

2013
最新版

“十一五”规划教育部重点课题“辅导读物促进有效教学的研究与实验”
全国教育出版业最佳质量品牌 全国教育出版业最佳原创作品



中国驰名商标

世纪金榜

遵义中考初中新课标全程复习方略

丛书主编 张泉

英语

多维组合 赢定中考

- 书 复习学案·夯实得分平台
- 卷 课时作业·培养提分技能
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传播国学
修身养性



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社

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ZUNYI ZHONGKAO CHUZHONG XINKEBIAO QUANCHENG FUXI FANGLUE

丛书主编 张 泉

英 语
YINGYU

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教材复习案

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考点梳理·知识清单

考点精心提炼 查记高效便捷

核心词汇

- one (num.) → _____ (adj.) 第一的
- this (pron. & adj.) → _____ (pl.) 这些
- take (v.) → _____ (反义词) 拿来; 取来; 带来
- interest (n. / v.) → _____ (adj.) 有趣的; 令人感到有趣的
→ _____ (adj.) 感兴趣的
- bore (v.) → _____ (adj.) 令人生厌
→ _____ (adj.) 厌烦的; 厌倦的
- relax (v.) → _____ (adj.) 让人轻松的
→ _____ (adj.) 放松的; 宽松的
- collect (v.) → _____ (n.) 收藏; 收集
→ _____ (n.) 收藏者
- run (v.) → _____ (n.) 奔跑者
→ _____ (n.) 赛跑
- health (n.) → _____ (adj.) 健康的
→ _____ (adv.) 健康地
- also (adv.) → _____ (同义词)
→ _____ (同义短语)

【品词自测】根据句意用所给词的适当形式填空

- The movie is so _____ that everyone is _____ in it.
(interest)
- This is his _____ (one) time to come to our city.
- He plays sports every day to keep _____ (health).
- In came the first _____ (run), come on.

高频短语

- 名字 _____ name
- 姓氏 _____ name
- 电话号码 _____ number
- 请原谅 _____ me
- 电脑游戏 computer _____
- a set of keys _____
- my family photo
= a photo of my family _____
- watch TV _____
- play sports _____
- lots of _____

功能语句

- 见到你很高兴!
Nice _____ you!
- 这个用英语怎么表达?
_____ this _____?
- 请拨打 495 3539 与 Alan 联系。
_____ Alan _____ 495 3539.
- 这是我妹妹。
_____ my little sister.
- 感谢你(寄来)的全家福照片。
_____ the photo of your family.
- 咱们去打排球吧。
_____ volleyball.
- 那听起来很好。
That _____ good.

语法链接

- 冠词 【见 P66】
- 名词 【见 P64】
- 人称代词与物主代词 【见 P67】
- 一般现在时 【见 P78】



核心要点·探究突破

核心知识汇集 重点攻关突破

1. take v. 拿走, 带走

◆ Please take these things to your sister. ...
请把这些东西带给你的姐姐……

① Dick, _____ your raincoat with you when you go to school. It's going to rain.

OK. I will.

A. bring B. take C. get

② 爸爸下个月会带我去上海。

Father will _____ me _____ Shanghai next month.

自主归纳

动态演示, 效果非凡, 详见《教师用书配套课件》





2. family n. 家, 家庭

◆ What's your family name? 你姓什么?

① How many people are there in your _____?

There're three, my parents and I.

A. family B. home C. house

② The Green family _____ watching TV now.

A. is B. are C. was

自主归纳

动态演示, 效果非凡, 详见《教师用书配套课件》

home	家; 家乡; 本国	指家庭成员在一起生活的地方
house	房子	主要指建筑物、住宅, 可以包含若干房间(rooms)
family	家庭	指“一个家庭”时, 视为一个整体, 用作单数名词, 谓语动词用单数
	家庭成员	指“家庭成员”时视为复数名词, 谓语动词用复数



home 家



house 房子



family 家庭

3. watch v. 观看

◆ But he doesn't play sports he only watches them on TV.
但他不做运动, 他只是在电视上观看它们。

① Mary likes _____ books while her brother likes _____ sports games on TV.

A. watching; looking
B. looking; watching
C. reading; watching

② My parents often watch me _____ (play) basketball when I'm in a match.

自主归纳

动态演示, 效果非凡, 详见《教师用书配套课件》

(1) _____ 指“(聚精会神地)看; 注视”, 如看电视、比赛等



看电视 _____ TV

(2) look 强调“看”的动作, 作不及物动词



看黑板 look at the blackboard

(3) _____ 强调“看”的结果, 如看电影、看病等



看电影 _____ a movie

(4) read 指“阅读”, 如看书、报刊、杂志等



看报纸 read the newspaper

4. Well, let's play volleyball. 喂, 咱们去打排球吧。

① Let's _____ (take) a walk after supper.

② Let's have a party next week, _____?

A. shall we B. will you C. don't you

③ Shall we go to the movies on Sunday evening? (改为同义句)

_____ to the movies on Sunday evening.

5. That sounds good. 那听起来不错。

① Let's draw a picture of the sun.

That sounds _____ to me.

A. easy B. easily C. difficulty

② How nice her _____ sounds!

