

《课堂内外》编写组

新 课 标  新 理 念

# 课堂内外

KE TANG NEI WAI

人教版新目标 **R**

# 英语

七年级下册



- ① 分课时编写      紧扣教学
- ② 知识点归纳      夯实基础
- ③ 课内外结合      同步提高



宁波出版社  
Ningbo Publishing House

新课标 新理念

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新目标英语(Go for it) 七年级下册

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# Unit 1 Where's your pen pal from?

## Lesson 1 (Section A 1a~2c)

### 一、知识考点归纳

1. Where is your pen pal from? (P.1)你的笔友是哪里人?

(1)pal 是口语中一个常用的词,表示“伙伴”、“好友”,pen pal 意为“笔友”,相当于 pen friend,即通过书信进行交往的朋友,类似地,e-pal 指“网友”,即在网上交往的朋友。

(2)Where is... from? 用以询问对方的籍贯,此句也可表达为 Where do(es) ...come from? 回答时可用:“...is /come(s) from + 地(国)名”或者“...is + (国人的)”及“...is a(n) + 国人”。

—Where is Maria from? 玛丽亚是哪里人?

—She is from America. /She is American. /She is an American. 她是美国人。

2. She's from Japan. (P.1)她是日本人。

此句话还可表示为:She comes from Japan. /She is a Japanese. /She is Japanese.

类似地,“他是英国人”可用下面几种方式表达:He is English. /He is from England. /He comes from England.

但这句话不能表示为 He is an English. 因为 English 作名词时只能表示“英语”之意,而不能表示“英国人”。

注意常见的国名及国人名词。

国家名	China	America	England	Australia
国人	Chinese	American	Englishman Englishwoman	Australian

国家名	France	Japan	Canada
国人	Frenchman Frenchwoman	Japanese	Canadian

### 二、典型考题分析

1. —\_\_\_\_\_

—She is a Chinese.

A. Who is Maria?

B. Where is Maria?

C. Where is Maria from?

D. Is that girl Maria?

分析:根据答语可知问句应是在询问 Maria 是哪里人,应用句型 Where is... from 或 Where do(es)... come from. 答案为 C。

2. John is from Sydney. He is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Japanese

B. Australian

C. Chinese

D. American

分析:由前一句的说明可知 John 是悉尼人,而悉尼是澳大利亚的一个城市。答案为 B。

### 三、课内基础训练

I. 从所给词中选择适当的词,并用其适当形式填空,完成下列各句。

Japan, Canada, France, England, China

1. Julie is from Tokyo. She is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Paris is in \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Andrew is \_\_\_\_\_. But now he isn't in London. He is in Beijing.

4. —Where is Dave from?

—He is \_\_\_\_\_. He is from Toronto.

5. Fred is in China. He thinks the \_\_\_\_\_ are very friendly.

II. 选择填空。

1. John is an \_\_\_\_\_.

A. American

B. English

C. Chinese

D. Canadian

2. —Is Jenny from \_\_\_\_\_?

—No, she is a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. New York, American

B. London, an English

C. Sydney, Canadian

D. England, France

3. —\_\_\_\_\_

—He is now at home.

A. Where is your brother?

B. Is that your brother?

C. Where is your brother from?

- D. What is your brother?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital(首都) of France.  
A. Toronto                      B. Paris  
C. Washington                  D. Tokyo
5. Which of the following is wrong?  
A. Bill is a French boy.  
B. Bill is French.  
C. Bill is from France.  
D. Bill is a French.

III. 按要求改写下面各句,一空一词。

1. John is my pen pal. (就划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ John?
2. Wang Hai is from Nanchang. (就划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Wang Hai from?
3. Mike comes from New York. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mike \_\_\_\_\_ from New York?

4. Bill is a Japanese. (改为同义句)

Bill \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Is Lucy an Australian? (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ Lucy \_\_\_\_\_?

