

2020 春六年级英语第一讲

Unit One Great cities in Asia

I 词性转换

1. Japan (n.) 日本 — Japanese (a. /n.) 日本的, 日语, 日本人
a Japanese (一个日本人) some Japanese (一些日本人)
My uncle met some **Japanese** visitors yesterday. They came from **Japan**.
China (n.) 中国 — Chinese (a. /n.) 中国的, 汉语, 中国人
a Chinese (一个中国人) a lot of Chinese (许多中国人)
China is a great nation with millions of clever and brave **Chinese**.
2. Thailand (n.) 泰国 — Thai (a./n) 泰国的, 泰语, 泰国人
That **Thai** restaurant is looking for a good food from **Thailand**.
3. exhibition (n.) 展览会, 展览 — exhibit (v.)
The Shanghai **Exhibition** Centre is on Yan'an Road.
4. build (v.) 建造 -- building (n.) 建筑物 — builder (n.) 建筑工
Thousands of **builders** have worked hard to **build** such a wonderful **building**.
5. tourist (n.) 游客 — tour (n.) 旅游
Those **tourists** are welcomed by local **tour** agency.
6. information (Uncountable noun)
a piece of information (一条信息) some information (一些信息)
Sam and Andy are looking for some **information** about forests.
7. Asia (n.) 亚洲 --- Asian (adj.) 亚洲的 (n.) 亚洲人
8. famous (adj.) 著名的 --- fame (n.) 名声, 名望
9. more than = over 多于---

II. 语言点/句型

1. south-east (东南), north-east (东北) south-west (西南), north-west (西北) 这些斜方向方位词与中文表述相反。
2. east of 在(…范围外面的) 的东面
in the east of 在(…范围内) 的东面.
eg. Tokyo is east of Shanghai. Shanghai is in the east of China.
Beijing is north of Shanghai. It is also in the north of China.

3. the capital of China 中国的首都

of 的两种含义

(a) of 表示 “的”

the capital of China/ the map of my school/ the picture of me

of 表示 “在...之中” (后用复数)

one/some/many/all/none of the boys.

eg. Beijing is the capital of China and it is also one of the great cities in Asia.

4. That' s right 那是对的

That' s all right 没关系

You are right 你是对的

All right 好吧

eg. A: Tokyo is the capital of Japan-----B: That's right./ You are right.

A: I am sorry.-----B: That's all right.

A: Please open the door----B: All right.

6:关于 “半个的表达法”

half an hour (半小时)

one hour and a half (一个半小时)

an hour and a half

one and a half hours (注意复数)

两天半 two days and a half

two and a half days.

eg. it takes about two and a half hours to fly from Shanghai to Beijing.

7. by air = by plane 乘飞机:

by sea = by ship 乘船

eg. Tomorrow I will travel to Beijing by air,.

注意同意表达

go/travel/get to... by...==take a/an ...to

eg. He goes to school by car.

He takes a car to school.

8. How, how far, how long 的特殊疑问句

how far --- “多远” 问距离

It is about 1,400 kilometers. How far is it?

how ---- “如何, 怎样” (1.by +交通工具 2.作表语的形容词)

I go to school by bus. How do you go to school?

He became fit again. How did he become?

how long “多长时间” (对时间段提问)

*初中阶段用 how long 的常见句型

-It takes sb time to do sth

-since +时刻点或从句

-for +段时间

-不带 not 的 until

eg. 1. It takes me about 2 hours to get there.

How long does it take to get there?

2. I have lived here since last year.

How long have you lived here?

3. I have lived here for 2 years.

How long have you lived here?

4. I did my homework until mid-night.

How long did you do your homework?

*5. (I won't go to bed until I finish my homework.)

When will you go to bed?

9.more than 超过==over

eg. There are more than 12 million people in Shanghai.

There are over 12 million people in Shanghai.

10. 15 million 一千五百万

millions of 数以百万

eg. More than 70 million people visited Shanghai Expo and millions of them visited China Pavilion.

11. like/love/enjoy 后跟动词 ing

People in Tokyo enjoy eating sushi.

like/love doing sth = like/love to do sth

12. there be 句型表示某地方或者某时间有…

eg. There are 15 million people in Beijing.

There will be much rain next month

注意 there be 句型的各种时态

There was/were (过去时)

There will be/ is going to be (将来时)

There have/has been (完成时)

eg. There have been a lot of people in Shanghai already and there will be more in the future.

13. These are all great cities in Asia.

all “(三者以上)所有”，放在 be 动词后，行为动词前。

eg. Tokyo, Bangkok and Beijing all come from Asia and they are all my favourite cities!

介词 by 的重点用法讲解

1. 表示位置：“在……旁边，靠近……”，表示此意时，常可与 beside 换用。如：

Tom is drawing by (beside) the lake. 汤姆正在湖边画画。

2. 表示时间：“到……为止，不迟于……”，常与过去完成时连用。如：

They had seen four English films by the end of last night. 到昨天晚上为止，他们已经看过四部英文电影。

【常见短语】 by then 到那时为止； by now 到目前为止

3. 表示工具或方法：“由……，经……，乘……，通过……”。如：

Every day he goes to work by bike. 他每天骑自行车上班。

This pair of shoes is made by hand. 这双鞋是手工制作的。

【注意】用 by 时，交通工具前不用任何限定词；用 on 或 in 时，交通工具前用限定词。如：

Every day he goes to work on a bike. 他每天骑自行车上班。

4. 与反身代词 oneself 连用，表示独自、单独。如：

I can't leave her home by herself. 我不能让她一个人独自在家。

一、重要词组：

一个关于...的展览

东京在上海的东北面。

乘飞机

乘船

在过去

去其他地方旅游

读关于...信息

游客总是喜欢游览长城。

喜欢吃饺子

超过

一千五百万人

高大的建筑

巨大的百货商店

著名的宾馆

许多

去购物

喜欢在美丽的海滩边游泳

喜爱吃寿司

曼谷是泰国的首都。

二、词性转换：

1. city 城市→ (复数)

2. China 中国→ 中国的，中国人，汉语(a.n.)

3. travel 旅游(v.) → (现在分词) (过去式，过去分词)

4. Japan 日本→ 日本的，日本人，日语 (a.n.)

5. tour 旅游 (n.) → 游客(n.)

6. build 建造(v.) → 建筑物 (n.)

7. shop 商店，购物(n.v.) → 购物

8. swim 游泳(v.)→

9. Asia 亚洲 → 亚洲的，亚洲人 (a.n.)

10. exhibit 展览，展品(v.n.) → 展览会(n.)

11.spice 辣味 (n.) → 辛辣的 (a.)

随堂练习

I. Write the correct words according to the phonetic symbols.

1. China is the largest country in _____ / 'eɪʃə/.
2. London is the _____ / 'kæpɪtl/ of England.
3. It's about 5 _____ / 'kilə,mi:təz/ from my home to the park.
4. We can give them some _____ / ,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ about studying abroad.
5. Su Yang is a _____ / 'feɪməs/ Chinese swimmer.
6. The Thais love eating _____ / 'spaisi/ food very much.

II. Choose the best answer. ★★

- () 1. Do you know that Washington is _____ capital of _____ US?
A. the, / B. the, the C. /, / D. /, the
- () 2. Japan is _____ the east of China and _____ the east of Asia.
A. in, in B. in, to C. to, in D. to, to
- () 3. My cousin sometimes goes to school _____ his father's car.
A. at B. on C. in D. by
- () 4. There is _____ about studying abroad in today's newspaper.
A. one information B. an information C. a piece of information D. a piece information
- () 5. There are about 12 _____ people in Tokyo.
A. million B. millions C. million of D. millions of
- () 6. It took us ninety minutes _____ to the temple.
A. get B. to get C. getting D. to getting
- () 7. They _____ love eating spicy food.
A. too B. also C. as well D. either
- () 8. — _____ did you go to school this morning?
—By taxi.
A. What B. Where C. When D. How
- () 9. There will _____ a school basketball game next week.
A. have B. is C. has D. be
- () 10. How long _____ it take to _____ Canada from China by plane?
A. does, travel to B. does, travel C. is, travel to D. is, travel
- () 11. The new computer _____ him 4,000 yuan.
A. cost B. spent C. took D. paid
- () 12. In the past, people usually _____ to work by bus or bike.
A. go B. went C. goes D. are going
- () 13. Can you tell me _____ city is the capital of England?
A. when B. which C. where D. how
- () 14. — _____ is it from here to your school?
—About ten minutes' walk.
A. How long B. How soon C. How far D. How often
- () 15. —Tokyo is not far away from Shanghai.
— _____
A. Good idea. B. Never mind. C. Don't worry. D. That's right.

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms. ★★

1. You can see a lot of beautiful _____ (beach) in Bangkok.
2. Have you ever been to _____ (Japanese) before?
3. I think the chicken wings are too _____ (spice).
4. — Can I go to play basketball, Mum?
— Sorry. You must do your homework _____ (one).
5. He doesn't enjoy _____ (chat) with his friends online.
6. Jane _____ goes to school on foot every day. (usual)
7. My brother will go swimming with _____ the day after tomorrow. (I)
8. The _____ are flying kites in the park happily. (child)
9. Maria is the _____ child in her family. (two)
10. Linda often goes _____ with her classmates at weekends. (cycle)

IV. Rewrite the sentences as required. ★★

1. He saw a lot of big department stores in London. (改为否定句)
He _____ many big department stores in London.
2. In the past, many people travelled to Qingdao by ship. (对划线部分提问)
_____ people travel to Qingdao in the past?
3. Tourists like doing shopping in huge department stores in Japan. (改为反意疑问句)
Tourists like doing shopping in huge department stores in Japan, _____?
4. It usually takes us half a day to make a paper ship by hand. (保持句意基本不变)
We usually _____ half a day _____ a paper ship by hand.
5. The city of Beijing is the capital of China. (对划线部分提问)
_____ is the capital of China?

阅读提高

V. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. ★★★

The city of Singapore is one of the cleanest c__1__ in Asia. There are a lot of beautiful gardens and p__2__ in Singapore, so it is also called the “Garden City”.

One of the most interesting places to visit in Singapore is the Bird Park. It is about 12 kilometres away f__3__ the centre of the city, but it is easy to get there by bus or taxi. It is one of the largest bird parks in the world. There are hundreds of beautiful birds. They are from many different countries of the world. It usually t__4__ visitors about two hours to see all the birds there. And there is a large lake in the park, w__5__ a nice restaurant beside it.

Look at the symbol (象征物) of Singapore in the picture. It's half a fish and half a lion. People in Singapore call it Merlion. You can see it all over Singapore.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

VI. Choose the best answer. ★★

It was sunny yesterday. The Martin family was at the beach. Mr and Mrs Martin were sitting on the sand. Their twelve-year-old daughter Sally was playing near the sea. Suddenly, she was carried out to the sea by a huge wave. Her parents couldn't swim. They shouted. A lifeguard (救生员) dived (跳水) into the sea and swam quickly to save (解救) Sally. When he brought her back to the beach,

she was half dead, and then her father gave him a dollar. “A dollar!” Sally cried. “Dad, how can you give him a dollar? He saved my life. I was half dead.” “Quite right. You were only half dead. So give him half a dollar.”

- () 1. The Martin family was _____ yester-day.
A. at the cinema B. in the garden C. in the shop D. at the beach
- () 2. What was wrong with Sally?
A. She had a cold. B. Her leg was broken.
C. A huge wave carried her out to the sea. D. A stone hit her head.
- () 3. _____ saved Sally and brought her back to the beach.
A. A lifeguard B. Mr Martin C. Mrs Martin D. A girl
- () 4. Why was Sally angry with her father?
A. He didn't give the lifeguard any money. B. He gave the lifeguard too much money.
C. He didn't give the lifeguard enough money. D. He didn't say “thanks” to the lifeguard.
- () 5. What did Mr and Mrs Martin do when Sally was carried out to the sea by the wave?
A. They shouted for help. B. They didn't do anything.
C. They dived into the water immediately (立即). D. They called the police immediately.

VII. Choose the best words or expressions to complete the passage. ★★★

Once there lived a king of great power with a lot of money. Yet, he was not happy. So he told his servants (仆人) to find some ___66___ to make him happy. However, each man came back saying, “Nothing in the world can match (比得上) the things you have ___67___ had.”

In the king's country, there lived a ___68___ man with a crutch (拐杖) to help him walk. He lived in a small house and grew food for himself. Although he didn't have a lot of money, he was not sad at all. Every morning, he sang songs happily. When the king heard of this, he asked the happy man to tell him the way of ___69___.

“I never push myself,” the man answered, “and I never rush (急于求成). Most of all, I never wish for too much and I ___70___ my life every day.” Then he smiled and walked away.

- () 1. A. food B. clothes C. people D. things
- () 2. A. already B. usually C. often D. sometimes
- () 3. A. rich B. poor C. greedy (贪婪的) D. powerful
- () 4. A. making money B. singing songs C. growing food D. keeping happy
- () 5. A. make B. walk C. enjoy D. jump

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Unit Two At the airport

I. 词性转换:

1.fly v. 飞, 飞行 → flight n. 航班

e.g. Next month, they will fly to the USA. Their Flight No. is MU6789.

2.depart v. 离开, 出发 → departure n. 离开, 启程

e.g. Our parents will depart tomorrow morning. The departure time is 9.00 a.m.

3. pass v. 通过 → passenger n. 乘客; 旅客

e.g. You can't pass. Stop, please!

All passengers must obey the rules.

4. trolley n. 手推车 → (复)trolleys

5. arrive v. 到达 → arrival n. 到达

e.g. The arrival time is 3.00 p.m. , so they won't arrive at 1.00 p.m.

III. 语言点/句型

*1.Aunt Judy and Uncle Mike have lived in Los Angeles for six years.

① 现在完成时: sb. have/ has + V.p.p(动词的过去分词)

Sb. have/ has not V.p.p. (否定句)

Have/ Has sb. V.p.p. (一般疑问句)

② have been to 去过, 到过…… (已回)

have been in 住在……(+时间段)

have gone to 去, 到…… (未回)

e.g. I have been to America before. 我以前去过美国。

She has been in London for 2 years. 她已经住在伦敦两年。

Where is Mary? She has gone to the library. Mary 在哪? 她已经去图书馆了。

③ They have already done a lot of things.

Tom hasn't read that book yet.

Have you checked your passport yet?

“already” 意为“已经”, 用于现在完成时肯定句

“yet” 意为“还, 已经, 仍”, 用于否定句和疑问句。

④ V.p.p. 动词的过去分词:

bring—brought—brought get—got—got write—wrote—written

buy—bought—bought put—put—put pack—packed—packed

live—lived—lived do—did—done

2.Mrs Wang and Grandma are going to Los Angeles , the USA, this Sunday to see Aunt Judy and Uncle Mike.

本例中使用了现在进行时表示“将来”的含义。这样的动词常常是: go, come,

leave, move etc.

e.g. I am leaving now. 我要离开了。

The bus is coming. Hurry! 公交来了，快点。

*3. Grandma has bought Aunt Judy plenty of T-shirts and several silk scarves.

buy sb. sth. = buy sth. for sb.

e.g. 原句可以表述为: Grandma has bought plenty of T-shirts and several silk scarves for Aunt Judy.

4. However, they have not packed their suitcases yet.

however: 可用于句首，句中，句末，前后常用“，”隔开，语气比 but 弱。

but: 用于句中

e.g. She was ill, however, she still went to work.

She was ill, but she still went to work.

5. What time does your plane leave for Los Angeles tomorrow?

leave sp. 离开某地

leave for sp. 出发去某地

e.g. They will leave Shanghai. 他们将离开上海。

They will leave for Tokyo. 他们将出发去东京。

现在完成时的重点用法讲解

现在完成时用来表示现在之前已发生过或完成的动作或状态，但其结果却和现在有联系；也就是说，动作或状态发生在过去但它的影响现在还存在。

1. 现在完成时可以用来表示动作或状态在过去已经开始，持续到现在，也许还要持续下去，常与 since 连用。如：

I have lived here since 1998. 从 1998 年开始我一直住在这里。

2. 现在完成时往往同表示不确定的过去时间状语连用，如 already, yet, just, before, lately 等。如：

We have seen that film before. 我们以前看过那部电影。

Have they found the missing child yet? 他们找到那个失踪的孩子了吗？

3. 现在完成时常常与表示频度的时间状语连用，如 often, sometimes, ever, never 等。如：

Have you ever been to London? 你去过伦敦吗？

I have never been to Shanghai. 我从来没有去过上海。

4. 现在完成时还可以同包括现在时间在内的时间状语连用，如 now, up to these few days / weeks / months / years, this morning / week / month / year, now, just, today, up to present, so far 等。如：

Peter has read twenty books so far. 皮特目前为止已经读过 20 本书了。

There has been too much rain in southern China this year. 今年中国南部下了很多雨。

5. 现在完成时表示现在之前已完成的动作，虽然其效果或影响仍然存在但已不再继续，但是在后面加上“for + 一段时间”，则现在完成时的动作就表示延续性。如：

Liu Jie has studied Japanese. (现在不再学习日语)

Liu Jie has studied Japanese for two years. = Liu Jie began to study Japanese two years ago, and is still studying it now.

6. 现在完成时还可以用来表示从过去的一个时间到现在这段时间内重复发生的动作。如：

We have had four tests this term. 这学期我们已经进行了四次测试了。

一、重要词组：

1. 在机场
2. 飞机票
3. 打算做某事
4. 六年
5. 去过某地
6. 去了某地
7. 去过那儿
8. 给某人买了某物
9. 大量
10. 几条丝巾
11. 整理箱子
12. 足够的空间
13. 足够的大
14. 太多 (2)
15. 打算做某事
16. 住在....
17. 让某人做某事
18. 开车送某人去某地
19. 航班号
20. 起飞时间
21. 到达时间
22. 出发去某地
23. 到达
24. 不得不

二、词性转换

1. scarf n. _____ n.(pl)
2. trolley n. _____ n. (pl)
3. fly v. _____ n.
4. depart v. _____ n.
5. arrive v. _____ n.
6. pass v. _____ n. _____ n.
7. bring - _____ - _____
8. get- _____ - _____
9. write- _____ - _____
10. buy- _____ - _____
11. put- _____ - _____
12. do- _____ - _____
25. 不要担心
26. 离家
27. 在上午 11 点半
28. 呆在那
29. 看
30. 一些手推车
31. 在那儿
32. 登记卡
33. 写下
34. 一次商务旅行
35. 一次飞行旅行
36. 把名字贴在行李箱上

基础练习

I. Write the correct words according to the phonetic symbols.

1. In fact, you have _____ /'plenti/ of time to read.
2. I have got a free _____ /'tikit/ to the show.
3. He put his clothes into a black _____ /'su:tkeis/.
4. The _____ /ə'raɪv/ time of our flight is 1:20 p.m.
5. Look! There's a _____ /'trɒli/ near the door.
6. Have you brought your _____ /'pɑ:spɔ:t/ ?
7. Linda is writing a _____ /'tʃeklist/ for me.
8. Jason has already got his _____ /'bɔ:dɪŋ/ card.

II. Choose an expression in the box which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence. ★

A. visit B. get to C. plenty of D. will go to E. put clothes, etc. into a bag

- () 1. There are a lot of shops at the airport.
() 2. Mona is going to the US by plane tomorrow.
() 3. We must arrive at the airport before ten o'clock.
() 4. Have you packed your suitcase, Joanna?
() 5. At weekends, I usually go to see my grandparents in the countryside.

