

英语五年级下

期末复习



姓名：_____

学校：_____

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菲尔兹教育



Module 1 Changes and differences

➤ 语音重点

序号	字母组合	对应音标	示例单词
1	ar	[ɑ:]	car far star park
2	ue	[u:]	blue glue clue
3	oo	[u:]	food room cool school
		[ʊ]	good foot wood cook book
		[ʌ]	blood flood
4	ir	[ɜ:]	third skirt birth bird、
5	ur		purse turn hurt purple、
6	au	[ɔ:]	August Laura autumn
7	oor		floor door
8	ee	[i:]	meet see feet teeth
9	ea	[i:]	beach teach season sea clean
		[e]	breakfast ready bread heavy
10	eer	[iə]	beer deer engineer
11	ear	[iə]	hear fear near dear year tear
		[eə]	bear pear wear

◆ Practice

判断下列每组单词的划线部分字母的发音是否相同，相同的写“A”，不同的“B”。

- ()1. A. car B. park C. garden
- ()2. A. fire B. purse C. first
- ()3. A. dear B. bear C. hear
- ()4. A. child B. children C. will
- ()5. A. wood B. cook C. school

➤ 词汇重点

tidy 整理，使整洁，使有条理

tidy up 把…整理好

let 让

be full of ...装满, 充满 a few 几个; 一些 in a few seconds 几秒后
 stick...to...粘住 in the garden 在花园 all day 一整天
 wild goose 大雁(单数) wild geese 大雁(复数) twice every year 每年两次
 from one place to another 从一个地方到另一地方
 enough food 足够的食物 move around 走来走去, 四处流动
 in the future 在将来 in front of... 在.....前面 look at 看着
 be good at 擅长于... be weak in...不擅长于... be late for 迟到
 not...any more 不再 watch too much TV 看太多电视
 do exercise = play sport 做运动

◆ *Practice*

- () 1. Your schoolbag is full _____ books. It is too heavy.
 A. many B. of C. in
- () 2. Who is tidying _____ the classroom?
 A. clean B. up C. down
- () 3. Are you good at _____, Kitty?
 A. singing B. sings C. sing
- () 4. You are in front _____ me and you must go quickly.
 A. of B. at C. with
- () 5. I don't like to get up early, so I am often late _____ school.
 A. to B. for C. at

➤ **语法重点**

知识点一：形物代和名物代的区分

a. 形容词性物主代词即 **my, your, her, their** 等, 具有形容词作用的物主代词, 简称形物代。

后跟名词表示其所属。

例如: **These are my caps.** 这些是我的帽子。

b. 名词性物主代词即mine, yours, hers, theirs等，具有名词作用的物主代词，简称名物代。
名物代=形物代+名词。

例如: These crayons are mine. 这些蜡笔是我的。

物主代词	我的	我们的	你的, 你们的	他的	她的	它的	他(她、它)们的
形容词性物主代词	my	our	your	his	her	its	their
名词性物主代词	mine	ours	yours	his	hers	its	theirs

◆ Practice

() 1. My sister and I both have a new schoolbag. The blue one is _____.

- A. her B. hers C. my

() 2. -Is this umbrella _____?

-No, it's _____.

- A. yours; hers B. hers; my C. mine; their

3. Whose books are these? They are _____ (their).

4. Please give him _____ (his) book.

5. This is not her bag. _____ is big. (she) .

知识点二：特殊疑问词

特殊疑问词引导特殊疑问句，我们之前学过，what（什么），when（什么时候），where（哪里）等等。

疑问词	意义	用法	例句
What	什么	问“是什么”、“叫什么”、“做什么”	What do you usually do at the Spring Festival? 你在春节时经常做什么?
What time	什么时间（几点）	问具体几点钟	What time is it? 现在几点钟?
What colour	什么颜色	问颜色	What colour do you like? 你喜欢什么颜色?
What about	怎么样	用来征求意见或询问感受等，大多用于承接上面的同样问题	What about you, Dad? 爸爸，你呢?

What day	星期几	用来问星期几	What day is it today? 今天星期几?
What date	什么日期	用来问具体的日期	What date is it today? 今天几月几号?
What ... like	怎么样	用来问天气等, 相当于 how	What's the weather like? 今天天气怎么样?
When	什么时候	用来询问所有类型的时间	When do you get up? 你几点起床?
Where	哪里	用来问地点	Where are Peter and Paul? Peter 和 Paul 在哪里?
Which	哪一(个、些...)	用来问具体的哪一个(些...)	Which pair of shoes do you like, the white one or the black one? 你喜欢哪双鞋子, 白色的, 还是黑色的?
Who	谁	用来问人物是谁	Who is the man? 这个人是谁?
Whose	谁的	用来问东西是谁的	Whose socks are these? 这些是谁的袜子?
Why	为什么	用来问原因	Why do you like it? 你为什么喜欢它?
How	怎么样	用来询问身体状况、心情、交通方式、天气等	How do you get to school? 你怎么去上学的?
How old	几岁	用来问年龄	How old is he? 他几岁了?
How many	多少	用来问数量, 后面必须接可数名词复数	How many book do you have? 你有几本书?
How much	多少钱	用来问价格或不可数名词的量, 后可接不可数名词	How much is the book? 这本书多少钱?
How about	怎么样	用来征求意见或询问感受等, 与 what about 相同	How about you? 你呢?
How often	多久一次	用来询问做某事的频率	How often do you read books? 你多久购物一次?

