

匹配教材
同步指导
知识联网
提升能力

七 年 级

N版

主编 曹越宇

英语强化训练 直通车



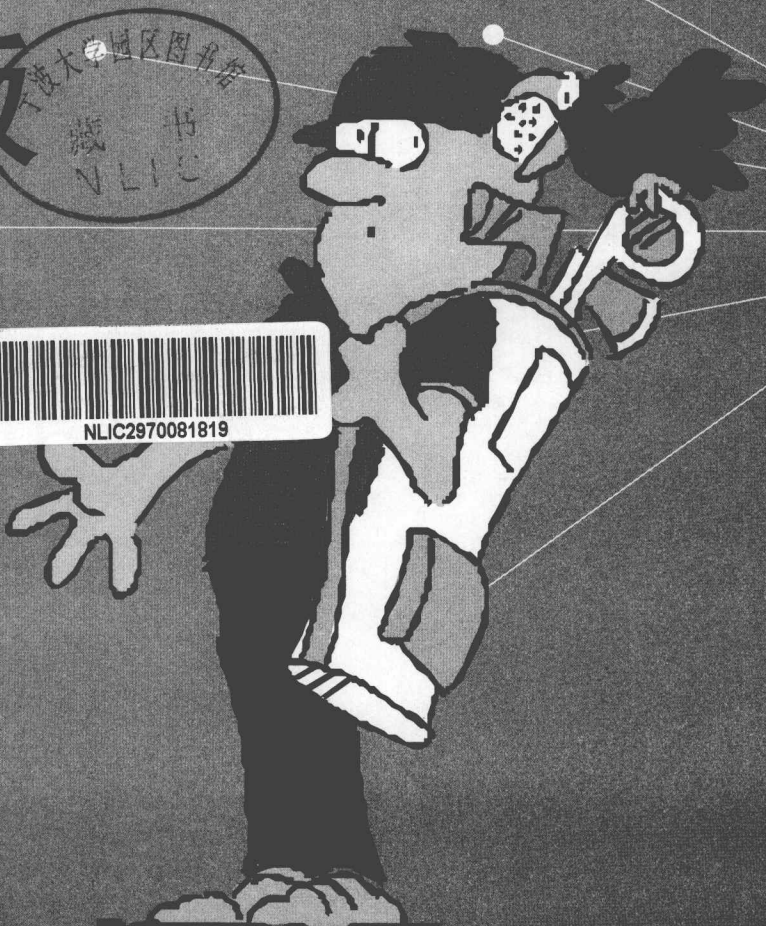
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前 言

为了帮助七年级学生有效地学好 N 版英语教材,成功地提高英语水平和学习成绩,由上海市部分重点中学具有 N 版教学丰富经验的中学高级教师编写了这本《七年级英语强化训练直通车(N 版)》。本书为七年级学生提供了一条通向学好 N 版英语课程的成功捷径。

本书从七年级学生的实际情况出发,按 N 版英语教材的顺序编排,对每一单元的知识点都进行了梳理,列出了必须掌握的生词,讲清了该单元的重点和难点。在对每一单元的知识点进行梳理后,还配有高质量的练习题,以检测学生对这一单元知识点的掌握程度。每一单元练习中的听力部分配有著名英语教授朗读的听力磁带。

七年级学生通过本书的学习,能有效地提高英语学习的能力和水平。本书不仅是一本供七年级学生学习英语的参考书,也完全可以作为英语教师在教授 N 版英语时的参考用书。

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七年级第一学期

Module 1 Unit 1-2

知识点梳理

一、Vocabulary and Phrases (词汇与词组)