四、课外拓展训练

书面表达。

假设下面这个表格里是你的一位笔友的资料,请根据此表格写一篇短文向你的其他朋友介绍这位笔友。要求:

- (1)表格中所说明的情况在短文里必须都涉及;(2)以第一人称写;(3)可适当增加内容;(4)词数不得少于40个。

Name	Andrew
Age	13
Country	The United Kingdom
City	London
Hobbies	swimming, singing, drawing, dancing, Chinese

## Lesson 2 (Section A 2d~4)

### 一、知识考点归纳

1. Where does he live? (P.2)他住在哪儿?

Where 是一个疑问副词,表示“在哪儿”、“到哪儿”,所以它一般不再与介词连用,除非是介词 from。

Where are you going? 你去哪儿?(在 going 后不可加 to。)

Where do your grandparents live? 你爷爷奶奶住在哪儿?(在 live 后不可用 in。)

Where do those people come from? 那些人是从哪里人?(后面的 from 不可丢掉。)

2. What language do they speak? (P.3)他们说什么语言?

what language 意为“什么语言”,当疑问词在句中修饰某个名词或代词时,应将该名词或代词一起放在句子的开头。

What subject do you like? 你喜欢什么学科?(此句不可表达为:What do you like subject?)

How many students are there in your class? 你们班有多少学生?(此句不可表达为:How many are

there students in your class?)

3. This is my new pen pal. (P.3)这是我的新笔友。

my new pen pal 即“我的新笔友”。当名词前有多个词修饰时要注意它们的排列顺序:冠词、物主代词、指示代词等限定词应放在形容词的前面。

That is a new car. 那是一辆新的小轿车。(a 和 new 的位置不可颠倒。)

John, this is Andrew, my old classmate. 约翰,这是安德鲁,我的老同学。(old 不可放在 my 前。)

### 二、典型考题分析

1. —\_\_\_\_\_

—They live in Paris.

A. Where do your brother and sister live?

B. Where do they come from?

C. Where do they live in?

D. Where is Paris?

分析:答句说明的是“他们住在巴黎”,故问句应问某些人住在哪儿,应用句型 Where do(es)...live? 其中 live 后不要用介词 in。答案为 A。

2. Jodie comes from Singapore. She speaks \_\_\_\_.
- A. French                      B. English  
C. Chinese                      D. B and C

分析:这是一道常识题,在新加坡人们说英语和汉语两种语言。答案为D。

### 三、课内基础训练

#### I. 按要求写出下列各词的相应形式。

1. the United Kingdom(缩略形式) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Australia(形容词) \_\_\_\_\_
3. speak(同义词) \_\_\_\_\_
4. live(第三人称单数形式) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Japan(表示语言的词) \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 选择填空。

1. \_\_\_\_ pen pal is a Chinese.  
A. He    B. She    C. Dave    D. His
2. Where \_\_\_\_ your English teacher \_\_\_\_?  
A. does; live              B. is; live  
C. does; lives              D. do; lives
3. He is from America. But he can \_\_\_\_ Chinese.  
A. say                      B. to say  
C. speak                      D. to speak
4. Which of the following sentences is right?  
A. How many students come from England in your class?  
B. How many students do come from England in your class?  
C. How many students does come from England in your class?  
D. How many come from England students in your class?
5. People in Australia speak \_\_\_\_.  
A. French                      B. Chinese  
C. English                      D. Japanese

#### III. 汉译英,每空一词。

1. 安是哪里人?  
Where \_\_\_\_ Ann \_\_\_\_?

2. 李先生住在哪儿?  
Where \_\_\_\_ Mr Lee \_\_\_\_?

3. 你们英语老师说什么语言?  
\_\_\_\_ your English teacher \_\_\_\_?

4. 多伦多在哪儿?  
在加拿大。  
— \_\_\_\_ Toronto?  
— \_\_\_\_ Canada.

