



义务教育课程标准实验教材

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ZIZHUXUEXIZIYUAN

新课程

自主学习资源

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编写说明

《新课程自主学习资源》(英语·七年级下)是与人民教育出版社出版的《义务教育课程标准实验教科书英语(新目标)》(七年级·下册)相配套的教学辅助材料。供七年级下学期使用。

本书的编写集中了多年来教学改革的经验,结合课程三维目标,以“中间地带”理论为基本原则。力求从知识的本质上帮助学生对基础知识与基本技能进行理解与建构,力求知识学习与过程方法学习兼顾,同时,适当拓展,为学生提供自主学习的相关材料,培养学生主动参与、乐于探究、善于交流与合作的能力。

《新课程自主学习资源》(英语·七年级下)按单元编写,每一单元内容分“学习导引”和“尝试应用”两大块:“学习导引”体现知识性和趣味性,在介绍课题的文化背景知识和明确课题学习目标的同时,对学生进行课题学法的具体指导。“尝试应用”体现基础性,用题组的形式进行基础知识与基本技能学习;体现实践性,应用知识与技能解决学科学习与简单的生活实际问题;体现自主性,提供学生自主学习、合作交流的平台;体现评价多样性,倡导学生自我反思和自我评价。

《新课程自主学习资源》(英语·七年级下)在编写中按照新课程标准的理念进行了大胆创新,愿本书成为您的良师益友。

编者

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Unit 1 Where's your pen pal from?



(一) 文化导读

人们常说,入乡随俗。而要随俗,就必须问俗和学俗。各国风俗习惯各不相同,为了避免发生误会,一定要多观察多了解。例如,某些国家如印度、印尼、马里和一些阿拉伯国家等,不能用左手与他人接触或用左手传递东西。在佛教国家不能随便摸小孩头顶。天主教徒忌讳 13 这个数字,尤其是既是 13 号又是星期五,遇上这种日子,一般不举行宴请活动。使用筷子进食的东方国家,用餐时不能把筷子插在饭碗中间。东南亚一些国家忌讳双腿交叉而坐。伊朗称“好”时不伸大拇指。保加利亚、尼泊尔等一些国家摇头表示同意,点头表示不同意。阿拉伯国家妇女比较守旧,到别人家里做客时不要问女主人身体如何。给日本人送礼要注意包装:绿色被认为是吉祥的;荷花是祭奠用的;礼品上不要有狐狸的图案,因为日本人认为这种动物狡猾、贪婪。

因此,新到一个国家或初次参加某种活动,应事先了解相关习俗。交外国笔友可以帮助你了解当地的风土人情,是既有趣又实用的好办法。

(二) 学习目标

1. 掌握本单元词汇表中的单词。
2. 学会谈论人们的国籍、居住城市以及所说语言。
 - Where is your pen pal from?
 - He/She is from Canada (France, Japan, Australia...).
 - Where does he/she live?
 - He/She lives in (Sydney, New York, Paris...).
 - What language does he/she speak?
 - He/She speaks French (Japanese, English...).
3. 学会给自己的笔友写信,或者征集笔友。
4. 了解世界,了解不同地区的人文风俗,学会理解和尊重异国文化。

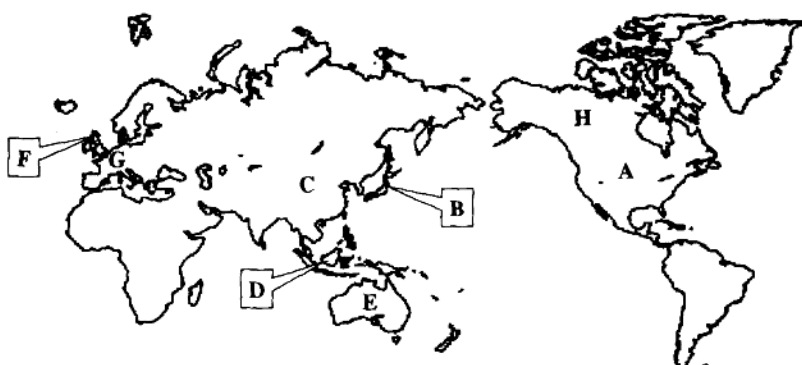
(三) 学法指导

在本单元的学习中,同学们可以通过搜集相关资料(如各国的语言、人口状况、物产、人文历史以及独特的习俗等),征集笔友,展示笔友的来信等活动,达到灵活正确地使用目标语的目的。



