

KEBEN DAJIANGJIE

★含教材习题答案★

# 课本大讲解

课间小梳理 课堂大讲解



YZLI0890162462

主编 刘强

外研版

七年级英语 下



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## Module 1 People and places



## 目标速递 → 明确目标 运筹帷幄

单词	<p>动词: buy 买 call 打电话 drive 开车 enjoy 享受 lie 躺下 shop 逛商店; 购物 take 获得; 拿; 抓 tell 讲; 告诉 wait 等 leave 离开 wash 洗; 洗涤 dress 穿衣服 see 探望; 看见</p> <p>名词: postcard 明信片 work 工作 restaurant 饭馆 sleep 睡觉 greeting 问候; 致意 night 夜晚 street 街道</p> <p>副词: really (表语气) 真的吗 anyway (转换话题结束谈话时说) 无论如何, 反正 soon 立刻; 不久</p>
短语	<p>1. take photos/pictures 拍照 2. wait for 等待; 等候</p> <p>3. a lot 非常 4. put on 穿上 5. have a good time 过得愉快</p> <p>6. at home 在家 7. at the moment 现在, 此时 8. look at 看……</p> <p>9. see you later 再见 10. in the sun 在阳光下 11. on a trip 在旅行中</p> <p>12. have afternoon tea 喝下午茶</p>
句型	<p>1. Hi Mum, can you hear me? 妈妈你好, 你能听到我讲话吗?</p> <p>2. I'm standing on the Great Wall of China and talking to you. 我正站在中国的长城上和你说话。</p> <p>3. What are the others doing? 其他的人正在做什么?</p> <p>4. At this moment, in different places of the world people are doing different things. 现在, 在世界不同地方的人们正做着不同的事情。</p> <p>5. They're waiting for buses and running for trains. 他们有的正在等公共汽车, 有的正跑去赶火车。</p>
语法	现在进行时, 描述正在发生的事情。
写作	学会写明信片; 学会描述自己或他人正在做的事情; 熟悉现在进行时的用法。
创新应用	能够用明信片的形式描述自己正在做的事情。



走进课堂 → 名师伴读 边讲边练

## Unit 1 We're having a great time!

**课文精读** 英汉互译 一目了然

### Vocabulary and listening

1 Match the words with the pictures.

buy call drink drive eat enjoy  
have lie shop stand take talk tell  
wait for walk write

2 Listen and match these words with the words in Activity 1.

bus ice cream juice lunch  
photo postcard presents  
school trip

wait for a bus...

3 Listen and read.

Betty: Hi Mum, can you hear me?<sup>①</sup>

Betty's mum: Yes, I can. Where are you?

Betty: I'm standing on the Great Wall of China and talking to you.<sup>②</sup>

Betty's mum: Really?

Betty: We're on a school trip and we're having a good time.

Betty's mum: That's great, Betty. What are the others doing?<sup>③</sup>

Betty: Well, Tony is eating an ice cream, Wang Hui is taking lots of pictures and Lingling is buying some presents and postcards.<sup>④</sup> And Daming is eating lunch and lying in the sun.<sup>⑤</sup>

Betty's mum: Can you send me a post-card too?

### 词汇和听力

1 将词语与图片匹配。

买 打电话 喝 驾车 吃 享受  
有 躺 买东西 站立 拿 交谈  
告诉 等待 走 写

2 听并把这些词语和活动中  
中的词语匹配。

公共汽车 冰淇淋 果汁  
午餐 照片 明信片 礼物  
学校郊游

等公共汽车……

3 听和读。

贝蒂: 妈妈你好, 你能听到我说话吗?

贝蒂的妈妈: 是的, 我能听到。你在哪里?

贝蒂: 我正站在中国的长城上和你说话。

贝蒂的妈妈: 真的吗?

贝蒂: 我们正在参加学校郊游, 我们玩得很开心。

贝蒂的妈妈: 太好了, 贝蒂。其他的人正在做什么?

贝蒂: 哦, 托尼在吃冰淇淋, 王辉在拍很多照片, 玲玲正在买礼物和明信片。大明正在边晒太阳边吃午饭。

贝蒂的妈妈: 你能给我也寄一张明信片吗?

