

新课程

全能学练
Quannengxuelian

课时达标

分课时训练教案 百分百同步知识点覆盖 以练助学
按课节检测整合 点到面同步重难点突破 一课一测

练与测

每单元综合验收

立体化互动达标

英语

总主编 黎启阳

人教版新目标
七年级[下]



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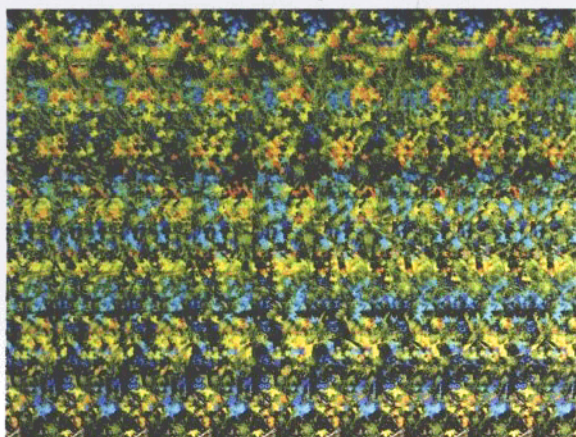
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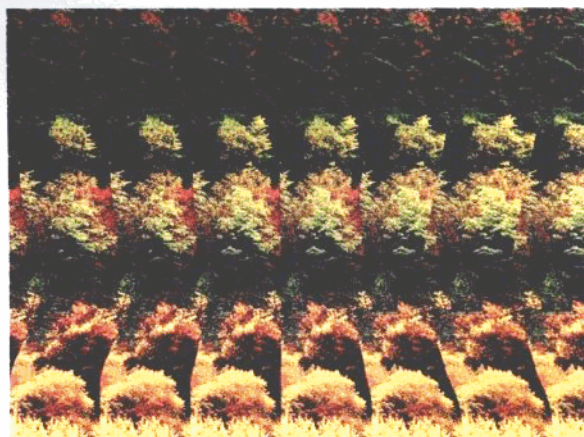
看看图上藏着什么？奇妙的立体三维图像

人有两只眼，两只眼有一定的距离。当人观察景物时，在一定的距离下，左眼向右，右眼向左，两只眼视线交叉，产生视差。比如你将你的一根手指置于眼前，用眼观看，视线角度不同时，会产生不同的效果。一种就是双眼都清楚地盯在手指上，这和平常看东西没什么差别；另一种就是两眼的视线交叉，则看上去有两只指头，这正是因为视线交叉后，使原图像投射到两边。三维立体图也正是应用这个原理，使经过处理的图像在人眼的视差下部分图像重叠，形成了立体图像。

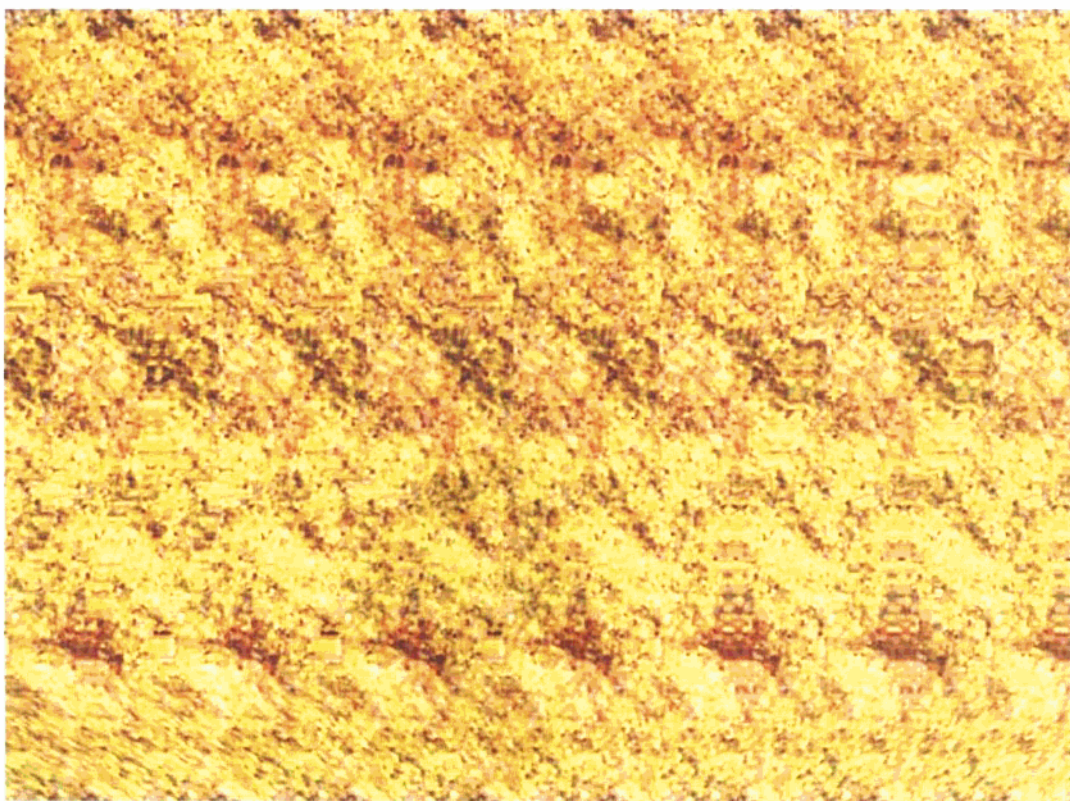
视图方法：离图大约30厘米，然后直直地盯画面，好像在看画又好像在看画的后面，一会儿，你就会惊奇地看到……



