



Learn English in Chunks 系列丛书

教育部人文社会科学研究青年基金项目成果

周正钟 主编

# 英语语块◆学与练

(七年级英语 上册)

本书适合广州、深圳、沈阳等地初中学生使用

- ▶ 彰显语块教学法理念
- ▶ 多层面深化语块知识内涵
- ▶ 符合语块整体加工假说
- ▶ 基于频率效应精心设计练习



苏州大学出版社  
Soochow University Press

Learn English in Chunks 系列丛书

教育部人文社会科学研究青年基金项目成果

# 英语语块♦学与练

(七年级英语 上册)

配上教(牛津)版教材

---

主 编 周正钟

---

副主编 邓浩潮

---

编 者 周正钟 张小兰 黄玉娟  
邓浩潮 章瑞津

---

苏州大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语语块学与练. 七年级英语. 上册 / 周正钟主编  
—苏州: 苏州大学出版社, 2014. 1  
配上教(牛津)版教材 教育部人文社会科学研究青年基金项目成果  
ISBN 978-7-5672-0761-5

I. ①英… II. ①周… III. ①英语课—初中—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 004528 号

书 名: 英语语块◆学与练  
(七年级英语 上册)

作 者: 周正钟 主编

责任编辑: 沈 琴

策 划: 汤定军

装帧设计: 刘 俊

出版发行: 苏州大学出版社(Soochow University Press)

社 址: 苏州市十梓街1号 邮编: 215006

印 装: 扬中市印刷有限公司

网 址: [www.sudapress.com](http://www.sudapress.com)

E - mail: [tangdingjun@suda.edu.cn](mailto:tangdingjun@suda.edu.cn)

邮购热线: 0512-67480030

销售热线: 0512-65225020

开 本: 700mm×1000mm 1/16 印张: 6.5 字数: 89 千

版 次: 2014 年 1 月第 1 版

印 次: 2014 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5672-0761-5

定 价: 18.00 元

凡购本社图书发现印装错误,请与本社联系调换。服务热线:0512-65225020

## 编者的话

本教辅用书属于2011年度教育部人文社会科学研究青年基金项目“语块教学法在我国基础教育阶段外语课教学中的可行性研究”(项目编号为11YJC740162)的研究成果。目前,语块理论已经成为最新的外语教学理论。基于语块理论的教学法的核心就是要转变以往的传统教学方法,坚持把以语块为教学单元作为组织语言教学的有效途径,尤其是强调英语语块的习得与掌握。然而,经过大量的实证研究和理论探索,我们发现,纯粹地实施语块教学法比较困难,主要表现为可操作性不太强。为此,我们决定以广州、深圳、沈阳等城市所使用的英语教材(上海教育出版社)为蓝本,编写《英语语块◆学与练》系列教学辅助用书。

本书为《英语语块◆学与练》系列教学辅助用书中的七年级上册用书,是根据最新修订的《英语七年级上册》教材设计的。本书的编写特色主要有:

1. 彰显语块教学法的理念,重视单元语块,将每一单元的关键语块列举出来。

2. 多层面深化语块知识的内涵,包含英文释义、中文释义、相关语块、同义语块和反义语块,并在提示部分对语块进行用法分析或辨析。

3. 图解的方式符合语块整体加工假说,有利于促进语块的整体学习和掌握。同时,图片也可以作为学习者回忆相关语块或描述图片内容的素材。

4. 基于频率效应精心设计练习,促进语块知识的自动化。

学习者在学好语块的基础上,先后经过多次的相关练习,从而引发频率效应,实现对该语块的熟练掌握,继而提高学习者的综合语言能力,尤其是高效的学习和语言使用的自动化必将提高学习者的学习兴趣和自信心。因此,我们认为,本书既可以作为学习者的好帮手,也可以成为教师的得力助手。

本书疏漏不足之处,敬请广大师生指正。

Module 1

目

录

<b>Module 1</b>	<b>My life</b>	1
Unit 1	Making friends	1
Unit 2	Daily life	12
<b>Module 2</b>	<b>The natural world</b>	25
Unit 3	The Earth	25
Unit 4	Seasons	36
<b>Module 3</b>	<b>Travels</b>	46
Unit 5	Visiting the Moon	46
Unit 6	Travelling around Asia	59
<b>Module 4</b>	<b>Fun time</b>	70
Unit 7	School clubs	70
Unit 8	Collecting things	81
语块索引表		92
参考答案		94

# Module 1

## My life

### Unit 1 Making friends



#### 单元语块

#### 1. make friends



become friendly with people 交朋友

[常用搭配] make friends with sb.

