

与湘教版义务教育课程标准实验教科书配套



名师 导练 英语

七年级
上册

总策划 张鹏涛
总主编 程小恒
本册主编 熊 锦

个性化辅导
快速提高成绩
人人成为优等生

大象出版社



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中国书画函授大学肇庆分校建校二十周年纪念册



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肇庆分校建校二十周年纪念册
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中国书画函授大学肇庆分校建校二十周年纪念册

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Unit 1

Getting to Know You

Topic 1 Nice to meet you!

Section A

名师开小灶

I'm.../Are you...? 及其答语

【例】—I'm Kangkang. Are you Michael? 我是康康。你是迈克尔吗?

—Yes, I am. 是的,我是。

(1) 英语中常用 I'm...或 I am...来进行自我介绍。

(2) Are you...? 是一般疑问句。意思是“你是……?”。用来询问姓名、职业、年龄、所在的班级等。肯定回答用 Yes, 否定回答用 No。

(3) 原句中的答语 Yes, I am. 是 Yes, I am Michael. 的简略形式。在英语中为了避免重复出现相同的部分,多采用简略答语。如:

—Are you Jane? 你是简吗?

—Yes, I am. 是的,我是。

当作否定回答时,则用 No, I'm not. 其中 I'm 是 I am 的缩写形式。

实战演练场

■ 夯实基础

一、写出下面字母相应的大写或小写。

A e b G c F D

二、按字母表的顺序在四线格中写出 Aa—Gg。

三、单项选择。

() 1. —_____ you Li Ping? —Yes, _____.

A. Are; I am B. Am; I'm C. Are; I'm D. Am; I are

() 2. —_____—Thank you.

A. Good morning. B. Nice to meet you. C. Welcome to China. D. I'm Maria.

() 3. I _____ Kangkang. _____ you Michael?

A. am; Am B. am; Are C. are; Are D. are; Am

() 4. —Nice to meet you. —_____.

A. Thank you B. Hello C. Hi D. Nice to meet you, too

() 5. —Hello, Jane. —_____.

A. Hello, Kangkang B. Thank you, Kangkang C. Good morning D. No, I'm not

■提高能力

四、对话配对。从Ⅱ栏中找出Ⅰ栏中相应的答语。

- | I | II |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| () 1. Good morning. | A. Hello. |
| () 2. Hello. | B. Nice to meet you, too. |
| () 3. Hi! Are you Maria? | C. Thank you. |
| () 4. Welcome to China. | D. Good morning. |
| () 5. Nice to meet you. | E. No, I'm not. I'm Jane. |

Section B

名师开小灶

1. 介绍人物时的用法

【例】Miss Wang, this is Michael. 王老师, 这是迈克尔。

向别人介绍第三者时通常用 this is...。如:

Kangkang, this is my friend, Maria. 康康, 这是我的朋友玛丽亚。

【拓展】this is...也可用来代指某种事物, 还可用于打电话时表示“我是……”。如:

This is a pen. 这是一支钢笔。

—Hello! Who(谁) is that? 喂! 你是谁? —This is Dongdong. 我是东东。

2. 一些英文缩略词的意思

【例】ABC 美国广播公司 ID 身份(证) BBC 英国广播公司 CBA 中国篮球协会
 NBA 美国篮球协会 IBM 国际商用机器公司 kg = kilogramme 千克

实战演练场

■夯实基础

一、写出下面字母相应的大写或小写。

J n H L K i M

二、按字母表的顺序在四线格中写出 Hh — Nn。

三、看单词, 填写所缺的字母。

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| 1. m _ _ t | 2. t _ is | 3. t _ _ cher | 4. _ ye |
| 5. s _ _ | 6. _ s | 7. _ ow | 8. _ ice |

■提高能力

四、单项选择。

- () 1. —How do you do? —
 A. Hi! B. Hello! C. Good morning. D. How do you do?
- () 2. This is _____ teacher, Miss Wang.
 A. my B. you C. I D. /
- () 3. —Nice to see you. —
 A. Thanks. B. Yes, I am. C. Nice to see you, too. D. Hi.
- () 4. _____, this is Jane.