III. Choose the best answer. ★★

- () 1. Have you _____ a birthday present for Linda?
A. bought B. buying C. buy D. buys
() 2. —Have you returned the book to the library _____?
—Yes, I have _____ returned it.
A. yet; yet B. already; already C. already; yet D. yet; already
() 3. I've never been abroad _____.
A. ago B. later C. before D. after
() 4. The little boy _____ up yet because he _____ to bed very late last night.
A. hasn't got, has gone B. didn't get, went C. didn't get, has gone D. hasn't got, went
() 5. You see, we don't have _____ to stand in the meeting room.
A. enough space B. enough spaces C. spaces enough D. space enough
() 6. The students planned _____ a barbecue in the park.
A. to have B. have C. has D. had
() 7. As we all know, we can get _____ information on the Internet.
A. a lot of B. a little C. many D. a few
() 8. What is the _____ of this sign?
A. mean B. meaning C. means D. meant

IV. Rewrite the sentences as required. ★★

1. My sister Lucy has bought a new bicycle. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ your sister Lucy _____ a new bicycle?
2. Wendy has put a hat in the suitcase. (改为否定句)
Wendy _____ a hat in the suitcase.
3. Mr Smith has played football for 40 minutes. (对划线部分提问)
_____ has Mr Smith played football?
4. She went running for half an hour this morning. (保持原句意思基本不变)
It took _____ half an hour _____ running this morning.
5. already, the, Park, Disney, we, in, have, USA, visited, the (.) (连词成句)

V. Rewrite the following sentences. ★★

1. She has already been to People's Square. (改为否定句)
She has _____ been to People's Square _____.
2. He has already seen the film. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ he _____ the film yet?
3. Mary sometimes shares her food with Sue. (对划线部分提问)

_____ Mary sometimes share with Sue?

4. Peter goes to school on foot every day. (保持句意基本不变)

Peter _____ school every day.

5. Miss Wang says to John, "Don't leave rubbish in the classroom." (保持句意基本不变)

Miss Wang _____ John _____ to leave rubbish in the classroom.

VII. Listening:

I. Listen and choose the right picture. (每个句子读两遍) (5分)



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer. (每组对话读两遍) (8分)

() 6. A. At 2:15 a.m. on November 10th.

B. At 2:15 p.m. on November 10th.

C. At 2:15 a.m. on November 11th.

D. At 2:15 p.m. on November 11th.

() 7. A. At an airport. B. In a classroom. C. In a museum. D. In a restaurant.

() 8. A. 4:15. B. 4:25. C. 4:35. D. 4:45.

() 9. A. Some clothes and books. B. Some clothes and presents.

C. Some T-shirts and scarves. D. Some CDs and newspapers.

() 10. A. Next Tuesday. B. Next Wednesday. C. Next Thursday. D. Next Friday.

() 11. A. Tokyo. B. Bangkok. C. Shanghai. D. Los Angeles.

() 12. A. He'll go swimming with his friends.

B. He'll hold a birthday party.

C. He'll take an English lesson.

D. He'll leave for America.

() 13. A. Half a day. B. Half a week. C. Half a month. D. Half a year.

III. Listen to the passage and say whether the following sentences are true or false. (短文读两遍) (6分)

() 14. The Smiths live in New York.

() 15. In the morning, Mr Smith goes to work by car.

() 16. The children, Mary and Jim, go to their school by bus.

() 17. Mrs Smith always eats lunch with her friends.

() 18. In the evening, Mrs Smith usually prepares dinner for the family.

() 19. Mr Smith usually comes home late.

IV. Listen and fill in the blanks with the word you hear. (短文读两遍) (6分)

20. The speaker likes travelling best, especially _____.
21. He thinks travelling is very _____.
22. He can get a lot of _____ while travelling.
23. He can also _____ many new friends while travelling.
24. Usually, when he reaches a beautiful place, he takes a lot of _____.
25. When he comes back, he can share interesting places and things with his _____ and _____.

VIII. Writing. ★★★★★

如何写好介绍家乡类的习作

你了解你的家乡吗？你的家乡一定有许多可爱的地方，比如迷人的自然风光、令人叫绝的土特产品或是历史永久的名胜古迹。因此，在写作此类习作时，我们不仅要生动准确地描述家乡的特点，还要写出你为什么爱它：是景美，使你陶醉；还是神美，感染了你。此外，在写作时，我们即可以采用从整体到部分再到整体或是按一定的方位顺序来设定文章架构，也可以按照时间的顺序来设定文章架构。观察离不开思考，只有用心观察才能抓住景和物的特征，才能写出情真意切的文章来。

Write a passage of at least 60 words on the topic “Shanghai---my hometown”. (以“上海，我的家乡”为题写一篇不少于 60 个词的短文)

1. Where is Shanghai?
2. What can you see or find in Shanghai?
3. How many people are there in Shanghai? What do they like doing?

回家作业：

B. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. ★★★★★

- Never try to work when you are hungry. If you decide to do your homework right after school, you should get something to e__1__ before getting to work.
- Always do your homework before you get too tired. Don't wait until very late in the evening, or your work will seem much h__2__ than it really is.
- If you have more than an hour's work, give yourself a break a__3__ an hour. But don't break so long that you can't get anything done. You should be able to work at least half an hour at a time without s__4__.
- Do your homework at the s__5__ time every evening. This will help you make it a habit. It will make it easier to do, and it will make your free time more enjoyable as well.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

C. Choose the best words or expressions to complete the passage. ★★★★★

Miss Lin is my favourite teacher. She is young and tall. She is twenty-eight years old. She always goes to school on foot because she lives ___66___ our school. She ___67___ us P.E. lessons and she often plays together with us. I like her lessons very much.

In the lessons, I like to run and ___68___ interesting games. But sometimes I play football or basketball with my classmates. I think Miss Lin also ___69___ me very much. She always asks me to help her ___70___ the P.E. equipment (设备). I think she is the best teacher in our school and my classmates think so, too.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| () 66. | A. far away from | B. near | C. in | D. between |
| () 67. | A. takes | B. asks | C. teaches | D. plays |
| () 68. | A. ask | B. teach | C. play | D. see |
| () 69. | A. teaches | B. likes | C. studies | D. hears |
| () 70. | A. to | B. at | C. with | D. in |

2020 春六年级英语第三讲

Unit One & Two 复习

Module 1 Unit 1 正误例析

1. 【误】 How long is it from Shanghai to Beijing?

【正】 How far is it from Shanghai to Beijing?

【析】 how long 表示“时间多久”，强调一段时间，可以用于一般将来时、现在完成时或一般过去时，而 how far 则是对距离进行提问，表示“路程多远”。

2. 【误】 It's east-north of Shanghai.

【正】 It's north-east of Shanghai.

【析】 汉语的“东北”用英语来表达并不是按中文顺序的“east-north”，而是“north-east”；同样，“西北”是“north-west”，“东南”是“south-east”，“西南”是“south-west”。另外，还有一种表达方位的方式，如：上海在北京的东南部。Shanghai is south-east of Beijing. 或 Shanghai is to the south-east of Beijing. 介词 to 表示这两个地方是不相邻（不接壤）的关系。又如：上海在中国的东部。Shanghai is in the east of China. 介词 in 表示这两个地方是从属的关系（上海属于中国）。

3. 【误】 It takes about one and a half hour.

【正】 It takes about one and a half hours.

【析】 “一个半小时”的表达有两种方式：one hour and a half 和 one and a half hours。又如：three days and a half 和 three and a half days。

4. 【误】 In the past, people travelled to the other places by ship.

【正】 In the past, people travelled to other places by ship.

【析】 the other 和 other 的区别为：the other 有一个特定的数量范围，而 other 就没有这样的范围，它是一个对数量泛指的概念。

5. 【误】 There are about 8 millions people in Bangkok.

【正】 There are about 8 million people in Bangkok.

【析】 一般情况下，在 million, hundred 前面有数字(包括不确定的数字，如：several, many 等)时，它们后面不能加-s 和 of；当 million 和 hundred 后面有-s 和 of 时，它们前面不能加数字。

Module 1 Unit 2 正误例析

1. 【误】 What time does your plane leave to Los Angeles tomorrow? Let me drive you to the airport.

【正】 What time does your plane leave for Los Angeles tomorrow? Let me drive you to the airport.

【析】 “leave + 某地”和“leave for + 某地”的含义不同：“leave + 某地”中的某地是出发点，意为“离开某地”，而“leave for + 某地”中的某地是目的地，指“动身去某地”。

2. 【误】 We haven't to stay there for 2 hours.

【正】 We don't have to stay there for 2 hours.

【析】 have to 表示“必须；不得不”，这里的 have 不是助动词，所以它的否定形式要借助助动词 do。

3. 【误】 We are going to leave home in the morning at eleven thirty.

【正】 We are going to leave home at eleven thirty in the morning.

【析】 在英语表达中，时间的大小顺序应“由小到大”。

4. 【误】 You should arrived at the airport before 9 in the morning.

【正】 You should arrive at the airport before 9 in the morning.

【析】 should 是情态动词，后接动词原形，表示“应当；应该”。must 强调命令性和强制性的语气，而 should 侧重于表示一种责任。

5. 【误】 Ms Wang and Grandma have not gone to the USA before.

【正】 Ms Wang and Grandma have not been to the USA before.

【析】 have / has gone to 表示“去了某地”，还没有回来； have / has been to 表示“去过某地”，已经回来了。

巧记 Unit 2 重点单词

1. 单词联想记：

合成词（组）拆分记：air (空气) + port (港口) — airport (机场)

suit (外衣) + case (箱子；容器) — suitcase (手提衣箱)

pass (通行证；许可证) + port (港口) — passport (护照)

check (检查) + list (单子) — checklist (清单)

boarding (上飞机) + card (证件) — boarding card (登机证)

name (名字) + tag (标签) — name tag (附上名字的标签)

词缀加减法：depart (离开) + ure — departure (出发)

反义词联想记：bring (带来) — take (带走)

I. Choose the best answer.

() 1. Miss Guo and her students are at an exhibition ____ great cities in Asia.

A. of B. with C. for D. about

() 2. Tokyo is ____ capital of Japan.

A. a B. an C. the D. /

() 3. Shanghai is ____ Tokyo.

A. northeast of B. in northeast of C. southwest of D. in southwest of

() 4. It's about 1,400 kilometres ____ Shanghai ____ Beijing.

A. to, from B. on, and C. from, to D. in, in

() 5. We can travel to Beijing ____.

A. by the train B. in train C. on foot D. by train

() 6. How long does it take ____ from Shenyang to Hong Kong?

A. travels B. to travel C. travel D. travelling

() 7. In the past, people travelled to ____ places by ship.

A. other B. others C. the other D. another

() 8. He has been in the shop for ____.

A. three day and a half B. three and a half days C. three days and half D. three and half days

() 9. We will leave _____ Paris _____ 7:15 tomorrow afternoon

A. in... at b. for... at C. to... on D. at...at

() 10. Have you checked your passport _____?

A. already B. yet C. just D. usually

() 11 Is there _____ in this book?

A. something interesting B. anything interesting
C. interesting something D. interesting anything

- () 12. Have you _____ a birthday present for your mother?
A. buy B. bought C. buying D. buys
- () 13. Peter _____ up yet because he _____ to bed late last night.
A. hasn't got ; has gone B. didn't get; went
C. doesn't get; went D. hasn't got; went
- () 14. It took me an hour _____ the story yesterday.
A. read B. reading C. reading D. to read

II. Change the words into correct forms.

- Beijing is a _____ city. (China)
- Two _____ are having lunch in the restaurant now. (Japan)
- Many _____ like visiting Beijing. (tour)
- Beijing, Tokyo and Bangkok are all capital _____ (city).
- Many _____ (travel) from other countries like visiting the Great Wall.
- Are there any tall _____ (build) in Pudong New Area?
- Can you tell me the _____ (depart) time and the _____ (arrive)time of the flight?
- Where is my _____ (board) card? I can't find it.
- Grandma has bought Aunt Judy several silk _____ (scarf) and plenty of T-shirts.
- The policeman said to the Grandma: "Why do you look so _____? Don't _____. I will drive you home." (worry)
- If you are one of the _____ (pass) to a foreign country, you must get your _____ (pass).
- My Uncle will _____ (flight) to London next Monday and his _____ (fly) No. is MU 286.
- Look at the sign. There are some _____ (trolley) over there.

III. Rewrite the sentences as required:

- They have lived in Los Angeles for six years. (划线提问)
How _____ they _____ in Los Angeles?
- They have never been to the USA. (反义疑问句)
They have never been to the USA, _____?
- They have not packed their suitcases yet. (肯定句)
They _____ their suitcase.
- They have already done a lot of things. (一般疑问句)
_____ they _____ a lot of things _____?
- They have bought their plane tickets. (一般疑问句)
_____?
- Grandma has bought her a present. (保持愿意)
Grandma has _____ a present _____ her.
- It's 2,300 kilometres from Tokyo to Shanghai. (划线提问)
_____ is it from Tokyo to Shanghai?
- They'll travel to Hangzhou by plane. (划线提问)
_____ they travel to Hangzhou?
- We can find some palaces and parks there. (否定句)
We _____ palaces and parks there.

10. They like to see the film. (划线提问)

_____ they like to _____?

11. Tokyo is the capital of Japan. (划线提问)

_____ is the capital of Japan?

12. They are visiting the Great Wall. (划线提问)

_____ are they _____?

阅读提高

A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案): (5%) ★★

Ben is ten years old this year. He is in Grade Three. He doesn't work hard at school. His teacher doesn't like him. But he thinks he is the cleverest student in his class. And he thinks his maths is good. On Sunday afternoon, Ben goes home. He feels very hungry. So he says to his mother, "Mum, I am very hungry. Can I have some food to eat?" "Supper is not ready now, but there are two apples on the plate. You can eat them first." When he sees the two apples, Ben says, "Mum, I have three apples now. Look! This is the first one. This is the second one. One and two is three. I am very clever." "Yes, you're very clever." says his mother. "Now give me the first apple, your father will eat the second one. And you eat the third one."

1. Ben's teacher doesn't like him because _____.

- A. he doesn't work hard at school
- B. he doesn't listen to the teacher in class
- C. he doesn't do his homework on time
- D. he is always late for school

2. Ben thinks his _____ is good.

- A. English
- B. maths
- C. Chinese
- D. homework

3. Ben feels very _____ when he goes home one day.

- A. happy
- B. angry
- C. hungry
- D. thirsty

4. When Ben gets home one day, his mother is _____.

- A. having supper
- B. eating an apple
- C. teaching Ben maths
- D. cooking supper

5. Which of the following is **true**?

- A. Ben is a clever boy.
- B. Ben is good at maths.
- C. Ben will have no apple to eat.
- D. Ben doesn't like to eat apples.

B. Choose the best words or expressions to complete the passage. ★★★

The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month by ___1___ rice dumplings and holding dragon boat races.

The festival began during the period of Warring States (战国时期), and has a ___2___ of more than 2,000 years. The date of the festival is said to be the date when Qu Yuan died. He was a wise and honest man, and was loved by people. He wanted the king to ___3___ against the State of Qin together with the State of Qi, but the king didn't listen to him and sent him to other states. During his stay in other states, he wrote many poems expressing (表达) his strong feelings for his country. On the day, when his country was defeated (被打败) by Qin, Qu Yuan ___4___ into Miluo River to end his life.

After the ___5___ of Qu Yuan, people of his country went to Miluo River to remember him.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| () 1. A. eating | B. buying | C. making | D. sending |
| () 2. A. vacation | B. history | C. date | D. war |
| () 3. A. fight | B. play | C. leave | D. begin |
| () 4. A. jumped | B. looked | C. turned | D. swam |
| () 5. A. birth | B. death | C. words | D. books |

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. ★★★

Last month, two new students came to Miss Grey's class. Both of them are three years old, because they are twins. They are so alike that many people think it's d__1__ to tell which one is Tim and which one is Jim. But Miss Grey knows them quite well—because Tim is c__2__ than Jim. In the breaks between lessons, she always plays with them and finds out who is Tim and who is Jim. Today, she h__3__ another interesting question to ask the two again.

“Look!” she asked o__4__ of them, “There are two apples here. If you eat one, then how many apples are there?”

“Two.” the boy answered. “Oh! I know, this is Jim.” Miss Grey thought. “Because,” the boy said, “one is outside my body and the other one is i__5__ my body!”

This time, even Miss Grey didn't know who he was! Tim or Jim?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

D. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题): ★★★

Running is becoming popular these days. Many of us run for health. Doctors say many of the health problems come from these bad habits: eating too much, drinking too much, smoking, and not having enough exercise. Doctors tell us, “Eat less, don't smoke, and exercise more.” Running is good exercise because it helps build a strong heart. It also helps most people lose weight. One 68-year-old woman runs three times a week. She runs to lose weight. “I love to eat,” she says.

Running is good for health in other ways, too. Many runners say running makes colds and other small health problems go away. “Running is my doctor,” says one man.

Running can also help people to relax. So today men and women of all ages enjoy running.

1. What is becoming popular these days?

_____.

2. What are bad eating habits?

_____.

3. Why is running good exercise?

_____.

4. Does the 68-year-old woman run to lose weight?

_____.

5. What does running make go away?

_____.

新概念

Lesson 49 The end of a dream 美梦告终

Read and answer. How did the dream end?

Tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man in Teheran saved up for years to buy a real bed. For the first time in his life, he became the proud owner of a bed which had springs and a mattress. Because the weather was very hot, he carried the bed on to the roof of his house. He slept very well for the first two nights, but on the third night, a storm blew up. A gust of wind swept the bed off the

roof and sent it crashing into the courtyard below. The young man did not wake up until the bed had struck the ground. Although the bed was smashed to pieces, the man was miraculously unhurt. When he woke up, he was still on the mattress. Glancing at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him, the man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house. After he had put it on the floor, he promptly went to sleep again.

New words and expressions 生词和短语

1.tired /taɪd/ adj. 厌烦的

表达: tired/exhausted/beat 疲惫的

例句: I've been working like 18 hours in a row. I'm exhausted. 我已经连续工作了 18 个小时了。我累死了。

2.real /'ri:əl/ adj. 真正的

3.owner /'əʊ.nə/ n. 主人

4.spring /sprɪŋ/ n. 弹簧

备注: in spring/summer/autumn/fall/winter

5.mattress /'mæt.rəs/ n. 床垫

6.gust /gʌst/ n. 一阵风

搭配: a gust of wind 一阵风

7.sweep /swi:p/ v. 扫, 刮

8.courtyard /'kɔ:rt.jɑ:rd/ n. 院子

9.smash /smæʃ/ v. 碰碎, 摔碎

搭配: smashed potato 土豆泥

10.miraculously /mə'reɪk.jə.ləs/ adv. 奇迹般地

单词助记: miracle 奇迹

11.unhurt /ʌn'hɜ:t/ adj. 没有受伤的

12.glance /glæns/ v. 扫视

13.prompt /prɒmpt/ adv. 迅速地

文章精讲:

1.Tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man in Teheran saved up for years to buy a real bed.

1) 句型: be (sick and) tired of sth/doing sth 对某件事情很厌烦

例: I'm sick and tired of being ignored. 我已经受不了这样被忽视了。

例: I'm sick and tired of working here. 我已经受不了在这继续工作了。

形容词短语, 可以做状语。

2) sleep on the floor 睡在地板上

扩展: crash at someone's place

表达: sleep 5 个高频用法

1.Sleepy adj. 困的, 想睡觉的;

2.Sleep on it 考虑;

3.Oversleep v.睡过头;

4.I didn't sleep a wink last night. 我昨晚一夜没合眼;

5.Heavy/light sleeper 睡觉沉/轻

3) 知识点: 后置定语

结构: 名词+后置定语

1.名词+非谓语动词 (done/to do/doing)

2.名词 +短语 (介词短语+形容词性短语)

3.名词+定语从句

2.For the first time in his life, he became the proud owner of a bed which had springs and a mattress.

