

阳光假期

七年级英语

锦阳 主编



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年度总复习

阳光假期[®]

七年级 **英语**

☆复习篇——温故 ☆期末篇——冲刺

☆假期篇——提升 ☆预习篇——知新

阳光假期——七年级英语

主 编 锦 阳

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第一部分

期末复习

七年级下册

Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?



一、重点短语

1. play the guitar 弹吉他
2. play the piano 弹钢琴
3. play the violin 拉小提琴
4. be good at = do well in 擅长于
5. tell stories 讲故事
6. be good with = be friendly with 与某人处得好
7. help sb. with(doing) sth. = help sb. do sth. 帮助某人

8. at the old people's home 在敬老院
9. make friends with sb. 与某人交朋友
10. teach sb. to do sth. 教某人做某事
11. on the weekend / on weekends 在周末
12. make sb. do sth. 让某人做某事
13. speak English 说英语
14. talk to / with sb. 与某人交谈

二、重点句型

1. —What club do you want to join?
你想加入什么俱乐部?
—I want to join the basketball club.
我想加入篮球俱乐部。
2. Can you speak English?
你会说英语吗?
3. Tom can play the guitar but he can't play it very well.

汤姆会弹吉他,但弹得不好。

4. Come and show us!
快来展示给我们看吧!

5. Victor can't sing or dance.
维克多不会唱歌和跳舞。

三、难点解析

1. I want to join the art club. 我想加入美术俱乐部。
join 及物动词,意为“加入,参加”。其用法如下:

①指加入某一组织并成为其中的一员。

Do you like to join the English club?
你愿意加入英语俱乐部吗?

join the Party/the League/the army/the music club
入党/入团/参军/加入音乐俱乐部

②join sb. 意为“加入某些人中,和某人共同做某事”。

Come and join us. 来加入到我们中吧。

③join sb. in sth. 意为“加入到某人的活动中”。

She likes to join us in the game.
她喜欢加入到我们的游戏中。

2. Please write and tell me about yourself.
请写信告诉我关于你自己的情况。

【注1】 tell sb. about sth. “告诉某人某事”

【注2】 辨析 say, speak, talk, tell 的用法

①say“说,说道”,后多接说的内容

eg: He says, “I like Chinese”.

他说,“我喜欢中文”。

say goodbye/sorry to sb.

向某人告别/道歉

②speak“说,讲”,后多接说的语言,如:speak English

③talk“谈话,谈论”,talk with/to sb. “与某人谈话”,

talk of/about sth. “谈到……,谈论……”

④tell“告诉,讲述”,tell sb. sth. = tell sth. to sb. “告诉某人某事”

tell sb. (not) to do sth. “告诉某人(不)去做某事”

四、语法讲解

情态动词 can 的用法

基本用法

情态动词 can 表示说话人的语气或情态,没有人称和数的变化,在句中不能单独做谓语,只能和其后的动词原形一起构成复合谓语。

1. 表示能力(如体力和脑力方面),意为“能;会”。

Can you play the piano? 你会弹钢琴吗?

2. 表示请求或允许,多用在口语中,意为“可以;能”。用于疑问句中用来提出要求;用于否定句中表示不允许。

You can't play basketball. 你不能打篮球。

Can you? “你能……吗?”,表示说话人的请求; Can I...? “我可以……吗?”,用来征求对方是否允许自己做某事。如在句末加上 please 一词就显得更有礼貌了。

Can you help me, please? 请你帮助我好吗?

3. 表示可能。

He can be at home now.

他现在可能在家。

The moon can't always be full.

月亮不可能常圆。

4. 表示怀疑。在表达此意时,只能用于一般疑问句中,带有感情色彩。

Can it be true? 那会是真的吗?



基础训练

I. 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示补全单词。

1. Can you w _____ stories?
2. Jim can't t _____ English stories.
3. Kate wants to join the music club for the school _____ (演出).
4. Bill can't sing _____ (或者) dance.
5. I want to t _____ to Mr Wang.
6. Ma Huan likes to talk to p _____ (人们).
7. He often helps with sports for the English-speaking students in the Students' Sports C _____.
8. Let's go to see the old people at the old people's h _____.
9. What do you usually do on the _____ (周末)?
10. Miss Wu _____ (教) us music.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Do you want to join the _____ (swim) club?
2. Can Mary and Alice _____ (play) computer games?
3. Come and _____ (join) the art club.
4. She wants _____ (dance) with her friends.