[相关语块] make a lot of friends 广交朋友, be friends with 是……的朋友, be friendly to 对……友好

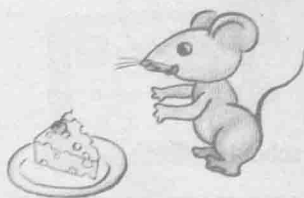
例句:

I love making friends with everyone in school. 我喜欢和学校里

的每个人交朋友。

I want to make friends with young people from all over the world. 我想与全世界的年轻人交朋友。

#### 2. close to



not far; near (在时间、空间上)接近

[常用搭配] be close to sth./somewhere

[相关语块] close to tears 近乎落泪, close at hand 在附近

[提示] close 是形容词,表示“接近”,但比 near 接近度更高,通常后面加 to。

例句:

The little mouse is close to his food—a delicious cake. 小老鼠就在他的食物旁边——一块美味的蛋糕。

There is a bus stop close to the school. 在学校附近有一个公共汽车站。

I live with my family in a house close to some mountains. 我和我的家人生活在一起,住在一所靠山的房子里。

### 3. go to school



attend school 上学

[相关语块] start school 上学, leave school 离校, at school 在上学, before school 上课前, after school 下课后, a primary school 小学, a junior high school 初级中学, be late for school 上学迟到

[提示] go to school 是去学校上课; go to the school 是去学校做其他事情。

例句:

Every day, I go to school on foot. 我每天都走路去上学。

Which school do you go to? 你上哪所学校?

### 4. be good at



be clever or skillful at 擅长

[常用搭配] be good at sth./doing sth.

[相关语块] be good for 对……有帮助, be good to sb. 对某人好的

[反义语块] be bad at 不擅长, be poor at 不善于……的

[提示] be good at 表示“对……有专长”或“有能力做某事”; be good to 表示“对人友善”。

例句:

The students are good at dancing. 同学们擅长跳舞。

I am good at swimming and playing basketball. 我擅长游泳和打篮球。

### 5. live with



dwell with 与……一起生活

[常用搭配] live with sb.

[相关语块] live at home 住在家里, live in/at 住在, live on 靠……过日子, live for 为……而生活, live a ... life 过着……的生活, live from hand



to mouth 仅能糊口

[反义语块] live by oneself 过孤独的生活

[提示] live 指较长时间的居住, 短时间的居住应用 stay at/in。

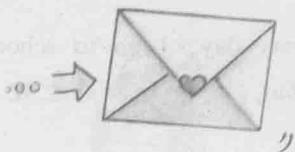
例句:

I live with my family in a house close to some mountains. 我和我的家人生活在一起, 住在一所靠山的房子里。

They live with each other. 他们俩一起生活。

She wants to live with her classmates. 她想和她的同学住在一起。

## 6. hear from



receive a letter from sb. 收到某人的来信

[常用搭配] hear from sb.

[相关语块] hear of 听说过, hear about 听到关于……(的消息), hear sb. do sth. 听见某人做了某事, hear sb. doing sth. 听见某人正在做某事

[同义语块] get a letter from sb.

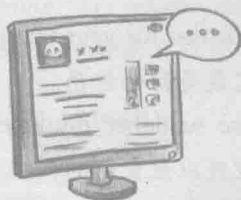
例句:

I hear from my elder brother

every week. 我每周都会收到我哥哥的来信。

I hope to hear from you soon. 我希望尽快收到你的来信。

## 7. on the Internet



on the computer network 在互联网上

[相关语块] surf on the Internet 网上冲浪

例句:

I often chat with my classmates on the Internet. 我经常在网上和我的同学们聊天。

I saw your blog on the Internet and I'd like to be your e-friend. 我在互联网上看到了你的博客, 而且我愿意成为你的网友。