A. sound B. voice C. noise

自主归纳

动态演示, 效果非凡, 详见《教师用书配套课件》

(1) sound 是感官动词, 意为“听起来”, 后接形容词作表语; sound like 后接名词或代词, 意为“听起来像……”;

(2) 感官动词是系动词的一种, 表示人的感觉, 后接形容词作表语。常见的感官动词有:

feel(感觉); look(看起来); sound(听起来); smell(闻起来); taste(尝起来);

(3) 读图辨析 sound/noise/voice 的用法



	自然界各种声音的总称
	专指噪音或不悦耳的声音
	说话声或嗓音

判断抢答

判断下面句子翻译正误
这首歌听起来很伤感。

① The song sounds sad.

()

② The song is sounded sad.

()





经典真题·感悟中考

真题实战演练 体验中考氛围

单项选择

- (2012·黔东南州中考) _____ girl riding a bike is _____ university student.
A. A; an B. The; an C. A; the D. The; a
- (2012·重庆中考) Bill, what's your sister's favorite _____?
She likes volleyball best.
A. food B. color C. sport D. movie
- (2012·菏泽中考) What do you call your father's sisters?
_____.
A. Uncles B. Cousins C. Aunts D. Parents
- (2012·安顺中考) Would you please lend me _____ English book? _____ isn't here.
A. your; I B. you; My
C. yours; Mine D. your; Mine

习作在线·技法指导

策略点拨指导 提升写作技巧

对人物的介绍在每年的中考写作中都占有一定比例。如果是介绍单个人物,应注意先外后内、先分后总的写作技巧,即先从外观相貌等基本方面入手,过渡到对个性等内在品质的展露;如果是对同层面的人物加以群体介绍,可以考虑先对比后总结的形式,即先整体说明群体的优缺点,然后作出总结评价。

典题示例

(2012·陕西中考)

同学们,我们身边有很多助人为乐的同学,他们的事例值得我们学习。请根据下面表格信息给学校英文报写一篇短文,谈谈身边的好人好事,号召大家向他们学习。

Who they are	What they usually do to help others
Lin Na	make our school beautiful(clean...)
Zhang Hua	help other students with their studies...
Wu Tong	help the people in trouble (cheer others up...)
...	...

- 要求:1. 参考表格信息,可适当发挥;
2. 语句通顺,意思连贯,书写工整;
3. 文中不得出现真实地名、校名和姓名;
4. 词数:60~80。(开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数)

Dear Editor,

In our school, some students are always thinking more of others and are ready to help them. I am moved deeply. Here is what they usually do.

Lin Na is a very good student.

审题谋篇

1. 总体定位:本文为投稿短文,说明身边事例,应为记叙文,其中会涉及部分实例证明;

2. 人称:第三人称;

3. 主要时态:以一般现在时为主

4. 高分模板:

乐于助人
的同学

总体介绍

In our school, some students are always... ready to help them...

具体事例

Lin Na... Zhang Hua... Wu Tong...

发出号召

I hope everyone can learn from them...

佳作诵读

Dear Editor,

In our school, some students are always thinking more of others and are ready to help them. I am moved deeply. Here is what they usually do.

Lin Na is a very good student. She often picks up rubbish and cleans the classroom to make our school more beautiful. Zhang Hua studies well. So she often helps other students with their studies. We all like her. Wu Tong is outgoing. He likes cheering others up. If we are sad, he always talks with us and tries to make us happy. He is also helpful. He likes helping people who are in trouble. He is very popular in our school.

I hope everyone can learn from them and do something for others.

名师点睛

(1) 开篇点题,引出身边事例,其中“Here is...”句式常作为引出下文的经典句型,我们可以学习使用;

(2) 文中通过使用比较级、被动语态、定语从句等不同形式,显示出作者较强的语言驾驭能力。

知能综合检测(一)

一课一练,日积月累,厉兵秣马稳固提能

幸福诗篇之

《湖与树的依偎》

孝道

【扇枕温衾】汉朝时候,有个孝子叫黄香。夏天天气很热,黄香就用扇子把父亲的枕头和床铺扇凉;冬天天气寒冷,黄香就先钻进父亲的棉被里,用自己的身体使棉被温暖,再请父亲入睡。父母不需要你为他们作出多大贡献,有时盛夏中的一把蒲扇或寒冬里的一碗热汤就足以温暖他们的心房。

国学启迪



七年级上册 Units 7~12



考点梳理·知识清单

考点精心提炼 查记高效便捷

核心词汇

- big(*adj.*) → _____ (同义词)巨大的
→ _____ (反义词)小的
- short(*adj.*) → _____ (反义词)长的 / _____ (反义词)高的
- help(*v.*) → _____ (*adj.*)有帮助的
- music(*n.*) → _____ (*adj.*)音乐的
→ _____ (*n.*)音乐家
- act(*v.*) → _____ (*n.*)动作
→ _____ (*n.*)演员
- fun(*n.*) → _____ (*adj.*)有趣的
- excite(*v.*) → _____ (*adj.*)令人激动的;振奋人心的
→ _____ (*adj.*)感到兴奋的
- real(*adj.*) → _____ (*adv.*)无疑地;真正地
- success(*n.*) → _____ (*adj.*)成功的
→ _____ (*adv.*)成功地
→ _____ (*v.*)成功
- tooth → _____ (*pl.*)牙齿
- tire(*v.*) → _____ (*adj.*)疲倦的;累的
→ _____ (*adj.*)引起疲倦的;累人的

【品词自测】根据句意用所给词的适当形式填空

- I think Jackie Chan is a very _____ (success) actor. All his movies seem _____ (excite).
- Sharks are dangerous because they have sharp _____ (tooth).
- Time travel plays are _____ (real) popular these years.