5. Thanks for _____ (help) me.

6. What club do you want _____ (join)?

7. Bob _____ (like) the English club, so he joins it.

8. She _____ (speak) English very well.

9. What club does Tom _____ (want) to join?

10. Can you _____ (swim)?

III. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. I _____ (会唱歌).

2. My brother _____ (会下象棋).

3. My father and my uncle _____ (会弹吉他).

4. 你的弟弟会做什么? _____

5. 我们的英语老师不会跳舞。

Our English teacher _____.

6. Nick 能打好篮球。

Nick _____ well.

7. ——你的哥哥会说英语吗?

——不,他不会。

— _____ your brother _____?

—No, _____.

8. 你可以加入象棋俱乐部。

You can join _____.

9. 我可以让 Bob 接电话吗?

May I _____ Bob?

IV. 根据括号内的要求完成下列各句,每空一词。

1. I can speak Chinese well. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ speak Chinese well?
2. Mary can play the piano. (改为否定句)
Mary _____ the piano.
3. —Can Jack and his brother play soccer? (作否定回答)
—No, _____.
4. My sister can tell stories. (对画线部分提问)
_____ your sister _____?
5. I can play basketball. (用 soccer 改为选择疑问句)
_____ play basketball _____ soccer?
6. She can sing. (用 dance 改为选择疑问句)
Can she _____?
7. She wants to join the art club. (对画线部分提问)
_____ she want to join?
8. He often helps me learn English. (改为同义句)
He often helps me _____.
9. I can play the guitar. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ the guitar?
10. violin, play, I, the, can, I, but, can't, it, well, play. () (连词成句)
_____.

V. 单项选择

- () 1. —Can you play _____ chess?
—Yes, I can.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. Little Tom can draw _____. His drawings are very _____.
A. good; well B. well; good
C. good; good D. well; well
- () 3. —Can you _____ Japanese?
—A little.
A. speak B. say
C. talk D. tell
- () 4. Do you want _____ the English club?
A. join B. to join C. in D. be
- () 5. —Can he dance? —Yes, he _____.
A. do B. can C. is D. can't
- () 6. —Can Mike play the guitar?
—No, he can't. But he _____.
A. can't play the guitar B. can play the guitar
C. can't sing D. can sing
- () 7. Can you speak English very _____?
A. good B. well C. nice D. great
- () 8. —Can you play the guitar?
—_____. It's very easy.
A. No, I can B. No, I can't
C. Yes, I can D. Yes, I can't
- () 9. —Can you play baseball?
—Sorry, I _____.
A. don't B. do C. can't D. can
- () 10. —What can you do, Jeff?
—_____.
A. I like sports
B. I want to join the music club
C. I am well
D. I can do kung fu
- () 11. Miss Read is good _____ music. And she can be good _____ children in the music club.
A. at; at B. with; at C. at; with
- () 12. I like Andy Lau. I think he sings _____ and his songs are very _____.
A. good; well B. well; good
C. good; good
- () 13. —Can Li Lei draw pictures?
—Yes, he _____.
A. can't B. isn't C. can
- () 14. —_____ does her sister want to join?
—Swimming club.
A. How club B. What club
C. How old
- () 15. Mike sings well. He can _____ in our School music festival.
A. is B. are C. be
- () 16. Please call me _____ 768-9168.
A. at B. on C. in
- () 17. —Can you speak Chinese?
—Yes, but only _____.
A. a little B. many C. a lot
- () 18. My brother can't play basketball _____ soccer.
A. but B. or C. and
- () 19. He often _____ us many funny stories.
A. says B. tell C. tells D. speaks
- () 20. It's _____ and easy to help with sports for English-speaking students.
A. relaxed B. relaxing
C. relaxes D. relaxs
- () 21. —Can you paint?
—_____.
A. Yes, a little B. Yes, little
C. No, a little D. No, little
- () 22. _____ you can _____ our school concert.
A. Maybe, in B. Maybe, be in
C. May be, in D. May be, be in
- () 23. —Hi. Can I help you?
—_____.
A. Yes, please B. No, I can't
C. Yes, I can D. You are welcome



单元过关测试

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. —_____ do you join the club?
—Because I like music.
A. What B. Where C. Why
- () 2. My friend Jenny can play _____ tennis but she can't play _____ violin.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the

II. 完形填空。

Hi! I'm Song Heng! I'm in the Blue Sky Music Club. I'm a great 1. I can play the piano, the violin 2 the trumpet. And I'm very good 3 the kids. I 4 a daughter. She is only four years old. 5 name is Song

Xiaohua. She can play the guitar, and she plays it very 6. She 7 in the Blue Sky Music Club, too. Do you like music? Do you want to learn 8 music? Please come and join 9. We can 10 you with music. My telephone number is 0752-6688328. My email address is son2008@163.com.