## 8. best wishes



used as a greeting at the end of a



letter 【用于信件末尾的祝词】祝好

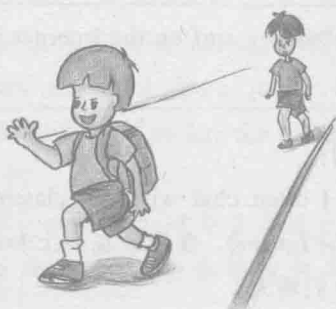
[相关语块] send one's best wishes 表达最美好的祝愿, one's best wishes for the New Year 恭祝新年好

例句:

Best wishes for your family. 致以你的家庭最美好的祝愿。

Please send her my best wishes. 代我向她致以最良好的祝福。

## 9. far from



a great distance 远离

[常用搭配] be far from

[相关语块] far away from 远离

[反义语块] be close to 接近

例句:

He was so slow that he was far away from me. 他走得那么慢, 已经离我很远了。

My school is not far from my house. 我的学校离我家不远。

## 10. by school bus



using a school bus to carry people 乘坐校车

[常用搭配] by + 交通工具

[相关语块] by train 坐火车, by plane 坐飞机, by car 乘坐小汽车, by bike 骑自行车, by air 由航空, by sea 由海路, by land 由陆路, on foot 步行

[提示] “by + 交通工具”搭配中, 交通工具之前不加冠词 a 或 the, 且一律用单数形式。

例句:

Every day, I go to school by school bus. 我每天都是坐校车去上学。

A: How did you go to school yesterday? 昨天你是怎样上学的?

B: By school bus. 坐校车。

## 11. play basketball



take part in a basketball game 打篮球

[相关语块] play football 踢足球, play volleyball 打排球, play golf 打高尔夫球, play chess 下棋, play ball with 与……狼狽为奸

[提示] 球类运动、棋类游戏等名词前一般不用冠词。

例句:

My favourite sport is *playing basketball*. 我最喜欢的体育运动是打篮球。

Every afternoon the boys *play basketball* in the school playground. 每天下午, 男孩子们在学校操场打篮球。

## 12. listen to music



pay attention to the music you hear 听音乐

[相关语块] listen carefully 注意听, listen to the radio 听收音机, listen to oneself 仔细思量

[提示] listen to 表示听这个动作, 强调集中注意力去听, 可用于进行时态; hear 表示“听见, 听到”, 强调集

中注意力去听后的结果, 不能用于进行时态。

例句:

I like *listening to music*. 我喜欢听音乐。

*Listening to music* can make people relax. 听音乐可以使人放松。

## 13. ask sb. about



say sth. in order to get an answer from sb. 就某事/物询问某人

[相关语块] ask for 要求找到某人或得到某物, ask sb. for sth. 向某人要某物, ask a question 问问题

例句:

Li Ming is *asking* Miss Wu *about* how to learn English well. 小明正向吴老师询问如何学好英语。

Luo is *asking* the school boy *about* his school. 罗正在询问那位男学生学校的情况。

Uncle Wang *asked* me *about* my father's health. 王叔叔向我打听我父亲的健康状况。

## 14. in my free time



when I am free 在我的业余时间

[常用搭配] in one's free time

[相关语块] free time 空闲时间, be free 有空

例句:

*In my free time* I usually play table tennis. 在我的业余时间,我通常都是打乒乓球。

I'd like to do some shopping with my mother *in my free time*. 我想在我的空闲时间和我妈妈一起去购物。



## 语块练习

I. Choose the correct answer. (选择正确答案。)

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ will you stay in Guangzhou?

A. How long                      B. How soon                      C. How often

( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ English lessons do you have every week?

A. How much                      B. How many                      C. What

( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ does your mother do?

A. How                              B. Where                              C. What

( ) 4. Mike has \_\_\_\_\_ elder brother.

A. an                                  B. a                                  C. the

( ) 5. I got \_\_\_\_\_ email from a girl called Alice.

A. a                                  B. an                                  C. the

- ( ) 6. My sister likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ guitar.  
A. /                                      B. the                                      C. a
- ( ) 7. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ with me?  
A. go swim                              B. go swimming                      C. go to swim
- ( ) 8. My father often drives me to school \_\_\_\_\_ his car.  
A. on                                      B. by                                      C. in
- ( ) 9. Don't forget to email \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to me                                      B. me                                      C. for me
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ book do you want to get?  
A. What kind of                      B. How many                      C. How much

**II. There is a mistake in each sentence. Write the correct sentence on the line below. (每句中有一个错误,在横线上写出正确的句子。)**

1. My dream is to be a actor in films.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. He often goes to school on school bus.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. In your family, who do you live in a house?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Betty's very friend with her classmates.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Bill's house is close near her school.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. How many minutes are there in a hour?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Jack enjoys to watch TV.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Li Ping can play the piano, and she can't swim.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. There are a teacher and some students in the classroom.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. You have a short black hair and brown eyes.