Section A

I. 看地图, 写出下列字母所表示的国家。



A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____
E _____ F _____ G _____ H _____

II. 判断下列名词是表示国家、城市还是语言, 在相应处打√。

	Country	City	Language		Country	City	Language
Singapore	√			Japanese			
French				Canada			
Paris				Toronto			
Australia				Chinese			
France				New York			
The United Kingdom							

III. 连词成句。

1. Australia, English, is, teacher, from, my _____.
2. Friends, do, where, your, live _____?
3. in, United States, isn't, the, Tokyo _____.
4. mother, language, your, speak, what, does _____?
5. in, Singapore, his, live, pen, pal, does _____?









Section B

I. 将括号内的字母组成单词填在横线上,使句子完整。

- Rose is from _____ (refacn) and she likes French food very much.
- Mr Miller likes to _____ (viel) in China.
- It's difficult but interesting to learn a foreign _____ (ganlaueg).
- Mr Li knows much about _____ (najap) because he lives in Tokyo for a long time.
- I want to fly to different _____ (cutonreis).
- _____ (nadaca) is a country near the USA.
- People like to live in _____ (gasinerop), a beautiful country.
- I have a _____ (nep; apl) in UK.

II. 看图填写表格,然后完成句子。

National flag						
Country			France		UK	
City	Toronto			Tokyo		Sydney
Language		English				

- Miyoko is from _____. She speaks _____. She lives in Tokyo.
- Miss Smith is a teacher. She is from Canada. She can speak _____ and _____.
- Mark is from France. But he lives in the USA. He speaks _____ and _____.
- Jack is Australian. He is from _____. He speaks _____.
- We are _____. We are from _____. We speak Chinese.

III. 根据回答,写出相应的问题。

- Q: _____
- Q: _____
- Q: _____
- Q: _____
- Q: _____

- A: He lives in Tokyo.
- A: My pen pal is from Australia.
- A: Yes, she is from France.
- A: Her favorite city is New York.
- A: My pen pal speaks Korean.

IV. 阅读理解。

Rowen is from Australia. He lives in Sydney. He speaks English, but he doesn't speak French. He has a pen pal in the United States. His name is Jet and he lives in New York. He speaks English and Spanish. Rowen's favorite sport is volleyball, and he plays the guitar. Jet doesn't play volleyball, but he plays basketball. It's his favorite sport. He can't play the guitar, but he can play the piano and sing.

- () 1. Rowen lives in _____.
A. France B. New York C. Sydney D. America
- () 2. Rowen doesn't speak _____.
A. French B. English C. Japanese D. A and C
- () 3. Jet plays _____.
A. the guitar B. basketball C. volleyball D. football
- () 4. Rowen plays _____.
A. the piano B. the guitar C. basketball D. football
- () 5. Jet is Rowen's _____.
A. brother B. pen pal C. teacher D. cousin

单元自我测试卷

一、听力部分

I. 听独白,看看下面五个人分别来自哪个国家,把相应的字母填在括号内。



A.

B.

C.

D.

E.



1. Bob () 2. Mary () 3. Scott () 4. Gina () 5. John ()

II. 听长对话,判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Kim's backpack isn't from China.
() 2. Kim's T-shirt is from Australia.
() 3. Lily's T-shirt is from Australia.

- () 4. Kim doesn't want to play tennis.
() 5. Lily's tennis rackets are from Japan.

二、笔试部分

III. 下面是 Andrew 的信息簿,请说说他的笔友的情况。

Name	E-mail	Country	Age	Hobby
1. Kelsey	Kelsey@yahoo.com	Canada	14	Playing the piano, reading
2. Sarah	Sarah@tom.com	France	15	Seeing movies, singing
3. Ken	Ken@163.com	Australia	13	Playing football

1. Where is Kelsey _____? She is from _____. Her e-mail is _____.
She is _____ years old. She likes playing the piano and reading.
2. _____? _____ is _____ France. _____ e-mail is Sarah@tom.com.
She's fifteen _____ old. She likes _____ movies and _____.
3. _____? _____. _____ e-mail is Ken@163.com.
He's thirteen _____. He _____.