花朵



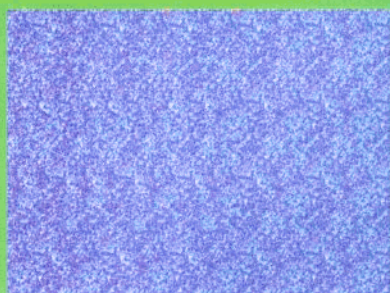
神秘的金字塔



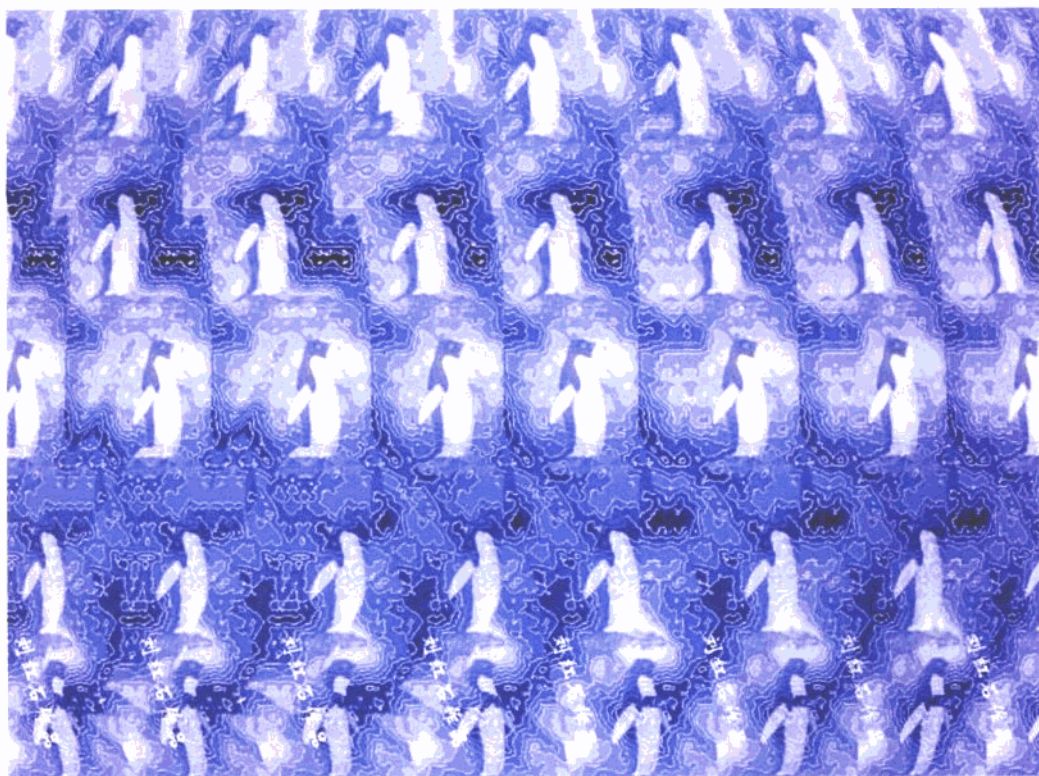
草原上的马

看看图上藏着什么？

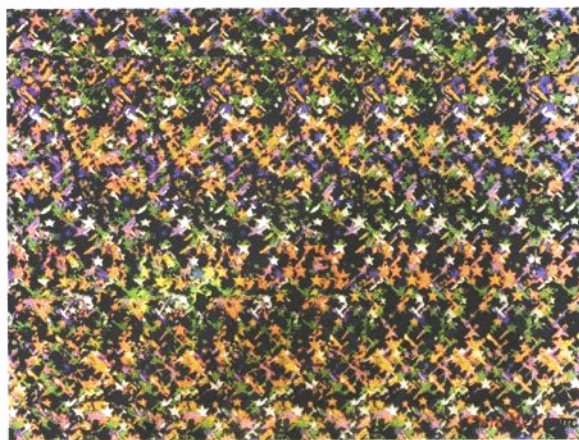
奇妙的立体
三维图像



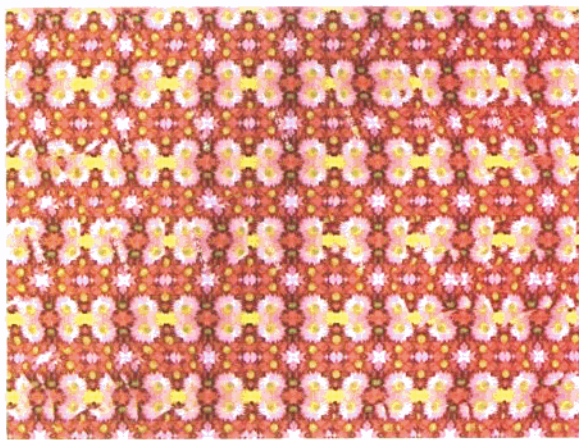
海鸥



企鹅



攀登



立体

编写说明

伴随新课标的深入实施和新教材的全面推广，一场以培养学生综合素质和创新能力为核心的教育教学改革浪潮正席卷中华大地。在这场大变革中，怎样体现新课标的精神？如何教好、学好新教材？这是广大师生面临的首要问题。为解决这一难题，我们特组织了全国最先使用新教材的名校名师，编写了这套《课时达标·练与测》丛书。

编写宗旨

突出教育新理念，紧扣教学新课标，把握教改新动向，体现教研新成果，坚持科学、权威、新颖、实用的原则，精心设计，全程优化，达到科学性、系统性、示范性、实用性高度统一，全面构建讲、练、测三维体系，打造全新的教辅精品。

编写体例

本丛书是一套同步到每课时的，兼具讲、练、自测、考查与培优的教与学训练辅导用书。英语科设置四个板块：“名师讲坛·点睛导航”，对应课时知识点、重难点，归纳总结，典例精析，点拨思路技巧；“课时达标·以练助学”，双栏对应，专项训练，由易到难，各个击破；单元（章）达标检测试卷，为阶段性的综合测试；期中、期末达标检测试卷，完全按统一考试标准格式命制，既可作为复习训练卷使用，亦可作为正规考试卷使用。

