

思维发散创新

——训练指导



英语

准确解读课程标准

知识结构梳理清晰

例题解析精到细致

同步训练层次分明

七年级上册（配冀教版）

主编 武拥喜

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编写出版说明

为了给中学生学习各科课程提供有益的引导和帮助，夯实学习基础，巩固重点知识，有针对性地准备中考，我们集中省内专家、教研人员和教学一线骨干教师经验和智慧，编写了这套适用于初中生的全科《思维发散创新——训练指导丛书》。

该丛书具有以下鲜明的特点：

以课本为基础，针对初中教学的特点，本套丛书紧扣主旨，专门开辟课标解读部分，帮助学生准确地解读课程标准，充分地领会中考精神；知识结构梳理部分由点及面，力求条理清晰，层次分明，帮助学生系统有效地把握知识架构；题例解析部分由浅入深，归纳总结的经典例题分析精到细致，采用阶梯式难易程度编排，符合初中生思维规律；同步训练部分，严格与教材同步，配合教学进度，与课堂教学相辅相成，七年级注重基础、八年级发散思维、九年级面向中考；题量控制得当，力求不使学生产生难以负荷的感觉。

我们希望，这套《思维发散创新——训练指导丛书》不仅能成为可以为广大初中生朋友提供帮助的伙伴，而且也能成为沟通你们与我们之间良好关系的桥梁，你们的意见和建议将促进我们的进步，我们也愿意通过我们的不断进步见证你们的成长。

河北人民出版社

《丛书》编写组

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Unit 1 School and Numbers

课标解读

本单元围绕学校及学校生活这一话题展开,学习一些有关的基础问候语和介绍他人相识的用语;了解简单的课堂用语及如何与他人进行交流。通过学习,培养学生语言认知能力、与人合作的能力和跨文化交际的能力。

知识要点

一、词组和短语要点

1. in China 在中国
2. Open your book. 打开你的书。
3. Open the window. 打开窗户。
4. Close your book. 合上你的书。
5. Close the door. 关上门。

二、语法要点

本单元主要学习物主代词 my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their 的用法。

物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。本单元要掌握的是形容词性物主代词。形容词性物主代词在句中起形容词的作用,后面要紧接名词。如:my book, his eraser, her apple, its name 等。

例如: 1) My father is a postman.

2) Our English teacher is from America.

3) What's your name?

三、功能和话题要点

1. Hello! / Hi! 你好!

此句是熟人,朋友之间见面时打招呼的说法。

2. — What's your/his/her/its name? 你/他/她/它叫什么名字?

— My/His/Her/Its name is... 我/他/她/它叫……

注意:中国人的姓名按汉语拼音写,姓与名分开,姓在前,名字在后,首字母都分别大写。若名字是两个字,则将两个字的汉语拼写在一起。如:Li Lei 李雷, Han Meimei 韩梅梅。而英语国家人士的姓名则恰好相反,名字在前,姓在后。如:Jim Green, 其中 Jim 是名, Green 是姓。

3. — How are you? 你好吗?

— I'm fine, thanks. (And you?) 我很好,谢谢。(你呢?)

此句是熟人见面时,询问对方身体状况的礼貌用语。答语既用来表达对别人的谢意,又表示自己对别人的关心。这时对方的回答可以是:“I’m OK. /Very well.”(我很好。)

4. — Nice to meet you. 见到你很高兴。

— Nice to meet you, too. 见到你也很高兴。

此用语是人们初次见面时的问候语。其答语为“Nice to meet you, too”也可说“Me, too”。类似的表达法还有:“Glad / Pleased / Happy to meet you”(见到你很高兴)。而“Nice to see you.”用法较为随便,不那么正式,适用于熟人、朋友之间的相互问候。

5. — What’s this?

— It’s a/an...

此句用于询问物体名称。注意 a/an 的用法,其后的单数可数名词以元音开头,就要用 an,如:an apple, an eraser, an ice cream 等;如果其后的单数可数名词以辅音开头,就要用 a,如:a book, a boy, a key 等。

6. — Where is your school?

— There it is.

此句用来询问地点。而 There it is 是一个倒装句,表示“在那儿呢。”

7. How many...do you have? 你有多少……?

How many 的后边要加上可数名词复数。如:How many books do you have?

8. — May I borrow...? 我可以借……?

— Sure, here you are. 当然可以。

向别人借东西时所使用的句子,肯定回答可以是:“Sure, here you are”“Certainly, here it is/they are”,否定的回答可以是“Sorry, I’m using it”等。

典型例题解析

例 1 — How are you?

— _____

A. How are you?

B. Fine, thanks, and you?

C. I’m 12.

(B) 本题考查的是 How are you? 这一交际用语的回答。同学们不但要掌握语言的意义和形式,还要掌握语言的功能。C 选项是个很大的干扰项。它的问句应为:How old are you?