◆ Practice

() 1.-_____do you like the study?

-Because it's quiet.

A. Why B. Whose C. How

() 2.-_____will you stay in Xiamen?

-We'll stay there for 5 days.

A. How often B. How long C. How much

() 3. - _____ cap is this?

-It's mine.

A. Which B. When C. Whose

知识点三: **will** 表示一般将来时

一般将来时:

(1) 定义: 一般将来时表示将来某个时间要发生的事情。

(2) 句型结构:

①肯定句: 主语 + **will** + 动词原形+其他+.

eg: I will have long hair. 我将有长发。

②否定句: 主语 + **won't** + 动词原形+其他+.

eg: She won't be a teacher. 她将不会成为老师。

③一般疑问句: **Will** + 主语 + 动词原形+其他+? **Yes, ... will. / No, ... won't.**

eg: -Will Kitty come? Kitty 回来吗?

-Yes, she will. / No, she won't. 是的, 她会。 / 不, 她不会。

④特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词 + **will** + 主语 + 动词原形+其他+?

eg: -What will you do tomorrow? 你明天将会做什么?

-I will go shopping tomorrow. 我明天将会去购物。

(3) 一般将来时的时间词: **tomorrow** (明天)、**in the future** (在将来)、**in ten years** (十年后) 等。

☆ “**will+动词原形**” 表示一般将来时, 注意 **will** 后加**动词原形**。

☆ **will not=won't**

◆ *Practice*

() 1. -Tom will _____ a doctor in ten years.

A. be B. are C. is

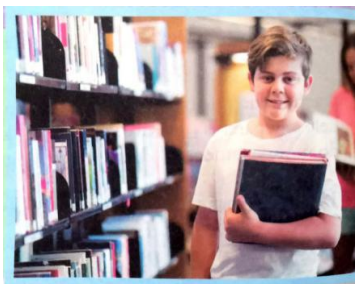
2. Will she _____ (wear) glasses in the future?

3. Where will you _____ (live) in five years?

4. Bobby _____(not)be late for school tomorrow,because he will go to bed early this evening.

5.Kitty will _____(is)an actor in the future.

➤ 综合演练



Jack likes to read. He likes to read stories about animals. Today Jack is at the library. He is going to choose a book. He is looking at the books on the shelves. There are so many books to choose from.

Jack is looking at a book about a boy and his dog,Rusty. The boy and his dog have lots of fun together. There are lots of nice pictures in the book. The story looks interesting,too.

Jack likes the book. He's going to borrow it from the library. He's going to take the book home and read it. Then he will return the book to the library. Next time he will borrow a book about raising pets.

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

() 1.Jack is going to _____ a book.

A.borrow B.return C.buy

() 2. Rusty is _____.

A.a dog in a story B.Jack's dog C.a boy in a story

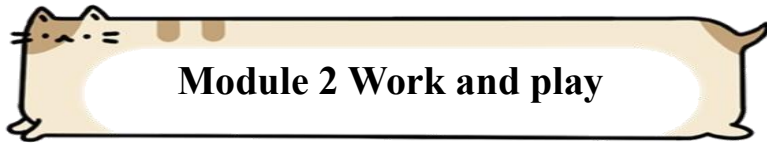
() 3.Jack chooses a book about _____.

A.raising pets B.a boy and a dog C.animals

() 4. After Jack reads the book he will _____.

A.read it again B.take it back to the library C.give it to a friend

5.What kind of books do you like? (根据实际情况回答)



Module 2 Work and play

➤ 语音重点

序号	字母组合	对应音标	示例单词
1	i	[i]	f <u>il</u> m b <u>ig</u> ch <u>ic</u> k th <u>is</u> w <u>ill</u>
		[aɪ]	f <u>iv</u> e n <u>in</u> e n <u>ic</u> e m <u>in</u> e l <u>ik</u> e w <u>rit</u> e
2	ie	[aɪ]	p <u>ie</u> t <u>ie</u> l <u>ie</u> f <u>ri</u> es
3	o	[əʊ]	n <u>o</u> n <u>os</u> e g <u>o</u> h <u>ello</u>
		[ɒ]	h <u>ot</u> b <u>oss</u> j <u>ob</u> b <u>ox</u> f <u>ox</u>
4	oa	[əʊ]	g <u>oa</u> t t <u>oa</u> st b <u>oa</u> t c <u>oa</u> t l <u>oa</u> d s <u>oa</u> p
5	oe	[əʊ]	J <u>oe</u> t <u>oe</u>
		[u:]	sh <u>oe</u>
6	oy	[ɔɪ]	b <u>oy</u> t <u>oy</u> j <u>oy</u> e <u>njoy</u>
7	oi		n <u>oi</u> se v <u>oi</u> ce <u>oi</u> l s <u>oi</u> l p <u>oi</u> nt

◆ Practice

判断下列每组单词的划线部分字母的发音是否相同，相同的写“A”，不同的“B”。

- () 1. A. noise B. voice C. toy
- () 2. A. mine B. this C. pie
- () 3. A. holiday B. long C. hotel
- () 4. A. boy B. toy C. enjoy
- () 5. A. coat B. boat C. road

