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# Week 1 Module 1 Unit 1

## 复习巩固

### I. Look and read (根据音标, 朗读单词)

5个元音字母的短音与长音读音规则:

a e i o u      a\_e e\_e i\_e o\_e u\_e

a — /æ/ mat map bag cat hat fan bat apple

e — /e/ egg well red pen net hen bed bell

i — /ɪ/ lick six big pig pin kiss ink hill

o — /ɒ/ ox on office box sock orange

u — /ʌ/ sun umbrella cup bus nut gun uncle under

a\_e — /eɪ/ ape name tape lake game make take hate

e\_e — /i:/ these Japanese Chinese

i\_e — /aɪ/ bite five nine kite mine nice ride side

o\_e — /əʊ/ rose nose rope note home those

u\_e — /ju:/ tube cube June cute huge

### II. Word dictation (词汇听写)

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Sentence dictation (句子听写)

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Write the words according to the phonetic symbols (根据音标写出单词)**

1. There is a lunch box on the desk. \_\_\_\_\_ is it? /hu:z/
2. Give me some \_\_\_\_\_, please. /teɪp/
3. \_\_\_\_\_ crayons are hard and smooth. /ðeə/
4. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ his teeth twice a day. /'brʌʃɪz/

**V. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)**

- ( ) 1. There \_\_\_\_\_ some glue in the bottle.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. has
- ( ) 2. — \_\_\_\_\_ he? — He's my uncle.  
A. Whose                B. Who's                C. What's
- ( ) 3. Danny is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my father          B. my father's        C. me
- ( ) 4. — May I use \_\_\_\_\_? — Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_ is not here.  
A. your; our  
B. your; ours  
C. yours; ours
- ( ) 5. This green and blue butterfly \_\_\_\_\_ so beautiful.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. has
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ students are coming here.  
A. A                      B. All the                C. A lots of

**VI. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the words given (用所给词的适当形式填空)**

1. Dad gives a lovely bear to \_\_\_\_\_. Now the lovely bear is \_\_\_\_\_. (I)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ has a notebook. \_\_\_\_\_ notebook is on the desk. The one on the chair is not \_\_\_\_\_. (she)
3. Look at \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ are painting the pictures. \_\_\_\_\_ pictures are nice. (they)

4. Danny, can \_\_\_\_\_ put \_\_\_\_\_ T-shirt in \_\_\_\_\_ bedroom, please? Don't put \_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa. (you)

**VII. Rewrite the sentences as required (按要求改写句子)**

1. Are these crayons yours? (改为肯定句)  
These \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Those brushes aren't theirs. (改为单数句)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. This scarf is Danny's. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_?
4. It is Paul's scarf. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is it?

**名师点拨：物主代词**

	我的	你的	他的	她的	它的	我们的	你们的	他们的
形容词性	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

名词性的物主代词 = 形容词性的物主代词 + 名词

形容词性物主代词后需加名词；名词性物主代词可单独使用。

**专项提高**

**I. Fill in the blanks with proper words (选词填空)**

1. 

messy ( <i>adj.</i> )	mess ( <i>n.</i> )
-----------------------	--------------------

- 1) Excuse the \_\_\_\_\_. We are packing our suitcases.  
2) — Who makes the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_? — Oh, it's my cat!

2. 

dirty ( <i>adj.</i> )	dirt ( <i>n.</i> )
-----------------------	--------------------

- 1) He is playing outside all day. His clothes are covered with \_\_\_\_\_.  
2) Look at your \_\_\_\_\_ hands! Go and wash them right now.

3.

care (*n., v.*)

careful (*adj.*)

carefully (*adv.*)

- 1) He is very \_\_\_\_\_ with his money.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is needed when crossing the street.
- 3) Please listen \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) I don't \_\_\_\_\_ much for coffee.

