

花 **1** 小时的家教成本，
请回 **1** 学期的家教老师！

人民教育版

英语

七年级下学期

解析

◎ 重点

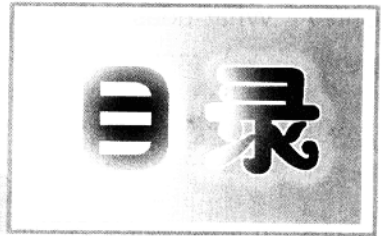
◎ 难点

◎ 疑点



非常
教

◎ 青岛出版社



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Unit 1 Where's your pen pal from?

单元导引

古人云:有朋自远方来,不亦乐乎?面对来自不同国家的人,如何询问对方的国籍?如何询问对方的住所?Where引导的特殊疑问句和介词from、动词live连用能解决这一问题。

Section A



知识导航

勇于开始,才能找到成功的路

I. 请在B栏中选出A栏国名的正确译名。

A

1. Japan
2. Australia
3. France
4. Singapore
5. Canada
6. the United States
7. the United Kingdom

B

- A. 加拿大
- B. 法国
- C. 澳大利亚
- D. 新加坡
- E. 美国
- F. 英国
- G. 日本

II. 按要求写出下列单词的正确形式。

8. have _____ (第三人称单数)
9. sister _____ (复数)
10. old _____ (反义词)
11. she _____ (形容词性物主代词)
12. Lucy _____ (名词所有格)

III. 翻译下列词组。

13. 笔友 _____
14. 好恶 _____
15. 做运动 _____
16. 说英语 _____
17. 来自 _____

要点点拨

读书不知要领,苦而无功

I. 单词透视

1. Canada

n. 加拿大,首都 Ottawa(渥太华)。例如:

He is from Canada. 他来自加拿大。

【知识拓展】 Canadian 的用法

(1) *adj.* 加拿大的;加拿大人的。例如:

She is a Canadian girl. 她是一名加拿大女

孩儿。

(2) *n.* 加拿大人,复数为 Canadians。例如:

Canadians come from Canada. They speak English and French. 加拿大人来自加拿大。他们说英语和法语。

2. country

(1) *n.* 国家,复数为 countries。例如:

China is a large country. 中国是一个大国。

(2) *n.* 农村;乡下。例如:

My uncle lives in the country. 我叔叔住在乡下。

3. live

(1) *v.* 住;居住。例如:

They live near the river. 他们住在河边。

(2) *vi.* 活着;生存。反义词为 die(死)。例如:

Henry's grandfather lived until he was 90 years old. 亨利的爷爷一直活到90岁。

(3) live on 以……为食;继续活着。例如:

Sheep live on grass. 羊靠吃草为生。

【知识拓展】 lively 的用法

adj. 活泼的;有生气的。例如:

Everyone likes lively children. 人人都喜欢活泼的孩子。

II. 短语扫描

4. be from

be from = come from 意为“来自”“从……来”,表示某人来自某一地方。be 是系动词,come 是实义动词,两个短语的否定和疑问形式不一样。介词 from 后接地点。

He is from Australia. = He comes from Australia. 他来自澳大利亚。

He isn't from Australia. = He doesn't come from Australia. 他不是来自澳大利亚。

Is he from Australia? = Does he come from Australia? 他来自澳大利亚吗?

III. 易混辨析

5. speak, say, talk, tell

speak	着重于说话这一动作本身,而不着重于所说的内容。它既可以表示大声说话,也可以表示耳语;既可表示就某一题目发言,也可表示对一定的听众发言。要表示“说某种语言”时,要用 speak。例如: Tony can speak English and Chinese. 托尼会说英语和汉语。 I want to speak at the class meeting. 我想在班会上发言。
say	着重于所说的内容。既可表示口头,也可表示用文字表达思想;既用来引出直接引语,也能用来引出间接引语。例如: Say it again in English. 用英语再说一遍。 Say what you think. 把你的想法说出来。
talk	着重说话这一动作本身,不注重内容,它主要强调与别人交谈。例如: Can you talk about the weather today? 你能谈一谈今天的天气状况吗? Let's talk about the picture. 让我们来谈谈这幅画吧。
tell	表示通过口头或文字告诉某人一件事情或一些情况,有时还有命令、吩咐等含义。例如: The teacher tells the students not to talk in class. 老师让学生们不要在课堂上讲话。 I can tell you something about my family. 我可以告诉你一些我家的事情。

IV. 难句诠释

6. He's from Japan. 他来自日本。

(1)这是一个常用于回答别人询问来自哪里(Where are you from?)的句式。例如:

—Where are you from? 你来自哪儿?

—I'm from China. 我来自中国。

(2)Japan“日本”,指国家。Japanese“日语,日本人”。例如:

He is from Japan. He is Japanese. He speaks Japanese. 他来自日本,他是日本人,他讲日语。

【知识拓展】 常用的“国家,哪国人,所说的语言”:

Country	People	Language
China	Chinese	Chinese

Canada	Canadian	English
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Australia	Australian	English
France	French	French
Korea	Korean	Korean
Mexico	Mexican	Spanish

V. 语法在线

Where 引导的特殊疑问句(一)

用 where 来询问某人来自何处

询问某人来自何处时常用句型“Where + be + 主语 + from?”或“Where + 助动词 + 主语 + come from?”该句型在回答时,from 后常跟表示国家或城市的名词。例如:

Where is she from? 她来自哪里?