- () 1. A. music B. artist
 C. musician D. basketball player
- () 2. A. but B. and C. or D. with
- () 3. A. with B. for C. at D. of
- () 4. A. has B. do C. have D. does
- () 5. A. Our B. His C. My D. Her
- () 6. A. good B. nice C. well D. fine
- () 7. A. is B. has C. likes D. draws
- () 8. A. for B. of C. at D. about
- () 9. A. her B. us C. you D. him
- () 10. A. call B. speak C. help D. sing

III. 阅读理解。

My name is Lucy. I come from America. I am now in China. I study in Hangzhou No. 4 Middle School. There are many clubs in our school. They are an English club, an art club, a music club, a ball game club, a swimming club, a chess club and a computer club. There is a "Show Yourselfs!" Festival in our school every year. On that day, students from different clubs show their talents (才能) in different ways (用不同的方式). They can sing English songs, draw and paint beautiful pictures. They can also play chess and show us their swimming skills (技巧). They like this festival very much. I join the art club, and I paint the ads for them. Giving (付出) help makes me happy.

- () 1. There are _____ clubs in No. 4 Middle School.
A. five B. six C. seven D. eight
- () 2. Lucy is in the _____ club.
A. music B. English
C. painting D. art
- () 3. The students from the art club show their talents by (通过……方式) _____.
A. singing English songs
B. painting nice pictures
C. playing beautiful music
D. showing their drawing skills
- () 4. _____ makes Lucy happy.
A. Joining the club
B. Showing her skills
C. Painting for the Festival
D. Studying in a good school

() 5. There is a "_____ " Festival in their school every year.

- A. Show Yourselfs B. Art
C. Swimming D. English

IV. 任务型阅读。

从方框中选择恰当的单词,用其正确形式填空(有两个多余)。

long, see cute, because, clothes, look, live, fish, where, kind, they, tall

Do you know the famous movie *Happy Feet* (《快乐的大脚》)? It tells a story about penguins (企鹅).

Penguins are very 1 animals. Many people like 2 very much. But do you know 3 they live? They live at the South Pole (南极). Why do they live there? 4 they like the cold weather (天气) there. They like 5 with their family. There are 20 6 of penguins in the world. They have beautiful black and white 7. Some of them are very big, and they can be 1 meter 8, so they can eat a lot. What do they eat? They usually eat small 9. Many people think penguins are the cutest animals in the world. Do you want to go to the South Pole to 10 them one day?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

V. 书面表达。

假如你是李华,学校音乐俱乐部要招收新会员,你很想加入,请你根据表格内容,介绍一下自己并说明想要加入俱乐部的原因。

Name: Li Hua
Age: 13
Birthday: May 10th
Hobbies (爱好): singing, dancing, playing the guitar
E-mail address: lihua@126.com
Phone number: 643-2508

Unit 2 What time do you go to school?



一、重点短语

1. go to school 去上学
2. get up 起床
3. take a shower 洗淋浴
4. brush teeth 刷牙
5. get to 到达
6. do homework 做家庭作业
7. go to work 去上班
8. go home 回家
9. get dressed 穿上衣服
10. get home 到家
11. either... or... 要么……要么
12. go to bed 上床睡觉
13. take a walk 散步
14. lots of 许多,大量
15. be late for 迟到

二、重点句型

1. —What time to do you usually get up, Rick?
瑞克,你通常几点起床?
—I usually get up at six thirty.
我通常六点半起床。
2. —What time does Rick eat breakfast? 瑞克几点钟吃早餐?
—He eats breakfast at seven o'clock. 他在七点钟吃早餐。
3. I'm never late for work.
我上班从不迟到。
4. It's not good for her, but it tastes good! 那对她身体不利,但尝起来非常美味!

