

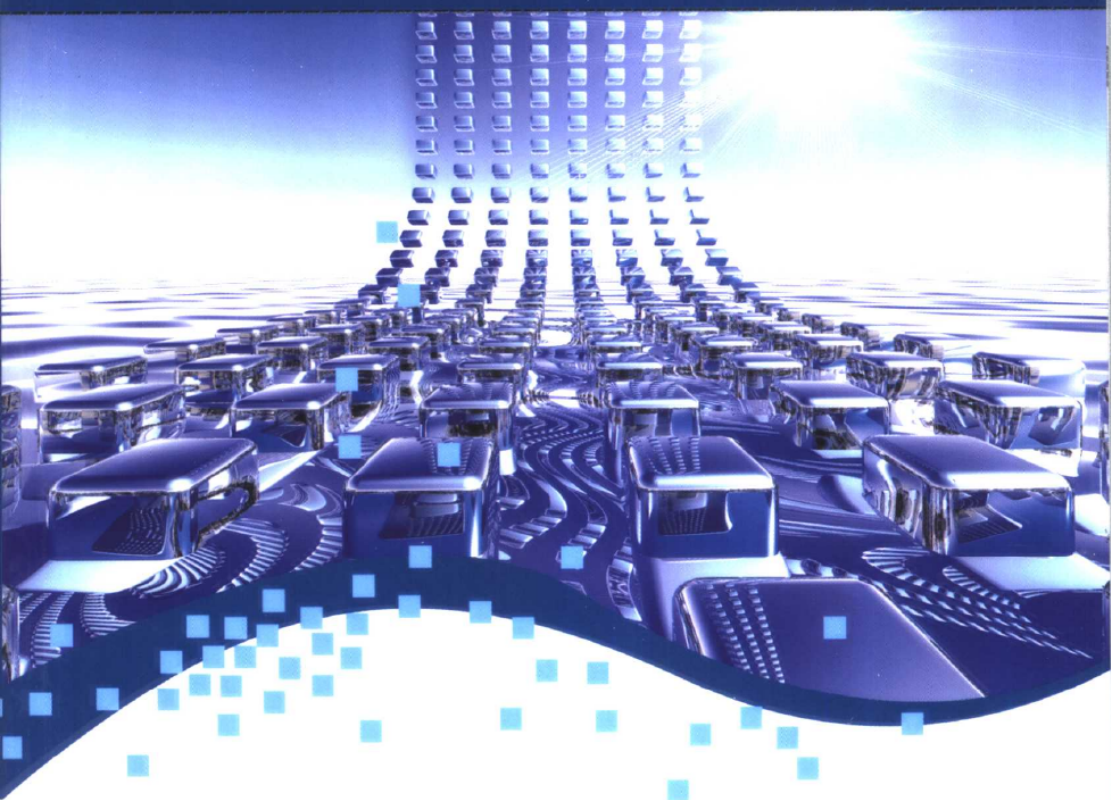


英语竞赛编辑部编  
英语竞赛专家委员会审定

# 英语竞赛

## 标准教材

### 七年级



北京教育出版社  
文津出版社



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### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语竞赛标准教材. 七年级/英语竞赛编辑部编.

—北京：文津出版社，2004

ISBN 7-80554-459-X

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

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 062491 号

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北京教育出版社  
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出版

(北京北三环中路 6 号)

邮政编码：100011

网 址：www.hph.com.cn

北京出版社出版集团总发行

北京奥林文化艺术中心经销

北京乾洋印刷有限公司印刷

\*

880×1230 毫米 32 开本 8.5 印张 218 千字

2004 年 6 月第 1 版 2004 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80554-459-X/G·65

定价：10.00 元

# 前言

奥林匹克知识竞赛是国内外著名的高水平知识竞赛。

自改革开放以来，奥林匹克知识竞赛传入我国，在全国各地广泛开展。近年来，各地的奥校、奥班更如雨后春笋，层出不穷，市场上各类辅导读物、练习卷、教材更是名目繁多、良莠不齐。

为使广大读者能够获得真正科学、规范的奥林匹克教材和相应的试卷及辅导读物，使众多学子能够真正学习到科学、规范的奥林匹克各学科知识，我们特约请我国奥林匹克知识竞赛最早的倡议者、潜心于此事业的各学科专家以及长年从事奥林匹克知识教学的优秀教练员组成“英语竞赛编辑部”和“英语竞赛专家委员会”，双方通力合作，编写了这套《英语竞赛标准教材》系列丛书。