—She is from Japan. 她来自日本。

—Where does Andrew's pen pal come from?

安德鲁的笔友来自哪里?

—He comes from Singapore. 他来自新加坡。

典例详析

读书之法,莫先于循序而致精

例题 1

—Where does his mother live?

—She lives _____ Singapore.

A. at B. in C. on D. from

【解析】 live 是不及物动词,意为“居住”,其后不能直接接宾语,需加上介词,才可接宾语。这四个选项全是介词,但含义不同。on 意为“在……之上”,from 意为“从……来”,与句意不符,故能排除 C、D 两项;at 和 in 后都可以加地点名词,表示“在某地”,但是 at 用在小地点之前,而在表示国家、大城市等大地点的词前用介词 in。新加坡(Singapore)是一个国家,故选 B。

【答案】 B

指点迷津

in 的用法:

①表示位置,意为“在……内”。例如:in China

②表示时间,意为“在……期间”。例如:in January

③表示用,意为“使用某种语言”。例如:in English

例题 2

My English teacher is from New Zealand. (对画线部分提问)

【解析】 询问地点用疑问词 where, 这里用 Where+be+主语+from 句型提问。

【答案】 Where is your English teacher from?

例题 3

翻译下面的句子。

你是英国人吗?

【解析】 English 是名词,意为“英国人”,是集体现名词。它的单复数相同,前面不能加不定冠词 an。如要表示“一个英国人”,应说 an Englishman 或 an Englishwoman。

【答案】 Are you English?

例题 4

改错。

Mark is from Canada. He lives Paris with his parents.

【解析】 根据题意,句中是说 Mark 和他的父母住在巴黎。居住在巴黎,应用 live in。

【答案】 Mark is from Canada. He lives in Paris with his parents.

例题 5

— Is your pen pal _____ Australia or Canada?

— Canada.

- A. come from B. from
C. comes from D. be from

【解析】 本题考查词组 be from, 意为“是……地方人,来自……”,后接国家、城市等地点名词,可由 come from 来替换。题干中的一般疑问句已有系动词 is, 即 be, 故其后要用介词 from。本句可用 Does your pen pal come from Australia or Canada? 来代替,故答案为 B 项。

【答案】 B



指点迷津

be from 和 come from 的区别:

动词词组 be from 和 come from 都可表示“来自……地方”或“是……地方的人”,但 be from 变为疑问句时,要将 be 动词直接放在句首,否定句则在 be 动词后加 not。当 come from 出现在句中变疑问句和否定句时要借助助动词 do 或 does 来完成。

例题 6

(济南市中考)

Don't forget to _____ “Thank you” when someone has helped you.

- A. speak B. tell
C. say D. talk

【解析】 本题考查“说”的用法:speak 后接某种语言,tell 后接故事,say 后要接“说”的内容,talk 指“谈论,讨论”。根据句意当别人帮你时不要忘记说“谢谢”,故选 C。

【答案】 C

例题 8

(北京市中考)

— _____ did you have the party last night?

— In the park.

- A. What B. Why
C. When D. Where

【解析】 本题考查特殊疑问句。由答语 In the park. 可知前句询问地点,应用 where。

【答案】 D

基础自测

做的技艺,来自做的过程

I. 慧眼识珠,单项选择。

- My brother has _____ in Japan.
A. pen pal B. a pen pal
C. two pen pal D. a pen pals
- Where does your pen pal _____?
— He _____ in Tokyo.
A. live; lives B. live; live
C. lives; live D. lives; lives
- Do you have _____ brothers or sisters?
— Yes.
A. some B. a
C. any D. an
- What _____ your brother want?
— A book.
A. is B. are
C. does D. do
- Playing sport in school is _____.
A. a fun B. funs
C. an fun D. fun

II. 同学们,你们掌握下列句式了吗?


- She lives in Beijing, China. (就画线部分提问)
_____ she _____?
- We are from France. (就画线部分提问)
_____ from?
- Where does Tom come from? (改为同义句)
Where _____ Tom _____?
- Her pen pal speaks French. (就画线部分提问)
_____ her pen pal _____?

10. She does her homework after school. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ she _____ her homework after school?

III. 看看你的应变能力, 请用所给单词的适当形式填空。


- Where _____ (be) you from?
- Where _____ (be) your brother from?
- Where _____ Tom _____ (live)?
- He _____ (live) in Japan.
- He can _____ (speak) English.

 **能力拓展** 有志者自有千方百计, 无志者只感千难万难

IV. 完形填空。

Hi, my friends. My name is Tom. I am an 16 boy. I am 13 17 old. I live in 18. Do you 19 it? It is not 20 but it is the capital city of the USA. It is 21 old city but it is very beautiful. 22 are many people living here. The 23 White House (白宫) is here. Many 24 visit here every year and they all say Washington D. C. is a great 25.