Betty: Yes. Lingling and I are writing postcards. We're enjoying the school trip a lot. ⑥ Anyway, we're going home now. Bye!

Betty's mum: Bye-bye, Betty!

④ Work in pairs. Match the people 1~7 with the actions a~g, and say what people are doing.

- |                       |                                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Betty              | a. He's lying in the sun.            |
| 2. Lingling           | b. She's talking to her mother.      |
| 3. Daming             | c. They're enjoying the school trip. |
| 4. Tony               | d. She's shopping for presents.      |
| 5. Lingling and Betty | e. He's eating an ice cream.         |
| 6. Wang Hui           | f. They're writing postcards.        |
| 7. The children       | g. He's taking photos.               |

Now listen again and check.

Learning to learn

Remember: we always say take photos! In English we always use some words before or after other words, such as the phrases wait for, do my homework, put on my sweater...

⑤ Write full sentences for your answers in Activity 4. Use names.

Betty is talking to her mother.

⑥ Say what the people are doing in the pictures in Activity 1.

Pronunciation

⑦ Listen and repeat.

/m/	mum	me	home	ice cream
/n/	can	sun	now	
/ŋ/	standing	talking	having	eating

贝蒂:好的。我和玲玲正在写明信片。我们非常喜欢学校的这次郊游。好了,我们现在要回家了。再见!

贝蒂的妈妈:再见,贝蒂!

④ 结对练习。把1~7中的人物和a~g中的活动匹配,然后说出人们正在做什么。

- |          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1. 贝蒂    | a. 他正躺在阳光下。     |
| 2. 玲玲    | b. 她正跟她妈妈说话。    |
| 3. 大明    | c. 他们正在享受学校的郊游。 |
| 4. 托尼    | d. 她正在买礼物。      |
| 5. 玲玲和贝蒂 | e. 他正在吃冰淇淋。     |
| 6. 王辉    | f. 她们正在写明信片。    |
| 7. 孩子们   | g. 他正在拍照。       |

现在再听一遍并检查。

学会学习

记住:我们总是说“拍照”!在英语中,我们总是把一些单词用在其他一些单词的前面或后面,像短语“等待”、“做我的家庭作业”、“穿上我的毛衣”……

⑤ 给你在活动4中的答案写出完整的句子。用名字。

贝蒂正和她妈妈谈话。

⑥ 说出活动1的图片中的人们正在干什么。

语音

⑦ 听并重复。

妈妈	我	家	冰淇淋
能	太阳	现在	
站立	说话	有	吃

8 Listen and repeat.

buying calling driving enjoying having  
liking lying playing running shopping  
standing taking talking telling waiting  
walking writing

9 Listen and check(✓) the words you hear.

1. a) stand in      b) standing  
2. a) read in      b) reading  
3. a) walk in      b) walking  
4. a) play in      b) playing  
5. a) drive in      b) driving  
6. a) run in      b) running

Speaking

10 Work in pairs. Say what people are doing at the moment.

*I'm learning English. My partner is listening to me. My mother is shopping. My teacher is... We...*

8 听并重复。

买 打电话 驾车 享受  
有 喜欢 躺 玩 跑  
购物 站 拿 谈话  
告诉 等 走 写

9 听并在你听到的词语后打“✓”。

1. a) 站在……      b) 站  
2. a) 读……      b) 读  
3. a) 走在……      b) 走  
4. a) 在……玩      b) 玩  
5. a) 在……驾车      b) 驾车  
6. a) 在……跑      b) 跑  
会话

10 结对练习。说说此时人们正在干什么。

*我正在学英语。我的伙伴在听我说。我的妈妈在购物。我的老师在……我们……*

名师主讲 精讲精析 点拨疑难

1. Hi Mum, can you hear me? 妈妈你好,你能听到我讲话吗?

(教材 P2)

【解析】hear 作动词,意为“听见”,表示听的结果;而 listen 表示听的动作,接宾语时,必须跟介词 to。

例如:

We often hear her sing in the next room.

我们经常听见她在隔壁唱歌。

He is listening to the teacher.