高频短语

- 看一看 _____ have a _____ at _____
- 出售 _____ sale
- 多大年纪;几岁 _____ how _____
- 在周末 _____ weekends
- 少许;少量(后接不可数名词) a _____
- get up _____
- take/have a shower _____
- get to _____
- go to bed _____
- do the homework _____

功能语句

- 这些裤子多少钱?
_____ are these pants?

- (服务用语)需要我帮忙吗?
_____ I _____ you?
- 她认为它们非常令人激动。
She _____ they are very _____.
- 多么有趣的吃早餐时间啊!
_____ to eat breakfast!
- 你为什么喜欢体育? 因为它有趣。
_____ do you like P. E. ?
_____ it's fun.

语法链接

- 数词 【见 P68】
- 情态动词 can 的用法 【见 P75】
- 一般现在时 【见 P78】



核心要点·探究突破

核心知识汇集 重点攻关突破

1. join v. 参加;加入

◆ I want to join the art club. 我想参加艺术俱乐部。

① I can play the drums well, so I'd like to _____ the school musical team.

A. join B. take part in C. be in

② How long has your father _____ the Party?

For about 5 years.

A. joined B. taken part in C. been in

③ Will you _____ (参加) the school sports meeting?

Yes, I'll be in the boys' 100 meter race.

自主归纳 join/join in/take part in 的用法辨析

- _____ 表示加入组织、团体、党派、俱乐部等,与一段时间连用时用 be in 或 be a member of 替换;
- join in 多指参加小规模的活动,如球赛、游戏等;
- _____ 表示参加某项活动或比赛项目,并在其中起作用。

判断抢答 判断下面句子翻译正误

我爸爸入党已有 15 年了。

① My father has joined the Party for 15 years. ()

② My father has taken part in the Party for 15 years. ()

③ My father has been in the Party for 15 years. ()

2. speak v. 说话;谈话;会讲(某种语言)

◆ Can she speak English? 她会说英语吗?

① Do you _____ English or Chinese when you _____ with your English teacher?

Usually English in class but Chinese after class.

A. speak; talk B. talk; say C. tell; say



②He's too excited to _____ anything.

A. speak B. say C. talk





③What are you talking _____?

A. to B. with C. about

④My father often tells me _____ (not watch) TV too much.

自主归纳

动态演示, 效果非凡, 详见《教师用书配套课件》

- (1)  say
A. 强调说话的能力或说某种语言
- (2)  speak
B. 强调交谈, 不及物动词
- (3)  talk
C. 告诉; 讲述, 强调讲给别人听
- (4)  tell
D. 强调说话的内容

一言巧辨异 What did the teacher **tell** you?

老师告诉你什么了?

He **said** that he would **speak** English when he **talked** with the visitors.

他说他将用英语和游客们交流。

3. a little 少许; 少量

◆ Can you draw? 你会画画吗?

Yes, a little. 是的, 会一点。

①Some girls have _____ food for breakfast, because they want to be thin.

A. few B. a few C. little

②I worked hard the whole day, so I feel a little tired now. (同义替换)

A. a bit of B. a little bit C. kinds of

③There're few new words in the story, _____? (完成反意疑问句)

自主归纳 few/a few/little/a little 的用法辨析

肯定意义: 一点; 一些	否定意义: 极少; 几乎没有	后接名词
a few	few	十可数名词复数
a little	little	十不可数名词

温馨提示! (1) a few = several 几个; 若干

(2) a little = a bit = a little bit = kind of 有点, 用于形容词/副词前。

(3) little 可以表示感情色彩较浓的“小” a little boy 一个小男孩。

(4) 句中有 only, just, still, quite 时表示肯定意义, 用 a few 或 a little。

Can you speak French? 你会说法语吗?

Yes, just a little. 是的, 略懂一二。

4. How much are these pants? 这些裤子多少钱?

①We need 2 teaspoons of honey for the fruit salad. (对画线部分提问)

_____ honey do you need for the fruit salad?

② _____ is the black jacket?

It's \$120.

A. How many B. How much C. How far

③How much do the pants cost? (改为同义句)

_____ the _____ of the pants?

自主归纳

(1) how many/how much 的用法辨析:

提问可数名词数量用 how many; 提问不可数名词数量或物品价格用 how much;

(2) 常见提问物品价格句型:

①How much is/are...?

②How much do/does... cost?

③What is the price of...?

5. What a funny time to eat breakfast!

多么有趣的吃早餐时间啊!

① _____ interesting story it is! A sheep can beat a wolf!