➤ 词汇重点

over there 在那边 pictures of different places in China 中国各地的图片

at the bookshop 在书店 in the library 在图书馆 write about... 写关于.....

see a film 看电影 row a boat 划船 fly a kite 放风筝

in a hotel 待在酒店 by the sea 在海边 near the sea 在海边附近

stay there for five days 待在那儿五天 seafood 海鲜（不可数名词）

how long 多久 all year round 一年到头 in the south of China 在中国南部
go swimming 去游泳 go shopping 去购物 taste great 尝起来很棒

◆ *Practice*

- () 1. Do you want to go _____ with me?
A. shop B. shopping C. shops
- () 2. There is _____ seafood in Sanya. Will you come with me?
A. many B. much C. any
- () 3. Seafood tastes very _____ .
A. well B. good C. much
- () 4. I am going to the library _____ my grandma.
A. with B. in C. at
- () 5. What are the pictures _____ ?
A. for B. with C. about

➤ 语法重点

知识点一: be going to 表示一般将来时

a. be going to 表示一般将来时句型结构

①肯定句: 主语+ am/is/are going to 动词原形

eg: I am going to read a book. 我打算读一本书。

②否定句: 主语+ am/ is/are not going to+动词原形

eg: She isn't going to take a walk. 她不打算去散步。

③一般疑问句: Am/Is/Are+主语+ going to+动词原形?

肯定回答: Yes, 主语+am/is/are.

否定回答: No, 主语+am not/isn't/aren't.

eg: -Is Kitty going to draw a picture? Kitty 要画一幅画吗?

-Yes, she is.是的,她会。 / No, she isn't 不,她不会。

④特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词+am/is/are+主语+ going to+动词原形?

eg: -What are you going to do tomorrow? 你明天打算做什么?

-I am going to go shopping.我打算去购物。

b. be going to 考察重点有3个

① be 动词要跟随主语变化

② going 不随任何人称变化

③ to 后接动词原形

◆ Practice

() 1. Is he going to visit Qingdao?

-Yes, he _____.

A. does B. is C. isn't

() 2. -What are you going to do this weekend?

-I am going to _____ my grandparents.

A. visit B. to visit C. visiting

() 3. - _____ will you stay at home?

-For a month

A. How far B. How long C. How many

4. What _____ (be) you going to do next week?

5. Little monkey is going _____ (build) a house.

6. He _____ (be) going to play table tennis this afternoon.

知识点二: 现在进行时和一般将来时的区分

a. 现在进行时与一般将来时的时间词区分

现在进行时时间词: now (现在) look (看) listen (听)

一般将来时的时间词: **tomorrow**(明天)、tomorrow morning(明天早上)

in the future(在将来)、in ten years(十年后)、

next week(下周)、next month(下个月)等。

b. 现在进行时与一般将来时的结构区分

现在进行时结构: be +动词 ing

例: Look!The birds are singing.

一般将来时结构: ①be going to +动词原形;

②will+动词原形

例: Kitty is going to visit her parents.

Kitty will visit her parents.

◆ *Practice*

()1.-What is Tom doing in the sea?

-He is _____.

A. swims B. swimming C. swimming

()2. -Is your father _____ football?

A. play B. plays C. playing

()3. - _____ will they do first?

-They will visit the classroom first.

A. Where B. What C. How

()4.- _____ are they going next weekend?

-They are going to the park.

A. Where B. What C. How long

5. How long will you _____ (live) in Shenzhen?

6. I _____ (not)wear glasses in ten years.

7. Look! The birds _____ (sing) in the forest.

➤ 综合演练

Do you know the Dead Sea? It is in Israel. In fact it is a big lake. The sun is hotter there than in the other places of the county, because it is much lower than the other places. It is 400 metres below the sea level(海平面). The water in the Dead Sea is very salty. Fish cannot live in the water and plants cannot grow near it. People are lighter in the salty water than they are in other water. They cannot swim well in the Dead Sea, but they can float on the water. In winter, people come to the Dead Sea. They bathe in the warm water.

阅读短文,判断正误,正确的写“A”,错误的写“B”.

- () 1. The Dead Sea is not a sea.
- () 2. The Dead Sea is as below as the sea level.
- () 3. Fish cannot live in very salty water and no plants grow near the Dead Sea.
- () 4. People are heavier in the Dead Sea. It's easier to swim than in other waters.
5. Do you want to go to the Dead Sea? Why? (根据实际情况回答)
-





Module 3 Things we do

➤ 语音重点

序号	字母组合	对应音标	示例单词
1	air	[ɛə]	ch <u>air</u> h <u>air</u> <u>air</u> port <u>air</u> f <u>air</u> p <u>air</u>
2	are		h <u>are</u> Cl <u>are</u>
3	ear	[ɛə]	b <u>ear</u> p <u>ear</u>
		[iə]	h <u>ear</u> n <u>ear</u> f <u>ear</u> t <u>ear</u>
		[ɜ:]	l <u>ear</u> n s <u>ear</u> ch
4	ou	[aʊ]	h <u>ou</u> se t <u>rou</u> ser <u>s</u> s <u>ou</u> nd <u>ou</u> t ab <u>ou</u> t
5	ow	[aʊ]	c <u>ow</u> n <u>ow</u> h <u>ow</u> fl <u>ow</u> er d <u>ow</u> n
		[əʊ]	t <u>ow</u> mor <u>ow</u> th <u>ow</u> g <u>ow</u> kn <u>ow</u>
6	ay	[ei]	w <u>ay</u> s <u>ay</u> m <u>ay</u> g <u>ray</u>
7	ai		w <u>ai</u> t t <u>rai</u> n r <u>ai</u> n af <u>rai</u> d