- A. English B. American C. Japanese
- A. year B. ages C. years
- A. Tokyo B. Washington D. C. C. Beijing
- A. know B. want C. think
- A. old B. beautiful C. big
- A. a B. an C. the
- A. There B. Here C. Where
- A. big B. small C. famous
- A. Chinese B. Korea C. France
- A. country B. state C. city

 **精品欣赏** 开阔视野, 娱乐中长见识

西方一些国家的除夕夜风俗

在西方国家, 尽管圣诞节(Christmas Day)是他一年中最大的节日(festival), 但是新年在人们心中仍然有不可取代的位置。

在英国, 除夕这天各家各户都要打扫厨房(kitchen), 他们认为这样可以驱除恶魔(devil), 带来好运。午夜 12 点钟, 各教堂(church)都响起钟声, 人们冲上街头, 不管是否认识都相互拥抱(hug), 亲吻, 互祝来年好运。一些年轻人手持威士忌酒(whiskey), 边唱边舞, 直至深夜。

法国人这天都要喝得酩酊大醉, 家里滴酒不剩, 这样来年才会一帆风顺。同时他们深信除夕这

天如果刮南风, 那么新的一年将风调雨顺。

在西班牙(Spain), 人们喝蒜瓣汤(garlic soup)庆祝新年。12 点的钟声响起, 人们争吃葡萄, 第一颗最安宁(peaceful), 第二颗最和谐(harmonious), 第三颗最欢乐(happy), 接下来依次是发财、和睦、避难等。如果能按钟声正好吃掉 12 颗葡萄, 那来年的每个月都会一帆风顺。

意大利人(Italian)这时都要摔碎一些东西, 如坛子、瓶子。在他们看来, 除夕夜若能摔碎旧物, 来年便能得到新的同样的东西。

德国人要在桌上摆上 12 个洋葱头(onion), 每个洋葱头都切个口, 在上面洒上盐(salt), 盐溶化得快的洋葱头所代表的月份会多雨(rainy), 否则便会天气干燥。

Section B & Self Check

 **知识导航** 勇于开始, 才能找到成功的路

I. 根据句意和首字母提示填写单词。

- Chinese come from C _____ .
They speak C _____ .
- Australians come from A _____ .
They speak E _____ .
- Englishmen come from E _____ .
They speak E _____ .
- Canadians come from C _____ .
They speak F _____ and E _____ .
- Americans come from A _____ .
They speak E _____ .

II. 写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式。

- are _____
- do _____
- live _____
- like _____
- speak _____
- study _____
- want _____
- go _____

III. 争当小翻译家, 看看谁做得又快又准确!

- 一个有趣的国家 _____
- 九岁 _____
- 一点儿 _____
- 去看电影 _____
- 运动 _____
- 给某人写信 _____
- 一部武打电影 _____
- 告诉某人关于某事 _____
- 名字 _____
- 姓 _____
- 最喜欢的科目 _____

I. 单词透视

1. French

(1)n. 法语。例如：

Canadians speak English and French. 加拿大人说英语和法语。

(2)n. 法国人。例如：

He is a French. 他是一名法国人。

2. tell

vt. 讲述，告诉。

常见结构有：tell + 宾语 + that 从句；tell sb. sth.；tell + 宾语 + of/about + ...；tell sb. (not) to do sth.

He tells me that Lucy is coming. 他告诉我露西要来。

I told Mr. Green my name. 我把我的名字告诉了格林先生。

Mr. Smith told us of/about his dream. 史密斯先生给我们讲了他的梦想。

My father is sleeping. Please tell him to turn off the TV. 我父亲在睡觉，告诉他把电视关掉。

3. dislike

v. 讨厌；不喜欢。反义词为 like。例如：

I dislike this kind of computer. 我不喜欢这种电脑。

II. 短语扫描

4. write to

write to 意为“给……写信”。反义词组为 hear from sb. 收到某人的来信。例如：

Please write to me when you get there. 当你到那儿时请给我写信。

I heard from you yesterday. 我昨天收到你的来信。

【知识拓展】 与 write 相关的短语

write a good hand 写一手好字

write very well/badly 字写得好(很糟)

write in ink/with a pencil 用钢笔(铅笔)写

write down 写下

III. 易混辨析

5. a little, little

a little

a little 修饰不可数名词，意思是“有一些”“少量”，它具有肯定含义。例如：
I have a little chicken. 我有一点鸡肉。

little

little 具有否定含义，意思是“几乎没有”，也修饰不可数名词。例如：
I know little English. 我几乎不懂英语。

IV. 难句诠释

6. I think China is a very interesting country. 我认为中国是一个非常有趣的国家。

此句是一个复合句。I think 表示“我认为，我觉得”，后面常接宾语从句，如果从句表达否定的意思时，要在主句否定，即 I don't think... 例如：

I think he lives in Beijing. 我认为他住在北京。

I don't think he lives in Beijing. 我认为他不住在北京。(否定前移)