A. What B. What an C. How

②What happy old men they are! (改为同义句)

_____ the old men are!

③They saw a very boring movie last Sunday. (改为感叹句)

_____ boring movie they saw last Sunday!

自主归纳 What/How 感叹句的用法辨析

What 引导的 感叹句	①What a/an+adj. 十可数名词单数(十主语十谓语)!
	What a tall tree (it is)!
	②What+adj. 十可数名词复数(十主语十谓语)!
How 引导的 感叹句	What tall trees (they are)!
	③What+adj. 十不可数名词(十主语十谓语)!
	What interesting news (it is)!
How 引导的 感叹句	How+adj./adv. (十主语十谓语)!
	How tall (the tree is)! /How tall (the trees are)!
	How heavily it is raining!

平凡的它羡慕着
海的坦荡宁静

诚信 “诚, 信也”出自《说文解字》。涵义是诚实无欺, 信守诺言, 言行相符, 表里如一。当初, 一位外商希望大量订货, 为保证李嘉诚有供货能力, 外商提出必须有富裕的厂家作担保。李嘉诚白手起家, 对外商如实相告。他的诚实感动了对方, 外商与他合作, 使其赚到了第一桶金。正是李嘉诚的诚信为他赢得了在商场上的信誉。

国学传承

经典真题·感悟中考

真题实战演练 体验中考氛围

- (2012·黔东南州中考) There _____ twelve months in a year.
September is the _____ month.
A. are, ninth B. is, ninth
C. are, ninth D. is, ninth
- (2012·重庆中考) My friend, Henry was born _____ June 10th, 1997.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
- (2012·连云港中考) Meng Fei had his arm broken while recording *If You Are The One* in Beijing.
Really? Then perhaps he _____ host TV programs for some time.
A. needn't B. mustn't
C. shouldn't D. can't
- (2012·黔东南州中考) _____ nice dress it is!
Thank you!
A. What a B. What C. How D. How a
- (2011·滨州中考) Shall we go and _____ hello to the foreign teachers?
Good idea! Let's go.
A. say B. speak C. talk D. shout
- (2012·贵阳中考) "When is Mother's Day?"
"It's on the _____ (two) Sunday in May every year."

习作在线·技法指导

策略点拨指导 提升写作技巧

说明文是历年中考写作的热点之一,多以说明身边事物为主。在写此类文章时可以按照先总后分的顺序描写:先总体说明事物的名称和外部特征,然后分别描述其内在性质和作者的个人感受等方面。

典题示例

(2012·达州中考)

目前中学生学习任务重,压力大。而丰富多彩的业余生活,有利于开拓视野,调节身心,提高学习效率。请结合下面的提示词,以 My Spare Time 为题写一篇 80 词左右的短文,谈谈你的业余生活。看书、看电视、玩电脑、做运动、参加社会活动等。你喜欢做什么?你是如何合理安排的呢?说说你的想法和理由。
提示词语: busy, play, healthy, knowledge, housework, relax, volunteer, colorful

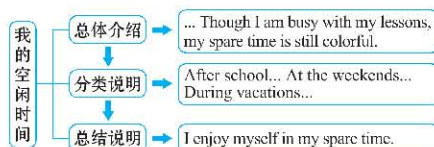
要求:

- 短文内容应包括以上提示的内容,可适当发挥。
- 书写工整,句式规范,条理清楚。有表达自己观点的句子。
- 不得出现真实的姓名和地名。

My Spare Time

审题谋篇

- 本篇谈论个人空闲时间,文体应为说明文,主要考查学生在英语语言运用方面对事物的描述能力和拓展能力。
- 人称:第一人称
- 主要时态:说明事实 一般现在时 (be/do/does)
- 高分模板:



佳作诵读

My Spare Time

I am a middle school student. Though I am busy with my lessons, my spare time is still colorful.

After school I usually play sports. I like basketball and football very much. Sports help me to keep healthy and study better. I often do some reading in the evening. I think books are our best friends. They give us much knowledge that we can't learn at school. So reading books is the best way of spending my spare time. Sometimes I watch TV or surf the Internet. I find it's a good way to relax myself. At the same time it can also help me open up my eyes to the outside world. At the weekends I often help my parents with the housework. I clean the house, wash clothes and learn to cook. During the summer or winter vacation, I have enough time to do things like volunteering. I help those people who are in need. It's a good experience for me.

I enjoy myself in my spare time.

名师点睛

(1)文中从课后、周末和假期等几个不同时间说明了个人空闲时间的安排,并通过不同活动的说明验证了文中“my spare time is still colorful”的观点;

(2)文中使用了宾语从句和定语从句,而且 be busy with, do some reading, open up one's eyes 等短语的使用恰当自然,为文章增色。

知能综合检测(二)

一课一练,日积月累,厉兵秣马稳固提能

月份的英语名称来历 1月 January: 罗马传说中有一位名叫雅努斯的守护神,有两副脸庞,一个回顾过去,一个眺望未来。人们决定选择他的名字作为除旧迎新的第一个月的月名。1月 January 就是由这位守护神的拉丁名 Januarius 演变而来的。

看着湖里时不时溅起的水花



七年级下册 Units 1~4



考点梳理·知识清单

考点精心提炼 查记高效便捷

核心词汇

- center (*n.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 中心的; 主要的
- across (*prep.*) → _____ (*v.*) 穿过; 越过
- enjoy (*v.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 令人愉快的
- begin (*v.*) → _____ (*n.*) 开始
- tour (*v.*) → _____ (*n.*) 旅行者
→ _____ (*adj.*) 游客众多的
- visit (*v.*) → _____ (*n.*) 访问者; 参观者
- south (*n.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 南方的; 来自南方的
- friend (*n.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 友好的
→ _____ (*n.*) 友谊
- sleep (*v.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 困倦的
→ _____ (*adj.*) 睡着的
- sometimes (*adv.*) → _____ (同义短语) 有时
- danger (*n.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 危险的
- child (*n.*) → _____ (*pl.*) 孩子们

【品词自测】根据句意用所给词的适当形式填空

- At the _____ (begin) of the party, a young lady who looks _____ (friend) gave a short talk.
- Most _____ (child) are scared to see the _____ (danger) animals.
- Most _____ (visit) to the zoo like to see the animals from the _____ (south) part of Africa.