◆ Practice

判断下列每组单词的划线部分字母的发音是否相同，相同的写“A”，不同的“B”。

- ()1. A. mouse B. house C. outing
- ()2. A. there B. hare C. here
- ()3. A. near B. learn C. tear
- ()4. A. way B. gray C. says
- ()5. A. sail B. rain C. train

➤ 词汇重点

at school gate 在校门口 in the hall 在礼堂 in the meeting room 在会议室里

tell...about....告诉....关于.... take...to...带.....去..... visit the art room 参观美术室

show them beautiful pictures 向他们展示美丽的图片 try both on 两件都试穿

put...on 穿上 a pair of ... 一条..., 一双..., 一对 keep quiet 保持安静

have a look 看一看 traditional clothes 传统服饰 have a cold 感冒

have a fever 发烧 What's wrong with you?你怎么了? have a headache 头疼

toothache 牙痛 toothless 没有牙齿的 see a dentist 牙医

take some medicine 服药 pull...out 把..拔出 get well 康复

◆ Practice

()1. Who will take the parents _____ the library?

A.with B.to C.in

()2. Our teacher will tell the parents _____ the lessons.

A.on B.at C.about

()3. This dress is too small.Let me try _____ another one.

A.in B.at C.on

()4. The emperor _____ his new clothes and walks in the street.

A.put on B.takes off C.puts on

()5. I want to buy a _____ of trousers.

A.pair B.bottle C.piece

➤ 语法重点

知识点一：表示顺序的词

first (首先) -next (然后) -then (接着) -after that (之后) -finally (最后)

考点：① 系列副词表达动作顺序。② first finally顺序不能调换，其他词语可以调换。

◆ Practice

1. _____ (final), they'll meet the teachers in the meeting room.
2. _____ (one), they'll visit the museum.

After that ; First ; Finally ; Next ; Then

3. 用方框内的词或短语填空。

Every day I wake early. _____, I get up at a quarter to seven. _____, I wash my face and comb my hair. _____, I brush my teeth and I clean my room. _____, I have breakfast with my parents. _____, I go to school on foot. Because my school is near my home.

知识点二：选择疑问句

a. 定义：选择疑问句表示提供两种或两种以上的情况,要求对方在所提供的范围、对象内选择。

注意：选择疑问句中的多个备选项中，在最后一个备选项前要用 or 连接。

b. 分类：一般疑问句形式及特殊疑问句形式的选择疑问句。

c. 结构：

①一般疑问句形式选择疑问句

结构：一般疑问句+or+另一个备选对象？

如：Is it strawberry juice or watermelon juice? 这是草莓汁还是西瓜汁？

Do you want to sing Chinese songs or English songs? 你想唱中文歌还是英文歌？

②特殊疑问句形式选择疑问句

结构：特殊疑问句，备选对象A+or+备选对象B?（最后一个备选项之前加or）

如：Which dress do you like, the blue one or the purple one?

What would you like to have, rice or noodles?

d. 区分一般疑问句与选择疑问句的回答

①一般疑问句的回答：只有两种，肯定回答Yes及否定回答No。

如：-Does Kitty like playing football? -Yes, she does.

②选择疑问句的回答：选择一个备选项，用完整句子或者简写答。不能用Yes或No回答。

如: -What would you like to have, rice or noodles? -I would like to have rice.

◆ *Practice*

() 1. - _____ one do you like, the red one _____ the black one?

- A. Which ;and B. Which ;or C. What ;and

() 2. -Do you have a red dress _____ a blue dress?

- A. and B. or C. any

() 3. -Is your hair short or long?

- _____

- A. Yes, it is. B. My hair is short. C. Yes, my hair is.

知识点三: 情景交际-看医生

a. 当看到人不舒服时, 我们可以这样问:

What's wrong with you? 或 What's the matter with you? 你怎么了?

回答时说: I have... 例如: I have a headache. 我头痛。 He has a cold. 他感冒了。

如果是重感冒, 可以说: He has a **bad** cold.

根据对应的情况, 给出对方建议, 我们可以用 **should** (应该) 或其否定形式 **shouldn't** (不应该) 来回答, 例如: You should drink a lot of water. 你应该多喝水。或 You shouldn't go to bed late. 你不应该晚睡。

b. **should** 在表示“应该; 应当”, 用于表达忠告、建议等。 **should** 和 **will, can, must** 等词一样是情态动词, 后面的动词用原形。 **should** 的否定形式为 **should not** 或 **shouldn't**。在疑问句中, **should** 提到在主语前。

c. 吃药要用 **take the/this/some medicine**。 **medicine** 是不可数名词, 没有复数形式。吃药还可以用 **have some medicine**, 但不能用 **eat**。

◆ *Practice*

() 1. -What's wrong _____ you, Miss?