7. I like going to the movies with my friends and playing sports. 我喜欢和朋友们一起去看电影和做运动。

(1)and 为并列连词，其前后动词形式要一致，本句中前后都用动词的 ing 形式，going 和 playing。例如：

I like swimming and dancing. 我喜欢游泳和跳舞。

(2)like doing sth. 表示“喜欢做某事”，着重于“爱好，习惯”等。

【知识拓展】 like to do sth. 表示“喜欢做某事”，常指偶然性的，侧重于某次具体行为。

(3)with sb. 表示“与某人一起”。例如：

I am with you. 我和你在一起。

V. 语法在线

Where 引导的特殊疑问句(二)

用 where 提问人们居住的地方

询问某人住在哪里时常用句型“Where + 助动词 + 主语 + live?”该句型在回答时，如果地点是名词，则需要在其前加介词；如果是副词 here, there 等，前面则不用介词。例如：

—Where does Lucy live? 露西住在哪里？

—She lives in New York. 她住在纽约。

—Where do they live? 他们住在哪里？

—They live there. 他们住在那儿。

【友情提示】 因疑问副词 where 本身就是“在哪里”的意思，疑问副词后无须再加表方位的介词，故含 where 的句子不能再有介词 in, on, at, under, behind, near, besides 等。例如：Where is your father? 你父亲在哪儿？

典例详析

读书之法，莫贵于循序而致精

例题 1

用所给词的适当形式填空。

(1)We have a _____ (France) lesson every

Wednesday.

(2) _____ (French) is in Europe.

【解析】(1)句意为:我们每周三有一节法语课。此处应填入一个形容词,故答案为 French。(2)句意为:法国在欧洲。应填入一个国名,故答案为 France。

【答案】(1)French (2)France

例题 2

根据汉语完成句子。

我认为你不正确。

I _____ think you are _____.

【解析】在 I think 复合句中,从句的否定要前移,即否定主句。

【答案】don't; right

例题 3

(山西省中考)

—Do you often write _____ your pen friend?

—Yes, once a month.

A. with B. for C. to

【解析】本题考查固定短语 write to sb., 意为“给某人写信”。to 后跟副词,如 home 时,应去掉介词 to, 即 write home 表示“给家人写信”。A、B 两项都不能与 write 搭配表达此意,故选 C。句意为:你经常给你的笔友写信吗? 是的,一个月一次。

【答案】C

例题 4

(广东省中考)

—Can you speak Japanese?

—Yes, but only _____.

A. a few B. little
C. few D. a little

【解析】从题干中,我们可以发现 Japanese 一词的意思为“日语”,是不可数名词,故可排除 A、C 两项;但是由于答语是 Yes, but only... 我们可以排除掉表示否定意义的 B 项,故选 D 项。句意为:你会说日语吗? 是的,但只会一点儿。

【答案】D



指点迷津

(a)few 与 (a)little 的区别:

① a few, few 修饰可数名词, a little, little 修饰不可数名词。

② few, little 表否定意义,意为“几乎没有一些”,但是 a few 与 a little 表示肯定意义,意为“有点儿;少许”。

例题 5

If you add 3 _____ 4, you will have 7.

A. in B. on C. to D. from

【解析】add...to...是固定词组,意为“把……加到……上”。故选 C 项。句意为:如果你给 4 加 3,你就会得出 7。

【答案】C



指点迷津

add 与 plus 的区别:

① add 指将某事物加到另一物上,使之在数量、体积、重要性方面有所增大。

② plus 主要指数量上的增加,用作介词。



基础自测

做的技艺,来自做的过程

I. 慧眼识珠, 单项选择。

1. Could you give me _____ water?
A. any B. some
C. a lot D. many
2. _____ pen pal is from the United Kingdom.
A. John B. Johns
C. John's D. Johns'
3. —Do you want _____ old book?
—I don't want one.
A. a B. an
C. the D. /
4. Please _____ it in English.
A. speak B. talk
C. say D. tell
5. —Can you write to me? —_____.
A. Yes, you can B. No, you can't
C. Yes, I can't D. No, I can't
6. Teachers' Day is _____ September 10th.
A. on B. in
C. at D. for
7. Jenny and Salina _____.
A. is pen pal B. is pen pals
C. are pen pal D. are pen pals
8. I want _____ a pen pal in Singapore.
A. to B. /
C. have D. find
9. Do you _____ in school?
A. having work B. hard work
C. work hard D. works hard
10. —Do your parents live in Beijing?
—_____.
A. Yes, he is. B. Yes, they are.

C. No, they don't. D. Yes, he does.

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

11. His birthday is April the _____ (five).

12. What language _____ you _____ (speak)?

13. What about _____ (she)?

14. The girl is from _____. She speaks _____ (France).

15. He likes _____ (play)sports.

III. 同学们,你们掌握下列句式了吗?

16. She has some pen pals in Japan. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ she _____ pen pals in Japan?

17. I can speak English. (改为否定句)

I _____ speak English.