高频短语

- 在……对面 _____ from
- 紧靠……的旁边; 贴近 next _____
- 在……前面 in _____ of
- 向左/右转 _____ left/right
- 在左边/右边 _____ the left/right
- 散步 take a _____
- 在……和……之间 between... _____
- have fun _____
- the way to _____
- kind of _____
- at night _____

功能语句

- 你的笔友是哪里人?
_____ your pen pal _____?
- 打扰一下, 请问附近有宾馆吗?
Excuse me, _____ a hotel in the neighborhood?

- 希望你旅途愉快。

I _____ you have a good trip.

- 她是做什么工作的?

_____?

语法链接

there be 句型 【见 P83】



核心要点·探究突破

核心知识汇集 重点攻关突破

- across *prep.* 横过; 在对面

◆ The pay phone is across from the library.

公用电话在图书馆的对面。

① You can find the pay phone when you walk _____ the bridge.

A. cross B. through C. across

② Have a look before going across the busy street. (改为同义句)

Have a look before _____ the busy street.

自主归纳

动态演示, 效果非凡, 详见《教师用书配套课件》

go _____ the street
(=cross the street)

“横越穿过”, 指从表面走过或从一边到另一边



go _____ the tunnel

“穿越”, 指从空间内穿过



jump over the hurdle

“越过”, 指超过一段距离或度过一段时间

- enjoy *v.* 享受……的乐趣; 欣赏

◆ Turn left on First Avenue and enjoy the city's quiet streets and small parks.

在第一大道左转, 享受城中街道的宁静和小公园(的乐趣)吧。

① I enjoy _____ (go) to the concert while my parents like listening to Beijing Opera.

② The children had a great time in the water park. (改为同义句)

The children _____ very much in the water park.

听着调皮鱼儿的嬉戏玩耍



(1)修身 【原文】见侮而不斗, 辱也。出自《公孙龙子》。【大意】当正义遭到侮辱、欺凌却不挺身而出, 是一种耻辱的表现。(2)处世 【原文】疑行无成, 疑事无功。出自《商君书·更法》。【大意】行动迟疑不决办不成事, 做事犹豫不能成功。

国学语录



自主归纳 ② enjoy 的用法

- (1) enjoy sth. 表示“享受……的乐趣”
 (2) enjoy _____ (do/doing/to do) sth. 喜欢做某事
 (3) enjoy oneself 玩得开心, 相当于 _____ a good time or have _____
 (4) enjoy 的形容词是 enjoyable, 意为“令人愉快的”

3. wear v. 穿; 戴

◆ I wear a white uniform and I help doctors.

我穿着白色工作服并且帮助医生工作。

① If you want to go to the school party, you have to _____ school uniform.

A. wear B. put on C. dress

② I waited for a long time before my mother got _____ (dress).

自主归纳 ②

(动态演示, 效果非凡, 详见《教师用书配套课件》)

dress 给……穿衣	表示动作或状态, 宾语通常是人: dress sb. “给某人穿衣服”(动作); dress oneself 给自己穿衣服; be/get dressed in... “穿着……”(状态)	
put on 穿上; 戴上	强调动作, 宾语通常是衣服、鞋帽; 宾语若是代词必须放在 put 和 on 之间; 反义词组是 take off	put on 穿上(动作); dress sb./oneself 给某人/自己穿衣服
wear 穿着; 戴着	强调状态, 宾语可为服装、鞋帽、饰物、奖章等	
be in 穿着	后接衣服、帽子等, 此时可以和 wear 或 have sth. on 替换。其后也可以接颜色, 不能用于进行时态	wear 穿着; 戴着 (状态); be in 穿着

判断抢答 判断下面句子翻译正误

今天我们的数学老师穿了一身新套装。

- ① Our math teacher is dressing a new suit today. ()
 ② Our math teacher is wearing a new suit today. ()
 ③ Our math teacher is putting on a new suit today. ()
 ④ Our math teacher is in a new suit today. ()

4. in front of 在……前面

◆ The pay phone is in front of the library. 公用电话在图书馆前面。

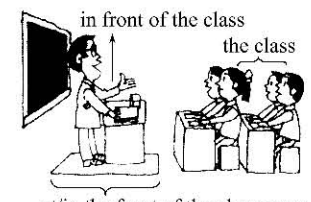
① The boy _____ me is so tall that I can't see the blackboard at all.

A. behind B. in front of C. in the front of

② My seat is in the back row but his is _____ (在前面).