5. 弗雷德有五本英语词典。  
Fred has \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 四、课外拓展训练

从所给的句子中选择正确的句子完成下面对话,有两句为多余项。

A: Good morning, John.

B: Good morning, Andrew.

A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Oh, he is my friend.

A: 2 \_\_\_\_\_

B: He is from Paris.

A: Paris? 3 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Why? It's in France.

A: 4 \_\_\_\_\_

B: French, of course.

A: Maybe we can learn French from him.

B: 5 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Where is Paris?

B: What language does he speak?

C: How are you?

D: Who's that boy, do you know?

E: That's right.

F: What language do you speak?

G: Where is he from?





- \_\_\_ 1 Do you have any pen pals?  
 \_\_\_ How many do you have?  
 \_\_\_ English, of course.  
 \_\_\_ Are they from China?  
 \_\_\_ Some of them are from Japan. Some are from England.  
 \_\_\_ Yes, I do. I have lots of pen pals.

#### 四、课外拓展训练

##### 阅读理解。

Hello, everyone. I'm from America. My name is Emily. I have a lot of pen pals. They are from different countries. George looks like a Chinese boy. But he is from Japan. He now lives in Tokyo with his parents. He often goes

to China. Jim was born in Paris. His father works in Australia now. Jim doesn't live with his father. He is now in Sydney. But he often goes to visit his father. There he sometimes meets Mary. Mary is an Australian girl. She likes China. She thinks China is an interesting country. Oh, my best pen pal is Jane. She was born in China. Jane is her English name.

- Jane is from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jim is \_\_\_\_\_.
- George is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mary is from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Emily is from \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 4 (Section B 3b~4)

### 一、知识考点归纳

- I play soccer on weekends. (P.5) 周末我踢足球。  
 (1) play soccer 意为“踢足球”，在表示球类运动的名词前不可加定冠词 the。  
 Let's play soccer now. 咱们现在踢足球吧。  
 (2) on weekends 意为“在周末”。  
 We don't go to school on weekends. 我们周末不上学。
- Do you know it? (P.5) 你知道它吗?  
 it 用以指代上文出现的事物，且指该事物本身。  
 I have a watch. It's yellow. 我有一块手表，它是黄色的。
- Please write and tell me about yourself. (P.5) 请写信告诉我你自己的情况。  
 tell 表示“告诉”，它常用的结构有：tell somebody about something, 即“告诉某人关于某事的情况”；tell somebody something, 即“告诉某人某件事”；tell somebody to do something, 即“叫某人去做某事”。  
 Who tells you about that? 是谁告诉你那个情况的？  
 Uncle tells me that he will come today. 叔叔告诉我他今天会来。  
 Please tell them to bring my books. 请告诉他们把我的书带来。

### 二、典型考题分析

- We play \_\_\_\_\_ basketball before \_\_\_\_\_ supper.  
 A. the; the                      B. the; /  
 C. /; /                              D. /; the  
 分析：在表示球类运动及三餐饭的名词前都不可用冠词 the。答案为 C。
- Please don't tell him \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
 A. to    B. of    C. for    D. about  
 分析：tell...about...表示“告诉某人关于……的情况”，其中的介词用 about。答案为 D。

### 三、课内基础训练

#### I. 按要求写出下列各词的相应形式。

- country(复数) \_\_\_\_\_
- where(同音词) \_\_\_\_\_
- like(反义词) \_\_\_\_\_
- do(第三人称单数) \_\_\_\_\_
- you(反身代词) \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 根据句意及所给的汉语意思在下面各句中的空处填入适当的词。

- These students \_\_\_\_\_ (说) English.
- We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ (一些) subjects

today.

3. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (课) do you have this afternoon?
4. His pen pal is a \_\_\_\_\_ (日本) girl.
5. I like \_\_\_\_\_ (动作) movie very much.