A. Miss Wang

B. Wang Miss

C. Teacher Wang

D. Wang teacher

() 5. — _____ you Maria? — Yes, I _____.

A. Is; is

B. Are; am

C. Are; is

D. Is; am

Section C

名师开小灶

How are you? 的用法

【例】How are you? 你好吗?

该句是问候对方身体健康状况的用语,通常用于熟人之间的关心和问候,意思是“你身体好吗?”其答语通常是 I'm fine, thank you. / Fine, thanks. 意思是“很好,谢谢。”

【拓展】对于 How are you? 的答语,可用 I'm fine. 也可以用 I'm OK. 或 I'm well. 表示“我很好。”使用 OK 比 fine 语气更随便。

【提醒】当用 I'm fine, thank you. 等回答时,也应向问者问候,常用 And how are you? 或 And you? 如:

—How are you? 你好吗?

—Fine, thank you. And you? 很好,谢谢。你呢?

—I'm fine, too. 我也好。

实战演练场

■夯实基础

一、写出下列字母相应的大写或小写。

Q t Y R w P u

二、按字母表的顺序在四线格中写出 Oo—Zz。

三、看单词,填写所缺的字母。

1. _ ftern _ _ n

2. m _ rn _ ng

3. _ h _ nk

4. s _ _ _ _

5. lat _ _ _

6. f _ _ e

■提高能力

四、单项选择。

() 1. —How are you? —_____

A. How do you do?

B. Fine, thanks.

C. Thank you.

D. Nice to meet you.

() 2. —See you later. —_____

A. See you.

B. OK.

C. Yes, I am.

D. Hello.

() 3. —Goodbye, Mr. Lee. —_____, Mr. Chen.

A. I'm OK

B. Hi

C. Thank you

D. Bye

() 4. 别人帮助你后,你应该说:_____

A. How are you?

B. How do you do?

C. Good afternoon.

D. Thank you.

() 5. 问候熟人时, 你应该说: _____

A. How do you do?

B. How are you?

C. What's your name?

D. Nice to meet you.

Section D

名师开小灶

动词 am, is, are 的用法

动词 am, is, are 的用法取决于不同的人称: am 的主语是 I, is 的主语是第三人称单数(如: he, she, it), are 的主语是第一人称 we(我们)、第二人称 you(你, 你们)、第三人称 they(他们, 它们, 她们)。如:

I am Kangkang. 我是康康。

Are you Jane? 你是简吗?

He is Tom. 他是汤姆。

We are in China now. 我们现在在中国。

【提醒】动词 be 的运用, 请记住下面的口诀:

我(I)用 am, 你(you)用 are, is 用于他(he)、她(she)、它(it), 单三人称用 is, 复数人称都用 are。

实战演练场

■ 夯实基础

一、按字母读音归类填入所缺的字母(含大小写)。

1. Aa _____ Jj _____

2. Bb _____ Ee _____ Tt _____

3. Ii _____

4. _____ Uu _____

5. Ff _____ Mm _____ Xx Zz _____

二、单项选择。

() 1. —How _____ you, Miss Li? —I _____ fine, thanks.

A. are; am

B. are; are

C. am; is

D. is; is

() 2. _____ to meet you.

A. Good

B. Fine

C. Nice

D. OK

() 3. —Welcome to China! —_____.

A. Hello

B. How do you do

C. How are you

D. Thank you

() 4. Good morning, _____.

A. Teacher Wang

B. Wang Teacher

C. Mr. Wang

D. Wang Mr.

() 5. —How do you do? —_____.

A. Fine, and you?

B. See you later.

C. How are you?

D. How do you do?

三、对话配对。从Ⅱ栏中找出Ⅰ栏中相应的答语。

I

- () 1. Good morning!
 () 2. How are you, Michael?
 () 3. Nice to see you.
 () 4. Are you Mr. Liu?
 () 5. How do you do, Jane?
 () 6. See you later.
 () 7. Welcome to Beijing!