自主归纳 ②

(动态演示, 效果非凡, 详见《教师用书配套课件》)



_____ 表示位置“在……(外部)的前面”

_____ 表示位置“在……(内部)的前面”

in front “在(最)前面”, 后无宾语

5. —Excuse me. Is there a hotel in the neighborhood?

——请问, 附近有宾馆吗?

—Yes, there is. Just go straight and turn left.

——是的, 有。向前直走, 然后左转弯。

① Could you tell me _____?

Just go straight. It's on your right.

A. where the police station is

B. what your name is

C. which country you come from

② What's in the bag?

There _____ a book and some other school things.

A. have

B. is

C. are

自主归纳 ②

(1) there be 句型的用法

① there be 句型表示“某地有某物”, 强调客观存在; 而 have 表示“拥有”, 强调所属关系

② there be 句型的“就近原则”: 后接多个名词或代词时, be 动词由第一个名词或代词决定

③ there be 句型的将来时形式为 there _____ 或 there is/are going to be

④ There be sb. doing sth. 相当于 sb. be doing sth. 表示某人正在做某事

(2) 常用的问路句型:

Excuse me. { Is there a/an... (near here/in the neighborhood)?
 Where's the nearest...?
 How can I get to...?
 Could you tell me the way to...?
 Can you tell me how to get to...? }

(3) 常用的指路句型:

① It's + 介词短语(地点), 它在……。

② It's about ... meters from here. 离这儿大约……米。





③It's about...meters along on the left/right.

向前走,在左/右侧大约……米。

④Walk on and turn left/right. 向前走,然后左/右拐。

⑤Turn left/right at the first crossing. = Take the first crossing on the left/right. 第一个路口左/右拐。

(4)指路者有时会在指路完后追加一句“You can't miss it. (你一定会找到的)”给对方鼓励;

若问路时对方不知道,问路者常用“Thank you all the same. (仍然要谢谢你。)”表示谢意。

6. What does she do? 她是做什么工作的?

① _____ do you do?

I'm a computer programmer.

A. What B. How C. Where

②What does the boy do, do you know? (改为同义句)

_____ the boy, do you know?

自主归纳 ② 询问职业的常用句型

(1)What + do/does + 主语 + do?

(2)What + be + 主语?

(3)What + be + one's + job?



经典真题·感悟中考

真题实战演练 体验中考氛围

I. 单项选择

- (2012·福州中考) We'll go for a picnic if it _____ this Sunday.
Wish you a lovely weekend.
A. rain B. doesn't rain C. won't rain
- (2012·黔东南州中考) Come on, _____ you will be late for school.
A. and B. but C. or D. so
- (2012·无锡中考) Don't drive so fast! We must slow down when we drive _____ the tunnel.
A. past B. across C. over D. through
- (2011·深圳中考) Could you please tell me something about the two _____?
_____. They are exchange students of No. 1 Middle School.
A. Frenchmen; Yes, please B. Frenchmans; Come on
C. Germen; Not at all D. Germans; All right
- (2012·安顺市中考) Look! _____ some juice in the glass.
A. There is B. There are C. There have

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- (2012·兰州中考) Look! There are many old people _____ (do) morning exercises at the square.
- (2012·淮安中考) Peter and Simon enjoyed _____ (they) at the English party last night.
- (2012·南京中考) Most parents don't think it is _____ (health) for children to stay up too late at night.



习作在线·技法指导

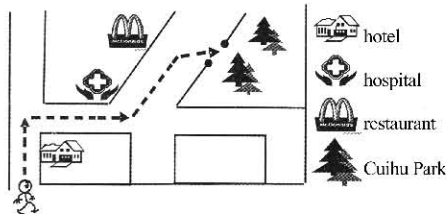
策略点拨指导 提升写作技巧

对某地的介绍类题目在中考中常见于半命题写作。在写此类话题作文过程中要注意:1. 紧扣话题,重点介绍;2. 表述条理,

覆盖要点。

典题示例 ②

(2012·重庆中考)



假如你校有几位来自美国的交换生,他们打算周末步行去翠湖公园。请根据提示为他们写出前往的路线,并简介公园情况。

要点提示:

- 路线(见上图)
- 公园环境优美、凉爽
- ……

要求:1. 词数:80左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数。

2. 文中不能出现自己的姓名和所在学校的名称。

Cuihu Park is not far from here. It's easy to get there. Just go straight _____

审题谋篇 ②

- 文章说明路线,介绍景色,应属说明文,主要考查学生对细节内容和整体规划的发挥能力;
- 人称:第一人称和第二人称;
- 主要时态:一般现在时
- 高分模板:



佳作诵读 ②

Cuihu Park is not far from here. It's easy to get there. Just go straight and turn right at the first corner. Walk along the road and turn left when you find a hospital. Cuihu Park is down the street on your right. Across from the park is a restaurant.

The park is really a good place to have fun. It's beautiful and cool with many trees and flowers. You can swim, play games or have a picnic there. It's very relaxing. You may also get a good chance to practice Chinese. I hope you will enjoy yourselves.