例 2 That girl is new in our class. Do you know _____ name? (03 年北京西城区)

A. her

B. she

C. his

(A) 本题考查了物主代词的用法。前面提到了女孩,所以我们可以排除 C 选项,这里指的是“那个女孩的名字”因此选用 her(她的)。

例 3 — _____

— Fine, thanks.

A. How do you do?

B. Hello!

C. How are you?

(C) “How do you do?”的问句还是“How do you do?”是人们见面时的问候语。“How are you?”的答语是“Fine, thank you.”用于熟人之间。

例4 How many _____ can you see in the picture?

A. box

B. books

C. man

(A) how many 要求后面跟名词的复数,三个选项只有选项 B 是复数。表示“多少本书”。

例5 — Excuse me. May I borrow your pencil, please?

— _____

A. Certainly. Here you are.

B. It doesn't matter.

C. Yes, you can.

(A) 在情景交际里面通常要使用非常口语化的答语来做回应。C 的答语不适合口语应答,只有 A 是最佳答语。

同步训练

基础巩固

I. 写一写:学了字母 A-N 的写法,你能正确写出它们的大小写形式吗?

II. 对号入座:is, am, are 找不到自己的位置了,快来帮忙啊。

1. My name _____ Jenny.

2. I _____ a teacher.

3. What _____ this? It _____ a pen.

4. You _____ a boy.

5. She _____ a girl.

6. This _____ Wang Bing. He _____ my friend.

7. — How _____ you? — Fine, thanks.

8. Linda and Jane _____ in Class One.

9. _____ your brother a student, too?

10. My shoes _____ over there.

III. 图库连接:这些图片表示哪个单词,你能填出来吗?



p _____



m _____



b _____ b _____



b _____



p _____ c _____

IV. 情景社区:看! 他们俩谈得多热闹呀,你能猜出他们谈什么吗?



Hello! My name is
Li Ming. 1 _____?



My name is Jenny.
2 _____.



I'm fine, thanks.
Nice to meet you!



3 _____!
How many books do
you have?



I have two.



May I borrow your
book?



Sure! 4 _____



5 _____

V. 火眼金睛:你能排除干扰,从下面的选项中,找出一个正确的答案吗?

() 1. — Thank you very much.

— _____.

A. That's all right.

B. I'm fine.

C. Nice to meet you.

() 2. Is this _____ apple or _____ eraser?

A. an, a

B. an, an

C. a, an

() 3. — Whose marker is this?

— Let _____ see.

A. my

B. mine

C. me

() 4. — May I _____ your book?

— Sure! Here you are!

A. borrow

B. do

C. meet

() 5. — May I _____ the window? It's too cold in here.

— OK.

A. borrow

B. open

C. close

() 6. _____ are going for a walk.

A. They

B. He

C. Their

() 7. _____ desk is small.

A. She

B. He

C. Her

() 8. It _____ too big.

A. is

B. are

C. an

() 9. I _____ in Beijing. Li Mei _____ in Qingdao.

A. live; live

B. lives; live

C. live; lives

() 10. — What's this?

— _____.

A. I'm Li Lei

B. It's a pen

C. Yes, it is

VI. 连连看:谁和谁是一对搭档? 从右侧找出左侧语句的相应答语。

1. How many apples do you have?

A. Nice to meet you, too!

2. May I have one book?

B. Her name is Jenny.

3. What's her name?

C. I have only one apple.

4. Nice to meet you!

D. OK. Here you are.

5. Where is the school?

E. You're welcome.

6. What's this?

F. An eraser.

7. Thank you!

G. There it is.

VII. 我当小老师:刚学英语不久的李明给老师交来了一篇英语小作文,文中出现了不少错误,请你当小老师帮他批改一下,好吗?

My name is Li Ming. I live on China. I like English very much. I have a good friend. He name is Tom. He is from Canada. And this's his sister, Mary. We are friends, too. She has an beautiful eraser. And they often help me with I English.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

能力提高

VIII. 口语社区: 阅读下面对话, 先选择正确答案, 然后多读几遍。

Mary: Hello! Tom.

Tom: Hello! Mary. 1 _____

Mary: Fine, thanks. And you?

Tom: I'm fine, too. 2 _____

Mary: Yes, I do.

Tom: 3 _____

Mary: Sure! 4 _____

Tom: Thank you, Mary.

Mary: 5 _____

- A. Here you are.
B. Do you have an eraser?
C. May I do?
D. May I borrow it, please?
E. You are welcome.
F. How are you today?

