

英语

(供一年级起始用)

课堂学练测

第7册



BOER
博尔英语

新标准

义务教育课程标准实验教科书

主编 / 博尔英语课堂学练测编委会

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〉 前 言 〈

为了配合国家基础教育课程改革,推进素质教育,我们特组织了一线优秀教师和教研员,以外语教学与研究出版社出版的《英语》(新标准)教材为依据,编写了这套《新标准英语课堂学练测》系列丛书。

《新标准英语课堂学练测》系列丛书与《英语》(新标准)系列教材配套,可供老师在课堂上开展课堂教学或学生在课外进行自主学习时使用。

情景会话部分以图片和语言提示的形式出现,创设情境,突出运用,是学生预习和教师创设情境的好帮手。教师可以根据教学实际灵活运用情境和语言提示。学生可以进行角色表演,以分组练习或小组竞赛等形式尽情发展和表现自己的语言表达能力。

词句学练部分力求简洁与实效,精讲精练。教师可以利用录音带进行词句的听写训练,学生可以利用录音带进行语音、语调的模仿与词句的听读训练。

资料卡片部分主要由“课堂用语”和“谚语”组成,意在抛砖引玉,加强学生的学习兴趣,丰富教师的教学资源。同时建议教师根据学生的实际情况建立更具个性化,内容更丰富的资料卡片,引导学生主动参与和自主学习。

课堂自测部分按照课程标准的要求进行设计,测评以检测学生运用英语的能力为目标。可由学生进行自我测试,也可由教师统一组织测试。这样既有利于学生巩固基础知识,又有利于教师检测每个学生的具体学习情况。

博尔英语研究中心

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Module 1

Practice in learning

边学边练



情景会话

Look and say. 看一看，说一说。

你熟悉这些图片上的内容吗？请用英语说说吧！



下面的语言知识会对你有所帮助：

1. What's she doing?

2. Where do you live?

3. I've got a new friend.

4. I'm from England. What about you?



词句学练

I. Listen and read. 听一听，读一读。

找到课文中出现这些单词的句子，写在下面并翻译成汉语。

1. soon 很快，不久

I will come back soon. 我很快就会回来。

2. tell 告诉

Grandma tells me a story every day. 奶奶每天给我讲一个故事。

tell 是“告诉”的意思, tell a story: 讲故事。

3. still 仍然

He is still at home. 他仍然在家里。

still 是“仍然”的意思, 用于肯定句中。

4. April 四月

April 1st is Fool's Day. 四月一日是愚人节。

April 是“四月”的意思, 在四月应该说: in April, 在四月一日应该说: on April 1st.

5. dancing 跳舞

I like dancing. 我喜欢跳舞。

dancing 在这里是动名词, 由 dance 转化而来。go dancing: 去跳舞。

6. also 也, 同样

He is also an American. 他也是一个美国人。

also 是“也”的意思, 与 too 同义, 但用于句子中间。

7. American 美国人

They are Americans. 他们是美国人。

American 是“美国的、美国人”的意思。America: 美国。



II. Look and write. 看一看，写一写。



Where are they?



Does she like dancing?



What's he doing?



Where do you live?



资料卡片

Listen and say. 听一听，说一说。

1. Class begins! 上课!
2. Class is over. 下课。
3. A stitch in time saves nine. 及时行事，事半功倍。

Self-assessment

课堂自测



Unit 1

I. Listen and circle. 听一听，圈一圈。

1.



A



B

2.



A



B

3.



A



B

4.



A



B

5.



A



B

II. Read and choose. 读一读，选一选。

1. I'm reading a letter. It is _____ my friend. (from / to)

2. She's _____ in London. (living / lives)

3. She _____ got long, black hair. (has / have)

4. Where _____ your grandparents live? (does / do)

5. He is _____ a student. (too / also)



III. Complete the dialogue. 补全对话。

A: Hi, Lucy. What's in your hand?

B: Oh, it's a photo of _____ on my birthday.

A: Let me _____, please.