名师点睛 ②

- 文中运用 turn right, walk along, on your right, across from 等不同短语说明位置,结合地图,给人明了之感;
- 全文脉络清晰,第一段明确说明行走路线;第二段简要介绍了公园情况,条理清楚,要点突出。

知能综合检测(三)

一课一练,日积月累,厉兵秣马稳固提能

非常想和湖
说说话



修身 【原文】玉在山而草木润,渊生珠而涯不枯。出自《荀子·劝学》。【大意】宝玉藏在山中,连山上的草木也显得滋润;珍珠产在深渊里,连涯岸也显得不干枯。学问、韬略藏于胸中,自然会行为举止不俗,气魄风格不凡。

国学语录



七年级下册 Units 5~8



考点梳理·知识清单

考点精心提炼 查记高效便捷

核心词汇

1. sun (*n.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 晴朗的
2. weather (*n.*) → _____ (同音词) 是否
3. surprise (*v.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 感到惊讶的
→ _____ (*adj.*) 令人惊奇的
4. everyone (*pron.*) → _____ (同义词) 每个人
→ _____ (反义词) 没有人; 没人
5. follow (*v.*) → _____ (*adj.*) 下列的, 下述的
6. high (*adj.*) → _____ (*n.*) 高度
7. remember (*v.*) → _____ (反义词) 忘记
8. sing (*v.*) → _____ (*n.*) 歌唱家; 歌手

【品词自测】根据句意用所给词的适当形式填空

- ① We're all _____ (surprise) at the result.
- ② Wang Sulong is one of the most popular _____ (sing) with teenagers.
- ③ The _____ is my own story. (follow)

高频短语

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 等候; 等待 | wait _____ |
| 2. 在度假; 在假期中 | _____ vacation |
| 3. 拍照 | _____ a photo |
| 4. 看; 朝……看 | look _____ |
| 5. 玩得高兴; 过得快乐 | _____ a good _____ |
| 6. 寻找; 寻求 | look _____ |
| 7. talk about | _____ |
| 8. in order to | _____ |
| 9. look like | _____ |
| 10. a little bit | _____ |
| 11. not... any more | _____ |
| 12. would like | _____ |

功能语句

1. 你在干什么?
_____ you _____?
2. 上海天气如何?
晴天/有风/阴/……
_____ in Shanghai?
It's sunny/windy/cloudy/...
3. 最近过得怎么样(还好吗)?
_____?

4. 他什么长相?

_____ he _____?

5. 你好, 我想要些面条。

Hello, _____ some noodles.

语法链接

现在进行时

【见 P79】



核心要点·探究突破

核心知识汇集 重点攻关突破

1. stop v. 停止; 终止

◆ She never stops talking!

她总是说个不停!

① How did you make the baby stop _____?

I played the videos of animals for him, and then he laughed.

A. cry B. to cry C. crying

② The doctor told Mr Lin to stop smoking. (改为同义句)

The doctor told Mr Lin to _____ smoking.

自主归纳 stop 的用法

(1) stop 作动词常用于下面搭配中:

① stop _____ sth. 意为“停止做某事”, 其中动名词作宾语。

② stop _____ sth. 意为“停下来去做另外一件事”, 其中不定式在句中作目的状语, 即停下来的目的是去做另外一件事。

③ stop sb. (from) doing sth. 意为“阻止某人做某事”, 相当于 prevent sb. (from) doing sth. 或者 keep sb. from doing sth. (其中与 keep 搭配的介词 from 不能省略)。

(2) stop 还可以作名词, 意为“车站”。

一言巧辨异 When my father tells me to stop watching TV,

I usually stop to read. But the books can't stop me from thinking about the game shows I'm interested in.

当爸爸告诉我停止看电视时, 我一般会停下来去看书。但是那些书并不能阻止我去想我感兴趣的那些游戏类节目。

2. look for 寻找; 寻求

◆ He's looking for his dinner. 他正在寻找他的晚餐。

① My little dog is lost. All of my friends are helping me to _____ it.

A. look at B. look for C. look after

② Can I help you?

Could you please _____ (查明) when the next flight to London will take off?





自主归纳 look for/look up/find/find out 的用法辨析

_____	寻找, 强调动作
look up	查阅, 指在词典等资料中查找, 代词作宾语时用于短语中间
_____	找到, 强调找的结果
find out	查明, 强调经过一番努力后得出的结果

判断抢答 判断下面句子翻译正误。

请帮我查一下我的航班何时起飞好吗?

① Could you please help me look up when my flight will take off? ()

② Could you please help me find out when my flight will take off? ()

3. —Hi! How's the weather in Shanghai?

—嗨! 上海的天气怎么样?

—It's sunny. —晴天。

① _____?

It's cloudy and cold.

A. How is the weather

B. What is the weather

C. How is the weather like

② What was the weather like yesterday?

It was _____ (sun) but _____ (wind).

自主归纳 天气的表达

(1) 提问天气的句型有:

How's the weather? = What's the weather like?

(2) 天气名词与形容词:

名词	形容词	名词	形容词
sun	sunny	rain	rainy
snow	snowy	wind	windy
cloud	cloudy	fog(雾)	foggy

(3) 天气中的修饰词“大”:

① 大风: _____ wind; ② 大雨(雪): _____ rain (snow); ③ 雨(雪)下得很大: rain(snow) heavily/hard

4. What does he look like?

他长什么样?

① (2011·湘西中考) _____?

He is tall.

A. How is he

B. What does he look like

C. What does he like

② They say that I look like my mother. (改为同义句)

They say that I _____ my mother.