18. My favorite sport is soccer. (就画线部分提问)

_____ is _____ favorite sport?

19. His first name is Jim. (就画线部分提问)

_____ is his first name?

20. They are some easy maths problems. (改为单数句)

_____ an easy maths problem.



能力拓展

有志者自有千军万马,无志者只感千难万难

IV. 阅读理解。

This is No. 4 Middle School. My friend, Han Mei, is in the school. She is thirteen. She is in Class Two, Grade Two. Han Mei has two good friends. They are Ann and Ma Li. Ann is from America. She is thirteen, too. But she is in No. 5 Middle School. She is in Class Two, Grade Two. Ma Li is a Chinese girl. She is thirteen, too. She is in Class One, Grade two. Ma Li's English teacher is Miss Yang. Ma Li likes English very much. She can speak English very well.

21. Ann is _____ girl.

A. an American B. an English

C. a Chinese D. a Japanese

22. Han Mei is in _____ Middle School.

A. No. 4 B. No. 3

C. No. 2 D. No. 5

23. Ann is in _____ Middle School.

A. No. 3

B. No. 4

C. No. 5

D. No. 2

24. Han Mei, Ann and Ma Li are all _____.

A. Chinese

B. at No. 4 Middle School

C. thirteen

D. English

25. Ann, Han Mei and Ma Li are all in Grade _____.

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

V. 根据方框中所给的信息写一篇个人简介。

Name: Judy Hall

First Name: Judy

Last Name: Hall

Age: 14 Birthday: June 23rd

Language: English From: the USA

Favorite Sport: Tennis

Favorite Subject: Music

Favorite Movie: Gone With the Wind

Family: Brother (Ben)

Blank lines for writing a personal introduction.



学习指南

学习最大的敌人是遗忘

询问个人资料常用以下句型:

Where's your pen pal from? 你的笔友来自哪里?

He's from Australia. 他来自澳大利亚。

Where does he live? 他居住在哪里?

He lives in Paris. 他居住在巴黎。

This is my new pen pal. 这位是我的新笔友。

What language does she speak? 她讲哪一种语言?

She speaks English. 她说英语。

Where is Sydney? 悉尼在哪里?

In the United States. 在美国。

No! In Australia. 不! 在澳大利亚。

What does he want? 他想要什么?



单元总结



知识目标	基础词汇	pen pal, Australia, Japan, Canada, France, country, Sydney, live, language, world, any, Japanese, French, from, dislike
	重点短语	be from, live in, in China, in English, in November, a little, go to the movies, write to sb., on weekends, tell sb. about sth.
	交际用语	1. — Where is your pen pal from? — She's from Australia. 2. — What language does she speak? — She speaks English. 3. — Where does she live? — She lives in Sydney.
	语法知识	where 引导的特殊疑问句
能力目标	在学习过程中要通过熟记一些语言结构来和别人交流, 从此来了解不同国家、不同地区的人文风俗, 并且学会尊重和理解异国文化。	
重难点	重点: 各国的国名如 Brazil, South Korea, Japan, the United States, Canada; 难点: 国籍的询问方法及各国的语言如 English, Spanish, Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, Korean.	




中考链接




中考范例

(沈阳市中考)

仿写明信片。 Andy 的学生们正在外地度假。假如你是他的学生李红, 请参照下面 Peter 写给 Andy 明信片的内容, 并根据表格的提示进行仿写, 将明信片内容补全。

16 August Dear Andy, Hello. We have been here for a week. We came by bus. We are staying at the camp in the picture. It is at the bottom of Mount Kinabalu. We are going to climb the mountain tomorrow. Best wishes, Peter		 <u>Andy Wong</u> <u>Flat H, 20/F</u> <u>Garden Mansion</u> <u>Beijing</u> <u>China</u>
所乘交通工具	飞机	
住宿地	光明宾馆	
环境与设施	花园, 购物中心	
明天活动安排	参观世博会	

16 August Dear Andy, Hello. We have been here for three days. _____ _____ _____ _____ Best wishes, Li Hong	 Andy Wong Flat H, 20/F Garden Mansion Beijing China
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命题分析

本次命题为仿写作文,除了把所给材料信息写清楚之外,考生要注意参考例文的句式结构,借鉴例文的时态运用,即可写出符合要求的文章来。当然,在组织文章时,要注意单词拼写正确,语言通顺,语法正确。如果能够恰当运用句与句之间的关联词,并写出一到两个复合句就更好了。

满分作文

16 August

Dear Andy,

Hello. We have been here for three days. We came here by plane. We are staying at Guangming Hotel. It has a garden and a shopping center in it. We are going to visit the Expos tomorrow.

Best wishes,

Li Hong

8月16日

亲爱的安迪,

你好。我们已经来到这里三天了。我们是坐飞机来的。我们住在光明宾馆。在宾馆里有花园和购物中心。我们明天将要参观世博会。

致以良好的祝愿!

李红

【名师点评】 本篇习作简单明了,对明信片的相关信息有效地进行了修改和补充,语言通顺,写得较为成功。

单元测评

I. 单项选择。(15分)

1. There _____ a class meeting on Sunday afternoon.

- A. won't have B. won't be
C. isn't have D. aren't have

2. I _____ an engineer after graduation.

- A. will be B. won't to be
C. am D. am be

3. Did she _____ football or _____ guitar yesterday afternoon?

- A. play;/;a B. played;a;a
C. play;/;the D. plays;the;the

4. _____ do you live?