本丛书的编写遵循了以下几条基本的科学原则：

- 一、它遵循了奥林匹克知识竞赛所一贯提倡和推行的科学、严密、规范的基本原则；
- 二、它涵盖了国家教育部新课程标准所规定的各年级、各主要学科的全部知识内容；
- 三、它在涵盖新课标内容的基础上，科学地加宽、扩大了知识内容；
- 四、它在加宽、扩大各学科知识内容的基础上，科学地加深、加难了知识内容；
- 五、它在各学科例题遴选上以我国各地奥赛经验为基础，向国际奥林匹克知识竞赛课程靠拢；
- 六、它在各学科知识论述上深入浅出，清晰透彻，以便于读者

自学。

本丛书在体例编排上力求务实、高效，使读者能用较短的时间获得较高的学习成绩，同时本丛书偏重于开拓解题思路和解题技巧，使读者通过本丛书的学习和训练，找到规律性的东西，从而达到举一反三的目的，并进而提高其整体素质。

集百花于一枝，汇群芳于一卷，是我们多年的夙愿。本丛书汇集和渗透了初高中各学科专家和奥校优秀教练员多年教学经验和成果，特别是解题思路和方法，是他们多年教学经验的结晶，我们为能有这样高水平的专家、学者加盟这套丛书的撰写感到振奋和骄傲，同时这也是广大中学生的幸事。由于我们水平有限、加之时间仓促，在编辑成书过程中难免会存在一些缺陷和遗漏，恳请广大读者和有关专家学者提出宝贵意见，以使本丛书成为广大读者喜爱的一套有益的书籍。

参加本书的编写人员有：郑慧云 朱依耘 刘秋田 齐平昌等

英语竞赛编辑部

2004年5月





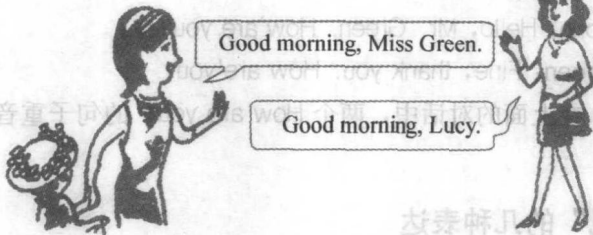
Unit 1	Hello! Nice to meet you! .....	(1)
Unit 2	Can you spell it? .....	(7)
Unit 3	Numbers in English .....	(13)
Unit 4	What's this in English? .....	(19)
Unit 5	How old is he? .....	(25)
Unit 6	Is this your pencil-box? .....	(33)
Unit 7	The new students .....	(39)
Unit 8	Mainly revision .....	(46)
Unit 9	Come and meet the family .....	(53)
Unit 10	Where is it? .....	(59)
Unit 11	What's the teacher's room? .....	(69)
Unit 12	How many kites are there? .....	(75)
Unit 13	What colour is it? .....	(82)

<b>Unit 14</b>	Whose clothes are these? .....	(90)
<b>Unit 15</b>	What's the time, please? .....	(98)
<b>Unit 16</b>	Mainly revision .....	(107)
<b>Unit 17</b>	Could you help me, please? .....	(118)
<b>Unit 18</b>	Put them away, please! .....	(126)
<b>Unit 19</b>	Food and drink .....	(135)
<b>Unit 20</b>	What's your favourite sport? .....	(142)
<b>Unit 21</b>	What are you doing? .....	(151)
<b>Unit 22</b>	Do you have an eraser? .....	(164)
<b>Unit 23</b>	Mainly revision .....	(172)
<b>Unit 24</b>	Where are you from? .....	(185)
<b>Unit 25</b>	What do you like? .....	(194)
<b>Unit 26</b>	People and work .....	(202)
<b>Unit 27</b>	What time do you get up? .....	(217)
<b>Unit 28</b>	How do you come to school today? .....	(230)
<b>Unit 29</b>	Shopping .....	(240)
<b>Unit 30</b>	Mainly revision .....	(252)

## Unit 1 Hello! Nice to meet you!

## Section One 基础知识难点解析

## Good morning 的用法



- 解答** Good morning. 在中午 12 点钟之前使用。
- Good afternoon. 在中午 12 点钟之后, 约下午 5 点钟之前使用。
- Good evening. 在下午 5 点钟之后, 约晚上 9 点钟之前使用。
- Good night. 约晚上 9 点钟之后使用。



1. 阅读下列对话

*Good Morning*

Mr. Green: Good morning, John.