### III. 选用所给词,用其适当的形式填空。

live, enjoy, listen to, dislike, be from, know, have, take, play, find

1. Physics is difficult. I \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. —Where \_\_\_\_\_ John \_\_\_\_\_?  
—In the United States.
3. Many young people like \_\_\_\_\_ music.
4. Jack, please \_\_\_\_\_ these boxes to your bedroom.
5. —*Hero* (《英雄》) is an action movie. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
—Sorry, I don't know.
6. Anderson \_\_\_\_\_ skating. He thinks it's fun.
7. At school we often \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.
8. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ a sister. She is only five years old.
9. I don't know where my watch is. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.
10. Jack's pen pal \_\_\_\_\_ Argentina(阿根廷).

### IV. 从II栏中找出I栏中各问句的正确答语。

#### I

1. Where does your pen pal live?
2. What language does she speak?
3. Which country is London in?
4. Where is his pen pal from?
5. What does her pen pal like?

#### II

- A. She is from the United States.
- B. She likes going to the movies.
- C. She lives in Beijing, China.
- D. She speaks French, English and Chinese.
- E. It is in the United Kingdom.

### V. 补全对话。

根据对话内容,补全所缺单词。

**Lisa:** Excuse me, 1 \_\_\_\_\_ do you live?

**Frank:** I live in Sydney.

**Lisa:** I hear Sydney is a very beautiful  
2 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Frank:** Yes, of course. What 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
you? Where do you live?

**Lisa:** I live in Tokyo, Japan.

**Frank:** Tokyo? I have a pen pal in 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Lisa:** Is she 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Japan?

**Frank:** Yes, she is.

**Lisa:** What's her 6 \_\_\_\_\_?

**Frank:** Lisa.

**Lisa:** Are you 7 \_\_\_\_\_?

**Frank:** Yes.

**Lisa:** Nice to meet you, Frank. My name  
is Lisa. We often 8 \_\_\_\_\_ to each  
other. I'm your 9 \_\_\_\_\_ 10  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Frank:** Great! Nice to meet you, too.

### 四、课外拓展训练

根据短文内容完成文后各题(空处所填词可能不止一个)。

Andrew and Judie live in Washington. Their address is No. 25 School Street. They live on the second floor.

Andrew is from Japan. He speaks English and Japanese. He's a doctor. He works at Mercy Hospital.

Judie works at Mercy Hospital, too, but she's not a doctor. She's a secretary(秘书). Her office is on the first floor. She fills in forms for the doctors. Judie is from New York. She speaks English. She understands some Japanese, but she doesn't speak it very well.

Andrew and Judie like music very much. Andrew plays the violin(小提琴) and Judie plays the piano. They play music or listen to music on the radio(收音机) every night after

work.

1. The address of Judie's is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Andrew and Judie live and work in the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Andrew is \_\_\_\_\_ but he can speak \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Judie doesn't know Japanese, right? \_\_\_\_\_
  5. What does "play music" mean(意思) here?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (用短文中的一句话解释)

## Unit 2 Where's the post office?

### Lesson 1 (Section A 1a~2b)

#### 一、知识考点归纳

1. Is there a bank near here? (P. 7) 这儿附近有一家银行吗?

near here“在附近”、“在临近的地区”,相当于 in the neighborhood. 其中的 near 是一个介词,表示“在……附近”,后跟名词或代词构成介词短语。

You can see a new hospital near here. 在这附近你可以看到一家新医院。

Their school is near the People's Park. 他们的学校在人民公园附近。

2. The pay phone is across from the library. (P. 8) 公用电话在图书馆的对面。

across from 在这里相当于 opposite 或 on the other side of, 意为“与……相对”、“在……对面”。

The large supermarket is across from the railway station. 那家大超市在火车站的对面。

3. The pay phone is between the post office and the library. (P. 8) 公用电话在邮局和图书馆之间。

Between...and...表示“在……和……之间”,连接两个并列的部分。

Class Three is between Class Four and Class Two.