—I live in a small town.

- A. Which B. Who
C. What D. Where

5. Three years ago, my brother _____ in high school, now, he _____ in college, in three years, he _____ a teacher.

- A. were;is;will be
B. was;is;will be
C. is;is;will be
D. was;is;is

6. — _____ will the meeting begin?

— In half an hour.

- A. How often B. How soon
C. How long D. How many

7. Mrs. Brown _____ better if she eats _____ food.

- A. will feel; less B. will feels; less
C. will fall; more D. will feel; few

8. There _____ more fresh water.

- A. will have B. is have
C. won't be D. won't have

9. Will there be fewer _____ ? _____ , there will.

- A. lake; Yes B. a lake; No
C. lakes; Yes D. lakes; No

10. What do you think _____ in ten years?

- A. will Mary be B. will be Mary
C. Mary will be D. Mary be will

11. — _____ he _____ French?

— Yes, he _____.

- A. Does; speaks; does B. Do; speak; does
C. Does; speak; does D. Do; speak; do

12. Canadians _____ Canada. They speak _____ and _____.

- A. comes from; French; Canadian English
B. come from; French; Canadian English
C. come from; French; Canada English
D. comes from; French; Canada English

13. He can speak _____ English and French.

- A. a little B. many
C. a few D. few

14. I don't have _____ brothers _____ sisters.

- A. some; and B. any; or
C. any; and D. some; or

15. The boy is _____ young to carry the box. Let's go and help him.

- A. too B. so
C. very D. quite

II. 完形填空。(15分)

We live in the "computer age". People like scientists, teachers, writers and even students use computers to do 16 work. But more than 30 years ago, 17 couldn't do much. They were very big and expensive. Very 18 people were interested in them and knew how to use them. To-

day computers are smaller and 19. 20 they can do a lot of work, many people like to use them. Some people even have them at home.

Computers become very important because they can work 21 than men and make fewer mistakes. Computers can 22 people do a lot of work. Writers now use computers to write. Teachers use them to study and children use them to play games. Computers can also remember what you put 23 them. Computers are very 24 and helpful. They are our good friends. Do you want to 25 a computer?

16. A. many of B. all kinds of
 C. a lot D. very much
17. A. scientists B. teachers
 C. students D. computers
18. A. few B. little
 C. a few D. a little
19. A. cheap B. cheaper
 C. expensive D. more expensive
20. A. But B. And
 C. Since D. If
21. A. slow B. slower
 C. fast D. faster
22. A. help B. make
 C. use D. stop
23. A. to B. into
 C. on D. up
24. A. beautiful B. careful
 C. useful D. heavy
25. A. pay B. sell
 C. lend D. have

III. 阅读理解。(30分)

A

Come and see the Indian elephants and the new tigers from America. The bears are waiting to meet you, and the monkeys from China are waiting to throw things at you. The lovely dogs from Australia are waiting to laugh at you and the giraffes from Zambia are waiting to look down on you.

Tickets:	Opening time:
Adult: \$ 1.00	9:00 am—4:00 pm
Children: Over 12: \$ 1.00	Except Friday
Under 12: Free	10:00 am—3:00 pm
Keep the zoo clean!	

26. How many kinds of animals are talked about in the passage?

- A. Four. B. Five.
C. Six. D. Seven.

27. Now Mrs. Smith is in the zoo with her two sons, one aged 15 and the other 11, how much are the tickets together?

- A. \$ 4.00. B. \$ 2.00.
C. \$ 3.00. D. \$ 1.00.

28. Which of the following time is within visiting hours?

- A. 8:30 am, Monday.
B. 9:30 am, Friday.
C. 3:30 pm, Sunday.
D. 5:00 pm, Tuesday.

29. From the passage we can guess the animal called "giraffe" must be very _____.

- A. fat B. long
C. strong D. tall

30. Which of the following can we do in the zoo?

- A. To touch the monkey on the head.
B. To give some food to the fish.
C. To throw things everywhere.
D. To take a few nice photos.

B

Mr. Green is from England. He and his wife are teachers. They teach English in Shanghai. They have a son and a daughter. Their names are Jack and Mary. Jack is ten. He is a student in a school. But Mary isn't a student. She is only five. They have two bikes and a car. One bike is small, the other is big. The big one is for Jack, and the small one is for Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Green go to work in their car. They don't like to stay at home on Saturdays and Sundays. They sometimes go to the park. Sometimes they go to their friends' home. They have a lot of friends in China.

31. The Green family is in _____ now.

- A. England B. China
C. the USA D. Australia

32. The Greens teach _____ in China.

- A. English B. Chinese
C. Japanese D. math

33. The small bike is _____.

- A. Mr. Green's B. Jack's
C. Mary's D. Mrs. Green's

34. The Greens go to work _____.

- A. on their bikes B. in their car

- C. on foot D. by bus

35. They don't like to stay at home _____.

- A. on Sundays B. on Fridays
C. on Weekdays D. on Mondays

C

One day after supper, Mrs. Turner went out for a walk along the river. She saw a man there. So she stopped to watch him fishing.