(一) Vocabulary (词汇)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Asia ['eɪʃə] (n.) 亚洲 | 13. dollar ['dɒlə] (n.) (美)元 |
| 2. capital ['kæpɪtəl] (n.) 首都 | 14. escalator ['eskəleɪtə] (n.) 自动扶梯 |
| 3. center ['sentə] (n.) 中心 | 15. film [fɪlm] (n.) 胶卷, 电影 |
| 4. exhibition [ˌɪksɪ'bɪʃən] (n.) 展览会 | 16. passenger ['pæsiŋdʒə] (n.) 乘客 |
| 5. palace ['pælis] (n.) 宫殿 | 17. passport ['pɑ:spɔ:t] (n.) 护照 |
| 6. sightseeing ['saɪtsi:ŋ] (n.) 观光 | 18. suitcase ['sju:tkeɪs] (n.) 小提箱 |
| 7. south-west [saʊθ'west] (n.) 西南 | 19. tag [tæg] (n.) 标签 |
| 8. tourist ['tuərist] (n.) 旅行者 | 20. trolley ['trɒli] (n.) 手推车 |
| 9. air ticket [eə'tɪkɪt] (n.) 机票 | 21. waste [weɪst] (n.) 浪费 (v.) 浪费 |
| 10. amount [ə'maʊnt] (n.) 数量 | e. g. Don't waste any time. (不要浪费时间。) |
| 11. checklist [tʃeklɪst] (n.) 清单 | |
| 12. departure [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə] (n.) 离开, 启程, 出发 | |

(二) Phrases (词组)

- the Great Wall 长城
e. g. We can see the Great Wall in Beijing. (我们在北京可以看长城。)
- get to + 地方 到达
e. g. I often get to school at 7 a. m. (我经常在早上七点到校。)
- boarding card 登机(船)卡
e. g. We'll get a boarding card at the airport. (在机场我们将得到一张登机卡。)
- go sightseeing 去观光
e. g. Many people go sightseeing in Nanjing every year. (每年许多人到南京去观光。)
- a lot of 许多, 大量
e. g. There are a lot of trees in our school. (我们学校有许多树。)
- plenty of 许多
e. g. Today my mother bought plenty of fruit. (今天我妈妈买了许多水果。)
- like/enjoy/love + doing 喜欢干某事
e. g. I enjoy swimming in summer. (夏天我喜欢游泳。)
- travel by bus (plane/bicycle...) 乘……去旅行

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- e. g. I like to travel by plane. (我喜欢乘飞机旅行。)
9. five million 五百万
e. g. More than five million years ago, people ate raw meat. (五百多万年前人类吃生肉。)
10. the capital of (China/Thailand/Japan ...)的首都 [ˈtɪ:lənd] 泰国
e. g. Tokyo is the capital of Japan. (东京是日本的首都。)
11. Exhibition Centre 展览中心
e. g. Shanghai Exhibition Centre is very famous in Shanghai. (上海展览中心在上海很有名。)
12. travel to 去(某地)旅行
e. g. Jack wants to travel to Hong Kong this summer. (今年夏天杰克想去香港旅行。)
13. a small amount of 一些, 一点儿
e. g. I only have a small amount of money with me. (我随身只带了一点儿钱。)
14. a large number of 许多
e. g. My cousin Eddie has got a large number of books. (我表弟艾迪有许多书。)
15. not too many 不是很多(修饰可数名词)
e. g. There are not too many students in our class. (我们班的学生不多。)
16. not too much 不是很多(修饰不可数名词)
e. g. There is not much milk in the glass. (杯子里牛奶不多。)
17. arrive in/at 到达某地
e. g. My mother will arrive in Hangzhou tomorrow. (我妈妈明天到达杭州。)
18. leave for 前往某地
e. g. I'll leave for Hong Kong the day after tomorrow. (后天我将出发去香港。)

二、Language Points (语言点)

1. Shall we travel by bus? 我们乘公交车旅行好吗?
Shall we+动词原形+其他? 我们干……好吗?
e. g. Shall we buy some fruit? 我们买些水果好吗?
2. It takes me about 15 minutes to travel to Greenland by bus. 我花大约 15 分钟乘公交车到格陵兰岛旅行。
It takes somebody some time to do something. 花费某人一些时间干某事。
e. g. It takes Jack about 10 minutes to walk to school. 杰克花大约 10 分钟步行到学校。
3. How long does it take to travel from Beijing to Bangkok by sea? 从北京乘船到曼谷花多少时间?
How long does it take to+动词原形? 干某事花费(某人)多少时间?
e. g. How long does it take to go to the Zhongshan Park by taxi? 乘出租车到中山公园要花多少时间?
4. How far is it from Beijing to Singapore? 从北京到新加坡有多远?
回答: It's about 4,500 kilometres.
How far is it from A to B? 问从 A 到 B 有多远? (回答: It is about _____ kilometres. 大约……千米。)
e. g. How far is it from Shanghai to Beijing? 从上海到北京有多远?