IV. 单项选择。

- () 1. — _____ is the man from? — I think he is from Japan.
A. When B. Where C. What D. Which
- () 2. — _____ your parents _____ with you? — Yes, they do.
A. Do; live B. Does; lives C. Does; live D. Do; lives
- () 3. My friend is from Canada. She can speak _____.
A. Chinese and English B. Japanese and English
C. English and French D. Chinese and Japanese
- () 4. — _____ your teacher _____ English? — Yes, only a little.
A. Do; say B. Does; speak C. Does; say D. Do; speak
- () 5. My pen pal lives _____ Shanghai.
A. in B. on C. at D. /

V. 完形填空。

Hi, I am Tony. Nice to 1 you. It's very interesting to have a Chinese friend!
2 America, school 3 at 8:30, so I get up at seven and have 4
breakfast at 7:30. My favorite 5 is history because 6 is fun. What about you?
After school, I like to play the piano, but I can't play it 7. What are your
hobbies? Today I want 8 to a movie. I 9 like documentaries because I think
they're boring. Do you like movies?
Please write and tell me 10 your life in China.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| () 1. A. glad | B. meet | C. met | D. happy |
| () 2. A. On | B. To | C. In | D. For |
| () 3. A. starts | B. to start | C. start | D. starting |
| () 4. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| () 5. A. subject | B. actor | C. club | D. sport |
| () 6. A. he | B. it | C. she | D. I |
| () 7. A. good | B. really | C. soon | D. well |
| () 8. A. to look | B. to take | C. to go | D. to come |
| () 9. A. don't | B. doesn't | C. isn't | D. not |
| () 10. A. from | B. about | C. at | D. with |

VI. 任务型阅读。

阅读下面的短文,完成表格。

Do you know the girl in a hat with flowers on it? Her name is Karina. Karina is my new pen pal, a nice Japanese girl. She lives in Tokyo.

I like Karina. I don't know Japanese, and Karina doesn't know Chinese. But we know some English. So we write to each other (彼此) in English. We are of the same age, 12 years old. My favorite subject is math. But her favorite subject is biology. We all like football very much. She lives with her parents. She is their only child. She likes going to the movies on weekends. She likes cartoons best.

She hopes to come to Beijing this summer.

Pen pal's name: _____			
Age: _____	Nationality: (国籍) _____	Language: _____	
City: _____	Family: _____	Favorite subject: _____	
Favorite sport: _____		Favorite kind of movies: _____	

VII. 书面表达。

假设你叫周兰,你想征集笔友,请根据下面的信息写一封信。

Chinese name: Zhou Lan	English name: Linda Chow
Birthday: June 22	Age: 13
Country: China	City: Hong Kong
Language: Chinese; a little English	Hobby: singing
Favorite color: green	Favorite sport: swimming



Unit 2 Where's the post office?



(一) 文化导读

在外出旅行时,如果掌握一些有用的英语短语和句子,那么,问路就会变得方便多了。在问路时,最好的开场白是:“Excuse me.”或者说:“Could you help me?”这是最基本的礼貌。“Could you tell me how to get to...”是问去具体某个地方,如博物馆、酒店、街道等的标准句型。如果你不是问一个具体的地方,而是要去附近的银行、地铁站、厕所等,那么你可以说:“Where is the nearest...?”

在指路过程中,block 一词很实用,可以简洁地表示目的地离问路地点有多远。block 是指两个十字路口之间的一段街区。因此 the next block 意思是下个路口之后的那段街区,而 three blocks ahead 表示沿着这条路走,过三个路口。

牵涉到转弯时,经常使用类似于 the third right 和 the next left 等的短语。the third right 是 take the third turning on the right 的缩略形式,意思是在第三个路口右转。告诉问路人左转或右转的方式有很多种,如 take a left, go left, turn left 和 make a left 都表示同样的意思:左转。go around the corner 意思是在下个路口转弯,但不要穿过马路。

通过描述目的地与一些标志性建筑物的位置关系来指路,也是不错的方法。It's just past the bank 意思是走过银行就到了。opposite, across from 和 facing 都表示同一个意思,即在同一条街道上,但在另一边。

(二) 学习目标

1. 学习并掌握本单元的重要词汇。

- 地点名词: supermarket, post office, hotel, restaurant, bank, street, pay phone, park
- 方位介词: on, near, between, next to, across from, in front of
- 形容词: new, clean, quiet, big, small, dirty, old, busy

2. 掌握 where 引导的特殊疑问句。

3. 掌握问路和指路的常用句型。

- — Is there a bank near here? — Yes, there's a bank on Center Street.
- — Where's the supermarket? — It's next to the library.