1) 搭配: for the first time in one' s life 某人第一次

例句: I kissed a girl for the first time in my life yesterday. 我昨天人生第一次亲了一个女生。

例句: For the first time in my life, I called 110 but I didn' t get through. 我人生第一次, 打 110, 但是没打通。

2) 搭配: be proud of 对...很自豪

例句: I' m very proud of you son. 儿子我们对你很自豪。

3) 语法: 定语从句

he became the proud owner of a bed which had springs and a mattress.

练习

一. 根据句子含义填入正确的单词, 单词的第一个字母已经给出。(10 分)

1. T_____ of sleeping on the floor, a young man saved up for years to buy a r_____ bed.

2. He became the proud o_____ of a bed which had s_____ and a mattress.

3. A gust of wind s_____ the bed off the roof and sent it crashing into the c_____ below.

4. Although the bed was s_____ to pieces, the man was m_____ unhurt.

5. G_____ at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him.

二. 单项选择 (15 分)

7. We Chinese people are _____ of our country.

A. proud B.pride C.pride of D.proud of

8. I am sorry I am too tired, I want to _____ early today.

A.go to sleep B.go to bed C.fall to sleep D.fall asleep

9. He has _____ a lot of money for his holidays in Europe.

A.saved up B.collected C.picked D.put

10. Along the seashore, little Tom _____ up many seashells of various colors.

A.collected B.picked C.lifted D.saved

11. There came a gust of wind, and the newspaper on the table was _____.

A.swept off B.swept C.smashed to pieces D.crashed

12. There are black clouds in the sky and a heavy rain is going to _____.

A.blow B.blow up C.sweep D.sweep off

13. The soldier _____ recovered his wound very soon and went to battle field.

A.miraculously B.miracle C.sweep D.miraculous

14. It is always a pleasure to _____ at the sunset in the country at the weekend.

A.glare B.glance C.watch D.gaze

15. I want to buy a new CD player, so I' m trying to save _____ some money.

A.to B.up C.from D.in

16. _____ tired, I went to bed earlier than usual.

A.Feel B.Felt C.Feeing D.Have felt

17. A gust of wind swept the leaves away. The wind blew very _____.

A.quickly B.soon C.hard D.quick

18. I'm _____ watching TV, because the shows are childish.
A.tire of B.tired of C.tired D.tired for
19. Everyone was supposed to arrive _____ at two o'clock but some people were late.
A.clearly B.definitely C.accurately D.promptly
20. He _____ out of the window for a moment and then went on working.
A.glanced B.glimpsed C.viewed D.regarded

2020 春六年级英语第四讲

Unit Three Dragon Boat Festival

一. 词汇

1. around (prep.) 围绕, 绕着
round (prep./adj) 围绕, 绕着/圆的. 例:
They are sitting around the teacher. 他们坐在老师周围。
The green ball is almost round. 这个绿球几乎是圆的。
2. be far away from..... 远离.....
反义: be near..... 在..... 附近
3. at weekends = at the weekend 在周末
4. go shopping 去购物
5. bring sb. sth. = bring sth. to sb. 把某物带给某人
6. on.....(island) 在..... (小岛上)
on Lucky Island 在幸运岛上
7. a photograph of my family and me 一张我和我家人的照片
8. Botanical Gardens 植物园 a shopping mall 大型购物商场
department store 百货大楼
9. collect (v.) 收集
词性转换: collection (n.) 收藏, 收藏品
10. visit (v.) 参观
词形转换: visitor (n.) 参观者
11. lie (v.) 躺 (pt.) lay, (pp.) lain,
(pres p) lying
12. luck n. 运气
词形转换: lucky adj. 幸运的 unlucky adj. 不幸的 luckily adv. 幸运地
13. act v. 活动, 做
词形转换: activity n. 活动 activities (复)
14. cost n. 花费
词性转换: cost v. 花费

二. 短语

1. get there 到达那里
注意, home, here, there 等地点副词前不加 to, 例:
arrive home 到家, arrive at school 到学校, come here 到这里,
2. have a good time = enjoy oneself = enjoy one's time 玩得愉快
3. forget to do sth. 忘记要去做某事; forget doing sth. 忘记曾经做过某事. 例:
1. Don't forget to turn off the lights when you leave the classroom. 当你离开教室的时候不要忘记把灯关上。
2. I forget meeting you a year ago. 我忘记了一年前曾经遇见你。

4. spend (money or time) in doing sth. 花(时间或金钱)在某事物上.例:

1. Boys spend a lot of time in playing computer games. 男孩子花很多时间玩电脑游戏

2. I spent 5 dollars on the ice-cream. 我花五元钱买了冰激凌

5. at weekends = at the weekend 在周末

6. near, close to, 离.....很近

反义: (be) far away from = (be) far from 远离...例:

1. My house is near our school = My house is close to our school 我家离学校很近

2. Beijing is far (away) from the USA. 北京离美国很远

7. a photo of ... 一张...的照片 例:

a photo of me 一张我的照片 (of 后接宾格)

8. a map of ... 一张...的地图. 例:

a map of China 一张中国的地图

9. plan to do sth 计划去做某事, 与 be going to do sth 的意思相近. 例:

I plan to visit my grandma this Sunday = I am going to visit my grandma. 我打算这个星期天去看望我的外婆

10. let sb do sth 让某人做某事.例:

Let's play a game. 让我们玩个游戏 let him do his homework 让他做作业

11. by + 交通工具 = take a + 交通工具, 对交通方式提问用 How. 例:

by bus = take a bus 坐汽车

12. What time 提问确切时间; When 提问的时间范围更广

三. 句型

1. 主语 + be 动词(am/is/ are) + 动词 ing, 表示现在进行时. 例:

I am singing. / She is singing. / They are singing.

2. 表达提出建议的句型: Shall we ...? / What about ...? / How about ...? / Let's ...

回答别人的提议常用: That's a good idea / All right 等

3. 主语 + be going to + 动词原形, 表示一般将来时. 例:

1. I am going to collect shells.

2. He is going to make sandcastles.

3. We are going to fly kites.

一般情况下, 句型中的 be going to 也可以用一个单词 will 来替代. 例: 上述句子也可说成:

1. I will collect shells.

2. He will make sandcastles.

3. We will fly kites.

4. What/How about (doing) sth.? (做)怎么样? 征求对方意见.

5. Where have you been in.....? 你去过.....的哪些地方? 例:

1. Where have you been in Garden City? 你去过花园城市的哪些地方?

语法

1. 时间及日期的表示

A. 时间具体到“小时及小时以下”, 用 at.

例: At 7:00, At 3:10, At 8:30, 2nd, December.

B. 事件具体到“天”, 用 on

例: on Monday, On 2nd September, On the Monday morning

C 时间具体到星期及或以上, 用 in

例: in this week, In this month, in January, in summer, in this year, in this century

Part 2. 语音练习

一. 找出划线部分发音不同的单词。

1. () class grass stand ask
2. () very desk we shelf
3. () with kite white ride
4. () block roll dolphin from
5. () puzzle June jungle nut
6. () clap save fan man
7. () how down now grow
8. () tall wall always take
9. () country shout south ground
10. () leap breakfast bean mean

Part 3. 词汇和语法练习

二. 按要求该写单词。

1. bay _____ (复数)
2. sun _____ (形容词)
3. photo _____ (复数)
4. sand _____ (形容词)
5. collect _____ (名词)
6. luck _____ (副词)
7. plan _____ (名词)
8. act _____ (名词) _____ (名词)

三. 首字母填空

1. This is a m____ of China.
2. W____ is my favorite season.
3. Children eat much ice_____ in summer.
4. We're going to S_____ Museum this weekend.
5. People have rice dumplings at D_____ Boat Festival.
6. The Pacific O_____ is the largest o_____ on the earth.
7. Peter is a clever boy. He always has good i_____.
8. It is a fine day. Why not p_____ a barbecue?
9. Playing badminton is a kind of a_____.
10. The vegetables in the m_____ are very fresh. Many women are buying them.

Part4. 综合练习

一. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. Where_____you_____ (be) in Shanghai?
2. Listen, they_____ (sing) happily.
3. We _____ (plan) to hold a meeting next week.
4. It's nine o'clock. My father_____ (work) in the office.
5. We_____ (like) playing badminton very much.
6. Mark's father isn't at home. He_____ (go) to England this morning.
- 7.—Where is Mark?
—He_____ (run) on the grass.
- 8.—What are you (do) now?
—I_____ (eat) bread.
9. These are some_____ of my family and me. (photo)
10. There are a lot of _____ centers in Shanghai. (shop)

二. 按要求改写句子。

1. We are going to Ocean Park in Spring Bay .
_____ are you going in Spring Bay ?
2. We are going to Ocean Park in Spring Bay at ten o'clock . (划线提问)
_____ are you going to Ocean Park in Spring Bay?
3. We are going to Ocean Park by bus . (划线提问)
_____ are you going to Ocean Park ?
4. My sister and I are eating ice cream together . (划线提问)
_____ are you and your sister _____ together ?
6. I have already been to Sanya. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you _____ to Sanya _____ ?

三. 选择最恰当的答案

1. Where have you been _____ Lucky Island?
A. at B. on C. in D. from
2. Look, this is a photo of _____.
A. you and I B. me and you C. you and me D. I and you
3. The USA is _____ China. People usually go there by air.
A. far B. away C. far away D. far away from
4. —Have you ever been to Thailand?
—Yes, I have. I have been _____ twice.
A. to there B. to it C. there D. it
5. What _____ your father usually _____ at weekends?
A. do; do B. does; do C. did; do D. will; do
6. Alice is a friend of _____.
A. me B. I C. my D. mine
7. Jack likes to play _____ football. His sister, Mary, likes to play _____ piano.
A. the; / B. the; the C. ./; the D. ./; /
8. Here is a map _____ Shanghai.
A. of B. in C. for D. at
9. My mother likes _____ in her spare time.
A. go shopping B. to go shops
C. going shopping D. to going shopping
10. He arrived at the History Museum _____ seven o'clock.
A. at B. in C. for D. on
11. We are going to visit the Bund _____.
A. next Sunday B. last Sunday
C. on Sundays D. the Sunday
12. —How can we get to the Space Museum?
—Let's go _____ bus.
A. on B. by C. in a D. at a
13. I feel so bored. How about _____ a film?
A. to see B. see C. to seeing D. seeing
14. What time will you come _____ ?
A. there B. to here C. to home D. back
15. Look, the students _____ happily.

A. are playing

B. play

C. played

D. is playing

四. 用所给单词的适当形式完成句子

1. These are some _____ of my family and me. (photo)

2. There are a lot of _____ centers in Shanghai. (shop)

3. Tomorrow will be my tenth _____. (birth)

4. This is a photo of Ben and _____ father. (he)

5. He got some new _____ here. (friendly)

七. 阅读理解

A. 阅读短文, 回答问题

This is a m__1__ of Green Island.

There are Happy Town ,Sandy Bay, Dragon Bay ,star Town, Moon Town , South Bay, North Bay , Sunny Town , Blue Bay, Spring Bay there. The Sandy Bay is far away from Spring Bay.

We usually go to the Green Island to s__21__ our holiday. Last weekend, We had a barbecue there, then we went shopping, took photos, b__3__ tickets and saw a film in the Space Museum. After that, we came back by ferry. When we reached home, it's nine o'clock.it's really a good journey.

Now, my classmates and me are p__4__ to go to another place of the island, the Happy Town. According to the monitor, we are going to the seaside. We are going to swim there. We are going to make sand castles there. We are going to collect shells there. We are going to play volleyball there. We are going to invite Mr. Chen to come with us. It'd cost every one 200 yuan,and two days.

I wish the journey will come s__5__.

Will you join us? If you want, please call the monitor, the number is 6332156,or I'll take the message for you . It'd be much h__6__ to go there with you !

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Unit Four Staying Healthy

I. 词汇

1. indoor adj.室内的, 户内的

e. g. an indoor party 户内聚会

反义词: outdoor adj.室外的, 户外的

e. g. outdoor games 户外运动

2. really adv.很, 非常

That's really bad! 啊, 那太糟糕了!

3. forget v. (过去式forgot, 过去分词forgotten, 现在分词forgetting)忘记

unforgettable 令人难忘的

forget to do sth.与forget doing sth.

前者表示“忘记去做某事”, 而后者表示“忘记做过某事”的意思。

e. g. She forgot to post the letter.她忘记寄这封信了。

I'll never forget meeting my school headmaster for the first time.我永远忘不了和我校长初次见面的情景。

7. piano n.(复数pianos)钢琴 photos videos radios potatoes tomatoes heroes

play the piano

8. health n.健康

healthy adj. (比较级healthier, 最高级healthiest)健康的.

unhealthy adj. 不健康的

9. headache n.头痛

toothache n.牙齿疼

stomachache n.肚子疼

10. once (adv.) 一次; 一回

once a week. 一周一次

at once马上, 立刻; 同时

II. 重要句型

1. like/love/enjoy doing... 喜欢做...

e. g. Many children like/love/enjoy flying kites on a fine day.许多孩子喜欢在晴天放风筝。

2. have a headache 头痛

“身体部位+ache”表示病痛。此处have意为“患病, 得病”。

e. g. have a stomach ache胃痛 have toothache牙痛

【知识拓展】其他对于身体不适的表达还有：

have a cold感冒 have a fever发烧 have a sore throat喉咙痛

3. practise swimming练习游泳

practise doing sth.表示“练习做……”“训练……”的意思。

e.g. She practises playing the violin every morning. 她每天早上都练习拉小提琴。

4. help do the housework帮忙做家务

help sb do sth/ to do sth/ with sth表示“帮忙做……”，

e. g. Sally often helps her mum do the housework.

=Sally often helps her mum with the housework.莎莉经常帮妈妈做家务。

5. Work and play, we love both.

both pron. 意为“两者（都）……”，在本句中指的是学习和工作这两件事。

either 两者中任意一个 neither两者都不

6. How often do you exercise?

exercise n.&v.锻炼，运动

【友情提示】exercise作“运动”解释时是不可数名词，作“体操”和“练习”解释时是可数名词。

do morning exercise早操 do one's exercises(=do one's homework)做功课

take exercise做体操，做健身活动

7. -What should I do?

-You should watch less television.

less为little的比较级，通常与不可数名词连用。fewer是few的比较级，通常与可数名词连用。

e. g. We have less snow this year than usual.今年的雪比往年少。

8. It's because you don't have enough exercise, I'm afraid.

enough在这为形容词，意为“足够的”，修饰不可数名词exercise。

【知识拓展】

(1) enough为副词时，修饰形容词、动词或其他副词，形容词/副词+enough

e. g. The book is easy enough for you to read.这本书对你来说很容易看懂。

(2) enough还可作名词，意为“够；足够；充足”，既可作可数名词，也可作不可数名词，

e. g. Enough is as good as a feast.（谚）知足常乐。

9. He enjoys running.

enjoy意为“享受……的乐趣；喜欢”。其同义词为like，其后常接名词、代词、动词-ing形式。

e. g. Do you enjoy living in the country? 你喜欢居住在乡下吗？

【知识拓展】enjoy oneself相当于have a good time意为“过得愉快”。

e. g. I hope you enjoy yourselves.我希望你们玩得开心。

10. too much, not enough

(1) too much意为“太多……”，后接不可数名词。

e. g. I have too much homework this weekend.这周末我有太多的作业。

He drank too much water.他喝了太多的水。

(2) too many 意为“太多。。。” 后接可数名词复数

too many people

11. how many times 多少次

how soon 多久以后

how long 多久

I. Choose the best answer.

() 1. - Have you ever had _____ sore throat? - No, never.

A. a B. an C. / D. the

() 2. Can you help me _____ my homework?

A. in B. with C. did D. doing

() 3. Now Peter is studying in _____ university in _____ Europe. He wants to be _____ engineer.

A. a; a; a B. an; an; an C. the; the; the D. a; /; an

() 4. Jane seldom put her money into a piggy bank, _____?

A. did she B. didn't she C. does she D. doesn't she

() 5. Please wait here, I'll be back in _____ hours.

A. two and a half B. two and half C. two hour and half D. two hours and halves

() 6. Mr. Brown looks _____ and he is always kind to us.

A. happily B. angrily C. friendly D. sadly

() 7. The Vitamins can help keep me _____.

A. health B. healthy C. unhealthy D. healthier

() 8. We'll go to the beach instead of _____.

A. go cycling B. go to cycling C. to go cycling D. going cycling

() 9. Kitty, with Lucy and Simon, _____ shopping.

A. go B. like C. is D. are

II. Rewrite the sentences as required.

1. It rained heavily last night, so I didn't go out. (改为同义句)

I didn't go out last night _____ the heavy rain.

2. Mary had dinner with her grandparents. (改为反意疑问句)

Mary had dinner with her grandparents, _____?

3. Hundreds of film stars attended the 11th Shanghai International Film Festival. (对划线部分提问)

_____ film stars attended the 11th Shanghai International Film Festival?

4. Because of the bad weather, we had to stay at home. (反义疑问句)

Because of the bad weather, we had to stay at home, _____?

5. Don't forget to take an umbrella with you. (保持句意基本不变)

_____ take an umbrella with you.

III.

A. Choose the best answer.

My name is Li Kang. Today is the first day at my new school. My new school is very good. The teachers are very friendly and the classrooms are wonderful. Every room has a computer with a special screen(屏幕), almost as big as a cinema screen. The teachers write on the computer, and their words are on the screen behind them. The screen also shows photos, texts and information from the internet. It's wonderful. The English class is really interesting. We're using a new

textbook and our teacher, Ms Shen's way of teaching English is not like that of the teachers at my old school. She thinks that reading is important, but we speak a lot in class, too. And we have fun. I don't think I will be bored in Ms She's class! Today we said something about ourselves, and then we worked by ourselves. We learn English by ourselves in our class. We did this in groups. Some students were shy at first, but everyone was very friendly and it was really nice. There are sixty-five students in my class. Forty-nine of them are girls. People say that girls are usually more hard-working than boys. But in this class, everyone is working hard.

()1.The screen in the classroom is wonderful because _____.

- A. it's a cinema screen.
- B. it's behind the teacher.
- C. it can show words, photos, texts from the internet.
- D. the teacher can be on it.

()2.What does Li Kang think of the English class?

- A. The English class is boring. B. The English class is interesting.
- C. He doesn't like the English class. D. The English class is dull.

()3.How many boys are there in Li Kang's class?

- A. Sixteen. B. Forty-nine C. Thirty-three D. Sixty-five.

()4.From the passage we know that _____.

- A. this school is new.
- B. students learn English by themselves in the class.
- C. Ms Shen writes on the computer during the English class.
- D. students in the English class do not work as hard as in other class.

()5.The passage is about _____.

- A. my English teacher. B. my first English class.
- C. my classmates. D. my first day at school.

B. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.

Miss Green was very fat. She weighed 100 kilos, and she was getting h____ 1 _____ every month, so she went to see the doctor. The doctor said, "You need a diet, Miss Green, and I' ve got a good one here. " He gave her a small book and said, "Read this carefully and eat s____ 2 _____ on page 11 every day. Then come back and see me in two w____ 3 _____ time. " Miss Green came again two weeks later, but she was not t____ 4 _____, she was fatter. The doctor was surprised and said, "Are you eating the things on page 11 of the small book?" "Yes, doctor," she answered. The next day the doctor v____ 5 _____ Miss Green during her dinner. She was very surprised to see him.