丛书特色

1. **科学性强**：讲、练、测、辅导、复习一体化，注重基础，培养能力，侧重练与测，使之讲完练完，练完学完，学完达标，做到一步到位，一本通达，全方位解决问题。
2. **目的性强**：紧扣教学环节，体现教学程序，以每课时为基本单位，循序渐进，严格与教学同步，详尽指导其过程和方法，稳步提高教学质量。
3. **实用性强**：单元（章）、期中、期末达标检测试卷、参考答案及点拨均用八开活页装订，测试范围、时间、分值、内容、题型等清晰明了，全真演练，训练与测试方便、灵活。
4. **针对性强**：内容和形式、思路和技巧、训练和测试、感悟和拓展环环紧扣，准确模拟各教学环节，并链接中考，提升智能，体现新课标综合、应用、创新理念。
5. **功能性强**：本丛书具有备课参考本、课堂笔记本、作业练习本、专项（阶段）及综合测试等五大功能，且题型新颖，题量、难易适度，减轻师生过重负担，使教与学更轻松愉快。

总之，《课时达标·练与测》是一套与新教材真正同步的全程辅导丛书。丛书在策划、编写、出版的过程中，专家、名师和编辑竭诚努力，处处把关，倾情奉献，但疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大师生批评指正，以便我们再版时做得更好。

黎启阳

2006年10月

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Unit 1 Where's your pen pal from?

第一课时

Section A (1)



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

(1) **pal** *n.* 同志, 朋友; 非正式用语。典例: pen pal 笔友 / e-pal 网友
 (2) **Japan** *n.* 日本。典例: He comes from Japan. 他是日本人。
 [拓展] **Japanese** *n. & adj.* 日本(人)的, 日语(的)。Japanese 与 Chinese 的用法相同, 单复数同形。
 (3) **country** *n.* 国家, 祖国。典例: China is my native country. 中国是我的故乡。
 [拓展] ① 郊外, 乡村。We are going to have a day in the country. 我们要去乡下玩一天。
 ② **country club** 乡村俱乐部
 (4) **live** *v.* 生活, 居住。典例: Where do you live? 你住在哪里?
 [拓展] **live on** 靠……为生。We live on rice. 我们靠大米生存。

2. Key phrases

(1) pen pal 笔友 (2) in English 用英语 (3) be from (与 come from 的意思一致) 来自于…… (4) live in 住在……
 [辨析] **live in**, **live on**: live in 是指“住在……”。典例: He lives in Beijing. 他住在北京。而 live on 是指“靠……生存”。典例: He lives on his pension. 他靠养老金生活。

3. Key sentences

(1) Where is your pen pal from? 你的笔友来自于哪里?
 [解析] 此句可用 Where does your pen pal come from? 来代替。因为 be from 的意思与 come from 的意思相同。
 (2) Where does he live? He lives in Paris. 他住在哪里? 他住在巴黎。
 [解析] where 为疑问副词, 常用于询问地点。典例: Where does your father work? He works in a post office. 你父亲在哪里工作? 他在邮局工作。Where are you going? I am going to school. 你到哪儿去? 我上学去。



课时达标·以练助学

1. 单词拼写(根据句意及首字母提示写出单词)。

(1) —Where is his pen p _____ from?

—China.

(2) She's from Japan. She speaks J _____.

(3) —What language d _____ she speak?

—She speaks English.

(4) —Where is S _____?

—Australia.

(5) —Where does his friend l _____?

—In Paris.

2. 句型转换(按要求转换句型)。

(1) Tom has his lunch at school every day. (改为一般疑问句)

(2) Jack lives in London. (改为否定句)

(3) They come from Japan. (对画线部分提问)

(4) We have seven classes every day. (对画线部分提问)

(5) Kate goes to the park with her mother on Sundays. (对画线部分提问)

3. 单项填空(从 A、B、C 中选择能填入空白处的最佳答案)。

() (1) —_____ is your pen pal?

—Jim.

A. What

B. Who

C. Which

() (2) —_____ is your pen pal from?

—He is from France.

A. What

B. When

C. Where

() (3) —_____ does he live?

—He lives in Sydney.

A. Where

B. Which city

C. What place

() (4) —_____ language does your pen pal speak?

—English and a little Chinese.

A. Which

B. Whose

C. What

() (5) Tokyo is in _____ and Toronto is in _____.

A. Canada; France

B. Japan; Canada

C. Singapore; Australia

() (6) Where _____ Lucy come from?

A. does

B. are

C. is

第二课时

Section A(II)



课时达标·以练助学

1. 选词填空(用所给词的适当形式填空)。

live be France interest Japan

- (1) Where _____ his pen pal from?
 - (2) —Where does he _____?
—In Paris.
 - (3) My mother is _____ in English.
 - (4) He's from Japan. He speaks _____.
 - (5) —Where is John's pen pal from?
—He's from _____.
2. 补全对话(在空白处填入一个适当的句子,使对话完整)。
- (1) —Do you have a pen pal?
—_____
 - (2) —_____
—He's from Australia.
 - (3) —_____
—He speaks English, and he can speak a little Chinese.
 - (4) —_____
—He lives in Sydney.
 - (5) —_____
—His favorite subject is physics.

3. 完成句子(根据所给汉语完成句子,每空一词)。

- (1) 你的笔友来自哪里?
Where is your _____ from?
- (2) 刘梅讲哪种语言? 她讲英语。
—What _____ does Liu Mei speak?
—She _____ English.
- (3) 我们的朋友遍天下。
We have friends _____.