(三) 学法指导

本单元通过谈论邻近地区各场所方位的话题,学习问路、指路的表达方式及相关方位介词的用法。学习时请注意两点:

- 根据上下文正确理解方位介词的含义,并掌握其用法。

●在理解课文的基础上,通过互相介绍自己熟悉的区域的信息,进行实际交流,提高语言的运用能力。



Section A

I. 根据句子提示,从方框中选择适当的词填空。

- A. a bank B. a supermarket C. a post office D. a hotel
E. a restaurant F. a pay phone G. street

1. If you want to post a letter, please go to _____.
2. If you want to buy some food, you should go to _____.
3. If you are new here, you should go to _____.
4. If you are hungry, please go to _____.
5. If you want to telephone, you'd better find _____.
6. Peter needs some money. He can go to _____ to get some.

II. 根据句子意思,选择合适的单词填空。

1. At night this street is very _____ (quiet/busy/noisy). You can't see any people or cars.
2. There is a _____ (big/small) supermarket near my home. You can buy everything you need in the market.
3. I have only 1 000 dollars. I want to buy a(n) _____ (new/old) car.
4. In China, cars usually go on the _____ (left/right).
5. I don't like the park because it's very _____ (clean/dirty).

III. 补全对话。

A: Excuse _____. Is there a bookshop in the neighborhood?

B: Sorry, I _____. You can ask the woman over there.

A: _____ you all the same.

B: That's all right.

A: Excuse me. _____ there a bookshop near here?

C: Yes, _____. Just go _____ and _____ left. Go _____
Bridge Street and the bookshop is _____ your right.

A: _____ very much.

C: You are _____.



IV. 阅读下面的小幽默,体会英语词汇的一词多义。

When Was Rome Built?

Teacher: When was Rome Built?

Tom: At night.

Teacher: Who told you that?

Tom: You did. You said Rome wasn't built in a day.

Note: Rome wasn't built in a day. 是一句谚语,意思是“伟业非一日之功(本意:罗马不是一天建成的)”。day 可表示“天”,也可以表示“白天”。

Section B

I. 选用适当的介词填空。

from

behind

between

of

to

near

on

1. A: Is there a pay phone _____ here?

B: Yes, there is a pay phone _____ Center Street.

2. A: Where's Xinghua Park?

B: It's _____ Hongqi Supermarket and Bank of China.

3. The restaurant is across _____ the post office.

4. The library is next _____ the pay phone.

5. Forest Hotel is in front _____ the park.

6. The pay phone is _____ the small supermarket.

II. 选择合适的单词或短语完成句子。

1. Go _____ (down/through) Fifth Avenue, Sixth Avenue and Seventh Avenue.

2. I usually _____ (take/catch/by) No.11 bus to school.

3. Is she _____ (on Li Ming right/on your right)?

4. Oh, there are full of cars in the street. I can't park my car there. I have to find another place to stop it. "Park" here means _____ (to go for some time/ to walk for some time/to put for some time).

5. Li Hua sits in the front row. Lily sits on her right. Meimei sits on the left side of Li Hua. That is to say Li Hua sits _____ (next to/in front of/between) Lily and Meimei, Meimei sits _____ (next to/in front of/between) Li Hua.

6. The post office is about fifty meters along the road. "Along the road" means _____ (from one end to the other end/on the road).



III. 画一幅社区地图,向同学介绍你家周围的环境及去学校的路线。



单元自我测试卷

一、听力部分

I. 听小对话,选择正确的答案。

- () 1. Where does the man want to go?
A. A hotel. B. A post office. C. A bookstore.
- () 2. What can Maria do?
A. Dance. B. Play football. C. Fly kites.
- () 3. Where are the shoes?
A. Under the table. B. Under the chair. C. Under the bed.
- () 4. What does Mike do on Saturday?
A. Play computer games. B. Go to school. C. Do homework.
- () 5. Where are they?
A. In the classroom. B. In the bank. C. In the dining room.

II. 听较长对话,选择正确的答案。

听第一段对话,回答 1-2 两小题。

- () 1. Where is No.5 Middle School?
A. Next to the post office. B. Across from the post office.
C. Between the post office and the hospital.
- () 2. How can the man get there?
A. Take a taxi. B. Take a bus. C. On foot. (步行)

听第二段对话,回答 3-5 三小题。

- () 3. The man want _____.
A. some sandwiches B. some cakes C. some bread
- () 4. His home address is _____.