5. Have you checked your passport yet? 你检查过护照了吗?

这是 Have you ... yet? 句型。回答: Yes, I've just/already ... 或: No, I haven't ... yet. 你……好了吗? 是的,我刚刚/已经……或: 不,我还没有。

e. g. Have you been to Beijing yet? 你去过北京了吗?

6. Tokyo is east of Beijing. 东京在北京的东面。

A 在 B 的某方向, A、B 两个地方不相连,常用如下表达方式:

Tokyo is to the east of Beijing. 东京在北京的东面。

7. The people in Thailand love eating fruit. 泰国人喜欢吃水果。

love doing sth. 是动名词用法。

e. g. I love swimming in summer. 我喜欢在夏天游泳。

动名词的使用:

① 英语中动词加上 ing 可以构成一个动名词。动名词有名词的特性,可以作为某些动词的宾语。如 like eating, eat 本身是动词,加上 ing 后就成了动名词,是 like 的宾语。还有 like doing sth.; enjoy doing sth.; go doing sth. (go swimming)。

② 动名词的构成一般是动词直接加上 ing,但要注意以下情况:

- 重读闭音节结尾的单词,要双写最后一个字母加 ing,如 swim→swimming, shop→shopping。
- 末尾字母为 e 的单词,要省略 e 再加 ing,如 ride→riding。
- 末尾为 ie 的单词,要改 ie 为 y 再加 ing,如 lie→lying。

8. There are about five million people in Bangkok. 在曼谷大约有五百万人。

hundred, thousand, million 三个数词的用法:

① 这三个数词在表达具体数字的时候没有复数形式,如 three hundred (三百), five thousand (五千)。

e. g. There are about five thousand students in our school. 在我们学校大约有五千个学生。

② 这三个数词在与 of 连用表示成百成千时,一定要用复数形式,前不可加数词。如 millions of (成百万的)。

9. Nowadays, people usually travel to other places by air. 当今人们通常坐飞机旅行。

乘坐交通工具的表达:

go to+地点+by+交通工具(=take a/the 交通工具 to 地点)

① 可以用 by 的介词词组来表达,但步行一定要用 on foot 表示。

e. g. I go to school by bus/by underground (=I take the bus/underground to school.)
我乘公共汽车/地铁上学。

He goes to school on foot. 他步行上学。

注意:没有任何冠词。

② 乘飞机可以用 by plane,也可以用 by air;乘船可以用 by ship/boat,也可以用 by sea(但不能用 by lake 或 by river)。

③ 如指具体那一辆车或船可以用 on 或 in 的介词词组来表示。

e. g. He often goes to Beijing on the train. 他通常乘这班火车去北京。

She goes to work in her car. 她开她的汽车上班。

注意:这种用法需要有定冠词或物主代词。空间较小的交通工具如汽车通常用 in,其

他空间较大的交通工具一般用 on。

10. They have bought their air tickets already.

这是现在完成时用法。

现在完成时表示过去发生的动作但对现在有影响或会造成结果,或表示从过去开始并持续到现在的动作或状态。for, since, already, just, yet 等词经常出现在完成时的句子中。

现在完成时的形式为: have/has+动词的过去分词。

e. g. I have just had my breakfast. 我刚吃完早饭。

注意: 过去分词的规则变化为动词原形加 ed, 如 pack→packed。还有许多动词的过去分词是不规则变化的, 如 have→had, be→been。

11. They will not come back until the end of the month.

结构“will not+动词原形+until+表示将来的时间点”。

until 与持续性动词连用时表示“某事一直做到某时”, 若与瞬间动词连用则必须用否定句, 表示“直到某时才做某事”。例如:

e. g. He is going to watch TV until 10 o'clock tonight. 他今天打算看电视看到晚上 10 点。

He did not stop watching TV until 10 o'clock last night. 他昨天晚上直到 10 点才停止看电视。

watch 是持续性动词, 而 stop 是瞬间动词, 所以两句的表达形式不同, 意义相同。

12. There are plenty of shops at the airport. 在机场有许多商店。

plenty of 既能修饰可数名词又能修饰不可数名词。

e. g. I have plenty of books.