IX. 锦上添花: 这段短文丢不少词, 快填上, 使短文完整无缺。

A

Li Ping is a student in 1 _____.  Tom is his classmate. He is a 2 _____



in 3 _____



. Now, Li Ping is in Tom's home. They're looking at a

photo. "Who's that 4 _____  next to you?" Li Ping asks. "Oh, that's my sister, Mary. She is only 5 _____ (2) years old." Tom answers. "How lovely she is!"

Li Ping says, "What's in her hand?" Tom says, "An 6 _____  !"

B

My name is Tom Smith. I'm 15 years old and I'm from Canada. I speak English, of course. I have a brother, Peter and two sisters, May and Mary. I play soccer on weekends. It's my favorite sport. I like music best at school. It's fun! My favorite movie is Who Am I? Do you know it? It's an action movie. Last, I like red best.

根据短文内容填写下面的表格。

Name: 7.	Age: 8.
Language: 9.	Family members: 10.
Favorite sport: 11.	Favorite subject: 12.
Favorite movie: 13.	Favorite color: 14.

X. 阅读时空:跨越时空概念,纵览古今中外。

A



Do you know that man? He is my uncle. His name is David Black. He is forty-five this year. He is a worker. He works in a Bus Factory. His factory is far from his home. So he gets up early in the morning and takes a bus to work. At about seven, he gets to his factory. He works very hard. Everyone likes him and says he is a good worker. He has his lunch in the factory. He often plays basketball after work. In the evening, he learns Chinese at home. His Chinese is good, too. Sometimes he helps me with my Chinese. I like my uncle very much.

- () 1. That man is _____.
A. a teacher B. a bus driver C. a worker
- () 2. He _____.
A. teaches Chinese in a school
B. works in a Bus Factory
C. learns Chinese every day
- () 3. He goes to work _____.
A. by bus B. on foot C. by taxi
- () 4. He _____ in the factory.
A. has dinner B. plays basketball C. eats lunch
- () 5. Which is not right?
A. Everyone likes my uncle
B. My uncle can speak Chinese
C. My uncle is very lazy in the factory

B

When two English people meet, their first words will be "How do you do?" or "How are you?" After they answer "How do you do?" or "Fine, thank you, and you?" they often talk about the weather. Because their weather is interesting and changeable (多变的) and the English people don't like talking about personal matters (私事) with people who are new. Talking about the weather can be a useful way of starting a conversation (谈话) with a stranger (陌生人) in public.

- () 6. What are the first words when English people meet?
A. Say "hello" to each other.
B. Say "goodbye" to each other.
C. Talk about the weather

- () 7. What's the answer to "How do you do"?
- A. Fine, thank you, and you?
B. How are you?
C. How do you do?
- () 8. Why do the English people often talk about the weather?
- A. Because the weather is interesting and changeable.
B. Because they don't like talking about personal matters with strangers.
C. A and B.
- () 9. From the passage, you know that the English people talk about the weather to _____.
- A. finish a conversation with a friend
B. start a conversation with a stranger
C. say "goodbye" to a stranger
- () 10. Which sentence is NOT right?
- A. The weather in England is interesting and changeable.
B. English people usually talk about personal matters with friends but not strangers.
C. English people like talking about personal matters with strangers in public.

思维扩展

XI. 任务性阅读

阅读下面短文,然后填写身份证。

Hello! I'm Li Ming. My English name is Paul Green. I am a Chinese student. I have an English teacher. His name is Peter Hall. His telephone number is 13191881931. My telephone number is 0311 - 85034607. I like music very much. He likes sports very much. I live at No. 587 Zhongshan Road.

	Name: _____ English name: _____ Phone Number: _____ Hobby: _____ Address: _____
	Name: _____ Phone Number: _____ Hobby: _____

Ⅺ. 妙笔生花:请写一篇自我介绍。文章开头已经给出。

字数: 50 字左右。写完后请你的老师指点一番。

My name is...



课外阅读

英语数字习语

英语中有不少习语是由数词构成的,但这些习语的意思却与数字关系不大。下面是含有数字的几个习语:

1. one-horse town——冷清的乡村小镇

这一短语源自美国,由小镇仅拥有一匹马而来。由此引申,one-horse 现在可以表示“小而乏味的、简陋的、二流的”。

2. put two and two together——根据现有的事实推断,综合起来判断

例如: Putting two and two together, he is not a bad man. 总的说来,他是个不错的人。

3. three sheets in the wind——酩酊大醉

sheet 的一个意思是“帆脚索”。帆脚索没有系住时,船帆可以任意随风飘扬。船员们称之为 in the wind。a sheet in the wind 由此成为船员们的一句口头语,表示“微醉”。而 three sheets in the wind 则是酩酊大醉了。