John: Hello, Mr. Green. How are you?

Mr. Green: Fine, thank you. How are you?

John: Fine, thanks.

Mr. Green: What's that?

John: It's a book. It's an English book.

Mr. Green: I'm going now. Goodbye, John.

John: Goodbye, sir.

**解答** (1) Hello→在多数场合都可以用它作招呼语。朋友见面也可以用 Hi! 代替 Hello!

(2) John: Hello, Mr. Green. How are you?

Mr. Green: Fine, thank you. How are you?

**注意:** 在上面的对话中, 两个 How are you? 的句子重音各不相同。

2. “再见”的几种表达

(1) Good night/evening/afternoon.

见面时的用语。

(2) Good day (Hello).

见面或分手时的用语。

(3) See you later. 等会儿见。

(4) I'll be seeing you. 再见。

(5) See you tomorrow. 明天见。

(6) Good-bye (Good-by). 再见。

=God be with you. (“愿上帝与你同在”的缩写)

—Good-bye. Please remember me  
say hello to your mother for me.

—Thank you, I will.

### Section Three 例题精解

根据问句或答语补全对话

(1) —Goodbye, Mr. Smith.

—\_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Lin.

**解答** 英文的“再见”有多种写法:

Good-by; Good-bye; Goodbye

**答案** Goodbye

(2) —\_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Lin.

—Quite well, Mr. Brown. And you?

—Just fine, thank you.

**解答** Quite well 是 I am quite well 的省略形式。

And you? 作为礼节, 反问对方。

**答案** How are you?

(3) —Hello, Bill.

—\_\_\_\_\_, Henry.

**解答** Hello 的用法

在多数场合都可以用它作招呼语。朋友见面也可以用 Hi! 代替 Hello!

John: Hello, Mr. Green. How are you?

Mr. Green: Fine, thank you. How are you?

**答案** Hello

## Section Four 奥赛语言素质培养

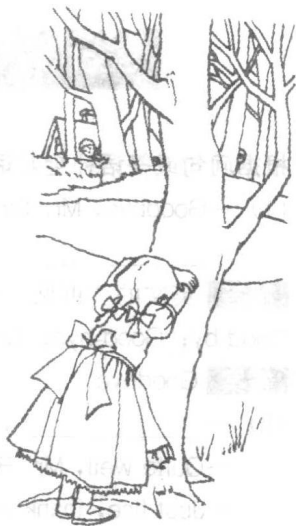
### 阅读理解

#### **An old game—hide-and- seek** (古老的游戏—捉迷藏)

Hide-and-seek is an old, old game. Maybe your mother and father played it. Maybe your grandmother and grandfather did, too.

How do we know this? Old stories tell about hide-and-seek. Very old paintings also show the game.

Boys and girls today play many old games. Big children show little children how to play them. And so the games live on.



#### **Notes**

1. hide-and-seek 捉迷藏 hide [haɪd] v. 躲藏; seek [si:k] v. 寻找
2. live on 继续存在
3. Maybe your grandmother and grandfather did, too.  
句中的 did 等于 played hide-and-seek.

#### **Comprehension questions**

1. Hide-and-seek is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. painting      B. old      C. for grandfathers only

2. This story tells about a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. game            B. family            C. dog
3. We know about hide-and-seek from \_\_\_\_\_ and paintings.
- A. stories            B. mothers            C. boys
4. Little children learn games from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. TV shows            B. books            C. big children

**答案** 1. B    2. A    3. A    4. C

## Section Five  奥赛语言测试

### 1. 单项填空

- (1) —What is this?                                  —\_\_\_\_\_
- A. Hello.    B. Sit down, please.
- C. It is M.    D. My name is Tom.
- (2) —Hello!    —\_\_\_\_\_
- A. Good morning!                                        B. It's K.
- C. Fine, thank you.                                        D. Hello!
- (3) —What's your name?                                —\_\_\_\_\_
- A. My name is Li Ming.                                B. Fine, thank you. And you?
- C. Good morning.                                        D. Fine, thank you.
- (4) —How are you, Miss Wang?                        —\_\_\_\_\_
- A. I'm fine, too.                                        B. Fine, thank you.
- C. Hello!    D. Sit down, please.

### 2. 根据对话, 填入选择适当的词

Lisa: Hi, Tim.

Tim: Hello, Lisa. How are you?

Lisa: \_\_\_\_\_, thanks.

\_\_\_\_\_

Tim: Fine, thanks, Goodbye.