三、难点解析

1. also, too 与 either
also, too, either 都表示“也”,但在用法上有区别:
(1) also 是正式用语,通常用于肯定句中,其位置一般在连系动词、情态动词或助动词之后,实义动词之前。
· My roommate is also my friend. 我的室友也是我的朋友。
· Tom has been to Japan. I have also been there.
汤姆曾去过日本,我也曾去过。
· His brother can also play basketball. 他哥哥也会打

篮球。

(2) too 常与 also 通用,但不如 also 正式,口语中用得较多,其位置一般在句末或句中。在句末时,前边常有逗号;在句中时,too 前后都有逗号。

· Tom is a student. Jack is a student, too.

汤姆是学生,杰克也是学生。

· I, too, have been to Paris. 我也去过巴黎。

(3) either 常用于否定句,而且要放在句尾,用逗号和前面的部分隔开。

· You haven't seen him. I haven't see him, either.

你没看见他,我也没看见他。

2. After that, I usually exercise at about ten twenty.

之后,我通常在十点二十左右锻炼。

(1) exercise 动词,意为“锻炼”。

How often do you exercise? 你多久锻炼一次?

You don't exercise enough. 你锻炼不够。

[拓展] ① exercise 作可数名词,意为“练习,习题,体操”等,常用复数形式。

I'm doing my exercises. 我在做练习/功课。

Doing morning exercise is helpful to our health. 做早操对我们的健康是有益的。

② 作不可数名词,意为“锻炼,运动。”

I have to do some sports for exercise. 为了锻炼我必须做些运动。

(2) about 副词,意为“大约”,表示约数。

We have about forty minutes to leave. 我们大约还有40分钟才离开。

3. He works at a radio station. 他在一家广播电台工作。

(1) work 动词,意为“工作”。

My father works in a hospital. 我爸爸在一家医院工作。

[拓展] work 不可数名词,意为“工作”。

I'm never late for work. 我上班从不迟到。

辨析:work 与 job

work	指人们日常生活和工作中从事的体力或脑力劳动,即各类工作	不可数名词
job	指具体的职业或工作	可数名词

He has a lot of work to do every day. 每天他有许多事要做。

Mary has a good job in a bank. 玛丽在一家银行有一份好工作/职业。

四、语法讲解

询问时间

询问时间用 what time 或 when。

- A. to get B. get to
C. get D. to get to
- () 10. What time _____ she _____?
A. do; eats breakfast
B. does; eats breakfast
C. does; eat the breakfast
D. does; eat breakfast



单元过关测试

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. What time does he _____ home?
A. get B. get to C. gets
- () 2. My aunt usually _____ TV at home.
A. sees B. looks C. watches
- () 3. My brother often goes to school _____ 7:00 _____ the morning.
A. at; in B. in; at C. at; in
- () 4. — _____?
—It's three o'clock.
A. What time is it
B. What day is it today
C. How much is it
- () 5. Alice _____ a shower every day.
A. have B. does C. takes
- () 6. When do you get up _____ Sunday morning?
A. in B. on C. at
- () 7. —Monica, please _____ your weekend.
—OK. I go to my grandpa's farm(农场) with my parents. We have a great time there.
A. know about B. too tell me about
C. tell me about
- () 8. —Why aren't you happy?
—Because I can't find _____.
A. work B. job C. a job
- () 9. — _____ do you have supper?
—At 7:00.
A. When B. Where C. With whom
- () 10. We do our _____ at school.
A. homeworks B. homework
C. works
- () 11. I usually go to _____ school after _____ breakfast.
A. the;/ B. /;the
C. /;/ D. the;the
- () 12. What time _____ your teacher _____ supper?
A. does; has B. does; have
C. do; has D. do; have
- () 13. Alice usually gets up late in the morning, so she doesn't have _____ time for breakfast.
A. more B. much C. less D. little
- () 14. He doesn't like eat _____, it's too sweet.
A. food B. vegetables
C. ice-cream D. apples
- () 15. Early to bed and early to raise(起床) is _____ our health.
A. good for B. bad for
C. good in D. bad in

II. 完形填空。

John is an English boy. He is eleven years 1. He is 2 Beijing with his family. In the morning, he 3 at six thirty. Then he takes a shower. After 4, he goes to school. He often gets to school 5 seven forty. School 6 at eight o'clock. He has his lunch at school. In the 7, he usually goes home at five o'clock. But sometimes he plays basketball 8 his friends at school. He has dinner at 7:00 pm. He does 9 homework after dinner. He doesn't 10 TV on school nights. He goes to bed at nine o'clock.