4. five-star——五星级的 five-star 是指“最高级的,一流的”。

例如: a five-star restaurant 最高级的饭店(或五星级的饭店)。

5. be at sixes and sevens——乱七八糟

6. behind the eight ball——处境危险,无可救药

这一习语源自一种叫做凯利的弹子游戏(Kelly pool)。其中有一种打法:除一颗黑色的八分弹子外,其余的弹子必须按一定的顺序击落到弹袋中。如果另一个弹子碰到了黑弹子,击弹子的一方就要被罚。因而,如果八分的黑色弹子恰好处在要打的弹子前面,击弹子的一方势必处于危险的位置。所以,behind the eight ball 就被解释为“处境危险,无可救药”了。

7. dressed up to the nines——衣冠楚楚,打扮得极为华丽

8. ten to one——十有八九,很可能

这一习语与另一个由数字组合成的习语: nine times out of ten 意义相同,有异曲同工之妙。

9. at the eleventh hour——在最后时刻,刚好,及时

《圣经》中有一段故事:天国的桃园内需要每天雇三四批工人干活。最后一批是 11 点进去的。所有雇工的工资都在一天劳动结束时一起发放。有个人每天都和最后一批雇工一起到里面去干活,但是在领工资时,他却和其他人领到一样多的工资。由于这个故事,这条短语的含义便成为“在最后关键时刻,刚好,及时”。

Unit 2 Colours and Clothes

课标解读

本单元围绕颜色和衣服这一话题展开,谈论自己喜欢的颜色和服装。学习用英语表达物体颜色和自己喜爱的服装,培养学习英语的兴趣,增强学习英语的信心。

知识要点

一、词组和短语要点

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. two red apples 两个红苹果 | 2. cut with scissors 用剪刀剪 |
| 3. write with pencils 用铅笔写 | 4. walk to school 步行上学 |
| 5. my favorite colour 我最喜欢的颜色 | 6. nine keys 九把钥匙 |
| 7. old pants 旧裤子 | 8. too big 太大 |
| 9. new sweaters 新毛衣 | |

二、语法要点

本单元主要是复习物主代词的用法,学会询问物体的主人。

Whose...is this/that?

Whose...are these/those?

当你询问离你较近的东西时,可以用:

—Whose dress is this? —Is this your dress?

这是谁的裙子? 这是你的裙子吗?

—No, it's too big. 不,它太大了

—Whose shorts are these? Are they your shorts?

这些短裤是谁的? 它们是你的吗?

—No, they are too small. 不,它们太小了。

当你询问离你较远的东西时,可以用:

—Whose bike is that? 那辆自行车是谁的?

They are mine. 它们是我的。

Whose shoes are those? 那些鞋是谁的?

They are his. 它们是他的。

三、功能和话题要点

1. —What colour is it? 它是什么颜色?

—It's blue. 它是蓝色的。

这是一个对颜色进行提问的特殊疑问句。What 是特殊疑问词,修饰名词 colour。因为句子的主语是 it,所以谓语动词用 is,如果主语是复数,谓语动词用 are。例如:

—What color is your bag? 你的书包是什么颜色?

—It's black. 它是黑色的。

—What colour are these apples? 这些苹果是什么颜色?

—They are red. 它们是红色的。

colour 除了当名词“颜色”之外,还可以作动词“给……着色”讲。例如:Colour these bananas yellow. 给这些香蕉着上黄色。

2. It's red. 它是红色的。

注意在这一句中,red 前面没有冠词,这是因为 red 是形容词作表语,后面没有名词。但是如果说,“这是一只红色的钢笔”,就应该翻译为:

It's a red pen. 此句中的 red 是形容词作定语修饰后面的名词 pen,所以应该加冠词 a, a 修饰 pen 而不修饰 red。

3. —What's your favourite colour? 你最喜欢的颜色是什么?

—My favourite colour is blue. 我最喜欢的颜色是蓝色。

favourite 也可写作 favorite adj. 喜爱的,偏爱的。

—What are your favourite clothes? 你最喜欢的衣服是什么?

—Shorts are my favourite clothes. 短裤是我最喜爱的衣服。

注意 favourite 既可以作形容词,又可以作名词,在表达“你最喜欢的……:是什么?”时就有两种说法:

What's your favourite colour? What colour is your favorite?

同样 My favourite colour is green. 也可以表达为:My favourite is green.

What's your favourite...? 可以换用 What...do you like best? 表达。例如:

What are your favourite clothes? What clothes do you like best?

典型例题解析

例 1 _____ colour is your coat?

A. How B. Which C. Where D. What

(D) 当问某物颜色时,用“What colour...?”提问。Which 表示从多个中进行选择,而这句话中没有选择的含义。

例 2 — _____?

— It's Lily's dress.

A. What are they? B. What colour is it?

C. Whose dress is this? D. Is it your dress?