After a few minutes, the man pulled (拉) his line in. There was a big fish at the end of line. The man took it off the hook (鱼钩) and threw it back into the water. Then he put his hook and line into the water again.

After a few more minutes he caught another big fish. Again he threw it back into the river. Then, the third time, he caught a small fish. He put it into his basket, and started to get ready to go home.

Mrs. Turner was very surprised (惊奇的). "Why did you throw those big fish into the water, and keep only that small one?" she asked.

The man looked at her and answered, "My pan (锅) is too small!"

36. What did Mrs. Turner do one day after supper?

- A. She went out for a swim in the river.
B. She went out for a walk along the river.
C. She went out for shopping along the river.
D. She wanted to look something in the river.

37. Why did she stop walking?

A. Because she saw a man eating a fish near the river.

B. Because she saw a very big fish in the man's basket.

C. Because she saw a man fishing by the river.

D. Because she saw a man put a nice fish into the basket.

38. What did the man do when he caught the two big fish?

A. He put both the two fish back into the river.

B. He only put the first fish into the river.

C. He didn't put the second fish into the river.

D. He put both the two fish into his basket.

39. What did the man do when he caught the third fish?

A. He gave it to Mrs. Turner.

B. He told Mrs. Turner it was delicious to eat.

C. He also put it back into the river.

D. He put it into his basket and started to get ready for going home.

40. Why did the man keep only the third fish?

A. Because the first two fish were not good.

B. Because both the man and the woman liked it very much.

C. Because his pan was not big enough.

D. Because he could not put the three fish into basket.

IV. 根据句意及首字母提示或所给汉语写出单词。(5分)

41. P _____ in France is a beautiful city.

42. How many c _____ are there in the world?

43. Jim lives in London. E _____.

44. He thinks China is a very i _____ country.

45. Can you write to me s _____?

46. What _____ (语言) do you speak?

47. She's from _____ (澳大利亚).

48. My mother _____ (住) in New York.

49. Miyoko speaks _____ (日语).

50. My _____ (最喜欢的) subject in school is English.

V. 根据情景选择方框中的词,完成对话。(10分)

live, little, place, what, language, where, favorite, don't, basketball, about

A: Excuse me! 51 are you from?

B: I'm from England. 52 53 you?

A: I'm from Canada. I 54 in Ottawa.

B: Ottawa is a good 55. What 56 do you speak?

A: I speak English and a 57 French.

B: What's your 58 sport?

A: Look, 59.

B: Oh, yes, but I 60 like it.

51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____

54. _____ 55. _____ 56. _____

57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____

60. _____

VI. 同学们,你们掌握下列句式了吗?(10分)

61. John speaks English. (对画线部分提问)

_____ John _____?

62. We know some English. (改为否定句)

We _____ know _____ English.

63. Where are Gina and Mary from? (改为同义句)

Where _____ Gina and Mary _____ from?

64. I think English is very important. (改为否定句)

I _____ think English _____ very important.

65. The Smiths are in Beijing now. (对画线部分提问)

_____ the Smiths now?

VII. 书面表达。(15分)

你想做 Jack 的笔友吗? 请你根据下面表格中所提供的信息,给他发一封 e-mail,介绍一下你的个人情况、兴趣、爱好等。要求:40~60 词,开头和结尾已给出。

Name: Lu Qiang
Age: 13
Country: China
City: Jinan
Like: soccer, running
Favorite Subject: math
Favorite Color: blue
Favorite Singer: Liu Huan
Collect: stamps
E-mail Address: luqiang@sohu.com

Dear Jack,

I have received your e-mail, and I want to be your pen pal.

I hope we can be good friends. Can you write to me soon?

Yours,

Lu Qiang

Unit 2 Where's the post office?



单元导语

如果你置身陌生的地方,或遇到陌生人,常常发生问路的情景。本单元学习用方位介词介绍各种建筑物之间的位置关系,问路和指路的语句及文章,以及根据英文的描述画出简单的方位图。语法知识上要求掌握 There be 句型。

Section A



知识导航

勇于开始,才能找到成功的路。

I. 你能写出下列场所的汉语意思吗?

1. office _____ 2. post office _____
 3. bank _____ 4. supermarket _____
 5. library _____ 6. restaurant _____
 7. park _____ 8. zoo _____
 9. museum _____

II. 请译出下列短语。

10. 在……的对面 _____
 11. 邮局 _____
 12. 在图书馆的后面 _____
 13. 靠近 _____
 14. 在……的前面 _____
 15. 在格林街 _____
 16. 一直走 _____
 17. 向左转 _____
 18. 在右转 _____

III. 把 A 栏中你想做的事情和 B 栏中你该去的场所连线。

- | A | B |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 19. I want to have a meal. | a. a supermarket |
| 20. I want to read books. | b. a park |
| 21. I want to see trees and flowers. | c. a restaurant |
| 22. I want to buy some food. | d. a pay phone |
| 23. I want to make a call. | e. a library |