4. 单项填空(从 A、B、C 中选择能填入空白处的最佳答案)。

- () (1) Can you _____ it in English?
A. tell B. say C. speak
- () (2) What language do you _____?
A. tell B. say C. speak
- () (3) Where _____ your pen pal _____ from?
A. does; come B. is; come C. does; comes
- () (4) She likes going to the movies with her friends and _____ sports.
A. play B. plays C. playing
- () (5) New York is _____ the United States.
A. in B. from C. at



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

(1) **world** *n.* 世界。典例: all over the world 全世界/We have friends all over the world. 我们的朋友遍天下。〔拓展〕in the world 世界上; 究竟, 到底。There are more than 200 countries in the world. 世界上有 200 多个国家。What in the world is he doing? 他究竟在干什么? Where in the world can she be? 她究竟在哪里? (2) **language** *n.* 语言。典例: foreign language 外语/body language 肢体语言

2. Key phrases

(1) in English 用英语 “我能用英语拼读。”这个句子只能说成 I can spell it in English. 不能说 I can spell it with English. “我能用眼睛看。”这个句子只能说成 I can see with my eyes. 不能说 I can see in my eyes. (2) look at 看……。典例: Please look at the blackboard. 请看黑板。

3. Key sentences

(1) She is from Australia. 她来自澳大利亚。〔解析〕此句中的 is from 可用 comes from 代替。即 “She comes from Australia.” (2) What language does she speak? 她讲哪种语言? 〔解析〕如果问 “什么国家的语言” 时, 一般用 what language...? 如果是指 “具体几种语言中的哪一种” 可用 which language...? 典例: Which language can you speak, English, Japanese or Chinese?

第三课时

Section B (1)



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

(1) **Japanese** *n.* 日语; 日本人。
典例: I can speak Japanese. 我能讲日语。〔拓展〕**Japanese** *adj.* 日本人的; 日语的。典例: She is a Japanese girl. 她是一个日本女孩。(2) **French** *n.* 法国人; 法语。典例: They can speak French. 他们能讲法语。〔拓展〕
① **Frenchman/Frenchwoman** 法国男人/法国女人, 其复数形式是把 man 变成 men, 把 woman 变为 women。
② **French** *adj.* 法国的; 法国人的; 法语的。〔辨析〕**live, stay**: live 指长期居住。典例: He lives in Shanghai. 他在上海居住。stay 指暂时呆, 逗留。典例: —How long will you stay in Chengdu? —I'll stay for 3 days. 你将在成都呆多久? —三天。

2. Key phrases

(1) enjoy doing sth 喜欢做某事。enjoy 后只能跟名词、代词或动名词 (2) a little 一点 (3) to begin with 首先(与 to start with, at first 意思相同)

3. Key sentences

(1) —What's her favorite subject? 她最喜欢的学科是什么? —Her favorite subject is English. 她最喜欢的学科是英语。〔解析〕favorite 可作名词, 意为最喜爱的人或物, 典例: This book is a favorite with students. 这本书是学生最喜爱的。(2) —Where does she live? 她居住在哪里? —She lives in Chengdu. 她居住在成都。〔解析〕where 用于询问地点。典例: Where is your dictionary? 你的词典在哪儿?



课时达标·以练助学

1. 连词成句(将下列所给词连成完整的句子)。

(1) from Lucy too is Spain

(2) play Friday they and Wednesday games on

(3) speak does Joe language what

(4) it easy learn English is well to

(5) New York in she live does not

2. 指出错误(下面每个句子都有一处错误, 请把序号填在括号内)。

() (1) What language does he speak English?
A B C D

() (2) Do you like play sports?
A B C D

() (3) Do you have any color pens? No, I can't.
A B C D

() (4) Can she swim? No, she doesn't.
A B C D

() (5) —Where is your pen pal from?
A
—He's from Japanese.
B C D

3. 完成句子(根据所给汉语完成句子, 每空一词)。

(1) 我有一个笔友在英国。

I have a pen pal _____.

(2) 你的朋友住在美国吗?

_____ your friend _____ in _____?

(3) 我会讲一点法语。

I can _____ French.

(4) 她最喜欢的科目是什么?

_____ her _____?

(5) 你的朋友居住在哪里?

—他居住在上海。

—Where _____ your friend _____?

—He _____ Shanghai.

第四课时

Section B(II)



课时达标·以练助学



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. 词形变换(用所给词的适当形式填空)。

- (1)—What language does she speak?
—She _____ (speak) Japanese.
- (2)I like _____ (go) to the park with my parents.
- (3)His pen pal is from _____ (Japanese).
- (4)_____ (Canada) speak English and French.
- (5)They have pen pals in _____ (Australian).
- (6)My mother often _____ (make) some cakes for me.
- (7)Please _____ (not play) basketball here!
- (8)She usually stays at home and _____ (watch) TV.
- (9)What's _____ (she) favorite subject?
- (10)Does he speak _____ (China)?

2. 词组翻译(把下列词组译成英语,每空一词)。

- (1)给……写信 _____ (2)在周末 _____
- (3)进行体育活动 _____ (4)在学校 _____
- (5)进行体育运动 _____
- (6)全世界 _____

3. 单项填空(从 A、B、C 中选择能填入空白处的最佳答案)。

- () (1) He is from _____. He speaks _____.
A. France; French B. French; France C. France; France
- () (2) —You speak English well.
—_____.
A. No, not good B. Thanks C. Not at all
- () (3) He likes _____ and _____.
A. swim; sing B. swimming; singing C. swimming; singing
- () (4) Can you _____ me soon?
A. writes B. write to C. write to
- () (5) What do you usually do _____ weekends?
A. for B. in C. on
- () (6) The girl was born _____ the morning of June 18, 1998.
A. at B. on C. in
- () (7) Do you often go to the movies _____ your friends?
A. with B. for C. from
- () (8) There is _____ water in the glass. You may have a drink.
A. little B. a little C. a few

1. Key words

dislike *v.* 讨厌; 不喜欢。典例: I dislike math because it's very difficult. 我讨厌数学, 因为它太难。[拓展] ① **dislike** *n.* 典例: All the students have their likes and dislikes. 所有学生都有他们的好恶。② **like** 与 **dislike** 是一对反义词。**like** 与 **dislike** 后可接动名词及不定式形式。典例: I like/dislike speaking Chinese in that way. 也可说成 I like/dislike to speak Chinese in that way. 我喜欢/讨厌用那种方式讲汉语。

2. Key phrases

(1) a little 一点。(后面跟不可数名词; a few 后跟可数名词)
(2) play sports 进行体育运动
(3) in school 在求学 (4) write to 给某人写信 (5) on weekends 在周末 (6) at school 在学校; 在上课; 在求学

3. Key sentences

(1) I think China is a very interesting country. 我认为中国是一个很有趣的国家。[解析] 这是一个复合句。China is a very interesting country 是宾语从句, 引导宾语从句的连词 **that** 常省略。典例: Do you think she is right? 你认为她对吗? (2) I like going to the movies with my friends and playing sports. 我喜欢与朋友们一起看电视和做运动。[解析] going to the movies with my friends 与 playing sports 都作 like 的宾语。并列成分在动词形式上必须保持一致。

答案及点拨

【第一课时】

- (1)pal (2)Japanese (3)does (4)Sydney (5)live
- (1)Does Tom have his lunch at school every day? (2)Jack doesn't live in London.
(3)Where do they come from? (4)How many classes do you have every day?
(5)What does Kate do with her mother on Sundays?