- () 1. A. big B. old C. long D. fun
() 2. A. at B. on C. in D. of
() 3. A. gets up B. gets to
C. goes to bed D. get up
() 4. A. breakfast B. lunch
C. dinner D. work
() 5. A. in B. at C. on D. for
() 6. A. to start B. start C. starts D. starting
() 7. A. morning B. afternoon
C. evening D. day
() 8. A. with B. for C. and D. to
() 9. A. her B. his C. him D. my
() 10. A. see B. look C. watch D. read

III. 阅读理解。

Jane is a nice girl. She lives in London. She studies in a middle school. She gets up at six every day. She likes learning English. She's a clever girl. She draws pictures well. After school, she often reads newspapers(报纸) with her grandmother. At seven o'clock in the evening, Jane has supper at home. Every day at eight she does her homework and goes to bed at nine.

- () 1. Jane lives in _____.
A. England B. New York
C. Paris D. USA
- () 2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Jane likes reading storybooks.
B. Jane likes drawing big pictures.
C. Jane likes learning English.
D. Jane likes doing her homework.
- () 3. She is a _____ girl.
A. nice B. clever
C. nice and clever D. lazy
- () 4. What does she often do after school?
A. She draws pictures.
B. She has supper.
C. She does her homework.
D. She does some reading with her grandmother.
- () 5. What time does she go to bed?
A. At 8:00. B. At 9:00.
C. At 8:35. D. At 9:35.

IV. 任务性阅读。

Charlie: Hi, Marcia. Do you have any rules in your house and school?

Marcia: Yes. And you?

Charlie: Me, too. I have to get up at six thirty in the morning. I go to school at seven thirty.

Marcia: Mum makes me get up at six o'clock.

Charlie: Oh, dear! You get up too early! For what?

Marcia: My brother is too young. Mum has to look after him. So I cook breakfast for my family.

Charlie: I see. When do you go to school?

Marcia: At seven forty. Sometimes I'm late for class. I often do my homework at school. So I can do some housework in the evening.

Charlie: Oh, you're too busy. I can do my homework at home. I only do some washing on weekends. Can you watch TV at home?

Marcia: Yes, but I can't watch it on school evenings.

Charlie: I can watch TV on school evenings, but only for an hour every day. When do you go to bed?

Marcia: At ten thirty. So I'm often tired in class.

Charlie: I go to bed at ten thirty, too. But I get up a little late.

Marcia: I think everything will soon be well. Grandma is coming. She can look after my mum and brother.

Charlie: That's great!

根据对话内容,完成下列表格。

Charlie's Rules	Marcia's Rules
get up at 6:30	1. _____
2. _____	go to school at 7:40
do his homework at home	3. _____
4. _____	watch TV on weekends
go to bed at 10:30	5. _____

V. 书面表达。

假设 Jack 是你的笔友 (pen pal), 下面是 Jack 的作息时间表, 请根据表中的信息写一篇短文, 介绍 Jack 一天的情况。要求不少于 60 词。

Time	Activity
6.00 a. m.	get up
6.30 a. m.	eat breakfast
6.50 a. m.	go to school
8.00 a. m. — 3:00 p. m.	have classes
3.30 p. m.	play basketball
4.30 p. m.	go home
6.30 p. m.	eat dinner
7.30 p. m.	watch TV
9.30 p. m.	go to bed

Unit 3 How do you get to school?



一、重点短语

1. take the train 乘火车
2. take the bus 乘公共汽车
3. take the subway 乘地铁

4. ride a bike 骑自行车
5. think of 认为
6. between... and... 在……和……之间
7. leave school 离开学校
8. leave home 离开家
9. come true 实现
10. be afraid of sth./sb. 害怕某人/物
be afraid to do 害怕做……
= be afraid of doing
11. hundreds of 成百上千的
12. live a happy life 过幸福的生活
13. stop doing 停止做……
stop to do 停下来做……

二、重点句型

1. —How do you get to school?
你怎样去学校?
—I ride my bike. 我骑自行车。
2. —How long does it take to get to school?
去学校要花费多长时间?
—It takes about 10 minutes.
大约要花 10 分钟。
3. —How far is it from your home to school?
你家离学校有多远?
—It's about two kilometers.
大约有两千米。
4. Mary wants to know what he thinks of the trip.
玛丽想知道他如何看待那次旅行。
5. Can their dream come true?
他们的梦想能实现吗?