英语中有许多模糊的数量词, 既能修饰可数名词又能修饰不可数名词的有: some, any, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, etc.

修饰可数名词的有: many, few, a few, a large number of, a great number of, etc.

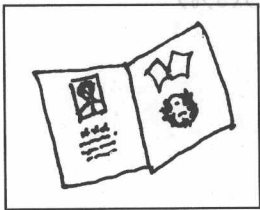
修饰不可数名词的有: much, little, a little, an amount of, huge amounts of, a great deal of, etc.

not too many 不是很多(修饰可数名词) not too much 不是很多(修饰不可数名词)。

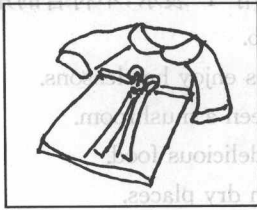
Test One

Paper 1 Listening (第一卷 听力)

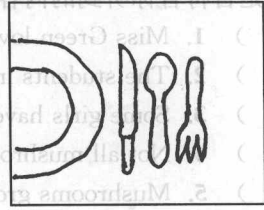
I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的句子, 选出相应的图片)(5%)



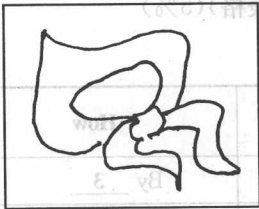
A



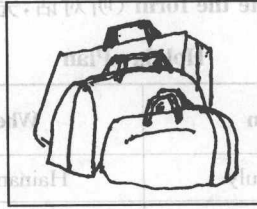
B



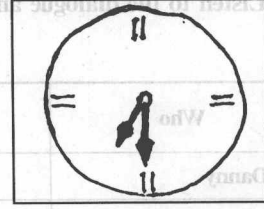
C



D



E



F

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

II. Listen and choose the best response to what you hear (根据你听到的内容, 选出最恰当的应答)(5%)

- () 1. A. No, we can't. B. He's watching TV now.
C. Yes, he is. D. Me too.
- () 2. A. For two weeks. B. Once a week.
C. In two weeks. D. On Friday afternoon.
- () 3. A. It takes about thirty minutes. B. By air.
C. By bus. D. That's a good idea.
- () 4. A. Thailand. B. Tokyo. C. Beijing. D. Shanghai.
- () 5. A. Yes, I may. B. No, you are not.
C. No, you may not. D. No, you needn't.

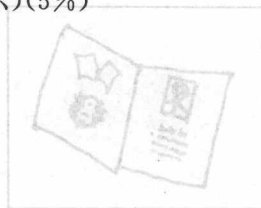
III. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你所听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案)(5%)

- () 1. A. Over 8 million. B. Less than 4 million.

- C. About 12 million. D. More than 12 million.
- () 2. A. 10:35 a. m. B. 9:35 a. m.
C. 8:00 p. m. D. 10:30 p. m.
- () 3. A. To play in the school garden. B. To plant trees.
C. To plant flowers. D. To play in the park.
- () 4. A. On foot. B. By ferry. C. By bus. D. By taxi.
- () 5. A. She is reading. B. She is watching.
C. She is swimming. D. She is doing her homework.

IV. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)(5%)

- () 1. Miss Green loves her job.
- () 2. The students in her class enjoy her lessons.
- () 3. Some girls have never seen a mushroom.
- () 4. Not all mushrooms are delicious food.
- () 5. Mushrooms grow well in dry places.