点拨:(5)此题容易把答案写成 Where does Kate go with her mother on Sundays? 特别注意此处的画线部分包括了 go, 也就是说它是对 Kate 发出的动作提问,所以应该用 what。

- (1)B (2)C (3)A (4)C (5)B (6)A

点拨:(1)、(2)、(3)题都是考查特殊疑问词的用法,由于(1)题的答语是指人,故选 B。(2)题的答语是指地点,故选 C。(3)题的答语是指地点,故选 A。(6)题考查短语“来自于……”。“来自于……”有两种表达法,一是 come from,二是 be from。由于题干用的是实义动词 come,加之又是特殊疑问句,故选 A。

【第二课时】

- (1)is (2)live (3)interested (4)Japanese (5)France
- (1)Yes, I do. (2)Where is he from? (3)What language does he speak? (4)Where does he live?
(5)What's his favorite subject?
- (1)pen pal (2)language; speaks (3)all over the world
- (1)B (2)C (3)A (4)C (5)A

点拨:(1)、(2)题考查 say, tell, speak, talk 四者之间的区别。say 说、谈,通常要用在引语之外。另外,如需要提及与之谈话的对方时,就要在表示对方的词前用介词 to;在演讲或报告中,动词 say 之后只能跟一个从句,而不能跟动词不定式。

例如:He said to her, "Where is the book?" We will say good-bye to you. She said that she was ill. tell "告诉",常构成 tell sb sth, tell sb to do sth. 例如:Can you tell me the time? Please tell him to walk slowly. speak 和 talk 都有表示“讲话”或“谈话”的意思。但 speak 指说话能力, talk 则指能否把某次谈话进行下去的可能;表示讲某种语言时要用 speak 而不用 talk。故(1)题选 B, (2)题选 C。

【第三课时】

- (1)Is Lucy from Spain, too? / Lucy is from Spain, too. (2)They play games on Wednesday and Friday. (3)What language does Joe speak? (4)It is easy to learn English well. / Is it easy to learn English well? (5)She does not live in New York.
- (1)D (2)C (3)D (4)D (5)D
- (1)in the United Kingdom (2)Does; live; the United States (3)speak a little (4)What's; favorite subject
(5)does; live; lives in

【第四课时】

- (1)speaks (2)going (3)Japan (4)Canadians (5)Australia (6)makes (7)don't play (8)watches (9)her
(10)Chinese

点拨:(2)此题考查动词的固定搭配,即 like doing sth, 故选填 going。(7)题考查祈使句的否定形式,故填 don't play。

- (1)write to (2)on weekends (3)play sports (4)at school (5)play sports (6)all over the world
- (1)A (2)B (3)C (4)C (5)C (6)B (7)A (8)B

点拨:(5)此题考查介词的习惯用法。“在周末”应说“on weekends”,其中介词 on 不可为 in。故选 C。(6)此题考查介词 in, on, at 用在时间的前面时的用法,单独说“在早晨”用 in the morning。但“在某一早晨”要用介词 on。故选 B。



Section A(I)



1. Key words

- (1) **office** *n.* 办公室; 事务所。可数名词, 要用不定冠词 *an* 修饰。典例: She works in an office. 她在办公室工作。post office 邮局 (2) **bank** *n.* 银行。典例: There is a bank near here. 在这附近有一家银行。〔拓展〕(河、湖等的) 岸, 堤。典例: There are some students on the bank of the river. 河岸上有一些学生。(3) **pay** *v.* 付钱, 支付。典例: Please pay the bill. 请付帐。〔拓展〕① *pay... for sth* 为……付……。典例: I pay 5 yuan for this pen. 这支钢笔我付了 5 元钱。② *pay back* 偿还(欠款)。典例: I'll pay you back tomorrow. 我明天还你钱。

2. Key phrases

- (1) post office 邮局 (2) in the park 在公园 (3) across from 在……对面 (4) in front of 在……前面 (辨析) in front of, in the front of: in front of 是指在……前面, 而 in the front of 是指在……前部。典例: There is a chair in front of the desk. 桌子前面有一把椅子。There is a hole in the front of the desk. 在桌子的前部有一个洞。

3. Key sentences

- (1) Is there a bank near here? 这儿附近有银行吗? [解析] 这是一个 there be 句型的一般疑问句形式, 询问的是某地是否有某物。其中 be 动词的单复数形式依照主语的名词或代词的单复数形式而定。回答为: Yes, there is/are. 或 No, there isn't/aren't.
- (2) —Where's the supermarket? —It's next to the library. 超市在哪里? —在图书馆的隔壁。[解析] next to “在……的旁边。”
- [例句] Tom sits next to Peter. 汤姆坐在彼得的旁边。[拓展] next to 跟在……之后。Shanghai is the biggest city in China next to Beijing. 在中国, 上海是仅次于北京的大城市。

across from	between	next to	near	on
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5. 单项填空(从 A、B、C 中选择能填入空白处的最佳答案)。

- () (1) My seat is _____ Tom's and Mike's.
A. in B. between C. on
- () (2) The garden is next _____ my house.
A. on B. to C. in
- () (3) The park is _____ the library.
A. between B. next C. across from
- () (4) Tom sit _____ of the classroom and listens to the teacher carefully.
A. in front B. at front C. in the front
- () (5) _____. Is there a hotel near here?
A. Excuse me B. Sorry C. Thank you