- A. on B. of C. with

- ()2. Tina _____ a cold and a fever.She is at home.
A. have B. has C.having
- ()3. Ken shouldn't _____ to bed late.
A. go B. goes C.going
- ()4. She should _____ this medicine three times a day.
A. take B. eat C.takes

➤ 综合演练

Oliver has a T-shirt store. There are many T-shirts in his store. The T-shirts are different. There are parts of books on them.A paragraph(段落)from a book is on the front of a shirt. A paragraph from another book is on the back of it. Following each paragraph is the title of the book and the name of Oliver's store. Oliver says,"I call them my "parashirts" . They help me make money,They get people interested in reading the book. If a person wears a T-shirt with books.Somene standing near him will start reading the T-shirt.They might say to the person. That looks like an interesting book. Did you read it yourself? Then they may talk more.So another person knows the T-shirt store. So I have lots of customers(顾客). They like my T-shirts and come to my T-shirt store.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- ()1.In Oliver's store there are many_____ .
A.shirts B.skirts C.T-shirts
- ()2.On the front of T-shirt there are parts of_____ .
A.books B.picture C.painting
- ()3.Following each paragraph is_____ and the name of Oliver's store.
A.the title of the book B.have many words C.the same
- ()4."Parashirts" get people interested in_____ the book.
A.writing B.reading C.drawing
- ()5.Oliver does this and that in order to_____ .
A.know the T-shirt store B.help him make money C.look beautiful



Module 4 Things we enjoy

➤ 语音重点

5 个元音字母(Aa,Ee,Ii,Oo,Uu)在开闭音节单词中的发音

序号	字母	开音节	示例单词	闭音节	示例单词
1	a	[ei]	pl <u>a</u> ne	[æ]	rab <u>bi</u> t
2	e	[i:]	h <u>e</u>	[e]	des <u>k</u>
3	i	[ai]	bi <u>k</u> e	[i]	bi <u>g</u>
4	o	[əʊ]	h <u>o</u> me	[ɒ]	do <u>g</u>
5	u	[ju:]	u <u>s</u> e	[ʌ]	du <u>ck</u>

◆ Practice

判断下列每组单词的划线部分字母的发音是否相同，相同的写“A”，不同的“B”。

- ()1. A. that B. they C. clothes
- ()2. A. happy B. also C. relative
- ()3. A. throw B. tomorrow C. yellow
- ()4. A. come B. from C. often
- ()5. A. thing B. through C. brother

➤ 词汇重点

invent 发明（动词） invention 发明（名词） a great invention 伟大的发明

something 某事，某物 anything 任何事情 anywhere 任何地方

myself 我自己 in the world 在世界上 write on ... 在...上书写

far away from...远离... tell the time 知道时间 watch fireworks 看烟花
the last day of the year 这年的最后一天 Western countries 西方国家
an important Chinese festival 一个重要的中国节日 at the end of 在... 的最后
get red packets with some money in them 收红包 firecracker 鞭炮; 炮竹
relatives 亲戚 no entry 禁止进入 be kind to...对.....友好 knock down 推倒; 拆掉

◆ *Practice*

- ()1. Nian is afraid _____ the red things and firecrackers.
A. for B. of C. in
- ()2. -Why don't people like Nian?-Because it _____.
A. doesn't like people B. eats people C. likes the Spring Festival
- ()3. Paper is a great _____ in the world.
A. invent B. invention C. inventor
- ()4. People can tell the time _____.
A. any B. where C. anywhere
- ()5. Wilbur and Orville are brothers. They are _____, too.
A. invent B. inventions C. inventors
- ()6. The four great inventions are invented _____.
A. in England B. in China C. in Canada

➤ **语法重点**

知识点一：反身代词

a. 含义：-self 加在物主代词或代词的后面表示“某人自己”，是反身代词。

b. 反身代词集合

	第一人称 单数	第一人称 复数	第二人称 单数	第二人称复 数	第三人称 单数	第三人称 复数
反身代词	myself	ourselves	yourself	yourselves	himself; herself; itself	themselves

c.固定搭配: by oneself 某人独自做某事 enjoy oneself 玩的开心

help oneself to 请随便吃

如: I can do my homework by myself. 我可以独立完成作业。

Enjoy yourself on the way. 旅途愉快。

◆ Practice

- () 1. I am going to invent a robot by _____.
- A. himself B. yourself C. myself
- () 2. Miss Li will let us enjoy _____.
- A. ours B. ourselves C. us
- () 3. Sam made the model plane by _____.
- A. himself B. myself C. herself

知识点二: I think 表达观点

I think 后加一个完整的句子,表达观点。意为“:我认为...”。要表达否定含义时,用 I don't think ... (我不认为...) 如:

I think you're right. 我认为你是对的。

I don't think you're right. 我认为你错了。(注意:翻译时,否定意义都放在后边翻译)

