例如:

play cards 打牌 play games 玩游戏 play chess 下棋

(2) 表示“打(踢)球”,后接球类名词。此时球类名词前不加冠词。例如:

play football 踢足球 play basketball 打篮球

(3) 表示“吹、拉、弹、演奏”,后接乐器名词。此时这些乐器名词前通常要加定冠词。例如:

play the piano 弹钢琴 play the violin 拉小提琴

专项训练

()(1) I can play _____ basketball very well.

A. with B. the C. /

()(2) I like playing _____ piano.

A. with B. the C. /