II

- A. How do you do?
 B. Yes, I am.
 C. Thanks.
 D. Good morning, Maria.
 E. See you.
 F. Fine, thank you. And you?
 G. Nice to see you, too.

■提高能力

四、阅读理解。

A: Good morning!

B: Morning!

A: Are you Jack Green?

B: No, I'm Mike Smith. What's your name, please?

A: My name is Long Junyong. And this is my mother.

B: Nice to see you.

C: Nice to see you, too.

B: Have a good day!

C: Thanks. You, too.

根据对话内容判断正(T)与误(F)。

- () 1. Mike Smith, Long Junyong and Long Junyong's mother meet in the morning.
 () 2. Jack Green and Long Junyong are good friends.
 () 3. Long Junyong doesn't know Jack Green.
 () 4. Long Junyong is a Chinese boy.

单元巧存盘

热点追踪

热点一: 动词 be 的运用

【例1】—Hello, my name _____ Jim. What's your name? —I _____ Sally.

A. is; is

B. is; are

C. is; am

D. are; is

【解析】C。本题考查动词 be 的 am, is, are 的形式。问句中的 my name 是第三人称单数, 应用 is; 答句的主语是 I, 只能用 am。

热点二: 问候语的使用

【例2】—Kate, this is my friend, Nancy. —_____

A. How are you?

B. Nice to meet you.

C. Good morning.

D. Goodbye.

【解析】B。本题的问句是介绍他人的用语, 其答语常表示问候。选项中 A、C 虽然表示问候, 但用于熟人之间, 而 D 是道别用语。

考评在线

一、单项选择。

- () 1. 下面_____项中的字母均为辅音字母。
A. a, p, j B. o, f, v C. u, z, w D. n, t, h
- () 2. 下面各组字母中, 含有相同音素的一项是_____。
A. HZKG B. UQWT C. XLHN D. EPTG
- () 3. 下面大写字母中能一笔完成的是_____。
A. ABPE B. FLMC C. OLCG D. XSVU
- () 4. 下面字母书写时在四线格中只占中间一格的是_____。
A. btka B. acen C. dgpo D. xfiq
- () 5. 如果你向 www.renai-edu.com 交了一定数量的钱, 你就成为该网的一位_____会员, 你就可以享受更多的服务。
A. CEO B. DIY C. VIP D. IBM
- () 6. 当早上老师走进教室时, 学生应对老师说: _____
A. Good afternoon. B. Good evening. C. Good morning. D. Goodbye.
- () 7. I _____ Kangkang. _____ you Michael?
A. am; Is B. am; Are C. is; Are D. are; Is
- () 8. —Miss Wang, this is Michael. Michael, this is Miss Wang. — _____
A. Nice to meet you. B. How are you? C. Thank you. D. Hello.
- () 9. 当你介绍别人时, 你应该说: _____
A. How do you do? B. See you later. C. This is... D. That's OK.
- () 10. —Are you Maria? — _____
A. Yes, you are B. No, you aren't C. No, I am D. Yes, I am

二、情景交际。从Ⅱ栏中找出Ⅰ栏中相应的答语。

I

- () 1. Good afternoon.
() 2. Nice to see you.
() 3. How do you do?
() 4. How are you?
() 5. Goodbye, Kangkang.

II

- A. Fine, thank you. And you?
B. How do you do?
C. Good afternoon.
D. Goodbye, Jane.
E. Nice to see you, too.

三、看图写话。

根据图片内容补全对话。



1. —Nice to see you.

2. —Good morning, Miss Wang!

3. — _____

—See you.

四、书面表达。

用所给提示词或句子,结合图片信息写一段对话,不得少于六句话。

提示词: Miss Yang, Zhang Lei, Tom, morning, how are you, this is, nice to meet you

例如: Zhang Lei: Good morning, Miss Yang.

Miss Yang: ...



Topic 2 Where are you from?