三班在四班和二班之间。

Look! Jack is standing between Fred and Jenny. 看! 杰克正站在弗雷德和詹妮之间。

4. The pay phone is in front of the library. (P. 8) 公用电话在图书馆的前面。

in front of 是一个介词,表示“在……前面”,一般用来指地点,相当于 before. 但 before 还可用来指时间, in front of 则不能。注意: in front of 一般表示两个事物之间的位置关系,如果表示一个事物内部,即“在……的前部”,则应用 in the front of.

There are a lot of trees in front of/before our school

building. 我们学校教学楼前有许多棵树。

We'll leave before 3:00 this afternoon. 我们将在今天下午三点前离开。

I sit in the front of the classroom. 我坐在教室的前部。

#### 二、典型考题分析

1. —Who's the boy?

—Which boy? The one sits between Lily and \_\_\_\_\_?

A. he B. she C. me D. they

分析: between 是一个介词,它后面的部分充当其宾语,当用代词作其宾语时应用人称代词的宾格形式。答案为 C。

2. —Is there a hospital near here?

—\_\_\_\_\_. It's on East Street.

A. Yes, it is B. Yes, there is

C. No, they aren't D. No, it isn't

分析: 对 there be 句型作肯定回答应用 Yes, there is/are, 否定回答则应用 No, there isn't/aren't, 而不可用 it 或 they 代替 there. 答案为 B。

#### 三、课内基础训练

##### I. 按要求写出下列各词的相应形式。

1. library(复数) \_\_\_\_\_
2. there is(缩略形式) \_\_\_\_\_
3. behind(反义词) \_\_\_\_\_
4. next to(近义词) \_\_\_\_\_
5. there(同音词) \_\_\_\_\_

##### II. 汉译英,每空一词。

1. 这儿附近没有公共汽车站。

There is no bus stop \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 我们学校有一家医院和一家工厂之

间。

Our school is \_\_\_\_\_ a hospital \_\_\_\_\_ a factory.

3. 他们住在我隔壁。

They live \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. 银行的对面是那家公园。

The park is \_\_\_\_\_ the bank.

5. 这本书的前面有一些图片。

There are some pictures \_\_\_\_\_ the book.

### III. 选择填空。

1. His \_\_\_\_\_ home is behind \_\_\_\_\_ bank.

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

2. The library is \_\_\_\_\_ Fifth Avenue.

A. on    B. from    C. about    D. of

3. Come here and sit between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. her; me            B. she; him  
C. his; her            D. his; me

4. The bookshop is behind the library. We can also say \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. The bookshop is before the library.  
B. The bookshop is next to the library.  
C. The library is in front of the bookshop.  
D. The library is across from the bookshop.

5. We want to eat something. Let's go to a \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. library            B. post office  
C. restaurant        D. hotel

### 四、课外拓展训练

阅读理解: 阅读短文并回答后面的问题。

Two Englishmen are in Boston for a visit. One morning they go out to look for a famous church, but they don't know how to get there. They stop a man and ask, "Excuse me. Can you

tell us the way to the North Church?"

"Go three blocks(街区) and turn to your left," he said, "you can't miss it."

So the Englishmen walk three blocks and turn to their left. But they don't see any church. They then ask a second man.

"Excuse me. But we are trying to find the North Church."

This one says, "Go three blocks and turn to your left."

But again they can't find the church. In the end they ask a third man, "Excuse me, can you tell us how to get to the North Church?"

"Go three blocks and turn to your left. You can't miss it."

They walk three blocks and turn to their left for a third time. This time they find the church.

"Is everything in Boston three blocks and a left turn?" they ask themselves. Just then a man walk over to them. "Excuse me," the man says, "where is the East Park? Can you tell me?"

"Go three blocks and turn to your left," one of the Englishmen says. "You can't miss it."