第二课时

Section A(II)



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

(1) **neighborhood** *n.* 附近; 邻近。典例: She lives in the neighborhood of Chengdu. 她住在成都附近。[拓展] **neighbor** *n.* 邻居, 邻人。典例: Kate is my next door neighbor. 凯特是我的隔壁邻居。The moon is our neighbor in space. 月球在宇宙中是我们的邻居。(2) **straight** *adv.* 一直; 直接。典例: Go straight to school without stopping. 直行不停到学校。[拓展] **straight** *adj.* 直的; 笔直的; 正直的; 直率的。典例: There is a straight road. 有一条直路。I found him very straight. 我发现他很直率。(3) **turn** *v.* 转弯; 转向。典例: Go straight and turn left. 直走, 然后向左转。[拓展] ① **turn on** 打开(收音机、灯等) ② **turn up** 调大(音量等), 其反义短语为 **turn down** 关小(音量等)。

2. Key phrases

(1) **turn left (right)** 向左(右)转 (2) **on the right (left)** 在右(左)边 [解析] ①这是一对反义词, 它们都可用作副词、形容词和名词。②表示“在左/右边”时, 介词要用 on。典例: Come and sit on my left. 来, 坐在我左边。(3) **next to** 相邻, 紧靠在一起 (4) **in the neighborhood** 在附近

3. Key sentences

Excuse me. Is there a hotel in the neighborhood? 打扰一下, 请问这附近有宾馆吗? [解析] Excuse me. 对不起。用于在打扰他人、不同意、迫不得已而失礼时的道歉。典例: Excuse me. Your answer is wrong. 对不起, 你的回答是错误的。



课时达标·以练助学

1. 词形变换(按要求写出下列单词的相应形式)。

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) left (反义词) _____ | (2) must (同义词组) _____ |
| (3) begin (现在分词) _____ | (4) easy (反义词) _____ |
| (5) street (复数) _____ | (6) library (复数) _____ |

2. 词组翻译(把下列词组译成英语)。

- (1) 邮局 _____
- (2) 向右拐 _____
- (3) 做游戏 _____
- (4) 在……对面 _____
- (5) 在……前面 _____
- (6) 在左边 _____

3. 句型转换(按要求转换句型)。

- (1) There is some time to do our homework. (改为否定句)

- (2) Jim is in the library now. (对画线部分提问)

- (3) the park Fifth Avenue on is (连词成句)

- (4) straight go please left turn and (连词成句)

4. 介词填空(在句子中填合适的介词)。

- (1) The bank is across _____ the school.
- (2) The baby is _____ you and me.
- (3) David sits next _____ me.
- (4) Who lives _____ Chang'an Street?
- (5) There is a good hotel _____ the neighborhood.
- (6) Thank you _____ telling me that.
- (7) Go _____ Bridge Street, and you can find the hotel _____ your left.
- (8) There is a big tree _____ front of the house.

5. 汉译英(将下列句子译成英语)。

- (1) 附近有投币式公用电话吗?

- (2) 超市不在图书馆对面。

- (3) 学校在超市隔壁。



第三课时

Section B(I)



课时达标·以练助学



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. 词形变换(用所给词的适当形式填空)。

- (1) There are two _____ (library) in our school.
- (2) Let me _____ (tell) you the way to the hotel.
- (3) _____ (be) there any oranges in the supermarket?
- (4) _____ (take) a taxi from the airport.
- (5) Bridge Street is a good place _____ (have) fun.

2. 指出错误(下面每个句子都有一处错误,请把序号填在括号内)。

- () (1) There is a interesting park near the post office.
AB C D
- () (2) He can plays games in the video arcade.
A B C D
- () (3) It's an old park have a lot of big trees.
A B C D
- () (4) Go down Long Street and turn right in a bank.
A B C D

3. 词形变换(用所给词的反义词填空)。

- (1) — Is that a _____ park? (quiet)
— No, it's very quiet.
- (2) — Where is the _____ hotel? (dirty)
— It's across from an _____ post office. (new)
- (3) — Is there a hotel near here?
— Yes, there is a _____ hotel next to the school. (old)
- (4) — There is a _____ school near here. (small)

4. 单项填空(从 A、B、C 中选择能填入空白处的最佳答案)。

- () (1) _____. Is there a bank near here?
A. Hello B. I'm sorry C. Excuse me
- () (2) The school is _____ the park.
A. next B. next to C. between
- () (3) Let's leave the window _____.
A. opening B. open C. opened
- () (4) Let me _____ you how to get to the park.
A. tell B. to tell C. say
- () (5) You can study in a _____.
A. hotel B. post office C. library

1. Key words

(1) **open** *adj.* 开着的; 营业中的。典例: The shop is open from Monday to Friday. 这家商店从周一到周五营业。[拓展] ① 其反义词为 **closed** (关着的)。② **open** *v.* 典例: Please open the door. 请开门。(2) **dirty** *adj.* 肮脏的。[拓展] 其反义词是 **clean** *adj.* 干净的, 清洁的, 两者都可用作定语和表语。典例: The boy's face is very dirty. 这个男孩的脸很脏。Their room is very clean. 他们的房间很干净。(3) **house** *n.* 房子; 住宅。典例: There is a house near here. 这附近有座房子。[辨析] **house, room**: house 指“房子, 住宅”, 而 room 是指“房子中具体的一个房间”。(4) **market** *n.* 市场; 市集。典例: There is a market over there. 在那边有个市场。[拓展] **supermarket** *n.* 超市。典例: We often go to the supermarket on Sundays. 我们经常在星期天去超市。

2. Key phrases

- (1) a clean park 整洁的公园
- (2) a new hotel 一家新旅馆
- (3) a quiet street 一条宁静的街道
- (4) a big market 一家大市场
- (5) a dirty park 一个肮脏的公园
- (6) a busy street 一条繁华的街道
- (7) an old hotel 一家旧旅馆
- (8) in the box 在盒子里
- (9) at the corner 在拐角处