## II. Read and choose (找出画线部分发音不同的单词)

- ( ) 1. A. nail      B. eight      C. rain      D. money
- ( ) 2. A. library      B. fly      C. happy      D. baby
- ( ) 3. A. rice      B. five      C. site      D. sit
- ( ) 4. A. whose      B. where      C. which      D. why

## III. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

- ( ) 1. This doesn't look like \_\_\_\_\_ watch. It must be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. your; her      B. yours; hers  
C. hers; yours      D. your; hers
- ( ) 2. My mother watches \_\_\_\_\_ cross the street.
- A. my      B. me  
C. mine      D. I
- ( ) 3. This room is not \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. our      B. ours  
C. we      D. us
- ( ) 4. I usually meet an old friend of \_\_\_\_\_ on my way home.
- A. I      B. my  
C. mine      D. me
- ( ) 5. There is a hole \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
- A. in      B. on  
C. at      D. to
- ( ) 6. Mum is sick. She should stay \_\_\_\_\_ bed for two days.
- A. on      B. in  
C. at      D. for

## IV. Rewrite the sentences as required (按要求改写句子)

1. My sister has a new pair of trousers. (换种说法,意思不变)

The new pair of trousers \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Put some shirts on the sofa, please. (改为否定句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ shirts on the sofa, please.
3. These shoes are hers. These shoes are his. (改为选择疑问句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ hers \_\_\_\_\_ his?
4. Jim's father works in the workshop. (对画线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ in the workshop?
5. The box falls onto the floor. (改为一般疑问句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ the box \_\_\_\_\_ onto the floor?

## 阅读和写作

### I. Reading (阅读)

A. Read and choose (阅读短文, 选择最恰当的答案)

"I was sure I put them in my closet." I said to Mum. "Well, maybe you should look again." Mum said with a smile, but she didn't get up to help. I knew the rule: keep your shoes on your feet, and you won't lose them. I guess this is right. This is why she never lost her shoes. I kept looking.

I looked in the front hall, the back porch (门廊), and the basement. Then, I looked under my bed, in the corner of the kitchen and by the sofa in the living room.

A noise from the corner of the room made me look over at Jack. There was a ball in his mouth. And there under his paws were my shoes! "Jack! Those are my shoes. Why have you got them?"

- ( ) 1. Where did the boy think he put his shoes?  
 A. In the front hall.  
 B. In the closet.  
 C. In the back porch.  
 D. In the basement.
- ( ) 2. Why did the boy's mum never lose her shoes?  
 A. She was careful to keep her shoes on her feet.  
 B. She was kind and that's why her shoes were always on her feet.





### Tidy up my room

Look at my dining room. What a mess! Let me tidy it up.

My books are on the chair. I put them \_\_\_\_\_.

My school bag is on the sofa. I put it \_\_\_\_\_.

My dad's T-shirts are on the tea-table. I \_\_\_\_\_.

My mum's handbag is on the floor. I \_\_\_\_\_.

My sister's toys are on the floor, too. I \_\_\_\_\_.

Look, my ball is under the chair. I \_\_\_\_\_.

Now my dining room looks clean and tidy.

★ Now please write your own version.

### Tidy up my room

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 拓展阅读

Read the passage and answer the questions ( 阅读短文, 回答问题 )

How do we feel a warm bath (沐浴)? Or see our friends and hear a song? How do we smell a flower and taste an apple? Our **brain** uses our

five senses to tell us things about our world!

### **Sight**

Look around. There is so much to see. We use our eyes to see everything around us. Our eyes take pictures. They send the information to our brain. Our brain tells us what we see. What are you seeing now?

### **Sound**

Sound is all around us. We use our ears to hear all the sounds and noises. Sound can be quiet or loud. Our ears send sounds to our brain. Our brain tells us what we hear. What are you hearing now?

### **Smell**

The air is full of smells. We use our nose to smell them. Air carries smells inside our nose. Our nose sends the smells to our brain. Our brain tells us what we smell. What are you smelling now?