三、难点解析

1. He's like a father to me.
他对我来说,就像父亲一样。
like 介词,意为“像”,常与 look 或 be 连用。
It looks like rain. 看起来要下雨。

辨析:like 与 as

①like 意为“像……一样”。(实际上不是)

He talks to me like my father. 他像父亲那样跟我谈话。(他不是我父亲)

②as 意为“作为,以……身份”。(实际上就是)

He talks to me as a father. 他用父亲的身份跟我谈话。(他是我父亲)。

2. How far is it from here?

从这儿到那儿有多远?

常用句型:How far(away) is it from A to B? = How far(away) is B from A? 从 A 到 B 有多远? 其回答多为: It's... meters/kilometers/miles (away). 有……米/千米/

英里(远). 如:

—How far is it from the airport to the hospital?

从机场到医院有多远?

—It's about three kilometers(away). 大约有三千米(远)

四、语法解析

如何表示交通方式

1. by + 交通工具名词。
by bus/bike/train/taxi/plane.
2. by + 交通路线的位置(地理名词)
by water(从水路); by land(从陆路); by air(乘飞机)
3. in + 限定词 + 交通工具名词
in 多用于封闭式交通工具。eg: in a/the car/taxi
4. on + 限定词 + 交通工具名词
on 多用于开放式或半封闭式交通工具。eg: on a/the bus/train/bike/boat.
5. take + a/the + 交通工具名
6. 表示“步行去某地”可用“go to + 某地 + on foot”,也可用“walk to + 某地”。
7. 动词 + to + 地点名词。
动词 walk, ride, drive, fly 等可直接表示交通方式,后接 to 再接地点名词。
walk to sw. = go to sw. on foot
ride(a bike) to sw. = go to sw. by bike/on a bike
drive(a car) to sw. = go to sw. by car/in a car
fly to sw. = go to sw. by plane/on a plane



基础训练

I. 选用方框中的词或词组的适当形式填空。

bus, get, how far, walk, take

1. —_____ is your home from here?
—Two miles.
2. It takes him three hours _____ home by train.
3. She _____ to school every day because she lives near school.
4. I often _____ the subway to work.
5. Taking a _____ is the most popular way of getting to school.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. I don't know where she _____ (live).
2. How do you usually get to your _____ (grandparent) home?
3. They always stop _____ (talk) when the teacher comes

into the classroom.

4. It takes me an hour _____ (finish) my homework every day.
5. She thinks of _____ (visit) the Great Wall.
6. Jim often helps old people _____ (across) the street.
7. There are many _____ (boat) on the river.
8. A lot of _____ (village) are working.
9. Are you afraid of _____ (take) a plane?
10. Thank you for _____ (help) me.

III. 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 她经常步行上班。
She often _____.
2. 我想知道你对交通工具的看法。
I want to know what you _____ the transportation.
3. 他住得离学校远。
He lives _____ the school.
4. 我喜欢坐地铁。
I like _____.
5. 从你家到火车站有多远啊?
_____ is it _____ your home _____ the train station?
6. 步行到达公园要花费我二十五分钟。
It _____ me about 25 minutes _____ to the park.
7. 他住得离学校有四千米远。
He _____ four _____ from school.
8. 格林先生每天骑车去上班。
Mr Green _____ every day.
9. 步行去人民公园要花费多长时间?
_____ it take you to go to Renmin Park _____?
10. 你家离图书馆有多远?
_____ do you _____ from the library?

IV. 句型转换, 每空一词。

1. I take a bus to work. (对画线部分提问)
_____ you go to work?
2. They often spend ten minutes getting to school. (改为同义句)
_____ ten minutes to get to school.
3. She takes a train to Beijing every summer. (改为同义句)
She goes to Beijing _____ every summer.
4. It took him seven days to get to his hometown at that time. (对画线部分提问)

_____ it _____ him to get to his homework at that time?

5. He goes to school by bike. (改为同义句)
He goes to school _____ bike.
6. It's ten kilometers from our school to the bus station. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is it from our school to the bus station?
7. I don't know. How far does she live from school? (合并为一句)
I don't know _____ from school.
8. What does Nick think of his trip? (改为同义句)
_____ Nick _____ his trip?