他正在听老师讲课。



hear 表示听的结果。

listen 表示听的动作。



小试牛刀 精学到位 轻松作答

He \_\_\_\_\_ carefully, but \_\_\_\_\_ nothing.

- A. heard; listened      B. listened; heard  
C. listened to; heard      D. heard; heard

解析 B 根据句意“他仔细听,但什么也没听到”,可知前句表示听的动作,用 listen, 后句表示听的结果,用 hear。listen 不接宾语时不带 to。



2. I'm standing on the Great Wall of China and talking to you.

我正站在中国的长城上和你说话。

(教材 P2)

【解析】该句用的是“be + v. -ing”结构,即现在进行时,表示正在进行或正在发生的动作。例如:

He is watching TV. 他正在看电视。

Listen! They are singing an English song.

听!他们正在唱一首英文歌。

### 小试牛刀 精学到位 轻松作答

用所给词的适当形式填空。

It's 8 : 00 o'clock. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast now.

【解析】am having 根据句意可知用现在进行时,构成“be + v. -ing”。

3. What are the others doing? 其他的人正在做什么?

(教材 P2)

【解析】other 作代词,还可以作形容词,用于修饰名词。



例如:

Some of the students go to the park; the others go to the zoo.

一些同学去公园,另一些同学去动物园。

He has two bikes. One is new, the other is old.

他有两辆自行车。一辆是新的,一辆是旧的。

Li Ping likes helping other people. 李平喜欢帮助别人。

### 中考链接 把握方向 直击中考

(2011 · 宿迁) We have two foreign teachers here. One is from England, and \_\_\_\_\_ is from America.

A. another      B. the other      C. other      D. the others

【解析】B 本题考查 one... the other... 的用法。使用 one... the other... 时,我们通常是针对两者而言的,即指“两者中的一个……,另一个……”。句意“我们有两名外籍教师。一个来自英国,另一个来自美国”,故选 B。

4. ... Wang Hui is taking lots of pictures. ... 王辉正在拍很多照 ... (教材 P2)

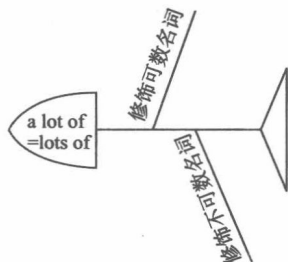
【解析】lots of = a lot of, 意为“许多的,大量的”,既可以修饰可数名词,又可以修饰不可数名词,相当于 many 或 much。例如:

She has lots of water every day. = She has much water every day.

她每天喝很多水。



There are lots of students in our school. = There are many students in our school. 我们学校有许多学生。



【拓展】a lot 是副词词组,可以修饰动词,意为“很,非常”。例如:

We're enjoying the school picnic a lot. 我们非常喜欢学校的这次野餐活动。

**小试牛刀** — 精学到位 轻松作答

She is new here. She doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

- A. lots of      B. a lot      C. much      D. lot of

解析:A a lot 修饰动词,意为“很,非常”。much 修饰不可数名词,lot of 短语不对,故选 A。lots of=a lot of,意为“许多的,大量的”,接可数名词或不可数名词。

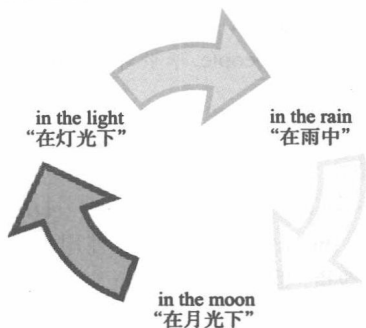
5. And Daming is eating lunch and lying in the sun.

大明正边晒太阳边吃午饭。

(教材 P2)

【解析】in the sun 意为“在阳光下”,指某人或某物在阳光照耀下,有环绕的意思。in 不能用 under 替换。

【拓展】与 in the sun 类似的短语:



例如:

My clothes are drying in the sun. 我的衣服晒在阳光下。

She is dancing in the moon. 她正在月光下跳舞。

He is writing a letter in the light. 他正在灯光下写信。

She is running in the rain. 她正在雨中跑步。



### 小试牛刀 精学到位 轻松作答

用适当的介词填空。

We sat \_\_\_\_\_ the sun all morning.