### **Taste**

Foods we eat can be sweet, salty, sour or bitter. We use our tongue to taste our food. Our tongue has tiny bumps called **taste buds**. They send information about food to our brain. Our brain tells us what the taste is. What have you tasted today?

### **Touch**

How do you know if something feels hot, cold, soft, hard or **scratchy**? We use parts of our skin to touch. Our skin sends our brain information about the things we touch. Our brain tells us how things feel. What does this paper feel like?

Our brain takes in information about the world we live in. Then our brain tells us what we are seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting and feeling.

### **I. Word bank (查词典, 写出下列单词或词组在文中的意思)**

1. brain \_\_\_\_\_
2. sight \_\_\_\_\_
3. taste bud \_\_\_\_\_
4. scratchy \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Answer the questions (回答问题)

1. What can you hear songs with?

---

2. What are taste buds?

---

3. What do you use to feel something?

---

4. What tells you what you are seeing, hearing and touching?

---

5. What can't a blind man do?

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## Week 2 Module 1 Unit 2

### 复习巩固

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#### I. Look and read (根据音标, 朗读单词)

ai — /eɪ/ tail rain paint pain jail rail nail maid

ay — /eɪ/ bay ray way say hay pay May lay

eight — /eɪ/ eight neigh weigh weight neighbour

ie — /aɪ/ tie pie lie die

igh — /aɪ/ high sigh right sight night tight fight

oi — /ɔɪ/ point noise boil soil toilet

oy — /ɔɪ/ boy cowboy toy enjoy joy

#### II. Word dictation (词汇听写)

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. Sentence dictation (句子听写)

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Read and choose the correct word (选出发音不同的单词)**

- ( ) 1. A. make            B. play            C. same            D. sad  
 ( ) 2. A. boy            B. noisy            C. poor            D. join  
 ( ) 3. A. many            B. was            C. wash            D. watch  
 ( ) 4. A. cute            B. June            C. use            D. museum

**V. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)**

- ( ) 1. I \_\_\_\_\_ born in 2005.  
 A. am                      B. is                      C. was
- ( ) 2. — \_\_\_\_\_ you in the bedroom? — Yes, I was.  
 A. Was                      B. Were                      C. Are
- ( ) 3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an insect.  
 A. moth                      B. caterpillar                      C. cocoon
- ( ) 4. Once they \_\_\_\_\_ eggs. Now they \_\_\_\_\_ chickens.  
 A. are; are                      B. were; are                      C. were; were
- ( ) 5. It was an ugly \_\_\_\_\_. Now it is a beautiful swan.  
 A. duckling                      B. bird                      C. duck
- ( ) 6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is small and white.  
 A. tadpole                      B. frog                      C. egg

**VI. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the verbs given (用所给动词的适当形式填空)**

1. Kitty and I \_\_\_\_\_ not in the canteen. But now we \_\_\_\_\_ there. (be)
2. — Where \_\_\_\_\_ you just now? — I \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen. (be)
3. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ friends. (be)
4. Once they \_\_\_\_\_ wet. Now they \_\_\_\_\_ dry. (be)
5. The butterflies \_\_\_\_\_ eggs on the leaves. The bird \_\_\_\_\_ eggs in the nest. (lay)

**VII. Rewrite the sentences as required (按要求改写句子)**

1. I was five. (改为一般疑问句, 并肯定回答)  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ five? — Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The butterflies lay eggs on the leaves. (改为单数句)  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ egg on the \_\_\_\_\_.

3. He was a little boy. (改为否定句)

He \_\_\_\_\_ a little boy.

4. Caterpillars like eating leaves. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ caterpillars like \_\_\_\_\_?

### 名师点拨

动词be的一般过去式表示过去某个时间的状况。代表过去的词有: once(曾经), ago(以前), before(在……之前), just now(刚才), yesterday(昨天), last month/ week(上个月/上周)等。

如: He was a student two years ago.