1. Where are the two Englishmen going?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Do they know the way?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What does the first man tell them?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How many people do they ask the way?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Do you think the two Englishmen know the way to the East Park?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2 (Section A 2c~4)

### 一、知识考点归纳

#### 1. Where's the park? (P.8) 公园在哪儿?

Where is the...? 是一个用来询问某地在哪儿的常用句型。注意后面的名词前应加 the。

Where is the post office? 邮局在哪儿?

#### 2. Excuse me. Is there a hotel in the neighborhood? (P.9) 劳驾, 请问附近是不是有家酒店?

Excuse me 意为“对不起”、“劳驾”, 常用于以下场合。

##### (1) 向陌生人问路。

Excuse me, is this the way to the station? 劳驾, 请问火车站是走这条路吗?

##### (2) 很客气地纠正别人的话。

Excuse me, but I don't think you're right. 对不起, 但我认为你说错了。

##### (3) 和别人谈话时要出去一下或做一点别的事。

Excuse me, just a minute. 对不起, 请等一下。

##### (4) 失礼后请求原谅。

Excuse me for interrupting you. 请原谅, 打扰你了。

##### (5) 客气地请求允许。

Excuse me, but can I go out for a minute? 对不起, 我能出去一下吗?

#### 3. Just go straight and turn left. It's down Bridge Street on the right. (P.9) 只管往前走, 然后向左拐。它(旅馆)就在大桥街的路右边。

(1) go straight “一直往前走”, straight 是一个副词, 表示“笔直地”、“一直地”、“直接地”, 它也可用作形容词, 表示“直的”。

Go straight down Chang'an Street. 沿长安街一直往前走。

They go straight home. 他们直接回了家。

She has straight, not curly hair. 她的头发直直的, 不卷曲。

(2) turn left/right 意为“向左/右转”, 这个短语也可表达为 turn to the left/right。下面的 on the right 表示“在右边”, 注意介词 on 不可用其他介词代替。

—Where is the hospital? 医院在哪儿?

—Go down this road and turn right. You'll find

it on the left. 沿这条路往前走, 向右拐, 你可以看到它在左边。

### 二、典型考题分析

1. — \_\_\_\_\_. Is that building a hotel?

— \_\_\_\_\_, I don't know.

A. Excuse me; Sorry

B. Excuse me; Excuse me

C. Sorry; Sorry

D. Sorry; Excuse me

分析: 在向别人提问时一般应用 Excuse me, 而当你不能回答对方的问题或不能为对方提供帮助时用 Sorry。答案为 A。

2. —Thank you very much.

— \_\_\_\_\_

A. That's right.

B. Don't thank me.

C. How can you say that?

D. You're welcome.

分析: 回答 Thank you 的方式可以是 You're welcome/That's all right/Not at all/Don't mention it/It's a pleasure 等。答案为 D。

### 三、课内基础训练

I. 用适当的冠词(a, an, the)填空, 不填处打“×”。

1. Excuse me, is there \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket near here?

2. —Where is \_\_\_\_\_ post office?

—Well, it's across from \_\_\_\_\_ bank.

3. Is the pay phone on \_\_\_\_\_ left or on \_\_\_\_\_ right?

4. Sorry, there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ office of clothes in \_\_\_\_\_ neighborhood.

5. —Can you tell me the way to the supermarket?

—Go straight and turn \_\_\_\_\_ right.

You'll see it there.

II. 请根据括号内的要求改写下列句子, 每空一词。

- Thank you very much.  
—That's all right. (改为同义句)  
— \_\_\_\_\_ .  
—You're \_\_\_\_\_ .
- There is a pay phone near here. (改成一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ a pay phone near here?
- Go straight and turn right. (改为同义句)  
Go straight and \_\_\_\_\_ .
- The hotel is across from the post office. (就划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the hotel?
- Is there a supermarket in the neighborhood? (作否定回答)  
No, \_\_\_\_\_ .

III. 完成下面对话, 每空一词。

- A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_, 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is the People's Park?
- B: The People's Park? Er..., go 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and 5 \_\_\_\_\_ left. When you see a post office, turn 6 \_\_\_\_\_. You can see the park 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the left.
- A: First left, then right.
- B: That's 8 \_\_\_\_\_ .