解析: in 句意为“我们整个上午都坐在阳光下”。in the sun 表示“在阳光下”,是固定短语,不能用介词 under。

6. We're enjoying the school trip a lot. 我们非常喜欢学校的这次郊游。 (教材 P2)

【解析】enjoy 意为“喜欢,享受”,后接名词、代词或动名词。例如:

We enjoy our beautiful school. 我们喜欢我们美丽的学校。(接名词)

Thanks for a great evening; we enjoy it very much.

感谢这个美好的夜晚,我们过得很开心。(接代词)

I enjoy playing basketball.

我喜欢打篮球。(接动名词)

【拓展】enjoy oneself = have a good time, 意为“玩得高兴、愉快”。例如:

He enjoys himself in the park. 他在公园里玩得很高兴。

Did you enjoy yourself last night? 你昨晚玩得高兴吗?

### 小试牛刀 精学到位 轻松作答

改为同义句。

We had a good time on Sunday.

We \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday.

解析: enjoyed ourselves have a good time 和 enjoy oneself 的意思相同,都表示“玩得高兴、愉快”。句意为“星期天我们玩得很开心”。

### 精题精练 巧学巧练 事半功倍

I. 根据句意及首字母提示完成句子。

1. Today is my father's birthday. I want to b \_\_\_\_\_ some presents for him.
2. We are h \_\_\_\_\_ a great time.
3. Betty is taking lots of p \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They often w \_\_\_\_\_ for buses at the bus stop.
5. — What a fine day!  
— Yes, we can l \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun.

II. 根据汉语提示完成句子

6. 我正站在长城上。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the Great Wall.
7. 我们经常在校园里拍照。  
We often \_\_\_\_\_ in the school.
8. 无论如何,我们马上就回家了。  
\_\_\_\_\_, we're \_\_\_\_\_ now.
9. 别的人在做什么?  
\_\_\_\_\_ are the \_\_\_\_\_?
10. 孩子们在公园里玩得很高兴。  
Children \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.



## Unit 2 They're going to the opera.

### 课文精读

英汉互译 一目了然

#### Reading and vocabulary

① Read and find words that have the following meaning.

1. a place to meet friends and have a drink
2. music and dancing
3. a place to have dinner
4. going to a place in a car or bus
5. music and singing
6. put on your clothes<sup>①</sup>

At this moment, in different places of the world people are doing different things.<sup>②</sup>

In London it's five o'clock and people are leaving work and are going home. They're waiting for buses and running for trains.<sup>③</sup> Some people are driving their cars. Some are having afternoon tea at home or walking to pubs and having a drink.

In Moscow it's eight o'clock and people aren't having afternoon tea. They are having dinner at home or in restaurants. Some are going to the opera or watching a ballet. Some are watching television or playing games at home.

In Beijing it's one o'clock. People aren't having dinner. They are sleeping.

In Los Angeles it's nine o'clock. People aren't getting up, washing or getting dressed.<sup>④</sup> They're working. Children are starting their lessons.

#### 阅读和词汇

① 读并找出表示下列意思的单词。

1. 一个与朋友见面且喝一杯的地方
2. 音乐和舞蹈
3. 一个吃饭的地方
4. 乘汽车或公共汽车去某个地方
5. 音乐和唱歌
6. 穿上你的衣服

现在, 在世界上不同的地方的人们正做着不同的事情。

在伦敦, 现在是 5 点钟, 人们正下班回家。他们有的在等公共汽车, 有的正跑去赶火车。也有的人自己驾驶着汽车。有些人在家里喝下午茶或步行去酒馆喝一杯。

在莫斯科, 现在是 8 点钟, 人们没在喝下午茶。他们正在家里或餐馆吃饭。有些人打算去看歌剧或看芭蕾舞。有些人正在家里看电视或者玩游戏。

在北京, 现在是 1 点钟。人们不在吃饭。他们正在睡觉。

在洛杉矶, 现在是 9 点钟。人们没有正在起床、洗漱或穿衣服。他们正在工作。孩子们正开始上课了。

In New York it's midday(12:00). People aren't working. They are having lunch. They are eating hamburgers or hot dogs and drinking coffee or Coke. They're seeing friends, calling home or shopping.