V. Listen to the dialogue and complete the form (听对话,完成下列表格)(5%)

Holiday Plan			
Who	When	Where	How
Danny	1 July	Hainan 2	By 3
Ben and Kitty	11 4	Beijing	By 5
Eddie	7 July	Hangzhou	By bus

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

Paper 2 Vocabulary and Grammar (第二卷 词汇和语法)

I. Choose the best answer (选出最恰当的答案)(12%)

- () 1. Traveling _____ air is much faster than traveling _____ sea.
A. to, by B. by, on C. by, by D. from, to
- () 2. Tokyo is the capital _____ Japan.
A. in B. for C. from D. of
- () 3. There are more _____ 12 million people in Beijing.
A. less B. than C. often D. much
- () 4. They _____ love eating spicy food.
A. yet B. already C. also D. too
- () 5. How _____ is it from your home to your school?
A. often B. long C. far D. soon

- () 6. _____ city is the capital of Australia?
 A. Where B. When C. Which D. Whose
- () 7. Where can we find _____ trolley?
 A. an B. the C. a D. /
- () 8. Aunt Lucy left _____ Beijing last week.
 A. to B. for C. in D. at
- () 9. When you see the sign EXIT, you can go _____ there.
 A. in B. out C. on D. to
- () 10. Have you got the air tickets _____?
 A. just B. only C. yet D. until
- () 11. Let _____ have something to eat.
 A. we B. our C. ours D. us
- () 12. There are _____ oranges left in the fridge. Go and buy some.
 A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

II. Choose the right words to complete the sentences (选择恰当的单词完成句子)(5%)

- I plan to _____ (stay, live) in Wuxi for a few days.
- Lily hasn't seen this film _____ (already, yet).
- My parents are going to buy a new computer _____ (to, for) me.
- He lost a large _____ (number, amount) of money last week.
- All passengers must arrive at the airport two hours before the _____ (arrival, departure) time.

III. Choose a word or an expression in the box which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence (选择与划线部分意义最接近的单词或词组)(5%)

A. many B. sum C. much D. over E. arrive in F. more

- I spent a large amount of money on this book.
- I have a large number of English books.
- My mother will get to Suzhou at 9 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.
- There is plenty of milk in the fridge.
- Jane is more than six years old so she can go to primary school.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in their proper forms (用动词的适当形式填空)(5%)

take travel leave stay swim

- Shall we go _____ tomorrow?
- In the past, people _____ to other places by sea.
- What time _____ your plane _____ for Los Angeles tomorrow?
- Aunt Judy _____ in Singapore for half a year.
- It _____ about 15 minutes to travel to Green Island by bus.

V. Rewrite the sentences according to the instructions in the brackets (按要求改写下列句子)(6%)

- It takes me half an hour to go to school every day. (划线部分提问)

- It is five kilometers from my home to the supermarket. (划线部分提问)

- I have already bought enough food. (一般疑问句)

Paper 3 Reading and Writing (第三卷 阅读和写话)

I. Reading comprehension (阅读理解)(15%)

Ann had a small car, and she drove a lot in town, because she went to work by car every morning and came home by car too, and she did her shopping in her car on Saturdays. But she seldom went out into the country in it, because she did not have much time.

Then one Sunday morning last August she said to herself, "It's a beautiful day, and it's hot in town. I'm going to drive out into the country and have a picnic in a quiet field there." She drove twenty kilometers, and then she came to a small country road. She looked at it and said to herself, "This road's very steep (陡峭的), isn't it?" She stopped in front of a house and asked a man, "Is this road dangerous?" "No," the man answered, "it isn't dangerous up here. They always crash down (撞毁) at the bottom."

True or false (判断下列句子是否符合短文的内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)

1. Ann worked in a town.
2. She went to work by car every day.
3. She always went to the country by car.
4. Ann knew the small road very well.
5. The cars always crashed down on the road.

(B)

A young boy was playing with a ball in the street. He threw it too hard, and it broke the window of a house and fell inside. A woman came to the window and shouted at the boy. So he was frightened and ran away, but he still wanted to get his ball back. A few minutes later he came back and knocked at the door and said, "My father is going to come and mend your window very soon."

After a while, a man came to the door with tools in his hand, so the woman let the boy take his ball away.

"But aren't you the father of the boy?" the woman asked, looking surprised. "No," he answered, "are you his mother?"

Choose the best answer (根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案)

1. The young boy lost his ball because _____.

- A. he broke the window of his house
- B. he went through the window of the woman's house
- C. the ball went through the window
- D. the ball hit the window and fell into the woman's house

() 2. The young boy ran away because _____.