第四课时

Section B(II)



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

(1) **enjoy** *v.* 享受……的乐趣; 欣赏。相当于 like... very much。典例: I enjoy bread for breakfast. 早餐我喜欢吃面包。
[拓展] ① **enjoy doing sth** 喜欢做某事。典例: I enjoy watching TV. 我喜欢看电视。② **enjoy oneself** 玩得高兴, 相当于 have a good time。典例: Do you enjoy yourself? 你玩得高兴吗?
(2) **beginning** *n.* 开始。典例: We are doing our homework from the beginning to the end. 从头到尾我们都在做作业。[拓展] **begin** 作及物动词用时, 其后可接不定式或动名词, 表示“开始做……”, 还可作不及物动词。典例: Classes begin at eight in the morning. 早晨8点开始上课。
(3) **fun** *n.* 娱乐, 乐趣。典例: They had fun at the park. 他们在公园玩得很开心。[拓展] **funny** *adj.* 有趣的。典例: There is a funny story book. 这里有一本有趣的故事书。

2. Key phrases

(1) **enjoy doing sth** 喜欢做某事。(2) **at the beginning of** 在……开头 (3) **have fun** 玩得开心 (相当于 have a good time)
(4) **arrive at (in)** 到达 [辨析] **arrive at, arrive in**: arrive at 指到达一个小地方, 而 arrive in 指到达一个大地方。典例: He arrived at the town a moment ago. 他刚到那个小镇。He arrived in Chengdu yesterday. 他昨天到达成都。

3. Key sentences

And if you're hungry you can buy some food. 如果你饿了, 可以买一些食物。[解析] 连词 if 引导条件状语从句。在 if 引导的条件状语从句中, 主句是将来时, 从句用一般现在时表将来。典例: We will go to the park if it doesn't rain tomorrow. 如果明天不下雨, 我们将去公园。



课时达标·以练助学

1. 词组翻译(把下列汉语词组译成英语, 英语词组译成汉语)。

- (1) 在……开头 _____ (2) 向右转 _____
(3) 玩得愉快 _____ (4) 到达 _____
(5) between... and... _____ (6) next to _____
(7) across from _____ (8) the way to _____

2. 句型转换(按要求转换句型)。

- (1) Is there a library near this supermarket? (改为复数句)

- (2) The park is next to the post office. (改为一般疑问句)

- (3) Go straight and turn right. (改为否定句)

- (4) The library is between the shop and the park. (对画线部分提问)

- (5) hotel restaurant is behind the the (连词成句)

3. 单项填空(从 A、B、C 中选择能填入空白处的最佳答案)。

- () (1) It's the _____ of the new term today.
A. begin B. beginning C. begining
- () (2) There are a lot of people and cars on Bridge Street. It's a _____ street.
A. busy B. easy C. quiet
- () (3) He enjoy _____ very much.
A. reading B. to read C. read
- () (4) Walk along the street, then you can see the bank _____ your right.
A. at B. on C. in
- () (5) He will arrive _____ the hotel very late.
A. at B. in C. to
- () (6) Is there an _____ near here?
A. dirty street B. old hotel C. small park
- () (7) The man walked _____ the street and went into the old house.
A. through B. across C. into



答案及点拨

【第一课时】

- (1) photos (2) telephone (3) far (4) left (5) houses
- (1) office (2) shop (3) restaurant (4) pay (5) across
- (1) 在银行与公园之间 (2) 在……的前面 (3) 在超市附近 (4) 在公园对面 (5) 在游戏中心附近
- (1) near; on (2) between (3) across from (4) next to
- (1) B (2) B (3) C (4) C (5) A

点拨: (1) 此题考查介词短语 between... and... (在……与……之间)。故选 B。(2) 此题考查“在……旁边”的表达法 next to。故选 B。(5) 此题考查习惯用法的表达法, 当打扰对方时, 应用 Excuse me。故选 A。

【第二课时】

- (1) right (2) have to (3) beginning (4) difficult (5) streets (6) libraries
- (1) post office (2) turn right (3) play games (4) across from (5) in front of (6) on the left
- (1) There isn't any time to do our homework. (2) Where is Jim now? (3) Is the park on Fifth Avenue? / The park is on Fifth Avenue. (4) Please go straight and turn left.
- (1) from (2) between (3) to (4) on/in (5) in (6) for (7) down; on (8) in
- (1) Is there a pay phone in the neighborhood? (2) The supermarket is not across from the library.
(3) The school is next to the supermarket.

【第三课时】

- (1) libraries (2) tell (3) Are (4) Take (5) to have

点拨: (2) 此题考查动词 let 后面要省略动词不定式 to, 故填 tell。(4) 此题考查祈使句的用法, 祈使句用动词原形开头, 故填 take。

- (1) B (2) B (3) C (4) D

点拨: (1) 此题考查不定冠词 a, an 的用法, 由于 interesting 是元音音素开头, 故 B 错, 应把 a 改为 an。(2) 此题考查情态动词的用法, 情态动词后面接动词原形。故把 plays 改为 play。

- (1) noisy (2) clean; old (3) new (4) big
- (1) C (2) B (3) A (4) A (5) C

【第四课时】

- (1) at the beginning of (2) turn right (3) enjoy oneself/have a good time (4) get to/arrive in/arrive at
(5) 在……与……之间 (6) 在……旁边 (7) 在……对面 (8) 去……的路
- (1) Are there any libraries near this supermarket? (2) Is the park next to the post office?
(3) Don't go straight and turn right. (4) Where is the library? (5) Is the hotel behind the restaurant? / The hotel is behind the restaurant. / Is the restaurant behind the hotel? / The restaurant is behind the hotel.

点拨: (3) 此题考查祈使句的否定用法, 祈使句的否定式是在动词前面加 don't。故答案为 Don't go straight and turn right.