2 Say what the people in the photos are doing. You can use the words in the box.

ballet bus coffee Coke hamburger  
hot dog office opera pub restaurant  
sleep train

3 Check (✓) the true sentences.

- In London a) people aren't leaving work.  
b) people are going home.
- In Moscow a) people aren't going to the opera. b) people are having dinner.
- In Beijing a) people are getting dressed.  
b) people are sleeping.
- In Los Angeles a) people are working.  
b) people are getting up.
- In New York a) people are getting up.  
b) people are having lunch.

Writing

4 Find out what time it is now in London, Moscow, New York and Los Angeles. Write sentences saying what people are doing or aren't doing. Join sentences with *and*.

*In London it's...and people aren't... They're...*

5 Read the postcard and answer the questions.

在纽约,现在是中午12点钟。人们没在工作。他们正在吃午饭。他们正在吃汉堡包或者热狗,喝咖啡或者可乐。他们在与朋友见面、给家里打电话或者购物。

2 谈论一下照片中的人们正在干什么。你可以用下面方框中的单词。

芭蕾舞 公共汽车 咖啡 可乐  
汉堡包 热狗 办公室 歌剧  
酒馆 饭馆 睡觉 火车

3 用“✓”标出正确的句子。

- 在伦敦 a) 人们没有下班。  
b) 人们正准备回家。
- 在莫斯科 a) 人们没有去歌剧院。 b) 人们正在吃饭。
- 在北京 a) 人们正在穿衣服。 b) 人们正在睡觉。
- 在洛杉矶 a) 人们正在工作。 b) 人们正在起床。
- 在纽约 a) 人们正在起床。  
b) 人们正在吃午饭。

写作

4 弄清伦敦、莫斯科、纽约和洛杉矶现在的时间。写一些句子描述一下人们正在做什么或没在做什么。用“and”连接句子。

在伦敦现在是……人们不在……他们正在……

5 读这张明信片并回答问题。



Monday

Dear Betty,

Greetings from Hollywood!  
Thank you for your postcard from the Great Wall.<sup>⑤</sup> Please send a card to Grandma! I'm visiting my friends in Hollywood at the moment and I'm enjoying the sun! We're standing in front of Madonna's home and writing this postcard to you. We're looking at the homes of the film stars. I'm taking lots of photos. See you soon!  
Love, Mum

Betty  
Rixon  
No. 19  
Xisanhuan  
Beilu  
Beijing  
(100089)  
P. R. China

星期一

亲爱的贝蒂:

来自好莱坞的问候!  
谢谢你寄来长城的明信片。请给祖母寄张明信片! 现在我正在好莱坞看望朋友,我正享受着阳光! 我们正站在麦当娜的家前面给你写这张明信片。我们正在参观电影明星们的家。我拍了很多照片。再见!  
爱你的,妈妈

中华人民共和国  
北京  
(100089)  
西三环北路19号  
贝蒂·里克森

1. Who is writing the postcard?
2. Who is she sending it to?
3. Where is she sending it to?
4. What is she doing?
5. When is she writing it?
6. Is she enjoying her visit?

⑥ Write Betty's postcard to her grandmother from the Great Wall.

Start like this: *Dear Grandma*,  
Say what she's doing.  
Say if she's enjoying her visit.  
Finish like this: *Love, Betty*

1. 谁在写这张明信片?
2. 她要寄给谁?
3. 她要寄往哪里?
4. 她正在做什么?
5. 她什么时候写的?
6. 她喜欢她的游览吗?

⑥ 写一张贝蒂从长城寄给她的祖母的明信片。

像这样开头: *亲爱的奶奶*:  
说一下她正在做什么。  
说一下她是否喜欢她的游览。  
像这样结尾: *爱你的, 贝蒂*

**名师主讲** 精讲精析 点拨疑难

1. put on your clothes 穿上你的衣服

(教材 P4)

【解析】put on 意为“穿上”, 强调穿的动作, 其后接的是表示衣物的词, 其反义词组是 take off, 意为“脱下”。例如:

The girl is putting on a coat now.  
这个女孩正在穿外套。