- A. he was afraid of the woman
- B. he went to look for his father
- C. he wanted to get his ball back
- D. he wanted something in the woman's garden

() 3. The young boy came back again because _____.

- A. his father would come
- B. the woman was his mother
- C. he wanted to get his ball back
- D. his father didn't want to mend the window

() 4. The woman let the boy take his ball away because _____.

- A. he mended the window
- B. his father mended the window
- C. she believed that his father was really going to mend her window
- D. she pardoned (原谅) the boy

() 5. The man and the woman were both surprised because _____.

- A. they thought the boy was good
- B. they found that they had been fooled by the boy
- C. they were the boy's father and mother
- D. they were the parents of the boy but didn't know at first

Bob and Jim once worked in the same factory. One day Bob lent Jim ten pounds (英镑), but then Jim left his job and went to work in another town without paying back the ten pounds.

Bob didn't see Jim for a year, and then he learnt from another friend that Jim was in town and staying at a hotel. So he went there to see him late in the evening. When he got to the room, he saw Jim's shoes near the door.

"Well, he must be in," he thought, and knocked at the door. There was no answer. He knocked again. Then he said, "I know you're in, Jim. Your shoes are out here."

"I went out in my boots." answered a voice from inside the room.

Answer the following questions (阅读短文, 完成句子)

1. Did Bob and Jim once work in the same factory?

2. How much money did Bob lend Jim?

3. How long didn't they see each other?

4. Where was Jim one year later?

5. Was Jim in the room?

II. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文)(6%)

This is the Forest Park. It is in the east of Shanghai and 1 the Huangpu River. The park is very beautiful. There are lots of trees and flowers in it. Some trees are 2. Some trees are short. Some flowers are yellow. Some flowers are white. There is 3 a lake in it. It is very big. And there are some boats on it. Look, many boys and girls are playing over there. Some are singing 4 the trees. Some are 5 ball games near the lake. Their teacher is 6 them. They are having a good time.

- () 1. A. far B. close C. near D. next
 () 2. A. long B. big C. high D. tall
 () 3. A. also B. too C. still D. yet
 () 4. A. up B. in C. on D. under
 () 5. A. playing B. play C. playing with D. play with
 () 6. A. with B. join C. take part in D. help

III. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺,每空格限填一词,首字母已给)(6%)

All flowers n_____ water. M_____ of the flowers need food, too. But they do not e_____ cakes or hot dogs.

Some flowers do eat flies. One k_____ of flower is called flytrap (捕蝇草). Along comes a fly. It s_____ on the flower. The flower shuts up (关闭) fast. The fly cannot get away. Then the flower eats the fly.

You know why we c_____ it a flytrap.

IV. Complete the following dialogue with proper sentences in the box (选择适当的句子完成下列对话)(10%)

- (A)
- A. I think I can manage to do everything by myself.
 - B. Why don't you go with us?
 - C. I have to do the housework all by myself.
 - D. I hope you'll enjoy yourself.
 - E. What's the matter?
 - F. Would you like to go with us?

A: Hi, Ben!
 B: Hi, Eddie!

A: Tom and I are going to the Bund to see the sights there. 1

B: I am afraid not.

A: 2

B: I have to do lots of housework tomorrow.

A: Aren't your parents at home?

B: No, they aren't at home. They are traveling in Australia now. 3

A: Let me help you with the work, OK?

B: 4 Thank you all the same.

A: Well. 5

(B)

- A. What does the magic camera look like?
- B. That's a good idea.
- C. Was there anything interesting?
- D. You're quite right.
- E. What about next Sunday afternoon?
- F. Would you like to go with me?

A: Eddie, what were you doing yesterday afternoon?

B: Oh, Kally. I went to the Science Museum.

A: 1

B: Yes, quiet a lot. I saw a magic camera. It can tell you what you will be like.

A: That sounds wonderful. 2

B: It's hard to say. Well, why don't you go to visit the Museum and see it with your own eyes?

A: 3

B: I'd like to go there again. 4

A: When?

B: 5

A: OK.

V. Write at least 50 words about the topic "My Favourite International City" (以 "My Favourite International City" 为题, 写一篇不少于 60 个单词的短文)(5%)