Section A

名师开小灶

1. name 的用法小结

【例】—What's your name? 你叫什么名字? —My name is Sally. 我的名字是萨莉。

(1) 本对话用来询问姓名。这里的 name 因是单数形式,所以 be 动词也用单数形式 is, 这里的 What's 是 What is 的缩写。

(2) 当对 What's your name? 作答时,常用 My name is..., 也可以直接回答名字。如:

—What's your name? 你叫什么名字? —My name is Jack. / Jack. 我叫杰克。

【拓展】回答姓名时还可用 I'm...。介绍自己时,可以说 I'm... 或 My name is...。

2. be from 的用法

【例】Where are you from? 你来自哪里?

be from 意思是“从……来,来自”。

Where + be + 主语 + from? 句型表示“某人来自什么地方?”用于询问某人的籍贯或来自何地。其中,where 被称作疑问词,此句被称为特殊疑问句。当主语是第三人称单数时,be 动词就用 is, 若主语是复数形式就用 are。如:

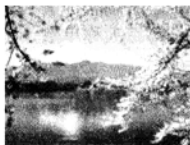
—Where are Li Ming and Wang Tao from? 李明和王涛来自哪里?

—They're from China. 他们来自中国。

实战演练场

■ 夯实基础

一、根据图片写出下面国家名称。



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

二、单项选择。

- () 1. —Excuse _____, are you Michael? —Yes, _____ am.
A. me; me B. I; me C. me; I D. I; I
- () 2. —_____ is Jane from? —She's from Canada.
A. What B. Where C. How D. /
- () 3. —_____ Yukio from the U. S. A. ? —No, he _____.
A. Is; isn't B. Is; is C. Are; isn't D. Are; are
- () 4. —Is _____ Maria? —Yes, _____ is.
A. he; he B. she; she C. you; you D. her; her
- () 5. —_____ name is Kangkang. Where's _____ from? —He's from China.
A. He; he B. His; his C. His; he D. He; his

三、选词填空。

where, who, from, teacher, in

1. —_____ are you from? —I'm from Pujue, Songtao.
2. —_____ is this? —This is Jim.
3. —Where is Shi Fang from? —She is _____ Liaogao.
4. —Where is the Fanjing Mount? —It's _____ Tongren, Guizhou.
5. Mr. Yang is from Niulang. He is a P. E. _____.

■提高能力

四、对话配对。从Ⅱ栏中找出Ⅰ栏中相应的答语。

I

- () 1. Where are you from?
() 2. Where is she from?
() 3. Where are they from?
() 4. Where is he from?
() 5. Is she from Shanghai?
() 6. Are they from Guilin?
() 7. Good afternoon!
() 8. Cheers!
() 9. Who is she?
() 10. Where is Nanning?

II

- A. Yes, she is.
B. I am from Guiyang.
C. He is from Hainan.
D. No, they aren't.
E. Afternoon!
F. Cheers!
G. She is Maria.
H. It is in Guangxi.
I. She is from Guangzhou.
J. I think they are from England.

Section B

名师开小灶

he, she 与 they 的辨析

he, she 和 they 都是人称代词的主格, 在句子中充当主语。he 和 she 是第三人称单数, he 用于男性, she 用于女性; they 是第三人称复数。如:

He is from Beijing. 他来自北京。

She is Maria. 她是玛丽亚。

They are from Canada. 他们来自加拿大。

They are Michael 和 Maria. 他们是迈克尔和玛丽亚。

实战演练场

■夯实基础

一、根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。

1. — _____ me (劳驾), are you Jane? — Yes, I am.
2. — _____ is your name? — My name is Sally.
3. — _____ are you from? — I'm from Japan.
4. — Is he Li Ming? — No, he _____. He is Yukio.
5. — Are you _____ (来自) Beijing? — Yes, I am.

二、单项选择。

- () 1. — Who are _____? — They are Jane and Tom.
A. he B. they C. you D. she
- () 2. — _____ are you from? — I'm from Shanghai.
A. What B. How C. Where D. /
- () 3. — Is he from Canada? — _____. He's from England.
A. Yes, he is B. No, he isn't C. Yes, he isn't D. No, he is
- () 4. Maria is from the U. S. A. _____ is in China now (现在).
A. She B. He C. I D. You
- () 5. — _____ name is Sally. What's _____ name? — I'm Jack.
A. My; my B. He; / C. Your; my D. My; your

三、句型转换。

1. Wang Tao is from Wuhan. (对画线部分提问)
_____ Wang Tao from?
2. Her name is Liu Yan. (对画线部分提问)
_____ her name?
3. He is Zhang Wei. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Zhang Wei?
4. He's Zhou Mingli. (改为同义句)
_____ Zhou Mingli.
5. Chen Fang is from Chengdu. (改为否定句)
Chen Fang _____ from Chengdu.