\_\_\_\_\_

### III. Complete the chunks. (完成语块。)

1. 与家人一起生活 l\_\_ve w\_\_th the f\_\_m\_\_ly

2. 欢迎回家 w\_\_lc\_\_me h\_\_me

3. 擅长打篮球 be g\_\_d at pl\_\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ basketball

4. 上学 g\_\_ t\_\_ school

5. 哥哥 an \_\_ld\_\_ \_\_ br\_\_ther

6. 坐校车 b\_\_ school b\_\_s

7. 对……友好 be fr\_\_nd\_\_ \_\_ with

8. 远离 far aw\_\_ \_\_ fr\_\_ \_\_

9. 最喜欢的科目 f\_\_v\_\_ \_\_r\_\_te s\_\_bj\_\_ \_\_ts

10. 谈起学校 t\_\_lk ab\_\_ \_\_t the school

### IV. Match the sentences with the suitable preposition or adverb. (配对题。)

1. Lin Dan is good  playing badminton. He won a gold medal in the Olympic Games 2008.

with

2. How  do you visit your grandparents?

far

3. Mei would like to make e-friends  foreign students.

from

4. The poor old man hopes to hear  his son.

long

5. How  is your school from your home?

in

6. My mother works  a primary teacher.

to

7. Every day Li Jia goes to school  school bus.

at

8. Please send my best wishes  your parents.

by

9. We live  a house near New York City.

often

10. How  can the students keep the library books?

as

V. Choose the correct chunks to the correct spaces. (选语块填空。)

on the farm

by car

and

a big meal

help with

go to school

At the end of

goes with

own a farm

but

Tom is a student. At the weekends he doesn't  and always does different things. On Saturday he goes fishing and on Sunday he  his family to a farm . Because his uncle and aunt  in the country. It isn't a big one,  there's always much to do . The children  the animals and give them their food. Tom's parents help them in the field.  the day they are all tired  Tom's aunt gives them .

# VI. Complete the sentences. (完成句子。)

1. 机场离广州市中心有多远?

is the airport from the center of the Guangzhou?

2. 汤姆每隔多久探望他的爷爷?

does Tom visit his grandfather?

3. 我喜欢各种各样的故事书。

I like  stories.

4. 小丽每天骑自行车上学。

Every day Xiaoli goes to school .

5. 周末的时候,你愿意跟我去看电影吗?

At the weekends,  go to the cinema with me?

6. 我的姐姐是做护士的。

My elder sister  a nurse.



7. 我想和全世界的年轻人交朋友。

I want to make friends with young people .

8. 我的一位最要好的朋友喜欢玩电脑游戏。

One of my best friends  computer games.

9. 广州人民总是对游客很友好。

The people in Guangzhou are always  visitors.

10. 在我空闲的时候,我经常帮助妈妈做家务。

, I often help my mother with the housework.

## Unit 2 Daily life



### 单元语块

#### 1. once or twice a week



one or two times a week 一周一两次

[常用搭配] once or twice a week/year etc.

[相关语块] once a week 每周一次, two or three times 两三次, once again 再一次, at once 立刻, once upon a time 从前, once more 再一次, more than once 再三地, once in a while 有时、偶尔

例句:

I play the guitar *once or twice a week*. 我每周弹一两次吉他。

I was late for school *once or twice a week*. 我曾上学迟到每周一

两次。

#### 2. junior high school



a school for children aged 12 to 13 or 14 初级中学(12至13或14岁的孩子上的学校)

[相关语块] senior high school 高级中学(学生年龄为14至18之间), primary school 小学

例句:

I am a student in a *junior high school*. 我是一名初级中学的学生。

In *junior high schools* in China, the students usually study Chinese, Maths and English. 在中国的初级中学, 学生通常学习语文、数学和英语。

#### 3. get up