"Miss Green," he said, "Why d____ 6 _____ you eat potatoes and bread? They are not in your diet." "But, doctor," Miss Green answered, "I ate diet at lunch time. This is my dinner."

- 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

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Unit Five What will I be like?

一. 词性转换

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. possible (adj.) 可能的 | possibly (adv.) 可能地 | impossible (adj.) 不可能的 |
| 2. weigh (v.) 称重量 | weight (n.) 重量 | |
| 3. report (v.) 报道 | reporter (n.) 记者 | |
| 4. bake (v.) 烤 | baker (n.) 面包师 | bakery (n.) 面包房 |
| 5. agree (v.) 同意 | disagree (v.) 不同意 | agreement (n.) 同意 |
| 6. grow — grew — grown (v.) | growth (n.) 成长 | |

二. 语言点

1. agree v. 同意

agree on sth 对……意见一致

e. g. They all agree on this case. 他们对此案件意见一致。。

agree with sb. 赞同某人的观点

e. g. I agree with you. 我同意你的观点。

2. in front of, in the front of 的区别

(1) in front of 意为“物体外部的前面”

e. g. There are some trees in front of the house. 房前有一些树。

(2) in the front of 意为“物体内部的前面”

e. g. He sat in the front of the cinema. 他坐在电影院的前面。

3. look for, find, find out 区别

(1) look for 强调“找”的动作或过程。

e. g. I looked for the boy everywhere. 我到处找那个男孩。

(2) find 强调“找”的结果

e. g. He found the key at the last.

(3) find out 是经过一番努力，发现，了解弄明白某个情况，真相。

e. g. We must find out the truth of the matter. 我们必须弄清楚事情的真相。

4. a lot与 a lot of 的区别

a lot表示“很，非常”， help me a lot learn a lot

a lot of 表示“许多”， a lot of people/ water

5. have to的用法

have to意为“必须”。它会随着人称与数及时态的变化而变化。它的第三人称单数用has to，过去式是had to。have to的疑问及否定形式通常借助于助动词do/does/did构成。

e. g. She isn't very well these days and has to stay at home.

You don't have to tell me this.你不必告诉我这件事。

Do you have to do everything? 什么事都得你做吗?

She had to attend the meeting yesterday.她昨天不得不去参加那个会议。

三. 练习

I. Choose the best answer.

() 1. My aunt is _____ English teacher. She works in _____ university.

A. a; an B. an; a C. the; an D. an; /

() 2. Molly can cook very delicious food. She learns it by_____.

A. she B. her C. hers D. herself

() 3. I can't see the notes there. Let me _____ my glasses first.

A. wear B. put on C. take off D. have

() 4. The old man asked the little girl for _____ money, but she didn't have _____.

A. some; some B. any; some C. some; any D. any; any

() 5. If you have toothache, you'd better go to see the _____.

A. dentist B. secretary C. pilot D. astronaut

() 6. Mrs Liu's son is 175 centimetres _____, and he will be 10 centimetres _____ in two years' time.

A. tall; tall B. taller; tall C. taller; taller D. tall; taller

() 7. There_____ a football match between Argentina and Spain next week.

A. will have B. has C. have D. will be

() 8. All the performers have to practice _____ before they put on their performance in front of the audience.

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

() 9. Could you tell me _____ Eva Green lives? I have to send her the parcel.

A. how B. where C. what D. which

() 10. She _____ buy so much food because there will be only a few people at the party.

A. need to B. needs to C. doesn't need to D. needn't to

II. Choose the correct word.

1. Sarah is good _____ dancing and singing. (at, in)

2. The _____ makes bread and cakes. (baker, cook)

3. Jill would like to ask a fire fighter to _____ fires. (put off, put out)

4. It is _____ going to rain afternooon. (possible, possibly)

5. If you want to swim well, you need practise _____. (a lot, a lot of)

6. Lindsay is a model. She is _____ and tall. (slim, fat)

III. Choose the best answer. (根据文章内容，选择最恰当的答案)

There was once a boy in a village. Whenever he asked people to do things, no one would listen to him. He was sad. So he asked a wizard(巫师) to solve the problem by using magic. The old wizard tried a lot of spells(咒语), but it didn't work.

A young man heard about the problem. He went to the boy and said that he knew the solution. He gave the boy two small pieces of paper."

These are two spells, my boy. Use the first before you ask others to do something, and use the second when they have done it. A smile is also necessary, "the young man said.

The boy was happy and tried to use the spells. When he asked people to do something, he said "Please" before his words and "Thank you" after they had done it. People were very surprised that the boy could be polite. Soon, they became happy to do what the boy asked them to do.

The wizard was surprised, and asked the young man about the spells."It's not magic. When I was a child, my teacher told me that with good manners you could get anything you want. And he was right. The boy only needed good manners to get what he wanted."

()1. At first, when the boy asked for help, .

A. everyone helped him B. some people helped him
C. only a few people helped him D. nobody helped him

()2. The young man gave the boy two .

A. magical spells B. pieces of paper C. smiles D. wishes

()3. Who taught the young man to be polite?

- A. The wizard B. The people in the village
C. His teacher D. the boy

()4. What is the meaning of the underlined word “manners”?

- A. 礼仪 B. 魔法 C. 规则 D. 智慧

()5. Which of the statements are not true?

- A. The boy changed a lot after the young man gave him the paper.
B. Later, People were happy to help the boy.
C. The young man taught the wizard the spells.
D. Good manner is important to our life.

IV. Fill in the blanks according to the given letters.(根据首字母填空, 每空格限填一词)

Do you still ____1____ play with your friends? Do you still want to travel with your family? Do you still miss the summer holiday? Well, the start of a new school year can be ____2____ for students, but you need to learn how to enjoy school. The followings are some helpful tips:

Go to school every weekday.

It is important that you go to school every weekday. If you miss (错过) classes, you will find it's hard to follow the teachers. Of course, ____3____ you have to miss school if you are ill, but try to be there as few as possible.

Get enough sleep.

There's nothing worse than being tired at school. Every night you need eight hours' sleep. If you get up 4 ____6 am to go to school, you should be in bed by at least 9 or 10 pm. If you don't get enough sleep, you'll feel tired the next day.

Participate in (参与) class.

You will feel bored in class if you just sit at your desk and listen. Want to make it ____5____ and make time fly by? Participate! Sure, most students think participating in class is only putting up (举起) your hand to answer a question, but there's so much more you can do. Although you're not asked to do so, write down something important. Ask questions if you don't understand.

School can become much more interesting by doing these things. Why not have a try?

- ()1. A. want to B. have to C. think D. wish
()2. A. easy B. convenient C. hard D. well
()3. A. always B. often C. sometimes D. never
()4. A. in B. on C. before D. with
()5. A. sad B. interesting C. terrible D. wonderful

2020 春六年级英语第八讲

期中复习

Unit1

1、方位的表达:

(1) east west south north的 形容词, + ern: eastern western southern northern

(2) A在B的某方向的表达: 方位词: in to on

2、乘坐交通工具的表达与提问

by bus/ take a bus

3、How 所引导的疑问词: How often how long how far how soon how much how many

4、three days and a half =three and a half days

5、hundred, thousand, million

millions of 成百万的

6、be famous for, be famous as的区别

7、more than 多于, 反义词: less than / fewer than

8、like/love doing sth.喜欢做某事

Unit2

1.airport n.机场 在机场: at the airport

2.an airport

3. depart----departure (departure time)

4. arrive----arrival (arrival time)

5. worry (worry v.担心 worry about sth. worried adj. 焦虑的 be worried about sth.)

6. board----boarding card

7. destination n 目的地 destinate v

8. passenger n乘客 passage 段落 小节

9. space (u.n)

10. trolley-----trolleys (复数)

11. scarf---scarves/scarfs复数

12. enough的用法(名前形后)

enough money

quickly enough

13. have been to/in, have gone to

have been in: 表示去了某地且仍然在那里, 一般与for /since 连用;

have been to: 表示曾经去过某地, 但现在不在那个地方了, 已经离开了;

have gone to: 表示现在已经去了某地, 注意不能和for /since 连用;

14. drive sb to sp.
15. plan to do sth 计划做某事
16. fly v 飞 flight n 航班
17. leave for some place leave some place

Unit3

1. *something interesting*. (不定代词 + 形容词)

2. advice u.n. 劝告;忠告

a piece of advice 一条建议

a lot of / lots of advice – (否定) -- *not much* advice

Take one's advice. (接受某人的劝告)

advise v. 劝告

3. celebrate v. 庆祝 celebration n.

4. die v. 死亡 dead adj. 死的

dying adj. 垂死的 death n. 死亡

5. *lose* (lost, lost)

- *lose* sth.
- *lose one's way* 迷路
- *lose a battle* 打败仗
- *lose a match* 输了比赛
- *lose heart* 灰心
- *lose face* 丢脸

6. His *job* / *wish* / *hope* / *hobby* (爱好) / *ambition* (理想) is to + 动词原形.

7. *with* -- *without*

with “带着” without “不带”

coffee with milk = white coffee 奶咖

coffee without milk = black coffee 清咖

8. take sth. with sb. 某人携带某物

live with sb. 和...住在一起

9. would rather (not) + 动词原形 = prefer (not) to + 动词原形 “宁愿(不)干某事”

10. stay / keep healthy 保持健康

stay “保持”(连系动词) + 形容词

stay “呆; 暂住”(动词) + 副词

stay (at) home / stay with sb. / stay in London happily

11. an activity / activities n. 活动

an indoor / outdoor activity 室内(外)活动

indoor / outdoor activities 室内(外)活动

12. really adv. 真正地

real adj. 真正的

13. enjoy doing sth. = like doing / to do sth.; love doing / to do sth.

enjoy oneself = have a good time

14. fun u.n. 有意思的事情 funny adj

15. go + v.ing “去干某事”

e.g. go running / swimming / playing;

16. forget (forgot, forgotten) v. 忘记

forgetful adj. 健忘的

forgettable adj. 容易被忘记的

unforgettable adj. 难以忘怀的

- forget sth. 忘记某物
- forget to do sth. 忘记要干某事 (结果:这件事没有做)
- forget doing sth. 忘记了曾经做过的某事 (结果:这件事做过了)
-

17. do a puzzle / do puzzles 玩拼图游戏;玩智力游戏

puzzle v. 使困惑;使为难

puzzled adj. 感到困惑的

puzzling adj. 令人困惑的

18. activity n. 行为; 活动 (activities)

act v. 行为;表演

active adj. 活跃的

inactive adj. 不活跃的

(an) actor / actress (~es) n. 男演员/女演员

20. health problem

health n. 健康

adj健康的

(un)healthy – (un)healthier, (un)healthiest

health club 健身房

be in good health = healthy 身体健康

be in poor health = unhealthy 身体不健康

21. solve / work out a problem 解决问题

22. practise (doing) sth. 练习(干)某事
practice n. 练习

Unit4

1. indoor adj. 室内的 ≠ outdoor 室外的
2. really adv. 真正地 real adj. 真的
3. forget v. (forgot-forgotten) 忘记
4. stay healthy=keep healthy 保持健康, 系动词后跟形容词
5. enjoy doing sth= like doing sth 喜欢做某事 enjoy oneself= have a good time玩得开心
6. in the playground= on the playground 在操场上
7. play football 球类运动前不加the; play the piano 乐器前要加the
8. health n. 身体状况; 健康 healthy adj. 健康的 unhealthy adj. 不健康的
9. headache 头痛 stomach ache 胃痛 cold 感冒 fever 发烧 sore throat 喉咙痛; 是可数名词, 前面要加a; toothache 牙疼不可数, 不能加a
10. practise v. 练习 practice n. 练习 practise doing sth 练习做某事
11. help sb (to) do sth 帮助某人做某事, 有时可改为help sb with sth
12. How often 提问频率, 多久一次; How many times 提问次数, 几次
twice a week 两星期一次(频率) twice 两次(次数) 注意区别
13. exercise 做动词表示“锻炼(身体)”, exercise 做不可数名词表示“锻炼”
exercise 做可数名词, 解释为“体操”或“练习” take/do morning exercises
14. should do sth 应该做某事 should not do sth 不应该做某事
15. would rather do sth 宁愿做某事

Unit5

1. in the future在未来 in the past在过去
2. in front of在……前面(外部) in the front of在……的前面(内部)
3. take a photograph照相
4. wait for等待
5. look for寻找 look after照顾
6. come out出来
7. on the back在背面
8. first, next, then, finally首先, 接着, 然后, 最后
9. good-looking好看的 ugly难看的 handsome英俊的
10. put out fire灭火

11. listen to music听音乐
12. a report on my future关于我的未来的报道
13. have to do sth. 不得不做什么事
14. how to make sick people better如何使病人康复
15. fly a spacecraft开宇宙飞船
16. come back回来
17. possible可能的 impossible不可能的 possibility n. 可能性
18. weigh v. 称出重量 weight n. 重量
19. a baker一个面包师 bakery n. 面包房bake v. 烤
20. in 15 years' time=in 15 years在15年后
21. What will I be like. ?=How will I be?我将长得怎样?
I will be...and. . . 我将会又.....又.....
22. be good at doing / n. 擅长于=do well in
反义 be poor at

I. Choose the best answer.

1. Don't stay in _____ air-conditioned room for too long. It's bad for your health.
A. a B. / C. an D. some
2. Nowadays, people can travel to some cities by _____.
A. bus B. buses C. take buses D. take a bus
3. Maria works more carefully and makes _____ mistakes than Sally.
A. little B. less C. few D. fewer
4. Cars and buses move _____ in a traffic jam on West Yan An Road.
A. slow B. slowly C. quick D. quickly
5. In the past, there _____ only single-decker buses.
A. was B. is C. were D. are
6. _____ there will be more bridges in Shanghai.
A. Possible B. Perhaps C. May be D. Impossible
7. Would you like _____ around the world in the future?
A. travelling B. to travel C. travel D. travelled
8. _____ spring, we can see beautiful flowers in our school.

A. On B. At C. Under D. In

9. Look! The children _____ their kites.

A. will fly B. fly C. are flying D. can fly

10. We are going to _____ a lot of photos.

A. make B. have C. give D. take

11. When a typhoon comes, we _____ close the windows.

A. needn't B. shouldn't C. may D. should

12. Farmers grow crops and vegetables _____ their farm.

A. in B. at C. on D. with

13. What _____ if there is no rain?

A. happen B. will happen C. happened D. is happening

14. We can save water by _____ a shower instead of a bath.

A. took B. take C. taking D. to take

15. Let's _____ the flowers now.

A. water B. watering C. to water D. to watering

16. Tom can play the piano _____.

A. wonderful B. wonderfully
C. the most wonderful D. more wonderfully

17. _____ do you visit Shanghai Museum?

A. How often B. How long C. How soon D. How many

18. What do we get _____ the oceans?

A. at B. in C. from D. with

II. Rewrite the sentences as required.

1. Mary has to cook food by herself at weekends. (一般疑问句)

_____ Mary _____ to cook food by herself at weekends?

2. In the past, people cut down many trees. (否定句)

In the past, people _____ down many trees.

3. We get wood from trees. (划线部分提问)

_____ we get from trees?

4. The wind blows gentler in Shanghai in spring. (划线部分提问)

_____ the wind blow in Shanghai in spring?

5. Tim went to the park yesterday. He didn't go to the museum. (保持句意不变)

Tim went to the park yesterday _____ going to the museum.

6. The boy is very intelligent. (感叹句)

_____ intelligent boy he is!

A. Choose the best answer.

Last Sunday Tom and Bill went out for a walk. On the road they saw a lot of people and went up to have a look. Oh, dear! There was a cow in the middle of the road. It would not move. Ten cars and buses could not get past. Then a policeman came. "Whose cow is it?" he asked. "It's mine." said a farmer, "but I can't move it." The policeman and the farmer did their best to move the cow, but it didn't move. Tom and Bill laughed, but the drivers of the cars and buses were worried. "We can't move the cow." The farmer and the policeman said. "What shall we do?" "Give him a cabbage!" said Tom. "That's a good idea!" said the farmer. Soon he found a cabbage and showed it to the cow. When the cow saw the cabbage, it walked after the farmer at once. All the cars and buses could get past at last.

() 1. Tom and Bill went for a walk _____.

A. last month B. last Saturday C. last Monday D. last Sunday

() 2. How many cars and buses could not get past?

A. Ten B. Nine C. Eight D. Seven

() 3. The cow was _____.

A. dead B. the policeman's
C. in the middle of the road D. giving a show

() 4. _____ thought up a good idea to move away the cow.

A. Tom and Bill B. Tom C. The farmer D. The drivers

() 5. The cow would not move because _____.

A. it was hungry B. it was tired
C. it wanted to get on the bus D. so many people were watching it

B. Choose the best answer

When you are feeling unhappy or forget how great you are, these are six ways to make you feel good about yourself.

- Look in the mirror and say to yourself, "I am special and there is no one in the world like me. I can do anything." It may not sound so good, but it really works.
- Help someone. Helping others always makes you feel good.
- Smile! Be friendly to people you meet. Look for the good things in your friends and family.
- Learn new things! Do you often want to read new books or learn how to swim? Go for it! New challenges (挑战) are fun and give you a sense of accomplishment.

- Start to write a diary. Turn off the TV and let your imagination (想象力) fly! Write down your thought, dreams or anything you want! Write about your feelings.
- Stay with your family. We need our family time. Talk with your mom or dad or maybe even your cousin.

- () 1. The passage may be helpful when you _____.
 A. want to get good grades (成绩) B. want to learn a new language
 C. are feeling sad D. are very excited
- () 2. The passage may be from _____.
 A. a map B. a magazine C. a storybook D. school rules
- () 3. According to the passage, when you are helping others, you will _____.
 A. be worried B. be sure C. be sad D. feel nice
- () 4. What do the words “a sense of accomplishment” mean in Chinese?
 A. 成就感 B. 忧伤感 C. 挫折感 D. 信任感
- () 5. Which of the following should you say “No” to when you are unhappy?
 A. You should always look for the good things in others.
 B. Stay at home alone every day.
 C. Learn something new and go for it!
 D. Keep a diary about your feelings.
- () 6. What is the best title for the passage?
 A. Do Your Best B. It’s Never Too Late to Learn
 C. Always Smile to Your Life D. Six Ways to Feel Good About Yourself

C. Choose the words and complete the passage.

All parents love their children. Many parents want their children to be well-known people. (1)_____ there are many problems between parents and children. Some parents do not understand their children. If I am a parent, (2)_____ will I get on (相处) with my child? Well, I think there are many ways.

First, I will encourage (鼓励) my (3)_____ to do things he or she likes. The things should be good for him or her. If it is not good for my child, I will talk to him or her about the disadvantages (不利) of the thing in a friendly (4)_____.

(5)_____, I will always be proud (骄傲, 自豪) of everything good that my child has done. For example, if he or she gets good grades, I will say something like this, “well done! I’m very proud of you.” These words will make both my child and me very (6)_____.

Third, I will spend more time (7)_____ with my child than my parents did with me. I will chat and go shopping with my child.

I am sure these things will make parents and their children get on well.

- () 1. A. So B. But C. Or D. And
- () 2. A. when B. why C. what D. how
- () 3. A. parent B. brother C. child D. sister
- () 4. A. way B. smile C. health D. family
- () 5. A. First B. Second C. Third D. Fourth
- () 6. A. sad B. tired C. happy D. afraid
- () 7. A. stay B. staying C. stays D. to stay

D. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.