She was happy yesterday.

## 专项提高

### I. Write the words according to the phonetic symbols (根据音标写出单词)

1. Oh, don't let your \_\_\_\_\_ go into the green grass! /'plɑ:ɪ/

2. When were you \_\_\_\_\_? /bɔ:n/

3. Is a \_\_\_\_\_ an insect? /mʌθ/

4. Birds have \_\_\_\_\_ to fly, but I don't. /wɪŋz/

### II. Fill in the blanks with proper words (选词填空)

1. 

grow (v.)	grown (adj.)	growth (n.)
-----------	--------------	-------------

1) Can you tell me about the \_\_\_\_\_ of a frog?

2) I want to let my hair \_\_\_\_\_.

3) Rice is \_\_\_\_\_ in the field.

2. 

happiness (n.)	happy (adj.)	happily (adv.)
----------------	--------------	----------------

1) The old man is very \_\_\_\_\_ with his life.

2) I often see them swimming \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea.

3) \_\_\_\_\_ will always be with you.

**III. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)**

- ( ) 1. Yesterday there \_\_\_\_\_ three eggs in the nest.  
A. are                      B. have                      C. were                      D. has
- ( ) 2. Let's watch the butterfly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grows                      B. to fly                      C. grow                      D. to grow
- ( ) 3. It was a \_\_\_\_\_. Now it's a frog.  
A. egg                      B. tadpole                      C. fish                      D. cocoon
- ( ) 4. A cat \_\_\_\_\_ gloves catches no mice.  
A. in                      B. wears                      C. with                      D. has
- ( ) 5. Those \_\_\_\_\_ wings are very beautiful.  
A. butterfly                      B. butterfly's  
C. butterflies'                      D. butterflies
- ( ) 6. One may be born in one city, and go to school in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. other                      B. another  
C. the other                      D. the others

**IV. Rewrite the sentences as required (按要求改写句子)**

1. There are a lot of interesting butterflies in the house. (改为单数句)  
There is \_\_\_\_\_ in the house.
2. The sun makes the butterfly dry. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the sun \_\_\_\_\_ the butterfly dry?
3. I was in the park just now. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ just now?
4. The caterpillar has many legs. (改为否定句)  
The caterpillar \_\_\_\_\_ many legs.
5. How were you five year ago? (回答问题)  
I \_\_\_\_\_.

**V. Think and match (想一想,连一连)**

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ( ) 1. It was a kitten. | A. Now it is a rabbit. |
| ( ) 2. It was a bunny.  | B. Now it is a tiger.  |
| ( ) 3. It was a piglet. | C. Now it is a cat.    |
| ( ) 4. It was a lamb.   | D. Now it is a cow.    |
| ( ) 5. It was a calf.   | E. Now it is a sheep.  |
| ( ) 6. It was a cub.    | F. Now it is a pig.    |

( ) 7. It was a gosling.

G. Now it is a bird.

( ) 8. It was a nestling.

H. Now it is a goose.

## 阅读和写作

---

### I. Reading (阅读)

A. Read and choose the best answer ( 阅读短文, 选出最恰当的答案 )

A small seed falls to the ground and becomes buried in the soft soil. The seed is buried in the soft soil and the rain falls. The rain soaks into the soil that holds the small seed. The small seed soaks up water from the rain. The water helps the seed, and roots grow down deep into the soil. The leaves and a stem grow up through the ground. The leaves gather in the sunshine. The plant uses sunshine to make food. The rain and the soil help the small plant. The plant grows taller, and more leaves grow on the stem. The roots grow longer. They go deep in the ground. The big plant grows flowers. The flowers make seeds. A new seed falls into the soft soil. What will happen next? You will see a new plant before long.

( ) 1. What happens after the seed soaks up water?

A. Roots grow deep into the soil.

B. The seed grows flowers.

C. The seed grows more seeds.

D. The seed grows leaves.

( ) 2. How are the roots different from flowers?