◆ *Practice* 汉译英

我认为纸是一项伟大的发明。

_____ paper is a great _____, Mr. Cai Lun invented it for a long time.

知识点三：中国节日归纳

a. 节日名称

节日	日期	Date
New Year's Day 元旦	1月1号	January first
the Spring Festival Chinese New Year 春节	农历1月1号 阳历1月或2月	Lunar January first
Lantern Festival 元宵节	农历正月15	Lunar January fifteenth
International Women's Day 国际妇女节	阳历3月8号	March eighth
Arbor Day/Tree-planting Day 植树节	阳历3月12号	March twelfth
the Qing Ming Festival 清明节	阳历4月4、5、6号	April fourth、fifth、sixth
Labor Day 劳动节	阳历5月1号	May first
Youth Day 青年节	阳历5月4号	May fourth
Dragon Boat Festival 端午节	农历五月初5	Lunar May fifth
Mother's Day 母亲节	5月的第二个星期日	The second Sunday of May
Father's Day 父亲节	6月的第三个星期日	The third Sunday of June
Children's Day 六一儿童节	阳历6月1号	June first
the Double Seventh Festival 七夕节	农历7月初7	Lunar July seventh
the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节	农历8月15	Lunar August fifteenth
the Double Ninth Festival 重阳节	农历9月初9	Lunar September ninth

Teachers' Day 教师节	阳历 9 月 10 号	September tenth
National Day 国庆节	阳历 10 月 1 号	October first

b. 并非所有节日都用 Festival 来表达, Festival 一般用于传统的节日, 其他国际性或非传统的节日, 我们一般用 Day 来表达, 如: Children's Day。

c. 节日前通常用介词 at, 如: at the Spring Festival。如果节日名称中含有 Day, 在前面用介词 on, 如: on New Year's Day 特殊记忆: on Chinese New Year's Eve

◆ Practice

() 1. The Spring Festival comes _____ January _____ February.

A. in; and B. from; to C. in; or

() 2. _____ the Spring Festival, we visit our friends and relatives.

A. In B. On C. At

() 3. The Double Ninth Festival is _____ (农历).

A. on October ninth B. on September ninth C. on November ninth

() 4. _____ Chinese New Year's Eve, we eat fish and _____.

A. On; dumplings B. In; fish C. On; meat

知识点四: 行为动词的三单形式

a. 含义: 行为动词第三人称单数的变化形式。简称动词的三单形式。

b. 用法: 在一般现在时中, 当句子的主语为第三人称单数时, 行为动词要进行相应的第三人称单数变化。

c. 变化规则:

类别	构成方法	例词
一般情况	加-s	work--works 工作 play--plays 玩
以“-ch,-sh,-s,-x,-o”结尾的动词	加-es	teach-- teaches 教 wash--washes 洗 do--does 做 go--goes 去
以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词	改 y 为 i, 再加-es	fly--flies 飞 study--studies 学习
不规则变化		have-has 有

d. 一般现在时的句子中，含行为动词的肯定句变否定句步骤：

①在行为动词前加 **don't** 或者 **doesn't**。

②后面的行为动词变原形。

✧ 若有 **some** 则变 **any**

如：I **like** the giant. 变否定句：I **don't like** the giant.

She **brings** some to the giant's garden. 变否定句：She **doesn't bring** any to the giant's garden.

◆ *Practice*

() 1. Miss Spring, Summer and Autumn _____ the giant.

A. like B. don't like C. doesn't like

() 2. The giant _____ a wall around his garden.

A. build B. builds C. building

() 3. The giant _____ the children in his garden.

A. find B. finds C. finding

4. Children like to play in the garden. (改为否定句)

5. Miss Spring brings some beautiful flowers and birds here. (改为否定句)

➤ 综合演练

I like reading stories. I like reading exciting stories about animals and policemen catching the thief(贼). When my family was in bed, I began to read. Sometimes the story was sad and I felt unhappy. Sometimes it was happy, I felt happy, too. Sometimes I read it very late and my eyes became very tired. Now my eyes are very bad. My mother takes me to see an eye doctor. The doctor tells me to wear a pair of glasses. They are good for me. They will help me to look good. Reading is fun, but remember to use good light when you read. My eyes are aching and red because of my fault. It teaches me a lesson.

根据短文内容,判断正误,正确的写“A”,错误的写“B”。

- ()1.I like reading exciting stories at night.
- ()2.At last I have to wear a pair of glasses.
- ()3.Sometimes the story was happy,I was sad.
- ()4.At last my eyes are not good.I can't read books.
- ()5.Reading is fun but we should have a good habit.



菲尔兹教育

2016-2017 学年第二学期五年级（牛津英语）

综合素养阳光评价

（unit1-12 60 分钟完卷满分：100 分）

等级：_____

笔试部分（45 分）

一、判断下列每组单词划线部分字母的发音是否相同，相同的写“T”，不相同的写“F”。（每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

- () 1. A. south B. mouse C. flower
() 2. A. bear B. pear C. deer
() 3. A. goat B. school C. cold
() 4. A. nail B. place C. May

1. going, I, to, invent, flying, am, bike, a (.)

2. drink, you, of, should, lot, a, also, water (.)

3. do, the, inventions, know, in, any, you, great, world (?)

三、选择方框内适当的单词填空。每空限用一次。（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

how long	which	how	where	when
----------	-------	-----	-------	------

- _____ is Jenny going to England? By ship.
- _____ will we meet? At the school gate.
- _____ is Miss White going to Hong Kong? Next Saturday.
- _____ will you stay in Sanya? A week.
- _____ dress does Alice choose, the orange one or the purple one?