Dear Alice,

We plan to have a party on the night of June the fourth, Saturday. We are now (1) i_____ a few friends for dinner and I think it will be a great thing if you can join us. There will be many (2) a_____ at the party, such as singing, playing chess, dancing and so on. And I know you are (3) i_____ in the calligraphy (书法) of China very much, and I think you'll be happy to (4) m_____ Gao Lu, a well-known calligrapher who is coming to dinner as well. Mr. Gao will bring a collection of his own works (作品) and he has promised (承诺) to teach us how to write and tell us some of his skills. I'm sure you'll enjoy (5) y_____ a lot at the party. We plan to have (6) s_____ at 6:00 pm so as to have a nice long evening to talk. I hope that you can make it. We are all looking (7) f_____ to your coming.

Yours ever

Wu Hua

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

E. Answer the questions.

I was born in the North Pacific (太平洋). I have a lovely family and we swim all day with our mouth open. We eat small things in the water. My father is my teacher. There are many sounds a whale must learn to make. We travel all the time. I have met some people like you. They came to us in a small boat. One was swimming and touched me. I liked it, but my mum says people are sometimes bad. They make so much rubbish (垃圾) that the sea is full of plastic (塑料) bottles and lunch boxes. They hurt a lot of sea animals. Sometimes people even come and kill us. Most of the time, I sing and swim along happily. I have met turtles(海龟), dolphins and funny octopuses (章鱼). Once there was a shark with big teeth watching me. My father is really big. He helped me swim away. And once there was a very big boat. It was dangerous for us. Today we are swimming past Australia. We are going to the cold sea in the south. I like staying there. This is going to be a holiday for me.

1. What does a whale eat?

2. Who is the little whale's teacher?

3. Why doesn't the little whale's mother like people?

4. Where are the whales going?

5. Do you like the family? Why?

2020 春六年级英语第九讲

Unit Six Seasonal Changes

一. 词性转换

1. seasonal (a.) 季节的 season (n.) 季节
2. change(v.) 改变 exchange (v.) 交换 changeable (adj.) 易变的
3. life (n.) 生命 复数 lives living (adj.) 活的, 现存的
 alive (adj.) 活着的, 有活力的 stay alive 活下去 the living things 生物
5. public (adj.) 公共的
6. instead 而不是 instead of doing sth 而不是做某事

二. 语言点 / 重要句子

Miss Guo is writing a notice to all new students about their uniforms in summer.

- (1) 此句为现在进行时态。现在进行时一般是由be+doing构成, 表示现在或现阶段正在进行的动作或状态。

e. g. Listen, the girl next door is singing! 听, 隔壁的女孩正在唱歌!

- (2) uniform n.制服

e. g. – Do you have a school uniform?

2. All students must wear summer uniforms in September, early October, late April, May and June.

in early October 在十月初 in late April 在四月下旬

在这两个词组中, early, late都是形容词, early意为“早; 初; 初期的”, late意为“晚; 末期的; 近末尾的”。

【知识拓展】early和late还可以作副词。

e. g. My mum gets up early every day. 我妈妈每天早起。

Don't go to bed too late. You need more sleep. 不要太晚睡觉, 你需要更多的睡眠。

3. Boys must wear white shirts with the short sleeves, blue shorts, black belt, white socks and black shoes.

- (1) must do something表示根据一些规则制度“必须”做某事。

e. g. They must wear uniforms in the office. 他们在办公室里必须穿制服。

We must obey the traffic rules. 我们必须遵守交通规则。

must还表示出于某人自己的主观意愿, 觉得“必须”做某事。

e. g. It's too late. I must go now. 太晚了。我必须走了。

We must study hard. 我们必须努力工作。

- (2) wear v.戴; 佩带

e. g. She usually wears a pair of sunglasses in summer. 夏天她通常戴副太阳镜。

【指点迷津】wear, put on

①wear表示穿着、戴着(衣帽等)的状态; ②put on表示穿、戴(衣帽等)的动作。

e. g. Peter put on his coat and went out. 彼得穿上外套出去了。

Mary wears her new jacket these days. 玛丽这几天穿着她那件新夹克。

- (3) with是介词, 表示“具体, 带有”的意思。

4. Many flowers grow in the garden.

此句为一般现在时态，表示普遍真理。由于是众所周知的客观事实，所以一般不用时间状语。

e. g. Light goes faster than sound. 光比声音的传播速度快。

The earth runs around the sun. 地球围绕太阳转。

【知识拓展】

(1)一般现在时还可表示经常发生的动作或存在的状态，常和always, usually, often, sometimes, every day等时间状语连用。

e. g. I often wash clothes.我经常洗衣服。

She seldom goes to the cinema.她很少去看电影。

(2)一般现在时还可表示预先计划或安排的肯定要发生的动作。主要用于come, go, start, begin, leave等瞬间动词，句中常有表示将来时间的状语。

e. g. He comes home in a minute.他一会儿就要回家。

I return it next Sunday.下星期天我将归还它。

5. Not many students like playing in the playground because it is very hot.

because意为“因为”，是从属连词，引导原因状语从句。

e. g. She was late, because she met a traffic accident. 因为遭到车祸，所以她迟到了。

【知识拓展】

(1) because常用来回答why引导的问句。

e. g. -Why are you not come here? 你为什么没有来这儿？

-Because I have something else to do.因为我有其它的事情做。

(2) 汉语中我们经常说因为……所以……但在英文中有了because，就不能再用so。

Because I don't like you, so I don't want to see you.(X)

6. Many students like having ice cream and soft drinks after lunch.

(1) and表示“和”，“而且”的意思，用来连接对等关系的词、短语或句子。

e. g. Students sang and danced at the party. 学生在派对上又唱又跳。

(2) many为形容词，意为“许多的”，用于并且只修饰可数名词。

e. g. Many (of the)foreign guests took part in the May Day celebrations. 很多外宾参加了“五一”庆祝活动。

一. Choose the best answer.

() 1. Would you please bring me _____ water? I am thirsty.

A. a little B. some C. any D. little

() 2. Teachers' Day is _____ September. It is _____ September 10th.

A. in, on B. on, in C. in, in D. on, on

() 3. The pair of black shoes _____ too small. Please show me _____ pair.

A. are, another B. are, the other C. is, another D. is, the other

() 4. Lily often helps me _____ my English. She is a good friend of _____.

A. with, my B. on, mine C. with, mine D. on, my

() 5. That woman _____ a police uniform is my aunt.

A. wear B. with C. in D. put on

() 6. Many students don't like playing _____ the playground _____ it is too hot in summer.

A. at, because B. in, because C. in, so D. on, so

() 7. We like to study in the _____ because it is _____ and comfortable there in summer.

A. canteen, quite B. classroom, hot C. library, quite D. library, quiet

() 8. What can you _____ in our school garden in spring?

A. watch B. look C. look at D. see

() 9. There _____ a tennis match between Simon and Roger.

A. will have B. will be C. is going to have D. are going to be

() 10. Many young people enjoy _____ the pop music.

A. hearing B. listening C. listening to D. hearing to

() 11. We can see a lot of old people _____ morning exercise on our way to school.

A. does B. do C. doing D. did

() 12. We have plenty of rain in summer in Shanghai but _____ snow in winter.

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

二. Fill in the blank with a proper word.

1. All students must wear red _____. (scarf)

2. I'd like to stay at an _____ (air-condition) room.

3. Watermelon is one kind of _____ (season) fruits.

4. Many students like _____ (have) ice cream and soft drinks in summer.

5. Many bees and _____ (butterfly) like flying in the garden in summer.

三. Rewrite the following sentences as required .

1. We can see students playing basketball in the playground. (对划线部分提问)

_____ can you see students _____ in the playground?

2. An old tree and some flowers grow in our school garden. (保持原句意思)

_____ an old tree and some flowers growing in our school garden.

3. Joe must wear short socks in summer. (改为否定句)

Joe _____ short socks in summer.

4. My sister likes to study in the reading room because it's quiet and clean. (对划线部分提问)

_____ your sister like to study in the reading room?

5. There are 20 classrooms in my school. (对划线部分提问)

_____ classrooms are there in your school?

四. Reading

A. Choose the words or expressions to complete the passage. (共 6 分)

One day, a Chinese student goes to study English in England. His family name is Sun. It is the 1 as the word "sun". England is a country with 2 . It is often cloudy or misty (多雾的), and it also often rains, so there isn't much sunshine all the year round.

When the student gets to London, a tall 3 policeman opens his passport (护照) to check (检查) it. The policeman finds the Chinese name "Sun" in the passport. He 4 it is pronounced (发音) just like the English word "sun". So he says to the student, "I see your name is Sun, you're wanted here. You bring sunshine 5 England, so we don't want you to 6 ." They smile.

- () 1. A. same B. different C. like D. as
- () 2. A. good weather B. bad people C. bad weather D. good people
- () 3. A. Chinese B. China C. English D. Japanese
- () 4. A. think B. thinking C. to think D. thinks
- () 5. A. at B. of C. to D. for
- () 6. A. go away B. go up C. go around D. go down

B. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. (在短文的空格内填入适当的词，使其内容通顺，每空格限填一词，首字母已给) (共 7 分)

The surprise party is very p_____1_____ in America. Most of the Americans think it is very exciting to have surprise parties for their f_____2_____ or family members. It is quite possible to plan a surprise party when one's birthday is coming. Do you want to know what a surprise party is like?

Look at the following example. It's Saturday night. Bob's wife asks him to go to the kitchen and bring her a glass of milk. Bob walks there and opens the door. Suddenly, he h_____3_____ a strange sound and then sees a bear. It is s_____4_____ in front of him! Bob is very scared(害怕) and falls backwards. Just then, the bear takes off his costume(服装). It's Bob's friend Charles! There are a_____5_____ some other people behind him. All of them say to Bob "Surprise!" Bob is puzzled, and he does not know what it is until(直到) his friends say "Happy birthday!" to him. In fact, there are many k_____6_____ of surprise parties. A successful surprise party always makes people feel surprised, e_____7_____ and unforgettable(难忘的).

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Unit 7 Travelling in Garden City

Words

1. fare n. 车费

half-fare 半票 full-fare 全票

2. public adj. 公共的 n. [OPP] private

public transportation (AE) public transport (BE) 公共交通

a public library 公共图书馆

the public 大众, 民众+动词单数

e.g. The public needs to be better informed.

公众需要更多知情权。

in public 公开的, 当众

3. conductor n. 售票员, 指挥

conduct v. 执行, 实施

conduct a survey 做一个调查

conduct an experiment 做一个实验

conduct an interview 进行一场面试

4. nowadays adv. [SYN] today + 一般现在时

e.g. Most people nowadays are aware of the importance of a healthy diet.

现在大多数人都明白健康饮食的重要性。

5. instead adv. 代替; 更换; 相反; 而

instead of 而不是

e.g. You probably picked up my keys instead of yours.

你有可能拿了我的钥匙, 不是你的。

e.g. If Jo can't attend the meeting, I could go instead.

如果 Jo 不能参加会议, 我可以替他去。

e.g. Peter didn't study law. Instead, he decided to become an actor.

6. none pron. 没有一个 (not..any)

none of your business 不关你事

e.g. We got 3 points and they got none. 我们得了 3 分他们 1 分都没。

We got 3 points and they didn't get any.

7. still adv. 依旧, 仍然, 还是

adj. 静止的, 安静的

a still summer's day 无风的夏日

the still night air 夜间宁静的空气

8. perhaps adv. [SYN] maybe

e.g. Perhaps it will snow tomorrow.

明天也许会下雪。

e.g. It won't take so long next time, perhaps.

也许, 下次不会花那么长时间了。

9. few adj. 不多的, 很少的 +复数名词 fewer/fewest

e.g. Few people knew he was ill. 没什么人知道他生病了。

10. motorcycle n. 摩托车 motorcyclist(s) n. 骑摩托车的人
 11. a railway station 火车站
 12. crossing n. 十字路口; 人行横道 cross v. 穿过 across prep./adv.
 13. poster n. 招贴画, 海报 post v. 张贴, 公布

e.g. Jill posted a picture on Wechat just now.

Jill 刚刚在微信上发了一张照片。

Language

all of the + 复数名词
 most of
 some of +
 none of pron.

e.g. Most of the students are American here.

e.g. I know what people are saying- but none of it is true.

none of 后谓语动词一般用单数

e.g. None of my friends phones me anymore. 没有一个朋友再打电话给我了。

What will travelling in Garden City be like in 10 year's time?

prep. 像

e.g. My dog is like me.

e.g. My dog likes me.

Exercise

用动词的适当形式填空

- What _____ Brown _____ at that time?(wear)
- You can see children _____ (fly) model planes in the park in spring.
- Please don't make any noise. I _____ a letter.(write)
- I _____ (begin) the work this morning, and now I _____ (finish) it already.
- Would you like to go _____ (shop) with me?
- We _____ (have) a sports meeting this coming Friday.
- The Whites _____ (live) here for four years.
- A: Where is Tom? I don't see him here. B: He _____ (go) traveling.
- A: What _____ you _____ (do)?
 B: I _____ (read) an interesting book. I _____ (borrow) it from the library a moment ago.
- The bus has stopped _____ (collect) passengers, because it is full.
- Something really important _____ (happen) in 1949.
- You are late. The school bus _____ (leave).
- He would rather _____ (work) in the countryside.

词性转换

- Let me carry the _____ (heavy) suitcase for you.
- We went to Mr. Li's home yesterday. He gave me much _____ (advise).
- The young man doesn't work hard, and he _____ (final) lost his job.
- We do eye exercises _____ (two) a day.

5. My deskmate works _____ (carefully) than before. But she makes still mistakes in her test.
6. December is the _____ (twelve) month of a year.
7. This was the man's first _____ (fly).
8. Are there many _____ (different) between spring and autumn?
9. The weather in Seattle is _____ (change) in spring.
10. His father's _____ (die) made him very sad.
11. Something must be done to fight the air _____ (pollute).
12. How many _____ (woman teacher) are there in your school?
13. Those _____ (conduct) come from England.
14. There will be _____ (few) traffic accidents in the future.
15. John did well in the test, he went home _____ (happy) than yesterday.
16. We should finish the work with the _____ (little) money and the fewest workers

选词填空

The name of Daniel Hale Williams has been known to the black people in the United States for many years. He became a 1 in Chicago in 1883. After graduating(graduate), he taught at Northwestern University's medical school. He was asked by the president of the United States, Grover Cleveland, to go to Washington, D.C., to head the Freedmen's Hospital. It was one of the few hospitals for blacks in the country 2 .

He went back to Chicago to help to set to Provident Hospital. 3 it opened, Chicago's black doctors could not practise in hospitals. They had to treat patients 4 , so operations were performed on beds and kitchen tables. Dr Williams also helped to set up a training school in Chicago for black nurses.

In 1893 he operated on a man who was dying from a stab wound (刺伤) in the heart. Such a wound had always 5 death. But Dr Williams tried to save the man. 6 X-ray or blood transfusions (输血), he opened the man's chest and sewed up(修补) his heart. Everything went on well with the bold (大胆) operations. The man 7 .

1. A) headmaster B) manager C) doctor D) nurse
2. A) at that time B) in the past C) a moment ago D) just then
3. A) After B) Before C) When D) As soon as
4. A) in the office B) in the school C) in the university D) at home
5. A) shown B) explained C) meant D) described
6. A) According to B) Instead of C) Because of D) Without
7. A) died B) lived C) became strong D) got badly hurt

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

首字母填空

Have you ever seen snow? A lot of people in the world have not. A lot of countries n 1 have snow. In the north of England, there is quite a lot of snow every winter, but in the south of England, there is usually l 2 snow.

When a student from a warm country comes to England in autumn for the first time, he f 3 cold at first. There are often dark clouds, grey skies and cold rain in England in autumn, and most students from warm countries do not l 4 this kind of weather.

But snow is d 5 . It is very cold, but it is very beautiful. After a few dark mornings, the student

w__6__ up one day and there is a lot of light in his room. He thinks, "It must be late." And he gets up quickly. But no, it is not late at all. He looks out of the window and there is snow e__7__. The light in the room comes from that clean, beautiful white snow.

1. n_____ 2. l_____ 3. f_____ 4. l_____

5. d_____ 6. w_____ 7. e_____

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Unit 8 Windy weather

Words

1. display n./v. 陈列 (show)

- display board

2. gentle adj. 温和的 gently adv. gentleman n. 绅士

3. hold v. 抓住 holder n. 持有人

- hold on 等一下/抓住/坚持
- British passport holders 英国护照持有人

4. tightly adv. 紧紧地 tight adj. tighten v. 弄紧, 加强

5. slightly adv. 轻微地 slight adj.

slightly (higher/lower/better/larger)

e.g. January's sales were slightly better than average. 一月的销售额略高于平均数。

6. pot n. 盆, 锅, 罐

- teapot
- flowerpot
- Hotpot 火锅
- a pot of...(coffee) 一壶.....(咖啡)

7. move v. 移动 remove v. 移开, 去除 moveable adj. 可移动的, 活动的
movement n. 运动, 活动

8. cleaner n. clean v. clearance n. 清除, 清理

9. suddenly adv. 突然 sudden adj.

10. immediately adv. (at once)

11. fiercely adv. 猛烈地 fierce adj.

12. pass v. 进行, 移动

e.g. We passed through the gates into a courtyard behind. 我们穿过几道门进了后面地院子。

- pass by 经过
- pass the exam 通过考试
- pass away 过世
- pass sth down (一般用被动) 把...传下去

e.g. The tradition has been passed down from father to son for generations.
这一传统由父传子, 世代相传。

13. carefully adv. careful adj. [opp] careless adj. 粗心地

14. slide v. (slid-slid) 滑动

e.g. Jason slid across the ice. Jason 从冰上滑过。

15. think about 思考 think of 认为 (think-thought-thought)

16. happen v. 发生 [SYN] occur

e.g. When did the accident happen? 事故什么时候发生的?

17. happily adv. happy adj. [opp] unhappy adj. happiness n. 幸福, 快乐

18. object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ n. 物体, 目标, 宾语 objective adj. 客观的

/əbˈdʒekt/ v. 反对

19. outside prep. 在...外面 [opp] inside prep. 在...里面
adj. 外面的 adj. 里面的
n. 外部 n. 内部
adv. 在外面 adv. 在里面

e.g. You can park your car outside our house.

an outside toilet

I walked around the outside of the building.

It's warm enough to eat outside.

20. wave n. 波浪 v. 摇摆

21. shelter n. 遮蔽物, 庇护处, 住所

● an animal shelter 动物收容处

e.g. Human beings need food, clothing and shelter. 人类有衣, 食, 住的需求。

22. indoors adv. 室内地 indoor adj. 室内的

e.g. We should stay indoors.

indoor activities

22. fall-fell-fallen

blow-blew-blown

become-became-become

see-saw-seen

fly-flew-flown

sink-sank-sunk

break-broke-broken

hold-held-held

Language

1. see sb/sth { do 全过程
doing 某个片段

2. different kinds of 各种各样的 (all kinds of)

选择

- In the past, people _____ to travel from Pudong to Puxi.
A. take the ferry B. drive a car C. took the ferry D. by ferry
- People like _____.
A. travel by bus B. traveling in bus C. traveling on a bus D. to travel on bus
- A conductor's job is _____ money from passengers and _____ it in a bag.
A. collect, put B. collecting, put C. to collect, to put D. collect, putting
- Many people use a transportation card instead of _____ a ticket.
A. buy B. to buy C. bought D. buying
- They don't buy tickets from the conductor, _____, they use a public transportation card.
A. but B. however C. and D. instead
- In the past, none of the drivers _____ a woman.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- Nowadays, many classrooms in my school are _____.