A: 9 \_\_\_\_\_ very much.

B: You're 10 \_\_\_\_\_ .

四、课外拓展训练

阅读理解: 阅读短文并回答后面的问题。

After Tom finishes his middle school, he goes to work in a post office. He is very happy to get the work, because he can take the letters on a bike. It is easy and nice.

One day, he takes a letter to a house. When he gets to the door, a big dog runs out. He is afraid(害怕) of it very much, and he throws the letter on the floor and runs away. But the dog doesn't come to him. It stops and picks up (捡起) the letter with its mouth and carries the letter into the house. Tom says, "Oh, the dog does the same work as I do."

- Where does Tom work?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How does Tom take the letters?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What does he see when he gets to a house one day?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Does the dog come to Tom?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What does the dog come to do?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 3 (Section B 1a~3a)

### 一、知识考点归纳

1. a clean park(P. 10) 一个干净的公园

clean 在这里是一个形容词, 放在名词 park 前作定语, 说明 park 的情况, 它也可放在 be 动词的后面, 表示主语的情况。另外, clean 也常用作动词, 表示“使……干净”、“打扫”、“弄干净”。

Every day our classroom is very clean. 我们教室每天

都很干净。

He gives me a clean handkerchief. 他给了我一块干净的手帕。

Please clean your room often. 请经常打扫你的房间。

2. a busy street(P. 10) 一条繁忙的街道

(1) busy“忙碌的”、“繁忙的”, 与 clean 一样也可放在名词前作定语, 还可放在动词 be 后。注意两

个短语: be busy with“忙于某事”, be busy doing“忙着做某事”。

These days we are busy with the party. 这些天我们在忙着那场晚会。

Now Jack is busy doing his homework. 现在杰克在忙着做作业。

(2) street“街道”, 表示“在街上”可用 in the street 或 on the street。

It's cold. There are not many people in/on the street. 天气很冷, 街上没有多少人。

3. Turn left on First Avenue and enjoy the city's quiet streets and small parks. 向左转, 走出热闹的第一大道后, 就可以享受这个城市中安静的街道和小小公园带来的乐趣。

enjoy 意为“享受……带来的乐趣”、“欣赏”, 后面常跟名词、代词或动词-ing形式。enjoy doing 意为“喜欢做某事”。

Michael enjoys walking his dog. 迈克尔喜欢溜他的小狗。

4. Take a walk through the park on Center Avenue. (P. 11) 漫步穿过位于中央大道的那个公园。

(1) take a walk 意为“散步”、“步行”, 其中的 take 也可用 have 来代替。walk 一词可常用作名词, go for a walk 表示“出去散步”。

My parents often take a walk after supper. 晚饭后我父母经常去散步。

It's a fine day. Let's go for a walk. 今天天气不错, 咱们出去散散步吧。

(2) through 与 across 都表示“穿过”、“通过”, 注意它们用法上的区别: through 表示从事物的内部“穿过”, 如穿过沙漠、森林、窗户等, 而 across 则指从事物的表面“穿过”, 强调从一边到另一边, 如穿过大山、桥梁、马路等。

He's looking at the boy through the window. 他在透过窗户看那男孩。

Walk across the bridge, and you can see the zoo. 穿过那座桥, 你就能看见动物园了。

5. Across from the park is an old hotel. (P. 11) 在公园对面是一家旧旅馆。

这是一个倒装句, 正确的语序应该是 An old hotel is across from the park, 将表语 across from the park 提到句首, 是表示强调。

In his hand is an English dictionary. 在他手中是一本英语词典。

6. This is the beginning of the garden tour. (P. 11) 这是花园之旅的开始。

the beginning of ... 意为“……的开始/起点”, 常与 at 连用。其中 beginning 是动词 begin 的名词形式, 意为“开始”、“开端”。

New school year begins at the beginning of September. 新学年在九月初开始。

A good beginning is half done. 好的开端是成功的一半。(英国谚语)

## 二、典型考题分析

Behind the building is an \_\_\_\_ garden.