四、选择最佳答案，将答案的字母代号填入题前的括号中。（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

- () 1. Miss Spring doesn't bring _____ flowers to the giant's garden.
A. any B. no C. some
- () 2. --I'm not feeling well today. I have a fever.
--You should _____ some medicine and _____ a good rest.
A. take; has B. takes; having C. take; have
- () 3. --Which sweater does Peter like, the black one or the blue one?
-- _____
A. He likes black. B. Yes, he does. C. He likes the black one.
- () 4. This is _____ bedroom. _____ is small but clean.
A. Kitty and Alice; Hers B. Kitty's and Alice; Their
C. Kitty and Alice's; Theirs
- () 5. -- Where are you going this summer holiday?
A. I'm going to go to Hong Kong. B. I'm going to have seafood.
C. I'm going to stay there for a week.

五、用所给单词的适当形式填空。(每空 1 分, 共 5 分)

1. Sam _____ (have) a headache. He _____ (see) the doctor tomorrow morning.
2. Let _____ (we) _____ (read) the book on the desk now.
3. Paper and the compass are the great _____ (invent) in the world.

六、选择方框中的句子补全对话, 将其字母代号写在横线上。(每空 1 分, 共 5 分)

- A. Take this medicine three times a day.
B. Must I stay in bed?
C. You only have a cold.
D. Open your mouth and say "Ah."
E. I have a headache and I feel tired.

A: What's wrong with you, child?

B: Oh, doctor. I'm not feeling well. 1. _____ I think I'll die (死).

A: Die? I don't think so. 2. _____

B: Ah..... I must have a terrible illness (疾病). I can't go to school anymore!

A: Mm...3. _____

B: But I really feel bad. What should I do, doctor?

A:4. _____ And drink more water.

B: Is that all? 5. _____

A: No, you needn't. Have a good rest and go to bed early. You will get well.

七、阅读理解。（共 10 分）

A. A letter to myself

Dear me,

You will be the happiest person in the year 2040!

Your dream of having your own shop will come true. You will design and sell your own handbags. Everyone will know about your shop and people will come from far away to buy your bags.

You will also have a wonderful family. Your husband will be a kind and funny man. You will have a lovely son. He will be clever just like his parents!

Ann

（一）根据短文内容，回答下列问题。（每小题 2 分，共 6 分）

1. What will Ann sell in her shop in the future? _____
2. Will people like Ann's shop? _____
3. What kind of person will Ann's husband be? _____

B. The Tiger and The Fox

One day, a tiger is looking for something to eat. He meets a fox and catches him. The tiger says, "I'm hungry. I will eat you up." The fox says, "No, you can't Because I am the king of the animals." "Really? I don't think so." Says the tiger. "You don't believe (相信) me? Let's go and try." Then they walk in the forest. All the animals run away when they see them. "Oh, you are right. You are really the king of the animals. They are afraid of you." Says the tiger. Then the tiger goes away. The fox laughs, "the tiger is so stupid. The animals are afraid of him, not me!"

（二）根据短文内容，判断下列句子正误，正确的写“T”，错误的写“F”。（每空 1 分，共 4 分）

- () 1. The fox is looking for something to eat when he meets the tiger.
- () 2. The tiger doesn't believe the fox is the king of the animals at first.
- () 3. All the animals are afraid of the fox.
- () 4. The fox and the tiger are both clever.

八、书面表达。（5 分）

下面是 Nancy 的病历记录，请你根据所给内容，写一篇 50 词左右的英语短文。

Name: Nancy	Age:11	Date: 25th June, 2017	Symptom: toothache
Doctor's advice: 1. No more candy. 2. No more soft drinks 3. Brush teeth twice a day. 4. Take some medicine			



菲尔兹教育

2017-2018 学年第二学期五年级综合素养阳光评价

英语

笔试部分 (55 分)

一、判断下列每组单词的划线部分字母发音是否相同，相同的写 A，不同的写 B。(每小题 1 分，共 4 分)

- () 1. nrse birthday () 2. piece friend
() 3. enjoy noise () 4. near bear

二、选择最佳答案，将答案的字母代号填入题前的括号内。(每小题 1 分，共 5 分)

- () 1. What will you be in the future?
A. I am a farmer. B. I will be a scientist. C. I am going to see a movie.
- () 2. Susan usually _____ TV in the evening, but she is going to _____ storybooks this evening.
A. watches... reads B. watcths...read C. watches... read
- () 3. --Is this book _____? --Yes, It's _____.
A. your, my. B. yours, mine. C. yours, my
- () 4. _____ place do you like, the science museum or the art museum?
A. What B. Which C. Where
- () 5. -Tomorrow will be the Open Day. Many parents _____ our school.
A. visit B. will visit C. are visiting

三、连词成句，请注意书写工整、字母的大小写及标点符号。(每小题 2 分，共 8 分)

1. going, is, visit, in the future; to, places, these, alice (.)

2. should, eat, not, a lot of, candy, the tiger (.)

3. will, stay, you, how long, sanya, in(?)

4. do, usually, at, mid-autumn festival, what, eat, you the; (?)

四、选择最合适的单词填写在横线上。(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

1. Finally, our parents will _____ (meet) the teachers in the meeting room.

2. --Whose sweater is this? --It's _____. (I)

3. Listen! Peter _____ (sing) in the music room.

4. Nancy and her family _____ (go) to their hometown this weekend.

5. --What's wrong with your brother? --He _____ (have) a toothache.