- A. air-conditioner B. air-conditioned C. an air-conditioner D. a air-conditioned
8. Travelling in Shanghai nowadays _____ very convenient.
A. are B. is C. will be D. was
9. There was _____ traffic and _____ traffic jams 30 years ago in Shanghai.
A. more, fewer B. fewer, fewer C. less, fewer D. fewer, less
10. I like windy day, I like _____ wind _____ slightly.
A. see, blowing B. seeing, blowing B. to see, blows D. seeing, blew
11. I felt ill yesterday, so I asked for a leave and went home immediately.
Which word can take the place of the word underlined?
A. on time B. quickly C. soon D. at once
12. When I was flying my kite yesterday, the winds blew gently at first. But later, it became _____ ,
finally, it blew _____ than I have ever seen.
A. stronger, fiercely B. stronger, fiercelier
C. stronger, more fiercely D. strongest, most fiercely
13. The wind moved _____ than it did just now.
A. quicker B. more quickly C. quicklier D. quick
14. Trees _____ down and ships and boats _____ in the sea in the typhoon yesterday.
A. fall, sink B. fell, sank C. fallen, sank D. fell, sank
15. The _____ driver always drives his car _____.
A. carefully, carelessly B. careful, carelessly, C. careless, carefully, D. careful, carefully
16. We can see some small children _____ on the grass now.
A. ran B. runs C. to run D. running
17. In the past, all passengers _____ buy tickets from a bus conductor.
A. have to B. had to C. should D. must
18. Perhaps _____ of the people will travel by ferry in the future. It isn't convenient.
A. all B. some C. none D. each
19. Would you like to know what _____ like when you're 20?
A. will you B. you will be C. you will D. will you be
20. Ben holds his hat _____ in the street when the wind blows _____.
A. gently ... lightly B. quickly ... suddenly
C. tightly ... fiercely D. immediately ... slightly

词性转换

- Heavy objects may fall on cars _____ in the streets. (fierce)
- They _____ (fly) kites in the park a moment ago.
- Last year we _____ (plant) many trees in the school garden. We _____ (plant) more trees this year.
- The boys _____ (cut) down a young apple tree now.
- The librarian told them _____ (not talk) loudly in the library.
- His uncle _____ (teach) English in this school two years ago.
- Cleaners began to clean the streets after the typhoon _____. (pass)

句型转换

8. We should take flower pots inside our flats when there is a typhoon. (就划线部分提问)
_____ we _____ when there is a typhoon?

9. We can save water by not playing water games. (就划线部分提问)

_____ we save water?

10. I watched TV. I didn't do my homework. (合成一句)

I watched TV _____ doing my homework.

11. Tom is playing games with his friend happily. (划线部分提问)

_____ Tom playing games with his friend?

12. It takes about 15 minutes to travel to Rainbow by bus. (划线部分提问)

_____ does it _____ to travel to Rainbow by bus?

13. We will go to the Exhibition Centre by underground. (划线部分提问)

_____ you _____ to the Exhibition Centre?

14. Mrs. Li has already packed her suitcases. (否定句)

Mrs. Li _____ her suitcases _____.

15. Danny does some revision once a month. (划线部分提问)

_____ does Danny do some revision?

16. He was late for school because he stayed up last night. (划线部分提问)

_____ he late for school?

17. Alice will be taller and slimmer in 10 years' time. (划线部分提问)

_____ will Alice be _____ in 10 years' time?

_____ will Alice _____ in 10 years' time?

动词变位

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. fall _____ | 2. take _____ | 3. travel _____ |
| 3. sink _____ | 5. become _____ | 6. forget _____ |
| _____ | | |
| 7. hold _____ | 8. go _____ | 9. pass _____ |
| 10. blow _____ | 11. see _____ | 12. drive _____ |
| 13. buy _____ | 14. blow _____ | 15. fly _____ |

2020 春六年级英语第十二讲

Unit7-8 复习测试

Part One Phonetics, Vocabulary and Grammar

(第一部分 音标、词汇和语法)(共 65 分)

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper words according to the phonetic transcriptions (根据所给的音标, 写出适当的单词, 填入答题纸内): (5 分)

1. In 2016, the Yangtze River _____ was put into operation in SW China. /brɪdʒ/
2. The Titanic, with more than 2000 people aboard, crashed into a huge iceberg and _____ to the bottom of the Ocean. /sæŋk/
3. After the earthquake, many people had to sleep in the open area because they had no _____ /'feltə(r)/.
4. If you don't take action _____, perhaps some endangered animals will die out in the future. /ɪ'mi:diətli/
5. I dislike camping in a forest because I hate bugs(小虫) and _____. /'ɪnsɛkts/

II. Choose the best answer (选择正确的答案, 填入答题纸内): (30 分)

- () 1. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from others?
A. Pack your things at once.
B. He left his bag in the library.
C. It took me two hours to bake the bread in the oven.
D. The map on the wall is new.
- () 2. Jim isn't _____ European. He is from _____ USA.
A. a.../ B. an.../ C. a...the D. an...the
- () 3. The famous singer went to visit the sick children in a hospital _____ a winter afternoon.
A. to B. for C. in D. on
- () 4. Forests are important _____ all animals, so it's important _____ us to protect it.
A. to, to B. to, for C. for, for D. for, to
- () 5. The astronauts and scientists working in the space station _____ back to the Earth in five days.
A. come B. will come C. have come D. came
- () 6. _____ important information you've given us!
A. What an B. What a C. What D. How
- () 7. If you are poor at _____ in English, you should practise _____ it more.
A. writing, to do B. writing, doing
C. to write, doing D. to write, to do
- () 8. We can find _____ fruit and _____ vegetables in the supermarket.

- A. several, many
C. plenty of, a great number of
- B. a number of, plenty of
D. plenty of, a great amount of
- () 9. The train will _____ Suzhou at 9:00. We must _____ home in Shanghai at 7:30.
A. leave, leave
B. leave, leave for
C. leave for, leave for
D. leave for, leave
- () 10. Almost _____ of the students in this school come from Japan.
A. three- eighth
B. three- eighths
C. third- eight
D. third- eights
- () 11. Ben always has a cold. I think he should _____.
A. exercise more
B. excise a lot of
C. do many exercises
D. have enough exercises
- () 12. – Who did better in *Spelling Bee*, Bill or peter ?
– Although Peter won the game, I think Bill did just _____ Peter.
A. as good as
B. as better as
C. so well as
D. as well as
- () 13. As the headquarter of Alibaba, Hangzhou has become one of _____ in China.
A. the modernest cities
B. the modernest city
C. the most modern cities
D. the most modern city
- () 14. Fashion designers use _____ to make beautiful clothes in different styles.
A. wood, wool and cotton
B. leather, wool and cotton
C. plastic, cotton and glass
D. wood, wool and cotton
- () 15. – Must I return the book this week ?
– No, you _____. You can _____ it for 20 days.
A. mustn't, keep
B. needn't, borrow
C. needn't, keep
D. mustn't, lend

III. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一词，每词只能填一次)：(6分)

A. help	B. because	C. need to	D. quickly	E. many	F. forget	G. enough
---------	------------	------------	------------	---------	-----------	-----------

All students 1 have good study habits. When you have good study habits, you will learn 2 . You also remember them easily. Do you like to study in the living room?

This is not a good place 3 it is usually too noisy. You need to study in a quiet place, like your bedroom. A quiet place will 4 you only think about one thing, and you will learn better. Before you begin to study, don't 5 to clean your desk. A good desk light and a chair are important, too. You'll feel easy if there is 6 light and a comfortable chair.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms (用所给单词的正确形式填空)：(14分)

- Among all the _____ fruit, I like peaches best. (season)
- If you keep having a good diet, you will be much _____ a year later. (slim)
- The father looked _____ at his son. Why did he look so upset? (sadness)

4. If you don't want to be troubled by _____ problems, you must exercise regularly. (healthy)
5. I'm going to have an English test tomorrow, so I'm busy _____ (prepare) for it tonight.
6. The weather in Shanghai is very _____ (change). Sometimes people still wear winter clothes in April.
7. Look! The tap is _____ (drip). Let's ask the repairman to fix it.

V. Rewrite the sentences as required (按要求改写句子): (10 分)

1. Danny weighs 60 kilograms. (划线部分提问)
_____ does Danny weigh?
2. When she grows up, Maggie will be a slim young girl with long hair. (划线部分提问)
_____ will Maggie be _____ when she grows up?
3. Remember to turn off the lights when you leave the classroom. (改写同意句)
_____ to turn off the lights when you leave the classroom.
4. You have to be tough to face all the difficulties in life, _____? (改写反意疑问句)
5. store, I, I, know, can, to, nearest, convenience, the, don't, how, get (连词成句)

Part Three Reading

(第三部分 阅读) (共 35 分)

I. Reading comprehension (阅读理解):

A. Read the passage and choose the best answer: (10 分)

Pieter Bruegel was a famous artist who lived in Europe five hundred years ago. He is well known for a painting called Children's Games. People like this painting because it is full of fun. It shows how children in Pieter's time enjoyed themselves in different ways. In all, there are about eighty games being played in the painting.



Children's Games shows a busy street scene(场景) in a town long ago. The street is a wide and open space. There are no cars, so there is plenty of room to play. There are about two hundred children in the painting. Some play in groups and others play alone. They seem to be enjoying their freedom in the fresh air and their games. Some of the games are still played today.

The games in the painting do not require children to spend money on extra materials(材料). Instead, they use simple everyday things like hats and sticks. A game might need a rope, some chalk, a hoop, a spinning top, or even a barrel. Some games are played without any toys at all. For example, one scene in the painting shows children turning somersaults(翻筋斗) inside the fence.

Even though Pieter Bruegel lived a long time ago, children today can learn an important lesson from what he painted. The painting shows us how little we need in order to enjoy ourselves. All children really need is one another. It's not the toys or games that are found in the stores that create fun. Using our imagination can do this for us.

() 1. Pieter Bruegel was _____.

- A. an expert about children
C. a famous artist

- B. a kindergarten teacher
D. a game designer

- () 2. The painting shows about _____ games.
A. 500 B. 200 C. 80 D. 60
- () 3. The children in the painting are playing _____.
A. in the street B. in the house C. on the grass D. at the school
- () 4. _____ of the games in the painting are played today.
A. Most B. Few C. Some D. None
- () 5. From the painting we learn that _____.
A. children today need to take more lessons
B. children can create fun by using imagination
C. children need more toys to enjoy themselves
D. children spend much money on everyday things

B. choose the words or expressions and complete the passage: (6 分)

From the time I was a child growing up in New Jersey, I loved spending weekends with my grandparents. I felt 1 in Granny's small kitchen. We always had nice talks, and Granny always seemed to include(包含) some wisdom (智慧) with every dish she prepared.

I remember one Saturday morning. I was about 11 years old. After breakfast I asked Granny, "What kind of soup are you making today?" "Vegetable beef," she answered. "And you can help by cutting some carrots." 2 I slowly cut the carrots, I said, "I've got to give a report next week and I'm scared (害怕的). I don't like standing in front of everybody. What if I forget what I'm going to say? Or what if somebody laughs?" "And what if you do just fine?" Granny asked. "Have you 3 notes for the speech?" "Well, no. That would be a lot of work." "Hard work 4 off," Granny said. "You could try practising in front of a 5. It's easy to find how well you are practising."

I pushed the pieces of carrots to the side of the cutting board and went on to complain (抱怨) about schoolwork, friends and family. Granny took it all in, listening silently while I talked about so many pieces of grief (伤心事) in my life. "Nancy," she said, "there's nothing wrong with a little trouble in your life. Well, you know, a lot of people don't make homemade soup these days. They say it's 6 trouble. But I don't mind such a little trouble. She smiled and then started washing the dishes. While I helped Granny clean up, I thought about what she had said. I still had a few days to practise my report.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. bored | B. lucky | C. excited | D. relaxed |
| 2. A. After | B. As | C. Before | D. Since |
| 3. A. taken | B. found | C. prepared | D. reviewed |
| 4. A. pays | B. gives | C. gets | D. stops |
| 5. A. mirror | B. wall | C. person | D. group |
| 6. A. too much | B. much too | C. too many | D. too little |

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (12 分)

When Christopher Columbus landed on the then unnamed Costa Rica in 1502, he saw many Indians (1)w_____ gold earrings. So he thought the land must be rich in gold. He named the place Costa Rica, which means "rich coast" in Spanish.

(2)T_____ little gold was found, Costa Rica today is indeed rich with



coffee and bananas. Coffee is the most important product in Costa Rica and most of it is exported (出口) to other countries like America and West Germany. Bananas are the country's (3)s _____ most important export.

Costa Ricans also grow many other crops such as fruits, corn and beans for their own use. Costa Ricans love colors and their houses are painted in (4)b _____ colors.

Education is very important to the Costa Ricans. Almost every village has a school and education is a must for children between seven and fourteen years of age. Boys and girls go to separate (单独的) schools. Classes begin in March and end in (5)N _____. The other three months of the year are harvest time and the children have to help their parents (6)p _____ coffee beans.

D. Read the passage and answer the following questions (7 分)

John Davison Rockefeller was an oil magnate(巨头) from America. He was the founder of the Standard Oil Company(美孚石油公司).

Rockefeller was born on July 8, 1839 in Richford, New York. His father was a lumberman(木材商). His mother worked hard for the family. Young Rockefeller used to do some housework, sometimes helped his mother milk the cows. He earned his pocket money by raising turkeys, selling potatoes and candies. He had a little notebook to account for his work, which averaged 37 cents per hour. Later, he settled(结算) with his father.

He also sometimes loaned(贷款) a small amount of money to neighbors. There were two important principles for Rockefeller in fortune-making: make good bargains; save your money and let it work for you.

Besides, Rockefeller was a philanthropist(慈善家). When Rockefeller was 16 years old, he found his first job as an assistant bookkeeper(簿记员). His three months' salary was \$ 50. From the very start, he donated about six percent of his earnings to charity, which, with time, increased to 10 percent.

Rockefeller was also the founder of both the University of Chicago and Rockefeller University.

1. When and where was Rockefeller born?

_____.

2. How did Rockefeller earn his pocket money?

_____.

3. Who did young Rockefeller loan a small amount of money to?

_____.

4. What was Rockefeller's first job?

_____.

5. How many universities did Rockefeller found?

_____.

6. What do you think of Rockefeller? Why?(2')

_____.

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Unit 9 Sea water and rain water

Words

1. competition n. 竞赛; 比赛

compete v. (with/against) 和...比赛; 竞争
(for) 为...比赛

e.g. Small independent stores can't compete with big national chains.

小规模独立书店竞争不过大型的全国连锁书店。

I had to compete against 19 other people for the job.

我得和另外 19 个人竞争这份工作。

The stores have to compete for customers in the Christmas season.

圣诞节期间, 商家之间要争抢顾客。

2. intelligent adj. 聪明的 intelligence n.

high intelligence 高智商

IQ (intelligence quotient)

3. important adj. 重要的 [opp] unimportant adj. 不重要的 importance n. 重要性

4. cover v. 覆盖 n. 遮盖物, 封面, 封底

cover sth with sth 用什么遮住; 覆盖

e.g. Dan covered his face with his hands. 丹用双手捂住脸。

5. shower n. 淋浴

take a shower

6. dripping adj. 滴(漏)水的 drip n. 滴

a drip of... 一滴...

7. running adj. 流动的

a running nose 流鼻涕

8. waste v. 浪费 wasteful adj. 挥霍的, 浪费的

waste sth on sb/sth 浪费时间在...

9. turn off 关掉 [opp] turn on 打开; turn up 调高 [opp] turn down 调低

10. use n. /ju:s/ v. /ju:z/

use sth to do (use sth for doing) 使用...做什么

Language

1. “if” 引导条件状语从句, 主将从现。如果..., 就...

e.g. We will stay at home if it rains.

If you need money, I can lend you some.

even if 即使

e.g. I wouldn't tell you even if I knew. 就算我知道, 我也不会告诉你的。

2. “one of + the 形容词最高级+名词复数” 最...之一

e.g. He is one of the hardest students in the class.

Shanghai is one of the most beautiful cities in China.

3. by+(not) doing 通过(用)...的方式

e.g. You can lose weight by doing exercise regularly.

We can protect our environment by not using plastic bags.

Part One Words and grammar

I. Choose the word with different sounds in the underlined part: (5%)

1. A. dolphin B. crossing C. cover D. object
2. A. moved B. passed C. watched D. stopped
3. A. internet B. wind C. front D. sink
4. A. headache B. stream C. weather D. pleasure
5. A. which B. where C. whole D. whale

II. Choose the best answer: (16%)

- () 1. There is _____ report in today's newspaper. It's about the EXPO.
A. an B. a C. / D. the
- () 2. Drivers should be very _____ when it is snowy.
A. care B. careful C. carelessly D. carefully
- () 3. Mr. Smith thought the Century Park was the second _____ in Shanghai.
A. large B. larger C. largest D. very larger
- () 4. We should keep our city _____.
A. beauty B. be beautiful C. beautiful D. beautifully
- () 5. The teacher said angrily, "Stop _____ and listen to me."
A. to talk B. talk C. talks D. talking
- () 6. People also _____ food _____ the oceans.
A. get ... in B. get ... on C. get ... from D. get ... around
- () 7. Three quarters of the news on TV _____ interesting this morning .
A. are B. is C. was D. were
- () 8. We can see some small children _____ on the grass now.
A. ran B. running C. to run D. run
- () 9. When a typhoon arrives, we _____ park our car on the road.
A. may B. should C. must D. shouldn't
- () 10. I wanted to be a scientist _____ I was a little girl.
A. after B. before C. since D. when
- () 11. Electricity it is very important _____ all of people .
A. to B. on C. for D. at
- () 12. _____ freezing weather! The river is covered with thick ice.
A. What a B. How C. What D. What an
- () 13. Tom and his cousin came back home immediately when the tornado reached their city.
A. just now B. right now C. at first D. at last
- () 14. Children can keep healthy _____ too much meat.
A. with not eating B. with eating
C. by eating D. by not eating
- () 15. ---May I turn on the electric fan? It's a bit hot. --- _____.
A. I'm glad to hear that. B. You're welcome.
C. Go ahead, please. D. That's all right.

III. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms: (8%)

1. Please help me to fix the _____ tap. (drip)
2. I _____ (give) Mary the message if she _____ (come) back.
3. The situation in Thailand is very _____ (danger), you'd better not go there.

4. An apple _____(fall) on Newton's head many years ago.
5. On the display board, it says there will be a _____(compete) about the science.
6. Grandpa Tom is one of the oldest _____(fish) in the village.
7. After the typhoon passed , it blew _____(gentle) than yesterday.

IV. Rewrite the sentences as required: (11%)

1. Several boats sank in the sea because of the heavy wind.. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ several boats _____ in the sea because of the heavy wind ?

2. I watched TV at home. I didn' t fly a kite in the park(合成一句)

I watched TV at home _____ a kite in the park.

3. The seafood we eat is from the oceans. (对划线部分提问)

_____ the seafood we eat from?

4. Street cleaners use water to sprinkle the road. (保持原句意思)

Street cleaners use water _____ the road.

5. Farmer didn' t have any water to water the crops in Yun Nan. (保持原句意思)

Farmers _____ water to water the crops in Yun Nan.