■提高能力

四、根据图示,完成下列对话。

1. A: What's his name?
B: _____
A: Where is he from?
B: _____
2. A: _____
B: Her name is Kelly Holmes.
A: _____



B; She's from England.

五、阅读理解。

Henry Smith is an English teacher. He is from Toronto, Canada. But now he is in Beijing. Jack Green is from London, England. He is an English teacher, too. Henry and Jack are in the same middle school. They are good friends.

根据短文内容判断正(T)与误(F)。

- () 1. Henry is from Canada.
 () 2. Jack is from the U. S. A.
 () 3. Henry and Jack are in England now.
 () 4. Henry and Jack are middle school teachers.
 () 5. Henry and Jack are good friends.

Section C

名师开小灶

number 的用法

【例】What's his telephone number? 他的电话号码是多少?

这是询问电话号码的常用句型, 答语是 His telephone number is/It's + 电话号码。如:

—What's your telephone number? 你的电话号码是多少?

—My telephone number is/It's 685-2393. 我的电话号码是 685-2393。

【链接】询问身份证号码、座位号、学号、手机号码等都可以用这一句型。如:

What's your ID card number? 你的身份证号码是多少?

It's 422129197612250418. 我的身份证号码是 422129197612250418.

【拓展】

(1) telephone 常被缩写成 phone。

(2) 在名片、电话簿等上面, telephone 常写成 Tel。

(3) 电话号码、身份证、学号、手机号等的读法: 按顺序读基数词, 书写时常用数字。

实战演练场

■ 夯实基础

一、用英文数字写出下列物品的数量。

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 三支钢笔 | 七只风筝 | 八本书 | 四个香蕉 | 一辆小汽车 |
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 五只气球 | 九支铅笔 | 两台电脑 | 十只蝴蝶 | 六块橡皮 |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

二、看英文号码, 用数字写出。

1. one three nine seven two eight five four zero six one _____
 2. zero seven one three six two five eight three nine six _____
 3. one three three nine seven two six three four six five _____
 4. zero one zero eight nine four six six two nine one _____

三、根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 你的 QQ 号是多少?

- _____ your QQ _____?
2. 玛丽亚来自哪里? 她来自英国。
_____ is Maria _____? She's _____.
3. 他的电话号码是(010)9786-5476。
_____ is (010)9786-5476.
4. 她叫什么名字? 她叫爱丽丝。
_____ her _____? _____ name is Alice.
5. 他是杰克吗? 不,他不是。
_____ Jack? No, he _____.

■提高能力

四、读信息,完成任务。

读名片,回答问题。

- What's his name?

- Where is he from?

- What's his telephone number?

- What's his QQ number?

Name: Tommy
From: Canada
Tel: 638765926
QQ: 387658731

Section D

名师开小灶

元音字母 Aa 和 Ee 在单词中的发音规律。

(1) 在开音节中, Aa 读 [ei], Ee 读 [i:]。

注: 开音节指单词以元音字母本身结尾, 或以不发音的字母 e 结尾, 其前只有一个辅音字母。

(2) 在闭音节中, Aa 读 [æ], Ee 读 [e]。

注: 闭音节指单词以辅音字母结尾。

实战演练场

■夯实基础

一、把四个单词都含有的元音字母大小写分别填写在单词前的括号内。

- () nice China five write
- () meet read three he
- () name cake say grade
- () phone hello hope zero
- () you unit use U. S. A.

二、单项选择。

- () 1. — _____, are you Lin Feng? — Yes, I am.
A. Hi B. Excuse me C. Hello D. OK
- () 2. — _____ her telephone number?