A. Roots grow under the ground.

B. Roots are part of a plant.

C. Roots use water to grow.

D. Roots use sunlight to grow.

( ) 3. What do plants need to grow?

A. Water.

B. Sunshine.

C. Both A and B.

D. People.

( ) 4. What will happen to the new seed that falls to the ground?

A. The bug will eat it.

B. The seed will grow into a new plant.

C. The seed will become a tree.

D. The new seed will die.



( ) 5. Which part of the plant grows seeds?

A. Roots. B. Leaves. C. Stems. D. Flowers.

B. Fill in the blanks with proper words (根据短文意思,按首字母填空)

There are millions of insects in the 1. w\_\_\_\_\_. What is an insect? All insects have a body with three parts and six legs. Some have 2. w\_\_\_\_\_ and some have two antennae on top of their head. Their antennae help them find and 3. f\_\_\_\_\_ things. Spiders are not insects. They belong to a 4. s\_\_\_\_\_ group of animals called arachnids. Scorpions, mites and ticks are arachnids, too. Arachnid bodies have two parts, and they have eight 5. l\_\_\_\_\_. They have no antennae or wings.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Writing (写作)

Please finish the guide with the title “The lifecycle of \_\_\_\_\_”. 在下面范文中填入合适内容,使之意思连贯。然后写一篇题为 “The lifecycle of \_\_\_\_\_” 的短文,要求不少于60个单词。

### The lifecycle of a frog

A frog lives on land and in water. Here is the lifecycle of a frog.

First, the mother frog \_\_\_\_\_ in the water. The eggs are \_\_\_\_\_.

Next, a tadpole starts to grow inside the egg. It \_\_\_\_\_ of the egg. It looks like a \_\_\_\_\_. It has a long \_\_\_\_\_. It can swim.

Then, a tadpole grows \_\_\_\_\_. But it can't \_\_\_\_\_. It climbs out of the water.

Finally, it becomes a \_\_\_\_\_. It has no \_\_\_\_\_. It can swim. It can \_\_\_\_\_ too. It eats some insects. Farmers like it very much.

A new frog lays some eggs in the water.

★ Now please write your own version.

The lifecycle of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 拓展阅读

- (A) When the caterpillar was ready, it became a pupa. Inside the pupa, it **completely** changed. It grew six legs, two **antennae**, and two blue wings. It changed into a butterfly.
- (B) The blue butterfly started as a green egg on a leaf.
- (C) When the butterfly was ready, it laid an egg on a leaf. And another butterfly life story began.
- (D) The egg **hatched** and a caterpillar came out. It ate the leaf. The caterpillar **crawled** around and ate more leaves. It grew bigger.
- (E) The butterfly came out. It waited for its wings to dry. Then, it flew away to look for food.

### I. Word bank (查词典, 写出下列单词在文中的意思)

1. completely \_\_\_\_\_      2. antennae \_\_\_\_\_
3. hatch \_\_\_\_\_      4. crawl \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Read the sentences and put them into the correct order (阅读以上句子, 将正确的次序填入下列横线上)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

## 参考答案和听力文本

### Week 1

#### 复习巩固

#### II. Word dictation (词汇听写)

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. brush     | 2. crayon     |
| 3. glue      | 4. ours       |
| 5. theirs    | 6. magnet     |
| 7. mess      | 8. messy      |
| 9. nail      | 10. notebook  |
| 11. paints   | 12. tape      |
| 13. workshop | 14. weight    |
| 15. lie      | 16. race      |
| 17. soon     | 18. fall onto |
| 19. stick to | 20. tidy up   |

#### III. Sentence dictation (句子听写)

1. — Whose school bag is this? — It's mine.
2. — Whose picture books are these? — They're hers.
3. Don't put your T-shirt on the sofa.
4. — Is that crayon hers? — No. It's his.
5. — Can you put all Alice's storybooks on her desk? — Sure.