B: OK, here you are. Look, this is my friend Lucy. She has got long, black hair.

We _____ at Buckingham Palace.

A: _____ does she live?

A: She _____ in London.

B: Oh, I see.

IV. Read and answer the questions. 阅读并回答问题。

I have a good friend. Her name is Lucy. She has got long, black hair. She's very beautiful. She lives in London. We took a photo at Buckingham Palace. Because that day was my birthday. We played happily on that day.

1. Where does Lucy live?

2. Who has got long, black hair?

3. Where did we take a photo?

4. Does Lucy live in New York?

5. How did they play?



Unit 2

I. Listen and judge. 听一听，判一判。对的划“√”，错的划“×”。

1.



()

2.



()

3.



()

4.



()

5.



()

II. Read and choose. 读一读，选一选。

1. Children from America are _____. (American / America)
2. I like singing and _____. (dance / dancing)
3. He is _____ traditional Chinese clothes. (wears / wearing)
4. His father bought him a computer in _____. (april / April)
5. They are from _____. (Indian / India)

III. Complete the dialogue. 补全对话。

A: Excuse me, _____ are you from?

B: I am from Mexico. What _____ you?

A: I'm from China.

B: China is very great. I like Chinese _____, it is delicious.

A: Oh, I like Mexican food, _____. I _____ like traditional Mexican dancing.



B: So do I. I love my country very much.

IV. Read and answer the questions. 阅读并回答问题。

There are many countries in the world. And there are many, many children. Children from England are English. Children from France are Frenchmen. Children from Italy are Italians. Children's skins from different countries are different. The colours of their hair are different, too. But children all over the world love fun and peace (和平).

1. Are children from France English?

2. Where are Italian children from?

3. Do all the children in the world love peace?

4. How many countries do you know in the passage (文章)?

5. Are the colours of all the children's hair the same?

Module 2

Practice in learning 边学边练



情景会话

Look and say, 看一看, 说一说。

你熟悉这些图片上的内容吗? 请用英语说说吧!



下面的语言知识会对你有所帮助:

1. What did she do yesterday?
2. Did he wash his clothes yesterday?
3. She didn't watch TV yesterday.
4. Yesterday he helped his father cook the dinner.



词句学练

I. Listen and read. 听一听，读一读。

找到课文中出现这些单词的句子，写在下面并翻译成汉语。

1. yesterday 昨天

I helped my mother cook the dinner yesterday. 昨天我帮助妈妈做饭了。

yesterday 是“昨天”的意思，相当于 the day before。

2. clean 清洁，打扫

Who's cleaning the desks? 谁在擦书桌？

clean 是动词“擦干净，把……弄干净”的意思，做形容词表示“干净的”，反义词是 dirty。

3. finish 完成

He finished doing his homework. 他写完作业了。

finish 后面接动词时通常用动词的 -ing 形式。

4. wash 洗

He washes his T-shirt every day. 他每天都洗他的T恤衫。

wash 的单数第三人称形式是 washes, do some washing 是“洗衣服”的意思。

5. dirty 脏的

The water in the basin is dirty. 盆里的水是脏的。

dirty 是“脏的”的意思，它的反义词是 clean。

II. Look and write. 看一看，写一写。



What did he do yesterday?



What did she do yesterday?



Did she cook supper?



Did she paint a picture?



资料卡片

Listen and say. 听一听，说一说。

1. Are you ready? 你们准备好了吗?
2. Is everyone here today? 今天大家都到齐了吗?
3. A word spoken is past recalling. 一言既出，驷马难追。

Self-assessment

课堂自测



Unit 1

I. Listen and number. 听一听，排排序。



()



()



()



()



()

II. Read and choose. 读一读，选一选。

finish

cook

watch

wash

clean

1. Yesterday she _____ TV.
2. He _____ the classroom with his classmate yesterday.
3. Yesterday he _____ his clothes.
4. After he _____ his homework yesterday, he was very happy.
5. She _____ supper for her parents yesterday.