Part Two Reading

A. Fill in the blanks according to the passage. (5%) 首字母填空。

One day, a professor e_____1_____ the classroom with some question papers. He handed the papers out to his students. To everyone's surprise, there were no q_____2_____ on the paper. There was just a black dot at the center of the paper. The professor told his students, "I want you to write down what you see on your paper."

At the end of the class, the professor collected all the students' answers. He read each of them. All the students were t_____3_____ to describe the black dot.

The professor then explained, "I am not going to grade your answers. I just wanted to give you something to think about. No one wrote about the white part of the paper. Everyone focused on the black dot. The same thing happens in our lives. We have a piece of white paper to observe, but we a_____4_____ focus on the dark spots."

"Our life is a gift given to us. We always have reasons to celebrate. However, we keep focusing only on the dark spots: weight problems, lack of money, etc. They are very s_____5_____ problems, compared with everything we have in our lives. Do not waste time thinking about the negative things. Enjoy each moment that life gives us."

1. e_____
2. q_____
3. t_____
4. a_____
5. s_____

B. Answer the questions. 5% 回答问题。

Finland has one of the best school systems in the world.

In Finland, teachers are seen as professors at universities. In class , teachers develop lessons in their own ways, like giving outdoor math lessons and team teaching with another class. Actually, they don't teach to the test. And there is just one mandated test. It comes at the end of high school.

Joy and play is part of the education. As an old Finnish saying goes, "Those things you learn without joy you will forget easily." So every Finnish school has a team that works on children's happiness. The children have classes in languages, math and science. Also, there are additional classes in second languages, P.E., and arts and crafts. Between classes, students have 15 minutes of

free-play, as many as four times a day, regardless of weather.

All Finnish schools are equal and similar. A Finnish teacher said, “In some countries, schools are a shop and parents can buy whatever they want. In Finland, parents can also choose. But the options are all the same.”

1. Why are teachers seen as professors at universities in Finland?

2. When do students in Finland have their mandated test?

3. Why does every Finnish school has a team that works on Children’s happiness?

4. How many times can students play freely a day at school in Finland?

5. Parents don’t have the same options in Finnish schools, do they?

2020 春六年级英语第十四讲

Unit 10 Forests and land

Words

1. area n. 地区, 面积

- a large of area of...一大片...
- the area of Shanghai...上海的面积

2. provide v. 供给

- provide sb with sth 提供某人某物
- provide sth for sb 提供某物给某人

e. g. The governments provides them with food.

Fresh fruit and vegetables provide vitamins for people.

3. make nests 筑巢

4. build-built-built v. 建造 builder n. 建筑工人 building n. 建筑物

5. n. ——— adj.

wood wooden

wool woollen

6. cut down 砍到, 削减

e.g. He cut down on coffee and ate a healthy diet.

他喝咖啡少了而且拥有了一个健康的饮食。

cut off 切断, 中断

e.g. The electricity has been cut off. 停电了。

7. n. ——— adj.

oil oily

sand sandy

8. plastic n. & adj. 塑料 (的) [UN]

- a lot of plastic
- plastic bottles

9. 由...制成

be made of (可辨认原料)

e.g. The table is made of wood.

be made from (无法辨认)

e.g. Cheese is made from milk.

Language

1. get...from 从...得到

2. —— How does it feel? (系动词)

—— It feels + adj. (hard/ rough/ soft/ smooth)

3. find out 搞清楚, 弄明白

e.g. He is trying to find out the truth.

4. some information [UN]

a piece of information

5. cook sth with... 用...做饭

6. stop $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{doing 停止正在做的事} \\ \text{e.g. The teacher asked students to stop talking in the class.} \\ \text{to do 停下去做} \\ \text{e.g. If you finish your homework, you can stop to watch TV.} \end{array} \right.$

7. sth is important to sb/sth ...对某人/某物来说很重要。

课堂练习

Part One Grammar and Vocabulary

I. Choose the best answer:

1. Look! There are _____ starfish in the aquarium.
A. a B. many C. much D. a lot
2. Water _____ about three quarters of the earth.
A. covering B. cover C. covered D. covers
3. There _____ a lot of information about water in this book.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
4. The oceans are important _____ both humans and animals.
A. for B. to C. in D. of
5. I'm hungry. May I have something _____?
A. eat B. eats C. eating D. to eat
6. A person can live for about a month without food, _____ only for about a week without water.
A. and B. but C. so D. or
7. If Jerry _____ get up early, he will miss the early bus.
A. won't B. don't C. doesn't D. isn't
8. Don't play games with water. You can play ball games together _____.
A. instead of B. instead C. also D. too
9. People will have _____ water to wash clothes if there's no rain.
A. not B. not any C. no D. no any
10. We can save electricity by _____ lights when we leave the room.
A. not turning off B. turning off
C. not turning on D. turning on
11. The baby will cry if you _____ his toys.
A. take out B. take off C. take up D. take away
12. The Oriental Pearl TV Tower is one of the tallest _____ in the world.
A. building B. build C. built D. buildings
13. The kite is high _____ that tree. The children can't get it.
A. on B. at C. in D. of
14. --- Your dress looks nice. Is it _____ cotton?
--- Yes. And it is _____ Shanghai.
A. made of, made into B. made of, made in
C. made from, made into D. made from, made in
15. We must keep the environment _____.

- A. cleans B. clean C. cleaning D. cleaned
16. _____ of us should do something to save the Earth.
A. None B. Most C. Some D. All
17. Windows are made of _____.
A. the glasses B. the glass C. glasses D. glass
18. The tablecloth feels _____.
A. smoothly B. hardly C. roughly D. soft
19. Shanghai is one of _____ in the world.
A. most interesting city B. the most interesting city
C. most interesting cities D. the most interesting cities
20. Water is used for _____ dishes and clothes.
A. wash B. washes C. washed D. washing
21. The oceans provides a lot of food _____ fishes.
A. of B. with C. for D. on
22. People must stop _____ down the trees although they want to make furniture.
A. to cut B. cutting C. cut D. cuts
23. If there _____ no forests, animals _____ no places to live.
A. is, won't have B. is, haven't C. are, will have D. are, have
24. He'd rather _____ cotton T-shirt. They are more comfortable.
A. wears B. to wear C. wearing D. wear
25. Tom never does his homework _____, so he often makes mistakes.
A. careful B. carefully C. careless D. carelessly
26. Please remember _____ your teeth before you go to bed.
A. brushing B. brush C. brushes D. to brush
27. There _____ a sports meeting this Friday.
A. is having B. is C. will have D. will be
28. A cook's job is _____ delicious food for customers.
A. cook B. cooks C. cooked D. to cook
29. Fire can destroy everything _____ we must be careful _____ fire.
A. so, with B. so, for C. if, with D. if, for
30. Nowadays pollution is _____ than before.
A. more seriously B. more serious C. serious D. seriously
31. It's very expensive to _____ a plane to Britain, but it's cheaper to go there _____ ship.
A. take, by B. take, take C. by, by D. by, take
32. Is there an alarm bell _____ the corridor _____ the second floor?
A. at, at B. in, on C. in, at D. at, on
33. The plane will _____ London at 9:30 a.m. We must _____ home at 6:35 a.m.
A. leave, leave B. leave, leave for
C. leave for, leave for D. leave for, leave
34. It's inconvenient _____ you to go out _____ a rainy day.
A. to, on B. to, in C. for, on D. for, in
35. Would you like to see what _____ like when you are 30?
A. you will B. will you be
C. you will be D. will you

36. She looks _____ at me and she looks _____.
 A. happily, happy B. happy, happily
 C. happily, happily D. happy, happy
37. Edison was one of _____ in the world.
 A. most greatest inventor B. the greatest inventor
 C. most greatest inventors D. the greatest inventors
38. _____ important information you've given s!
 A. What B. What an C. What a D. How
39. A modern factory usually has _____ machines but _____ workers.
 A. more, fewer B. fewer, more
 C. less, fewer D. fewer, less
40. Why not _____ outside the city?
 A. traveling B. travel
 C. to travel D. to traveling
41. Sherry was very _____ about the _____ Expo in Shanghai.
 A. excited, excited B. excited, exciting
 C. exciting, exciting D. exciting, excited
42. Over 22 _____ people now live in Shanghai.
 A. thousands B. thousand C. thousands of D. thousand of
43. What _____ if there _____ no rain?
 A. will happen, will be B. will happen, is
 C. happen, will D. happen, is
44. _____ can we protect the earth?
 A. What B. How C. Who D. Why
45. Tom was not lucky yesterday, he _____ 100 yuan.
 A. lose B. loses C. losing D. lost
46. We bought _____ last week.
 A. a furniture B. many furniture
 C. a piece furniture D. a piece of furniture
47. There _____ three bedrooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom in the flat.
 A. be B. is C. / D. are
48. I have collected _____ useful information on the Internet.
 A. a B. many C. some D. a piece
49. The chicken is so delicious. Could I have _____ more?
 A. much B. some C. any D. many
50. People like staying in parks _____ there is a breeze.
 A. and B. but C. when D. where
51. The wind became much _____.
 A. strong B. stronger C. strongly D. more strongly
52. John _____ come to see us tonight, but he is not sure.
 A. may B. can C. has to D. must
53. --- _____ blouse do you like best?
 --- The blue one.
 A. Who B. Which C. Whom D. Whose

54. He ran _____ to catch the thief.
 A. quick enough B. quickly enough
 C. enough quick D. enough quickly
55. There is _____ space in the room, so you'd better not go there.
 A. much B. few C. enough D. little
56. Jason _____ here for almost 10 years.
 A. lives B. is living C. have lived D. has lived
57. Granny Li likes to cook food _____ electricity.
 A. on B. with C. by D. for
58. Ken often talks _____ but does _____. So everybody says he is a good boy.
 A. less, more B. few, much C. more, little D. little, many
59. The girl feels _____ because she has just lost her game.
 A. happy B. happily C. unhappy D. unhappily

II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their forms:

60. There are _____ books in our school library than in yours. (many)
61. Shall we have a _____ about the nature? (compete)
62. _____ use nets to catch different kinds of _____ and prawns in the deep sea. (fish)
63. Jane is much _____ than he was yesterday, so she was sent to the hospital. (ill)
64. Jack jumps _____ in his class. (far)
65. The _____ of the great man made people sad. (die)
66. We can save water by _____ the _____ tap at once. (fix, drip)
67. Different kinds of _____ are harmful to us, so we must stop _____ the earth which we live on. (pollute)
68. Lucy is a _____ girl. She always forgets things. (care)
69. We agree monkeys are also one of _____ animals on the earth. (intelligence)
70. These _____ scarves are made of _____, they are very soft. (wool)
71. The baby stopped _____ as soon as he saw his mother. (cry)
72. These trees can grow well in _____ places. (sand)
73. The river here is _____ than the other side. (deep)
74. Everyone should save those animals in _____. (dangerous)
75. The metal plate feels _____ than the _____ one. (smooth, plastic)
76. All the people on the plane _____ in the accident last week. (die)
77. Firemen use _____ equipment to _____ when they are putting out fires. (breath)
78. They called 119 immediately when they saw the _____ house ahead. (burn)
79. Joe told us _____ what he did in the Expo site. (serious)
80. Please have more vegetables and water, or you'll be _____. (health)
81. The clever and hardworking _____ have _____ many wonderful _____.(build)
82. We can get different _____ from the earth. (material)
83. Her parents _____ her Lily. (name)
84. Several children lost their _____ in the accident. (life)
85. This _____ table is made of _____. (wood)
86. Flowers , _____ and fruit are animals' food. (leaf)
87. Peter draws _____ than any other boy in his class. (well)
88. I think this math problem is _____ of all. (easy)

Part Two Reading

A. Choose the best answer.

Are you interested in studying in the US as an exchange student? Here are four schools for you to choose from.

Folly Quarter Middle School

FQMS serves students in grades 6—8. Besides common curriculum(课程), there is a program for gifted children in art.

Each grade takes part in a community project. For example 8thgraders have raised \$6 000 for St. Jude's Hospital.

The school offers a weekly newsletter to parents about what is happening at school.

Stowe Middle School

SMS is a school for grades 6—8. It offers a curriculum in world languages math music art P. E. and so on.

At least four hours of community service is required for all students every week.

The school prepares a monthly newsletter to parents. It gives parents suggestions on helping their children to be successful.

Lincoln Akerman School

Grades 6—12 are taught at LAS. The school offers a special program in math and science.

Each grade is separated into teams to have math and science lessons.

Friday wellness classes allow students to take part in skiing, swimming, skating and other team sports.

Falmouth Middle School

FMS serves students from Grade 5 to Grade 8. An online free library is provided to all students. It has a website that helps students in finding books and reading online.

For after-school fun, students can sign up for skiing, ping pong, and relay races, among other activities.

- () 1. The information sheet may be provided for students who would like to study in _____.
A. Britain B. U.S. C. America D. U.K.
- () 2. Folly Quarter Middle School has a program for gifted students in _____.
A. languages B. sports C. music D. art
- () 3. If you study at Stowe Middle School, your parents can get a school newsletter _____.
A. every week B. every month C. every term D. every year
- () 4. At Stowe Middle School, all students are required to complete at least _____ hours of community service every month.
A. four B. eight C. forty D. sixteen
- () 5. If you are interested in math and science you can choose _____.
A. Stowe Middle School B. Falmouth Middle School

- C. Lincoln Akerman School D. Folly Quarter Middle School
- () 6. Cindy, a grade five student, who is fond of skiing, can choose _____.
 A.Stowe Middle School B. Falmouth Middle School
 C.Lincoln Akerman School D. Folly Quarter Middle School

B. Choose the best answer.

Years ago, while I lived in England, part of my college task was to help the children with special needs.

I was chosen to ____ 1 ____ in a school with disabled children. The teacher asked me to look after Nancy, a ten-year-old girl. One of hands could not move. At her school the teachers would think it was an achievement she was able to put on her own coat. But I saw more in her. She had always wanted to put a string (线) ____ 2 ____ the hole of a key.

For the 5 years Nancy was in the school, the teachers always to help her, but always ended up doing all the work for her. I knew Nancy could do , so I encouraged her to do something herself. At first Nancy often failed and got very ____ 3 ____ . Sometimes I wanted to give up too. However, after a week Nancy was able to do she had wanted to alone for so many years. Her teachers cried ____ 4 ____ when they saw the thing she was able to do with just some encouragement.

Disabled people should ____ 5 ____ be told they can't do this or that. With just some encouragement they can do it. The look on that girl's face when she was able to do it herself meant to me. I hope everyone will encourage people to do all they want by themselves ____ 6 ____ telling them they can't do it.

Something is so small, but it can make a difference.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. read | B. study | C. work | D. visit |
| () 2. A. through | B. across | C. over | D. into |
| () 3. A. excited | B. pleased | C. unsafe | D. unhappy |
| () 4. A. in danger | B. in fear | C. with care | D. with joy |
| () 5. A. never | B. always | C. often | D. sometimes |
| () 6. A. instead of | B. because of | C. together with | D. more than |

2020 春六年级英语第十六讲

期末复习测试

Part One Phonetics, Vocabulary, Grammar

(第二部分 语音、词汇语法) (58 分)

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper words according to the phonetic transcriptions.(根据所给音标, 写出适当的单词, 填入答题卡内): (6 分)

1. I received the sad news that he had been killed in a _____ accident. [ˈmʊtəsaɪkl]
2. _____ the most important lesson to be learned is that we should protect the forests. [pəˈhæps]
3. A strong wind _____ and blew down the flower pot. [pɑːst]
4. You'll be very pleased to know that we offered help _____. [ɪ'miːdiətli]
5. Jason is one of the most intelligent _____ among them. [ˈfɪʃəmən]
6. People get many materials from the ground like oil, clay and _____. [ˈmetl]

III. Choose the best answer.(选出正确的答案, 填入答题纸内); (24 分)

- () 1. What covers almost three quarters of the Earth? Which of the following is correct for the underlined letter in the sentence?
- A. /ə/ B. /ɒ/ C. /u/ D. /ʌ/
- () 2. _____ shorts are too small for me. Please show me another pair.
- A. This B. A C. These D. that
- () 3. Our guests will arrive _____ the morning of May 1st.
- A. in B. on C. at D. of
- () 4. Steven _____ nothing _____ her mother in music.
- A. does, like B. is, like C. is, likes D. does, likes
- () 5. Hurry up! There is _____ time left.
- A. little B. a few C. few D. a little
- () 6. As you always take part in sports, you look _____ than before.
- A. much healthy B. much more healthier
- C. more healthier D. far healthier
- () 7. --You look pale. Is there anything wrong with you?
- I don't feel _____ now.
- A. good B. well C. better D. nice
- () 8. It's such a small kitchen that I _____ do much to keep it clean.
- A. needn't to B. don't have to C. don't need D. mustn't
- () 9. There _____ a basketball match in two days.
- A. will have B. will
- C. is going to be D. is going to have
- () 10. Only some of the families _____ air-conditioners in the past.
- A. have B. were having C. has D. had
- () 11. --Where is Kitty?

- I don't know. But I saw her _____ ice-cream in the canteen just now.
 A. ate B. to eat C. eating D. eats
- () 12. Boys must wear white shirts _____ the short sleeves, blue shorts and black shoes.
 A. in B. to C. with D. for
- () 13. What _____ useful information the teacher told us!
 A. an B. a C. many D. /
- () 14. Because of the _____ wind and the heavy rain, Laura held her umbrella _____.
 A. fiercely, tightly B. fierce, tightly
 C. gently, tight D. gentle, tightly
- () 15. If it _____ tomorrow, we will have a picnic in the park.
 A. won't rain B. rains
 C. doesn't rain D. will rain
- () 16. The students plan to spend at least three weeks _____ for the art festival.
 A. prepare B. to prepare C. preparing D. will prepare
- () 17. Kitty looks _____ in that white dress. It suits her well.
 B. lovely B. kindly C. beautifully D. sweetly
- () 18. We can save electricity _____ lights when we leave the room.
 A. by not turning off B. not by turn on
 C. by not turning on D. by turning on
- () 19. I think both of the detective books are interesting. You can choose _____ of them.
 A. either B. neither C. all D. none
- () 20. Jane, _____ eat too many sweets. They are bad for your teeth.
 A. not to B. doesn't C. not D. don't
- () 21. There are about _____ students on the playground.
 A. two hundred of B. two hundred
 C. two hundreds D. two hundreds of
- () 22. Trees are useful because they help us to keep the city _____.
 A. cleaning B. cleaned C. to clean D. clean
- () 23. --The bag looks beautiful. Is it _____ cotton?
 -- Yes. And it is _____ Japan.
 A. made of, made into B. made of, made in
 C. made from, made into D. made from, made in
- () 24. --Sorry, Mum, I broke the tap when I washed hands.
 -- _____. It's not your fault. I will ask someone to fix it later.
 A. That's right B. All right
 C. You are right D. That's all right

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in the box. Each word can only be used once (将下列单词的代码填入空格中。每空格限填一词，每词只能填一次，有一个单词多余)：(4分)

A. lose	B. Most of	C. too many	D. too much	E. has
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Over 70 percent of the Earth's surface is covered with water. _____ 1 _____ that water is undrinkable salt water. Our bodies need both water and salt. So why don't we drink sea water?

The problem with sea water is the amount of salt in it. Our bodies only need a small amount of salt. When we take in _____ 2 _____ salt, our bodies will get rid of the extra salt through our urine (尿液) .

Human blood has a salinity (盐度) of nine. This means there are nine grams of salt in every 1,000 grams of human blood. Sea water _____ 3 _____ far more salt than human blood. It has a salinity of 35.

Drinking sea water causes your body to get rid of the extra salt by urinating more water than you drank. It makes your body _____ 4 _____ a lot of water and you may feel even thirstier.