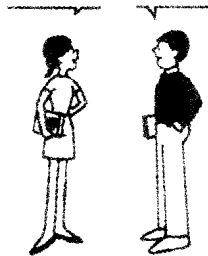
Lisa: \_\_\_\_\_

**答案**

1. (1) C (2) D (3) A (4) B

2. Fine; How are you?

Goodbye.



## Unit 2 Can you spell it?

### Section One 基础知识难点解析

#### 1. 写出所给英文字母中元音相同的字母

1. x, h, s, l \_\_\_\_\_ 2. z, n, j, f \_\_\_\_\_

3. w, u, o, q \_\_\_\_\_ 4. v, k, t, p \_\_\_\_\_

→ (1. x, s, l 2. z, n, f 3. w, u, q 4. v, t, p)

#### 2. 初学英语字母应注意的两个问题

##### □元音字母与辅音字母的分辨

在英语 26 个字母中，有元音字母 5 个：a, e, i, o, u；辅音字母 19 个：b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z；此外还有两个半元音字母：w, y。了解元音字母与辅音字母的分别，就会为以后的单词学习奠定好的基础。

##### □容易误读的几个英文字母：

(1) 字母 c [si:] 容易误读成 [sei]。

(2) 字母 g [dʒi:] 容易误读成 [dʒei]，与字母 j 相混淆。

(3) 字母 n [en] 容易误读成 [ən]。

(4) 字母 y [wai] 容易误读成 [vai]。

此外字母 z [zed] 在美语中读出 [zi:]，不应算是误读的发音。

## Section Two 奥赛语言知识难点解析

### 1. “感谢”的几种表达

Thank you very much. = Thanks a lot.

= Thanks very much.

= Many thanks.

= A thousand thanks.

Thanks	a lot	for your help.
	very much	to you.
		to you for your help.

—Thank you (very much for inviting me).

—You are (quite) welcome.

### 2. 动词时态基本概念

(1) 时态是一种语法上的形态，用以区别动词所表示动作或状态的时间关系，可分为现在、过去、将来三种最基本时态。

(2) 汉英两种语言在时态表达方面存在巨大差异，英语动词时态构成中国学生学习英语的特殊困难。

### 3. 动词时态的基本构成

一般时	完成时	进行时
现在时 I do it.		现在进行时 I am doing it.
	现在完成时 I have done it.	现在完成进行时 I have been doing it.

过去时

I did it.

过去进行时

I was doing it.

过去完成时

I had done it.

过去完成进行时

I had been doing it.

将来时

I will do it.

将来进行时

I will be doing it.

### Section Three

### 例题精解

#### 识别正确形式并将其写入空格内

1. Sit down, \_\_\_\_\_ (Please) (please).

**解答** (please) Sit down, please. = Please sit down.

用于句首的词要大写该单词的第一个字母。

2. Good \_\_\_\_\_ (afternoon) (Afternoon).

**解答** (afternoon) Good afternoon. 可看作是一省略语，而不是一专有名词，故 afternoon 不必大写。

3. \_\_\_\_\_ (I'm) (I'am) Kate Green.

**解答** (I'm) I am 的缩写形式为 I'm，再比如：It is=It's; You are=You're; We are=We're.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ (This) (this) is Jim Green.

**解答** (This) 用于句首的词要大写该单词的第一个字母。

5. Nice to meet you \_\_\_\_\_ (.) (.)

**解答** (.) 英语句号为实心点。

6. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (is) (am) "I"?

**解答** (is) "I" 在句中指字母 "I"，而不指 "我"，故选用 is。

7. My name \_\_\_\_\_ (is) (am) (are) Kate Green.



**解答** (is) “My name”是指“我的名字”，而非“我”，因此应用 is。

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (am) (is) (are) here.

**解答** (am)

I am

It is; He is; She is

You are; We are; They are

## Section Four 奥赛语言素质培养

### 阅读理解

#### **Grandma Anna Moses**

(安娜·摩西奶奶)

Anna Moses was old. People called her Grandma. But Anna wanted to do something new. So she began to paint.

Grandma Moses painted pictures of barns and trees. She painted people working and playing. Her pictures were full of bright colours. People liked them. Now her paintings can be seen all over the world.



Grandma Moses

#### **Notes**

1. paint [peɪnt] v. 绘画; painting n. 油画
2. barn [bɑ:n] n. 谷仓
3. bright colours 明亮的色彩
4. She painted people working and playing.  
她画那些在干活儿或游戏的人们。