#### IV. 1. Whose 2. tape 3. Their 4. brushes

#### V. 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B

#### VI. 1. me, mine

2. She, Her, hers
3. them, They, Their
4. you, your, your, yours

#### VII. 1. crayons are mine/ours

2. That brush isn't his/hers
3. Whose is this scarf
4. Whose scarf

## 专项提高

- I. 1. 1) mess 2) messy  
2. 1) dirt 2) dirty  
3. 1) careful 2) Care 3) carefully 4) care
- II. 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A
- III. 1. D 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B

### 【重点详解】

4. 双重所有格, an old friend of mine 是指 one of my old friends, 即我的老朋友之一。  
5. in the wall 指墙上有个洞 (内在的); on the wall 指挂在墙上 (外在的)。  
6. stay in bed 是生病躺在床上, on bed 则没有这种说法。

- IV. 1. is my sister's  
2. Don't put any  
3. Are these shoes, or  
4. Whose father works  
5. Does, fall

## 阅读和写作

- I. A 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C  
B 1. messy 2. share 3. dark 4. cross 5. lucky
- II. Possible answer: in my school bag, in my study,  
put them in the wardrobe, put it in her bedroom,  
put them in the box, put it on the shelf

## 拓展阅读

- I. 1. 大脑 2. 视觉 3. 味蕾 4. 刺痒的
- II. 1. I can hear songs with my ears.  
2. They are the tiny bumps on my tongue.  
3. I use the sense of touch./I use my hands to feel something.  
4. My brain.  
5. A blind man can't see.

## Week 2

### 复习巩固

#### II. Word dictation (词汇听写)

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. born                   | 2. caterpillar         |
| 3. cocoon                 | 4. duckling            |
| 5. moth                   | 6. puppy               |
| 7. silk                   | 8. silkworm            |
| 9. wing                   | 10. was                |
| 11. were                  | 12. cheer              |
| 13. beer                  | 14. lay eggs           |
| 15. catch flies           | 16. make a lot of silk |
| 17. an ugly duckling      | 18. two puppies        |
| 19. an interesting insect | 20. many brown cocoons |

#### III. Sentence dictation (句子听写)

1. It was a white egg. Now it is a green caterpillar.
2. They were eggs. Now they are ducklings.
3. Once I was a baby. Now I am a student.
4. Once they were short and thin. Now they are tall and fat.
5. Do you know how a butterfly grows?

IV. 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B

V. 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. C

- VI. 1. were, are  
2. were, was  
3. be  
4. were, are  
5. lay, lays

#### 【重点详解】

3. Let's ... 后面的动词应用原形。

- VII. 1. Were you, was  
2. butterfly lays an, leaf  
3. wasn't  
4. What do, doing

## 专项提高

- I. 1. puppy 2. born 3. moth 4. wings  
II. 1. 1) growth 2) grow 3) grown  
2. 1) happy 2) happily 3) happiness  
III. 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B

### 【重点详解】

4. 动词不定式用法: watch sb do sth, watch后面的动词用原形。类似的词还有: see, hear, feel, make, let, have等。

- IV. 1. an interesting butterfly  
2. Does, make  
3. Where were you  
4. doesn't have  
5. was thin/strong (此题答案不唯一)  
V. 1. C 2. A 3. F 4. E 5. D 6. B 7. H 8. G

## 阅读和写作

- I. A 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D  
B 1. world 2. wings 3. feel 4. special 5. legs  
II. Possible answers: lays eggs, small and black, comes out,  
small fish, tail,  
two back legs and two front legs, jump,  
frog, tail, jump

## 拓展阅读

- I. 1. 彻底地 2. 触须 3. 孵化 4. 爬行  
II. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. C

## Week 3

### 复习巩固

- II. Word dictation (词汇听写)
- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. another | 2. everything |
| 3. drill   | 4. heard      |