If you keeps drinking sea water instead of fresh water, you might face organ failure (器官衰竭) or even die.

V. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms. (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词): (10 分)

1. Although Amy is a top student in the class, she sometimes makes _____ mistakes in the tests. (careful)
2. This is my _____ time to travel in Japan. (four)
3. We can see many bees and _____ flying around in the school garden in spring. (butterfly)
4. The rising number of cars made the air in the city become much _____. (bad)
5. Shall we have a _____ about the environment? (compete)
6. Miss Sun is a very nice teacher. She always talks to students _____. (gentle)
7. Sharks are one of the most _____ animals. (danger)
8. The weather in Shanghai is quite _____ in spring. (change)
9. The little boy got the first prize in the race and he looked _____ at his mother. (happy)
10. The _____ tap is fixed by Mr Li just now. (drip)

VI. Rewrite the following sentences as required. (按要求改写下列句子, 每空格限填一词): (14 分)

1. There's a lot of traffic in New York City. (改为否定句)
There _____ traffic in New York City.
1. The typhoon blew fiercely yesterday. (对划线部分提问)
_____ the typhoon blow yesterday?
3. People used transportation cards to pay for the fare before. People use smart phones to pay for the _____ fare now. (保持句意基本不变)
People use smart phones to par for the fare now _____ the transportation cards .
4. I like playing computer games best. (保持句意基本不变)
Playing computer games _____ my _____ indoor activity.
5. There is little water in the bottle. (改为反义疑问句)
There is little water in the bottle, _____ ?
6. Shanghai will be cleaner and more beautiful in 10 years' time. (对划线部分提问)
_____ will Shanghai be cleaner and more beautiful?
7. can, water, by, teeth, our, a, tap, under, running, we, save, not, brushing (连词成句)
_____.

Part 2 Reading and Writing

(第二部分 阅读理解)

VII. Reading comprehension. (阅读理解): (42 分)

A. Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案): (6 分)

Scott is having an interview for a job at a trading company.

Mr. Zhang: Tell me about your educational background.

Scott: I went to Min Chuan University. I studied business there.

Mr. Zhang: Have you taken any other courses besides at the university?

Scott: Well, I have taken a few computer courses and English courses.

Mr. Zhang: How is your English writing ability?

Scott: I think it's pretty good. I write a lot of e-mails every day. I can also speak and write some Japanese.

Mr. Zhang: And you're good with computers?

Scott: Yes, I think so. I'm pretty good with Word and Excel.

Mr. Zhang: What kind of work experience do you have?

Scott: I worked at a trading company for two years. We had a lot of customers in Europe and North America. I also spent three years working at a local computer company.

Mr. Zhang: OK, we'll consider your application and call you soon. Thanks for coming in.

Scott: Thank you for your time.

- () 1. What is Mr. Zhang?
A. A teacher. B. A doctor. C. A manager. D. A policeman.
- () 2. Which of the following is NOT one of Scott's skills?
A. Speaking Japanese. B. Designing products.
C. Using computers. D. Writing English.
- () 3. Before applying for this job, Scott _____.
A. worked in Europe B. did business with American customers
C. fixed computers D. taught at university
- () 4. What may Scott have to do if he gets the job?
A. Write letters in English. B. Fly to America.
C. Take several courses. D. Do a lot of homework.
- () 5. What will happen next?
A. Scott will start work on Monday.
B. Scott will call Mr. Zhang.
C. Mr. Zhang will look for a new job.
D. Mr. Zhang will think about hiring (雇佣) Scott.
- () 6. What does "application" mean in Chinese in the sentence "OK, we'll consider your application and call you soon."
A. 运用 B. 邀请 C. 申请 D. 建议

B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的单词, 完成下列短文): (6 分)

The world itself is becoming much _____1_____ by using modern traffic and modern communication means. Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has brought new problems. One of the biggest problems is pollution. To pollute means to make things dirty. Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even _____2_____ it.

Man has been polluting the earth. The more people, the more pollution. Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. When the _____3_____ was used up or the river was dirty in one place, man moved to another place. But this is no longer true. Man is now slowly polluting the whole world.

Air pollution is still the most _____4_____. It's bad for all living things in the world, but it is not the only one kind of pollution. Water pollution kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us angry more easily.

Many countries are making rules to _____5_____ pollution. They stop people from burning coal in houses and factories in the city, and from putting dirty smoke into the air. Pollution by SO₂ is now the most dangerous kind of air pollution. It is caused by heavy traffic. We are sure that _____6_____ there are fewer people driving, there will be less air pollution.

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|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. bigger | B. smaller | C. larger | D. the smallest |
| () 2. A. speak | B. smell | C. hear | D. talk |
| () 3. A. land | B. water | C. sea | D. hill |
| () 4. A. important | B. heavy | C. lightest | D. serious |
| () 5. A. develop | B. fight against | C. fright | D. progress |
| () 6. A. when | B. if | C. where | D. why |

C. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的单词，完成下列短文): (6分)

Years ago, while I lived in England, part of my college task was to help the children with special needs.

I was chosen to _____1_____ in a school with disabled children. The teacher asked me to look after Nancy, a ten-year-old girl. One of hands could not move. At her school the teachers would think it was an achievement she was able to put on her own coat. But I saw more in her. She had always wanted to put a string (线) _____2_____ the hole of a key.

For the 5 years Nancy was in the school, the teachers always to help her, but always ended up doing all the work for her. I knew Nancy could do , so I encouraged her to do something herself. At first Nancy often failed and got very _____3_____. Sometimes I wanted to give up too. However, after a week Nancy was able to do she had wanted to alone for so many years. Her teachers cried _____4_____ when they saw the thing she was able to do with just some encouragement.

Disabled people should _____5_____ be told they can't do this or that. With just some encouragement they can do it. The look on that girl's face when she was able to do it herself meant to me. I hope everyone will encourage people to do all they want by themselves _____6_____ telling them they can't do it.

Something is so small, but it can make a difference.

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|----------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. read | B. study | C. work | D. visit |
| () 2. A. through | B. across | C. over | D. into |
| () 3. A. excited | B. pleased | C. unsafe | D. unhappy |
| () 4. A. in danger | B. in fear | C. with care | D. with joy |
| () 5. A. never | B. always | C. often | D. sometimes |
| () 6. A. instead of | B. because of | C. together with | D. more than |

D. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. (在短文的空格内填入适当的

词，每空格限填一词，首字母已给)：(12分，2分一题)

LEGO is a popular toy among kids. It p_____1_____ a fun way to develop creativity. There are many interesting DIY Lego projects. Few of them, however, are more useful than David Aguilar's.

The 19-year-old was born w_____2_____ a right forearm (前臂). It made him a target for bullies (恃强凌弱者). But Aguilar has never f_____3_____ his dreams. "I wanted to see myself in the mirror like I see other guys, with two hands," he says.

Using Lego, Aguilar has changed his life. When he was just nine years old, he built his first Lego arm. It had very limited abilities. Aguilar didn't stop there. He went on to build four more. The latest model was finished last year. It has an electric motor (马达). Aguilar can use it to carry h_____4_____ things.

Now, Aguilar wants to use his creations to help people like him. Prostheses (假肢), he says, can be very expensive. They cost up to tens of thousands of dollars. His Lego a_____5_____, by comparison, are affordable (负担得起). "I would like to build Lego arms or legs for them," Aguilar says. "I want to make them feel like a normal person."

Aguilar a_____6_____ wants to show people that nothing is impossible. "Those with disabilities, too, can realize their dreams," he says.

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|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. p _____ | 2. w _____ | 3. f _____ |
| 4. h _____ | 5. a _____ | 6. a _____ |

E. Read the passage and answer the following questions. (根据文章内容，回答问题)：(12分，2分一题)

There is nothing more British than fish and chips. As the national dish of Britain, fish and chips are enjoyed by many British people. But how much do you know about this popular food?

Chips arrived in Britain from France in the 18th century. However, it was not until 1860 that fish and chips began to be sold together. A man called Joseph Malin opened the first fish and chips shop in London. The tasty dish soon became popular around the whole country.

At that time, fish and chips were wrapped in newspaper to make eating outdoors easier, but later the government banned (禁止) it due to health and safety concerns (担忧). The packaging of fish and chips might have changed over time, but most British people still prefer their fish and chips with salt and vinegar as they did a century ago. However, there are no strict rules. You can choose any sauce you like.

Today, fish and chips remain British people's favorite food. More than 250 million servings of favorite food are sold every year. Would you like to have a try?

1. What's the national dish of Britain?

2. Where did chips come from?

3. When were fish and chips sold together?

4. How did people make eating fish and chips outdoors easier in the past?

5. Why did the government ban the packaging later?

6.Name one of the most popular ways that British people like eating their fish and chips.

2020 春六年级英语第十七讲

期末复习测试 2

Part 2 Phonetics, Vocabulary and Grammar

(第二部分 语音、词汇和语法)

II. Look for a word with a different sound in each group (找出每组划线部分发音不同的单词)
(共 3 分)

26. A) cover B) notice C) stomach D) worry
27. A) think B) sink C) display D) inside
28. A) passed B) fixed C) stayed D) watched

III. Read and spell (根据所给音标, 用适当的单词完成句子, 每空格限填一词) (共 2 分)

29. George often makes some model _____ with his classmates after school. /pleɪnz/
30. There are a _____ of huge department stores and famous hotels in Tokyo. /lɒt/

IV. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案) (共 20 分)

31. Dan didn't go to school today because he had _____ fever.
A) a B) an C) the D) /
32. Oceans are very important because they provide food and *medicine* (药) _____ us.
A) from B) out C) for D) of
33. It is a good time to travel to *Ireland* (爱尔兰) _____ late August.
A) at B) in C) on D) for
34. They took _____ advice and made delicious rice dumplings yesterday.
A) I B) me C) my D) mine
35. Ben's father is a fireman. His job is to _____.
A) put out fires B) cook food
C) make the city safe D) drive a bus
36. Henry often has a headache. So he should watch _____ television.
A) much B) more C) fewer D) less
37. Uncle Tom *raises* (养) many _____ on his farm and we often go there for a visit.
A) horse B) sheep C) pig D) bird
38. Can you tell which sign means you can make a phone call here?
A)  B)  C)  D) 
39. _____ is on the fifteenth of the eighth lunar month every year.
A) Lantern Festival B) Qingming Festival
C) Dragon Boat Festival D) Mid-autumn Festival

40. "Mum, we made many biscuits today and they are all delicious." Cathy said _____.
 A) happy B) unhappy C) happily D) unhappily
41. Of all the animals in the ocean, I think dolphins are _____.
 A) intelligent B) more intelligent C) most intelligent D) the most intelligent
42. Ms. Wang asked us to _____ the ways to save water and write them down.
 A) worry about B) cut down C) think about D) look after
43. In our school, all the students _____ wear school uniforms from Monday to Friday.
 A) may B) can C) must D) would
44. If there are no trees, animals and insects _____ their homes and food.
 A) will lose B) lose C) lost D) are losing
45. We can *protect* (保护) the environment by _____ the air.
 A) pollute B) not pollute C) polluting D) not polluting
46. Rebeca often catches a cold _____ she has an unhealthy eating habit.
 A) so B) but C) because D) or
47. --- _____ classrooms have air-conditioners in your school?
 --- All of them.
 A) How much B) How many C) How long D) How far
48. --- _____ does your train leave for Tokyo?
 --- At four o'clock this afternoon.
 A) What B) Where C) Why D) When
49. --- I think Jill will be a teacher in the future.
 --- _____. She likes children very much.
 A) I agree B) No, I don't agree
 C) Yes, please D) No, thank you
50. --- _____?
 --- I don't feel well. I have a stomach ache.
 A) How are you B) How does it feel C) What's the matter D) Why are you here

V. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs (用下列动词的适当形式填空) (共 5 分)

51. Cindy _____ the Great Wall with her parents next month. (visit)
 52. Bill doesn't like taking a bus. He would rather _____ a bicycle. (ride)
 53. After the typhoon passed, I _____ some street cleaners cleaning the street. (see)
 54. Ivan _____ listening to music. She is good at singing. (love)
 55. Most of children enjoy _____ story books before going to bed. (read)

VI. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词) (共 5 分)

56. The _____ on some mountains are green during the whole year. (tree)
 57. Can you tell me your _____ number? I will meet you at the airport. (fly)
 58. A _____ catches fish and prawns in the river with *nets* (网). (fish)
 59. In the movie *Zootopia*, the *sloth* (树懒) speaks and moves _____. (slow)

60. Her family are discussing a _____ *move* (移居) to America. (possibly)

VII. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每词只能填一次) (共 4 分)

A) made of B) back C) in front of D) lucky E) press

Spacewalking (太空行走) looks cool, doesn't it? But it can also be dangerous for astronauts. Space rubbish can hit astronauts and hurt them. It is very 61 that astronauts have their *spacesuits* (宇航服). The suits protect them. Now, scientists are making smart spacesuits. There is a special button on the suit. Astronauts can 62 the button if they are in danger. Then, the spacesuit takes them 63 to their spacecraft *automatically* (自动地). How amazing!



The *helmet* (头盔) protects the astronauts' heads. Some part of it is 64 plastics.

The suit has 14 layers. So the astronauts don't feel too hot or cold.

VIII. Rewrite the sentences as required (按要求改写下列句子。第 65-68 题每空格限填一词，第 69 题注意句首大写) (共 10 分)

65. Most of the people like travelling by underground. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ most of the people _____ travelling by underground?

66. Sally had health problems because she exercised *too little* (太少). (保持句意基本不变)

Sally had health problems because she _____ have _____ exercise.

67. Frank watches the show "*Running Man*" once a week. (对划线部分提问)

_____ does Frank watch the show "*Running Man*"?

68. The doctor talked gently to the *injured* (受伤的) fireman. (对划线部分提问)

_____ the doctor talk to the injured fireman?

69. plenty of, in, there were, books, our library (连词成句)

_____.

Part 3 Reading and Writing (第三部分 阅读与写话)

IX. Reading comprehension (阅读理解) (共 20 分)

A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容选择正确的答案) (5 分)



* The Maldives

A wonderful place of sun, sand and sea. It lies in the south of the Indian Ocean. It's famous for its underwater beauty. You can see colorful fish through the glass floor of your hotel room.



* Tanzania

This is a beautiful land. It is the home of Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. Although the mountain lies on the *equator* (赤道), it has snow on it. There are many animals, such as giraffes, elephants and lions.



* Thailand

Thailand is in the heart of Southeast Asia. Its capital Bangkok has some of Thailand's greatest buildings, like the *Grand Palace* (大皇宫). It is also home to the modern *Skytrain* (轻轨) and subway *system* (系统).

* South Korea's Jeju Island

As a *volcanic* (火山) island, Jeju was once chosen as one of the New Seven *Wonders* (奇迹) of Nature. Jeju also has children's favorite kind of museum: the Teddy Bear Museum.



70. The Maldives is a wonderful place and it is famous for _____.

A) great buildings

B) modern hotels

C) underwater beauty

D) many animals

71. The Highest mountain Mount Kilimanjaro *lies* (位于) _____.

A) in Southeast Asia

B) on the equator

C) in the south of India

D) in South Korea

72. George is a six-year-old boy. He probably would like to visit _____.

A) the Grand Palace

B) the Indian Ocean

C) the capital of Thailand

D) the Teddy Bear Museum

73. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** (正确)? _____

A) Tanzania has giraffes, elephants and lions.

B) It often snows on Jeju Island.

C) You can see colorful fish swimming in the Grand Palace.

D) Thailand is a wonderful place of sun, sand and sea.

74. We can probably read these *short passages* (短文) from _____.

A) a checklist

B) the internet

C) a notice

D) an invitation

B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文) (5 分)

Here is some news from our school newspaper. Let's read together!

Newsdesk



BEIJING had the *APEC* (亚太经合组织) meeting from Nov 5 to 11. APEC is a big 75 of countries and *regions* (地区). Now it has 21 members. The *leaders* (领导人) of APEC members 76 every year. They talk about plans for the future and *exchange* (交换) ideas in it.

Windows of Knowledge



TODAY there are more and more cars. They use lots of *energy* (能源) and make the air 77. People are trying to change this. Can kids make a difference? In the picture, a boy wears a light *bulb costume* (灯泡服). He and some other people are trying to ask people to 78 their *engines* (引擎) for five minutes.

79

LAST week, 35 students and teachers from Germany came to visit our school. They tried to make dumplings, play tai chi, do paper-cuts and learn Chinese painting. They learnt a lot about China.



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|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 75. A) family | B) capital | C) park | D) exhibition |
| 76. A) take photos | B) have a meeting | C) spend holidays | D) interview people |
| 77. A) fresher | B) cleaner | C) dirtier | D) colder |
| 78. A) turn off | B) find out | C) look for | D) pick up |
| 79. A) Sports News | B) Business Hour | C) Film Land | D) School Time |

C. Read and complete the passage with proper words (用适当的单词完成下面的短文, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给出) (5分)

Do you want to grow up quickly? Students at Marietta Middle School in Ohio, US, may tell you that parents' lives are not so easy.

Students had an i 80 class in their school's gym (体育馆) on June 4.

They thought about their lives at the age of 28 and *chose* (选择) jobs and families. Then they got their *salaries* (薪水), which was the money they got from work, and they also had a list about how to spend money. They w 81 around the gym and put money into boxes. The boxes stood for different k 82 of *expenses* (开销), such as food, travel and *childcare* (养育孩子).

Eighth-grade Sierra Unruh found out the childcare cost was the most expensive. This made her so surprised.



In the end, some students had little money *left* (留下) because they didn't spend c 83 .

Judi Perrine, a teacher at the school, told The Marietta Times that the a 84 helped students understand their parents' lives and how to use their money better.

D. Answer the questions (根据以下内容回答问题) (5 分)

It was a cold December day in New York. A little boy was standing outside a store. With no shoes on his feet, he stood there and looked in the window for a long time. A lady came up to the boy and asked, "My little friend, what are you looking at so hard in that window?"

"I was asking *God* (上帝) to give me a pair of shoes," the boy said.



The lady took him to the store and asked the salesman to get several pairs of socks for the boy. She then asked if he could give her some water and a towel. He quickly brought them to her. She took the little boy to the back of the store, took off her gloves, sat down, washed his little feet and cleaned them with the *towel* (毛巾).

By this time the salesman had returned with the socks. After putting a pair on the boy's feet, she then bought him a pair of shoes. She put the other pairs of socks in a bag and gave them to him. She held his hands and said, "My little friend, do you feel more comfortable now?"

As she turned to go, the boy caught her by the hand, looked up to her face with tears in his eyes and asked: "Are you God's wife?"

85. When did the story happen?

It happened on _____ of December.

86. Why did the little boy look so hard in that window?

Because he wanted _____.

87. What did the lady do with some water and the towel?

She _____.

88. Did God buy socks and shoes for the little boy?

_____, _____.

89. What do you think of the lady?

_____.

X. Writing (写话) (共 6 分)

90. Write a short passage of at least seven sentences on the topic "A plan for the summer holidays". (暑假即将到来, 你一定打算过一个有趣并且有意义的假期。请以 "一份暑假计划" 为主题, 写一篇不少于 7 句话的短文。要求: 主题突出, 语法正确, 表达清晰。)

(注意: 短文中不得出现考生的姓名、校名及其他相关信息, 否则不予以评分)

The following questions are for reference only. (以下问题不作必须回答, 仅供参考)

1. How will you spend the holidays?
2. What are you going to do?
3. How do you feel about the coming holidays?