V. 单项选择。

- () 1. —How does Bill get to school?
—He _____ the boat to school.
A. by B. takes C. rides D. gets
- () 2. They go to school _____ on weekdays.
A. by the bus B. on school bus
C. ride a bus D. on the school bus
- () 3. Do you want to go there _____ or by ship?
A. for the plane B. on plane
C. by the plane D. by plane
- () 4. —How far is it from your home to school?
—About _____ walk.
A. ten minute B. ten minutes
C. ten minute's D. ten minutes'
- () 5. —_____ is it from your school to the hospital?
—About 5 minutes' walk.
A. How far B. How long
C. How D. How many
- () 6. —What's the time, please?
—It's about _____.
A. thirty-five minutes to eleven
B. twenty past eleven
C. eleven to fifteen
D. twenty passes eleven
- () 7. My home is about _____ my aunt's home.
A. 15 kilometers
B. 15 kilometers far
C. 15 kilometers away
D. 15 kilometers from
- () 8. The bus ride usually _____ about half an hour.
A. cost B. spends
C. takes D. has

- () 9. Do you usually go to school _____ bus or _____ foot?
A. by; by B. by; on
C. on; by D. on; on
- () 10. He walks _____ the subway station and takes the subway.
A. on B. for C. to D. in



单元过关测试

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. Mr Wang is leaving _____ Guangzhou next week.
A. to B. with
C. in D. for
- () 2. —_____ is it from your home to school?
—Three miles.
A. How far B. How much
C. How soon D. How long
- () 3. It will take the men half a year _____ the work.
A. finish B. finishing
C. to finish D. finishes
- () 4. I often go to work _____.
A. ride my bike B. by bike
C. by a bike D. on bike
- () 5. How long does it _____?
A. spend B. take C. cost D. pay
- () 6. Tom can play the guitar, _____ he can't play it _____.
A. or; good B. and; well
C. but; good D. but; well
- () 7. Tom wants _____ to you. Are you free?
A. to tell B. tells
C. to talk D. told
- () 8. Can you help me _____ my English?
A. with B. of
C. learning D. about
- () 9. It _____ me five hours to draw this picture.
A. makes B. gets
C. spends D. takes
- () 10. Ann's home is about ten kilometers _____ school.
A. away B. to
C. away from D. far from
- () 11. I always _____ to school.
A. by bike B. ride a bike
C. on a bike D. take bikes

- () 12. —_____ is it to the nearest hotel?
—About 15 minutes' walk along this street.
A. How much B. How soon
C. How far D. How long
- () 13. About two _____ students take buses to school in the town.
A. hundred B. hundreds
C. hundreds of D. hundred of
- () 14. —How can you get from Yunnan to Heilongjiang?
—_____.
A. Take train B. By trains
C. By a plane D. By plane
- () 15. My home is _____ my school.
A. 5 miles away from B. 5 miles far away from
C. 5 miles far away D. 5 miles away

II. 完形填空。

My name is Jack. My home is about 3 miles 1 school. I leave 2 school at about 6:00. I usually get to school 3. It takes me 30 minutes. But sometimes I go there 4. It takes 5 only ten minutes.

My friend, Bob 6 Kaishandao. He usually goes to school by boat. He usually 7 at 5:30 every day. Then he has a quick breakfast and goes to school at six. First, he 8 to the river bank. Then the boat takes 9 to school. It usually takes him forty minutes to get to school.

There are different 10 of getting to school. But I think walking is the best.

- () 1. A. from B. far C. away D. long
() 2. A. to B. for C. about D. away
() 3. A. on feet B. by bike
C. on foot D. on foots
() 4. A. on bike B. by bike
C. by the bike D. ride
() 5. A. I B. my C. me D. mine
() 6. A. live in B. lives C. lived D. lives in
() 7. A. gets up B. get up
C. got up D. gets in
() 8. A. walk B. on foot
C. walks D. on feet
() 9. A. he B. his C. the him D. him
() 10. A. ways B. way
C. the way D. the ways

III. 阅读理解。

People travel to work in different ways. Some people go to work on foot because they live near their workplaces. Some people go to work by bike because they live farther