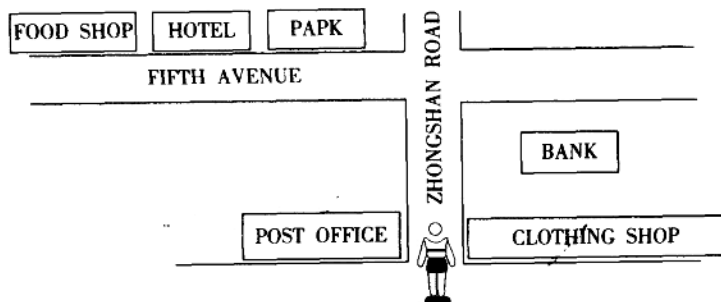
- A. 323 Green Street B. 332 Green Street C. 233 Green Street
 () 5. His telephone number is _____.
 A. 68348305 B. 86430538 C. 68345038

二、笔试部分

III. 单项选择。

- () 1. There is _____ old park near my house.
 A. a B. / C. an D. and
 () 2. Tony is a good child. He often goes to the _____.
 A. park B. library C. bridge D. highway
 () 3. Could you tell me the _____ to the movie theater?
 A. road B. street C. way D. avenue
 () 4. Where _____ the post office?
 A. are B. is C. does D. do
 () 5. Are you going _____ foot or _____ bike?
 A. by; by B. on; on C. by; on D. on; by
 () 6. _____, where is the station?
 A. Sorry B. Hi
 C. Excuse me D. Hello, please tell me
 () 7. My house is _____ the garden.
 A. across in B. cross from C. across from D. across at
 () 8. Maria likes thrillers _____ she doesn't like action movies.
 A. but B. and C. or D. because
 () 9. Why do you _____ home so late?
 A. get B. get to C. arrive at D. arrive in
 () 10. — Excuse me, _____ can I get to the airport? — Take a taxi.
 A. What B. When C. How D. Why

IV. 看图补全对话。



Dad: Oh, you're on _____ Road. It's not far (远) from my hotel. Go along this road. You pass a _____ on your right. Turn left. Go _____ Fifth Avenue. My hotel is on your right. It's _____ the park _____ the food shop.

V. 单词拼写。

1. Is there a bank _____ (附近) here?
2. The _____ (饭店) is on Center Street.
3. There is a big house in the _____ (邻近地区).
4. I don't like the street because it is very _____ (脏).
5. Just go _____ (笔直) and turn right.
6. I live on a very _____ (繁华的) street.
7. My friend usually sits in a _____ (公园) near his house, reading books.
8. John likes to live in a small house with a(n) _____ (有趣的) garden.
9. There are two _____ (图书馆) in our school.
10. Let's read from the _____ (开始) of this book.

VI. 阅读理解。

When you are in England, you must be very careful in the streets because traffic (交通) drives on the left. Before you cross a street, you must look to the right first and then the left.

If the traffic lights are red, the traffic must stop. Then people on foot can cross the road carefully. If the traffic lights are green, the traffic can go on. In the morning and in the afternoon, when people go to or come off work, the streets are very busy.

When you go by bus in England, you have to be careful, too. Always remember that traffic moves on the left. In many English cities, there are big buses with two floors. You can sit on the second floor. It's very interesting.

- () 1. When you are in England, you must be _____.
A. very careful B. very careless
C. very helpful D. very dangerous
- () 2. Traffic in England drives _____.
A. on the right
B. on the left
C. in the middle (中间) of the road
D. either on the right or on the left



- () 3. If the traffic lights are red, the people on foot _____ the road carefully.
A. can cross B. can't cross C. can run across D. must wait on
- () 4. When you are in England, which is wrong?
A. Have a look to the right first and then the left before you cross a street.
B. You can see the city very well on the second floor of the big buses.
C. Traffic is the most dangerous.
D. The traffic is very busy when people go to work.
- () 5. Which is the best title (题目) for this passage?
A. People in England B. Traffic in China
C. Traffic in England D. People in China

VII. 书面表达。

假设你是李扬, 请你用学过的知识, 给远方的笔友 Lisa 写一封信, 介绍一下你家周围的环境。

Dear Lisa,

I want to talk to you about my neighborhood. _____

Yours,
Li Yang