要点点拨

读书不知要领,苦而无功

I. 单词透视

1. street

n. 街;街道。表示“在街道上”,可用介词 in (英)或 on (美),in on the street 在大街上。在由 street 构成的专有名词前一般不用冠词。例如:

She lives in Oxford Street. 她住在牛津街。

2. mail

(1) *n.* 邮递;邮政。例如:

air mail 航空邮递 by mail 邮寄

(2) *v.* 邮递。例如:

Please mail the letter for me. 请帮我把这封信寄一下。

3. near

(1) *prep.* 在……近旁。例如:

Come and sit near me. 来坐我旁边。

(2) *adv.* 不远;近。例如:

He lives quite near. 他住得很近。

【知识拓展】与 near 相关的短语

the near future 不久的将来

far and near 到处

II. 短语扫描

4. across from

across from 为固定短语,意为“在……对面”,相当于 on the other side of... 例如:

The bank is across from the supermarket. 银行在超市的对面。

The library is across from the park. 图书馆在公园的对面。

5. next to

next to 为固定短语,意为“紧靠……的旁边;贴近;最接近”,相当于 at the side of 或 beside。例如:

The bank is next to the post office. 银行在邮

局旁边。

I often sit next to my mother to watch TV. 我经常坐在我妈妈旁边看电视。

III. 易混辨析

6. in front of, in the front of

<i>in front of</i>	指在一个地方的范围之外的前面。 例如: There's a tall tree in front of the classroom. 教室前面有棵大树。(在教室之外)
<i>in the front of</i>	指在一个地方的范围之内的前面。 例如: The teacher's desk is in the front of the classroom. 老师的讲桌在教室前面。(在教室之内)

IV. 难句诠释

7. Excuse me. Is there a hotel in the neighborhood?

(1) Excuse me. 表示“对不起, 打扰了”, 用于向别人提出请求、询问事情或打扰别人, 尤其是常用在问路、问地点之前。例如:

Excuse me. Where's the People's Hospital? 打扰了, 请问人民医院在哪儿?

Excuse me. Are you Miss White? 打扰了, 请问你是怀特小姐吗?

【友情提示】 sorry 虽也有“对不起”之意, 但是 sorry 是说错话、做错事时的常用语, 含有“道歉”之意。

(2) in the neighborhood 是介词短语, 表示“在附近”, 其后可加介词 of, 即 in the neighborhood of... 表示“在……的附近”, 相当于介词 near。例如:

You'll find a supermarket in the neighborhood. 你会在附近找到一家超市。

There are several shops in the neighborhood of our school. 在我们学校附近有几家商店。

V. 语法在线

There be ... 句型

(1) there be 表示“某地有某物”, be 动词的变化与临近它的第一个名词的单复数保持一致, 临近 be 动词的第一个名词是一个单数名词或不可数名词时用 is, 如果是一个复数名词则用 are。例如:

There is a pen and two pencils in my pencil case. 我的铅笔盒里有一支钢笔和两根铅笔。

There is some meat on the table. 桌子上有一些肉。(meat 为不可数名词)

There are three boys in the room. 房间里有三个男孩。

(2) There be ... 句型的否定形式是在 be 动词后加 not 变成 isn't 或 aren't。例如:

There isn't any milk in the bottle. 瓶子里没有牛奶。

There aren't books on the desk. 桌上没有书。

(3) There be ... 句型的疑问形式是把 be 动词提前, 变成 Is there ...? 或 Are there ...? 肯定回答为: Yes, there is/are. 否定回答为: No, there isn't, 或 No, there aren't. 例如:

—Is there a bank near here? 这附近有银行吗?

—Yes, there is. 是的, 有。

—Are there any boys in the room? 房间里有一些男孩吗?

—No, there aren't. 不, 没有。

典例详析

读书之法, 莫贵于循序而致精

例题 1

根据句意用适当的词填空。

Would you like to post the letter _____ me?

【解析】 句意为: 你愿意帮我邮这封信吗? do sth. for sb. 为某人做某事, 故答案为 for。

【答案】 for

例题 2

She is sitting _____ Jane and Mary.

A. among B. between

C. next to D. near to

【解析】 考查固定搭配 between ... and...。表示“在……和……(两者)之间”, 只有 between 才能与其后的 and 搭配, 表示“她正坐在简和玛丽之间”。among 意为“在……之间”, 表示在三者或三者以上的之间, 而题中指两者之间, 故可排除。next to 表示“挨着, 靠近”, 与 and 不能搭配。near 表示“在……附近”, near to 用法错误, 故选 B 项。

【答案】 B

例题 3

(威海市中考)

—Excuse me, where's the museum? Is it _____ the library?

—Yes, they're opposite to each other.

A. next to B. across from

C. in front of D. in the front of

【解析】 由下句的 opposite“相对着”决定了 museum(博物馆)在 library(图书馆)的对面, 只有 B 项符合题意。

【答案】 B

例题 4

同义句改写。