

## Part B Start to read and Part C Story time



### 课内基础提优

夯实课内基础,你就拥有了遨游语言天空的翅膀……

#### 一、选出不同类的单词。

- |                    |           |          |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| ( ) 1. A. hand     | B. monkey | C. ear   |
| ( ) 2. A. elephant | B. dog    | C. red   |
| ( ) 3. A. tiger    | B. zoo    | C. panda |
| ( ) 4. A. bird     | B. eraser | C. ruler |
| ( ) 5. A. pig      | B. cat    | C. green |

#### 二、单项选择。





- ( ) 1. —What's that? —  
A. Oh. B. It's a duck. C. Thanks.
- ( ) 2. —Here you are(给你). —  
A. Thank you. B. Cool. C. Bye.
- ( ) 3. —Look! I have a dog. —  
A. Cool! B. No. C. Fine, thanks.
- ( ) 4. I have \_\_\_\_\_ elephant.  
A. a B. an C. at
- ( ) 5. 老鼠最怕见到的动物是“\_\_\_\_\_”。  
A. cat B. dog C. panda

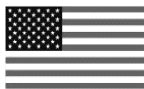





### 课外拓展提优

瞧,课外的世界更精彩!

#### 三、你知道下列动物所在国家的国旗吗? 连线。

-  CHINA  
panda
-  eagle  
USA
-  AUSTRALIA  
kangaroo
-  CANADA  
beaver

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- 
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#### 四、选出问句的答句。

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| ( ) 1. What's that?      | A. My name's Susan.    |
| ( ) 2. How are you?      | B. It's brown.         |
| ( ) 3. What's your name? | C. Sure. Here you are. |



- ( ) 4. What colour is it? D. It's a panda.  
 ( ) 5. Can I have some water, please? E. Very well, thanks.

## 五、连词成句。

1. like, I, very, animals, much (.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. tiger, Act, like, a (.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. Do, like, you, animals (?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. monkey, It, is, a (.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. a, have, I, monkey (.) \_\_\_\_\_



## 自主探究提优 尖子生与普通学生的分水岭就在眼前!

## 六、从下面每小题的单词中,选择一个字母,你能写出几个表示动物的单词?

1. panda elephant duck \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. monkey pig bird \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. panda rabbit dog \_\_\_\_\_

## 七、阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

I have a pet(宠物). It's black and white. It has a long tail. It likes to eat fish(鱼). It can catch(抓) the mouse(老鼠). It can say "mew, mew".

- ( ) 1. I have a dog.  
 ( ) 2. It is black and red.  
 ( ) 3. It likes to eat fruit(水果).  
 ( ) 4. It is a cat.  
 ( ) 5. It has a long nose.

## 环球鸟瞰

## 中西文化小差异—动物

1. dog(狗)—在汉民族传统心理中,狗常用来比喻卑鄙丑恶的人。如“狗眼看人低”指为人势利瞧不起人等。在英语民族里,狗被视作人的伴侣和爱物,与此有关的词语多含褒义,并常用来比喻人的生活。例如:Every dog has his day.(比喻凡人皆有得意日);a lucky dog(幸运儿);die dog for sb(对某人极度忠诚,为某人效犬马之劳);top dog(身居要职的人)等。

2. bear(熊)—在中国人的心目中,熊的形象一般是“行为缓慢”,因而具有“呆傻”之态;指人时常有“熊样”之说;目前形容股市不景气乃称“熊市”。但英语用 bear 指人时,则为 a bad-tempered or bad-mannered person(粗鄙之人、鲁莽之人);另一习惯用语 be like a bear with a sore head 则表示“脾气暴躁”。

3. rat(鼠)—汉语中的“胆小如鼠”、“鼠目寸光”、“鼠肚鸡肠”及“鼠辈”等词语,皆有“猥琐、卑微”及“心胸狭窄”等含义,可见鼠在汉语中简直一无是处。作为俚语,英语的 rat 指人时喻意与汉语稍有出入,但也含贬义:a rat 即 a person who behaves selfishly(自私的人)或 a person who is disloyal(不忠的人)。



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一、1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C

二、1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A

三、1—B 2—A 3—D 4—C

四、1. D 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. C

五、1. I like animals very much. 2. Act like a tiger.

3. Do you like animals? 4. It is a monkey.

5. I have a monkey.

六、1. cat 2. dog 3. pig

七、1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F