- (1) B (2) A (3) C (4) B (5) A (6) B (7) B

点拨: (5) 此题考查“到达”arrive in 和 arrive at 的区别, arrive in 接大地方, 如城市等; arrive at 接小地方, 如乡村、小镇等。由于题干上的名词是 hotel, 故选 A。

Unit 3 Why do you like koalas?

第一课时

Section A(1)



名师讲坛·点睛导航

1. Key words

(1) **cute** *adj.* 可爱的; 聪明的。
 典例: The little monkey is very cute. 这小猴非常可爱。Isn't he a cute boy? 难道他不是一个逗人喜爱的小男孩吗?
 (2) **map** *n.* 地图。典例: There is a map on the wall. 在墙上有一张地图。
 [拓展] ① a map of China 一张中国地图 ② a map of the world 一张世界地图
 (3) **smart** *adj.* 聪明的, 漂亮的。典例: The monkeys are very smart. 猴子非常聪明。
 [辨析] **clever, smart, intelligent**: clever 是表示聪明的最正式用语。smart 是表示聪明的非正式用语。有时含有贬义, 常用于美式英语中。intelligent 是强调才智过人、头脑灵敏。典例: He is a clever student. 他是一名聪明的学生。They are smart children. 他们是一群聪明的孩子。Mr Li is an intelligent man. 李先生是一位有才智的人。

2. Key sentences

—Why do you like pandas?
 —Because they are very cute.
 —你为什么喜欢熊猫? —因为它们非常可爱。
 [拓展] ① why 引导的特殊疑问句, 其意思是“为什么”, 回答时一般用 because。在英语中可用“What...for”来代替 why 引导的问句。② because 引导的是原因状语从句。典例: I can't go to the zoo with you because I am ill. 我不能同你们一起去动物园, 因为我生病了。



课时达标·以练助学

1. 单词拼写(根据句意及首字母提示写出单词)。

- (1) P _____ live only in China.
- (2) D _____ are smart animals. They can play games.
- (3) P _____ live in very cold places.
- (4) A g _____ has a long neck.
- (5) T _____ and I _____ will eat small animals.

2. 句型转换(按要求转换句型, 每空一词)。

- (1) I like monkeys because they are cute. (对画线部分提问)
 _____ you like monkeys?
- (2) Ling Ling comes from China. (改为同义句)
 Ling Ling _____ China.
- (3) My friend likes elephants. (对画线部分提问)
 _____ does your friend like?
- (4) He is eleven years old. (对画线部分提问)
 _____ is he?
- (5) Tom plays with her friends every day. (对画线部分提问)
 _____ Tom play with every day?

3. 补全对话(从所给选项中选择最佳选项完成对话)。

- A: Let's go and see the pandas first, shall we?
 B: (1) _____
 A: Do you know why I want to see them first?
 B: (2) _____
 A: Where are the pandas?
 B: (3) _____

- A. Only in China.
 B. Because they are cute.
 C. Yes, let's go.
 D. Panda. Of course.
 E. They are next to the giraffes.

A: Where do they live?

B: (4) _____

A: Which is bigger, a panda or a koala?

B: (5) _____

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

4. 句子改错(改正下列句子中的错误, 每句一处)。

(1) There is a elephant in the park.

(2) Let's see the pandas first, will we?

(3) Why you want to see the koalas first?



第二课时

Section A(II)



课时达标 ● 以练助学



名师讲坛 ● 点睛导航

1. Key words

- (1) Where shall we go? Let's go to the park _____. (one)
- (2) How many _____ can you see? I can see one. (box)
- (3) Dogs are _____ to people. (friend)
- (4) This picture is very _____. (interest)
- (5) Why do you look at _____? Because he is cute. (he)
- (6) They are going to visit an _____ country. (Africa)
- (7) Why not _____ a taxi to go there? (take)
- (8) Let's _____ quiet, OK? (is)

(1) **box** *n.* 方格, 方框。典例: Does he know the words in the box? 他认识方框里的单词吗? [拓展] **box** *n.* 盒子; 箱子。典例: a box of apples 一箱苹果/a tool box 工具箱 (2) **Africa** *n.* 非洲。[拓展] **South Africa** 南非。典例: Lions are from South Africa. 狮子来自于南非。(3) **bingo** *n.* 一种游戏名称。[拓展] **bingo** *interj.* 好! 妙! 对突然成功表示的兴奋叫声。

2. Key phrases

- (1) Do you know the name of the animal? (作肯定回答)

- (2) I like dolphins because they are smart. (对画线部分提问)

- (3) The pandas are from China. (对画线部分提问)

- (4) She likes dogs, too. (改为否定句)

(1) kind of 有几分 (2) be from 来自于(与 come from 同义) (3) be interested in 对……感兴趣。典例: I am interested in English. 我对英语感兴趣。[辨析] very, kind of: very 意为“很, 非常”, 可用作状语表示程度, 能修饰形容词和副词, 不能直接修饰动词。典例: I think he is very young. 我认为他很年轻。Kate always studies very hard. 凯特学习总是非常努力。kind of 意为“有点儿, 有几分”, 可用作状语表示程度, 但程度没有 very 强烈, 既可修饰形容词、副词, 也可修饰动词。典例: I kind of like dogs. 我有点儿喜欢狗。She kind of hopes to go to school. 她有点儿希望去上学。I'm not sure why, but I feel kind of sorry for him. 不知道为什么, 我有点为他惋惜。— Is she interested in swimming? — Well, kind of. — 她对游泳感兴趣吗? — 嗯, 有点儿。

() (1) — _____ do you like giraffes?
— Because they are interesting.
A. What B. Where

() (2) The elephant is _____ big.
A. kind of B. a kind of

() (3) Where _____ lions _____?
A. is; from B. are; from

() (4) Jim wants _____ the tigers first.
A. see B. to see

() (5) Let's _____ the picture.
A. to look B. look at

() (6) Running in the country is very _____.
A. interesting B. interest

() (7) Look! They are _____ in the river.
A. swim B. swimming