五、选择方框中的句子补全对话, 把句子的字母代号写在横线上。(每空 2 分, 共 10 分)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| A. Pink is your favourite colour. | B. Does the Rainbow Shop sell books? |
| C. I want to buy a present for her tomorrow | D. She likes reading. |
| E. Which shop do you want to go? | |

(Betty and Jack are talking the plan for the weekend)

Betty: Hi, Jack, Tomorrow is Saturday. Do you have any plans for the weekend?

Jack: Oh, this Saturday is my mother's birthday. (1) _____

Betty: Really? I'm going shopping tomorrow too. Let's go together!

Jack: That's great! (2) _____, the Rainbow Shop or the Happy Shop?

Betty: How about the Rainbow Shop?

Jack: OK. I can buy a book for my mum. (3) _____.

Betty: (4) _____ On which floor?

Jack: Yes. It's on the second floor.

Betty: I want to buy a pink dress. The clothes shop are on the third floor.

Jack: Pink dress? Oh, I know. (5) _____

Betty: That is right.

六、阅读理解。（共 15 分）

I. 请仔细阅读下面小故事，并将图片的字母编号写在相匹配的括号内。（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）



- () 1. In a cold land, there lives a poor man and his two daughters. Their home is a small wooden house near the forest. The house is far away from the towns and cities. The poor father goes out every day to find work.
- () 2. Katya is the younger daughter. She cleans and cooks for the father and sister. She does all the housework. But Ivanka, the elder daughter. She sits by the fire, dreaming of riches (财富). She is a great beauty but her heart is as cold as ice.
- () 3. One day, Katya collects the wood in the deep snow. Suddenly a strange old man comes up to her. “Child,” he says, “I can’t bend to pick up wood. Will you spare a little wood?” Katya gives all her wood to him. “Take this bundle (捆) and make a good fire to warm you.” Says Katya.
- () 4. Katya begins to collect wood again Her hands and feet are very cold. She only collects a small bundle. On her way home, she sees a huge man standing beside a great bonfire (篝火). He is the Snow King. He asks Katya to eat and rest near the fire.
- () 5. Katya sits by the fire and eats. Soon she is warm and full of good food. Her eyelids grow heavy and she falls asleep. When she wakes up, the Snow King is gone (消失了). Katya picks up her wood and goes back home.

II. 请认真阅读下面的短文，选出最佳答案。（每小题 1 分，共 5 题）

March 3 is the Girl’s Day in Japan. Every spring, young girls put on their most beautiful clothes to celebrate this holiday. Japan’s Girl Day has another name: Doll’s Festival (人偶节). On this day, Japanese families decorate (装饰) their houses with dolls. They think the dolls can bring health and good luck to young girls. The families dress the dolls to look like Japanese royalty (日本皇室成员) from old times.

Diamond-shaped rice cakes are the food for Girls' Day. The cakes have three colors: pink, white and green. These three colors stand for health, purity (纯洁) and good luck.

Boys also have their day in Japan. On May 5th, families raise colorful flags that look like carp (鲤鱼). They hope their boys can be as brave and strong as the carp.

- () 1. --When is Japan's Girls' Day? -- _____
A. March 3rd. B. March 8th. C. June 1st.
- () 2. --What is the food for the Girls' Day? -- _____
A. Rice dumplings. B. Pizza. C. Diamond-shaped rice cakes.
- () 3. --When is Boys' Day in Japan? -- _____
A. March 3rd. B. May 5th. C. June 1st.
- () 4. --What color are the rice cakes? -- _____
A. Pink, white and blue. B. Red white and the pink. C. pink, white and green.
- () 5. --What do the Japanese hope their boys can be? -- _____
A. brave and strong. B. health and good luck. C. purity and good luck.

III. 请认真阅读短文，按要求答题。（每小题1分，共5分）

Are strawberries your favorite fruit? If so, you should wash them carefully before eating. Scientists say that strawberries may be the dirtiest fruit. The fruit has the most pesticides (农药). Pesticides are bad for our health. They make us sick. But you don't need to worry too much. You can wash them under tap water for 30 seconds. The water can wash away the pesticides. Or you can choose to eat organic (有机的) strawberries.

Besides (除了) strawberries, there are some other "dirty" fruits and vegetables. They all have pesticides. For example, spinach (菠菜), apples, Nectarines (油桃) and grapes. They are "dirty five".

But there are also some "clean" fruits and vegetables. They have the least amount (最少数量) of pesticides. Avocados (牛油果), pineapples, cabbages, onions and sweet corns are all clean. They are "clean five".

i. 判断下列句子是否与短文内容相符，相符的用“A”表示，不相符的用“B”表示。

- () 1. Strawberries are "dirty" because they have pesticides on it.
- () 2. Spinach and cabbages are dirty vegetables.
- () 3. Washing strawberries with tap water can help wash away pesticides.

ii. 根据短文内容，用完整的句子回答下列问题。

1. Which kind of fruit may be the dirtiest?
-

2. According to the passage, which kinds of fruits and vegetables are clean?

七、书面表达。(8分)

孩子们，快乐的暑假就要到了，你有什么计划呢？请根据问题的提示，以 My holiday plan 为题写一篇英语作文，介绍一下你的假期计划吧。(50 个单词左右)

Where are you going for your holiday?

Why do you want to go there?

How will you get there?

How long will you stay there?

What will you do there?

...

My holiday plan