- A. small                  B. big  
C. beautiful              D. interesting

分析: 四个选项填入空处在意义上都能说得通, 但空处前的不定冠词是 an, 故所填词应以元音音素开头。答案为 D。

## 三、课内基础训练

### I. 用适当的介词填空。

1. They are all busy \_\_\_\_\_ the tour.
2. The park is \_\_\_\_\_ Center Avenue.
3. The supermarket is \_\_\_\_\_ the left of the library.
4. Those people climb \_\_\_\_\_ the hill and live in the village.
5. There is a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ these two streets. You must walk \_\_\_\_\_ it.

### II. 选择填空。

1. When night comes, no one is in the street. It's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clean    B. quiet    C. nice    D. busy
2. The park isn't clean. It's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. small    B. big    C. dirty    D. old
3. Near \_\_\_\_\_ my house is \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket.  
A. a; a                  B. /; /  
C. the; the              D. /; a
4. —Welcome to our school.  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Thank you.  
B. You're welcome.



C. That's all right.

D. Don't say so.

5. On Sunday they enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ games in the garden.

A. play

B. plays

C. to play

D. playing

III. 从所给的选项中选出五个完成下列对话。

**Beth:** Hello, Jack. 1 \_\_\_\_\_

**Jack:** I want to go to call my friend. 2 \_\_\_\_\_

**Beth:** No, there isn't. You can go to the post office.

**Jack:** 3 \_\_\_\_\_

**Beth:** It's on East City Street.

**Jack:** 4 \_\_\_\_\_

**Beth:** Go straight and turn left. It's next to a hotel.

**Jack:** Thank you very much.

**Beth:** 5 \_\_\_\_\_

- |  |
|--|
| <p>A. I don't know the way.</p> <p>B. That's right.</p> <p>C. Where is the post office?</p> <p>D. What do you want to do?</p> <p>E. Where are you?</p> <p>F. You're welcome.</p> <p>G. Is there a pay phone near here?</p> |
|--|

四、课外拓展训练

阅读理解:根据短文内容选择正确的答案。

Betty is an American girl. She is thirteen.

She is in Beijing with her parents. She doesn't know much Chinese. She can't speak Chinese well. Sometimes her friends don't understand her.

It's Sunday morning. She's going to the zoo to see the pandas. She's waiting at the bus stop. At the bus stop she asks a Chinese boy how to go to the zoo. But the boy can't understand her. Then she takes out a pen and some paper. She draws a panda on it and shows the picture to the boy. The boy smiles and then shows her the way to the zoo.

1. Betty is in Beijing with her \_\_\_\_\_.

A. brother

B. sister

C. mother

D. father and mother

2. She can speak \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.

A. much

B. a little

C. any

D. not

3. She is going to the zoo \_\_\_\_\_.

A. by bike

B. by bus

C. by train

D. on foot

4. She's going to the zoo to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. see her friends

B. see tigers

C. see monkeys

D. see pandas

5. The boy \_\_\_\_\_.

A. shows her the way to the zoo

B. doesn't know the way

C. goes to the zoo with her

D. gives a map to her

## Lesson 4 (Section B 3b~3)

### 一、知识考点归纳

1. Bridge Street is a good place to have fun. (P. 11) 大桥街是好玩的地方。

to have fun 是一个动词不定式,在句中作定语修饰 place。动词不定式作定语时应放在被其所修饰的词的后边。have fun“玩乐”,其中的 fun 是不可数

名词,表示“玩笑”、“有趣的人(事)”。

I have a lot of homework to do today. 今天我有许多家庭作业要做。

Your friend is great fun. 你的朋友真逗。

2. You can play the guitar in the park. (P. 11) 你可以在公园里弹吉他。