自主归纳 谈论外貌

(1) What do/does sb. _____? 用于询问外貌, 其中在表示“长得像某人”时 look like 可以替换为 take after;

(2) What is/are sb. like? 主要用于询问性格, 也可用于询问外貌;

(3) 易混句型: What do/does sb. like about sth.? 用于询问某人喜欢某事物的哪(些)方面。

5. Hello, I'd like some noodles.

你好, 我想要些面条。

① Would you like something to drink?

_____. I'm not thirsty.

A. Yes, please

B. No, thanks

C. No, I wouldn't

② Would you like _____ (go) hiking with us next Sunday?

③ I have a cold and I don't feel like _____ (eat) anything.

自主归纳 would like 的用法及其构成的句型

(1) would like 与 feel like 的用法辨析

意义	想要	
短语	_____ = want	feel like
区别	其中 like 作动词	其中 like 作介词
宾语	名词、代词或不定式	名词、代词或动名词

(2) would like sb. to do sth. 意为“想让某人做某事”;

(3) Would you like sth.? 意为“你想要某物吗?”常用于表示客气地请求; 其答语为 Yes, please. / No, _____.

(4) Would you like to do sth.? 表示提建议, 答语常用 _____ (拒绝时一般后接 but I have to...), 也可用“Sorry, but I can't.”等类似句式。



经典真题·感悟中考

真题实战演练 体验中考氛围

I. 单项选择

1. (2012·黔东南州中考) Listen! Someone _____ an English song now.

A. sings B. sang C. is singing D. was singing

2. (2012·毕节中考) Mum, I can't find my shoes. Hurry up! Your father _____ for us.

A. is waiting B. waited C. waits D. will wait

3. (2012·黔东南州中考) Would you like to go shopping with me, Kangkang?

_____.
A. No, I'd like to

B. No, I can't

C. Sorry, I'm afraid not, I have to do my homework

D. Yes, I like





4. (2012·重庆中考) Where is your cousin?
He _____ an English exam now.
A. has B. had
C. has had D. is having
5. (2012·江西中考) Would you like some rice?
_____. I'd rather have a piece of bread.
A. Yes, please B. No problem
C. That's OK D. No, thanks
6. (2011·河源中考) Remember _____ the book to the library when you finish _____ it.
A. to return; to read B. returning; reading
C. to return; reading D. returning; to read
7. (2011·北京中考) Where's Tom? His mother _____ him now.
A. is looking for B. will look for
C. has looked for D. looks for
8. (2011·无锡中考) I'll fly to Qingdao for my holiday this weekend.
Wonderful! _____
A. Why not? B. I hope so.
C. With pleasure. D. Have a good time!
9. (2011·黔东南州中考) What does your new English teacher look like?
_____.
A. She has blue eyes B. She is Miss Smith
C. She comes from America D. She has a daughter

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. (2012·贵阳中考) Tina complains that waiting for Sally always _____ (make) her angry.
2. (2012·滨州中考) Where's Miss Wang?
Look, she _____ (talk) with the students.

习作在线·技法指导

策略点拨指导 提升写作技巧

环保和低碳的主题在近几年的中考中得到了越来越多的重视和体现。在完成此类话题的书面表达时可以通过个人的一些亲身体验对观点加以论证,并在文章的结束部分对大家发出号召。

典题示例

你听说过 Earth Hour 这项活动吗? 今年的 Earth Hour 活动你是如何度过的? 请你写一篇题为“My Earth Hour 2012”的短文。

内容包括:

1. 你今年参加 Earth Hour 这个活动了吗? 请表达你参加或者没有参加的心情。
2. 请描述你当时在哪里, 与谁一起度过, 做了什么事。
3. 请列举两件以上你在日常生活中经常做的有利于环保的事。
4. 号召大家加入到明年的 Earth Hour 活动中来。

作文要求:

1. 不能照抄原文; 不得在作文中出现学校的真实名称和学生的真实姓名。
2. 语句连贯, 词数 80 左右。作文的标题、开头和结尾已经给出, 不计入总词数。

My Earth Hour 2012

The Earth Hour was from 8:30 pm to 9:30 pm on Saturday, March 26th this year.

I believe that we can make our earth a better place to live in.

审题谋篇

1. 本篇要求记录已经发生的事件, 应为记叙文文体, 主要考查学生运用已学知识表述对过去事情的描述和感想。

2. 人称: 第一人称。

3. 主要时态: 一般过去时。

4. 高分模板:



佳作诵读

My Earth Hour 2012 (没参与)

The Earth Hour was from 8:30 pm to 9:30 pm on Saturday, March 26th this year. It was a pity that I didn't realize it was Earth Hour until I watched news on TV. At that time, I was shopping with my mother at the mall. As a student, I have done lots of things to protect the environment. For example, I always carry a cloth bag while shopping. Besides, I often ride a bike to school instead of taking a bus. I think we can care for the earth by doing so. Let's take part in the Earth Hour next year.

I believe that we can make our earth a better place to live in.

My Earth Hour 2012 (参与)

The Earth Hour was from 8:30 pm to 9:30 pm on Saturday, March 26th this year. It was the moment my friends and I waited for a long time. We talked and played games at home with all the lights off. We were glad to be in the Earth Hour. As a student, I have done lots of things to protect the environment. For example, I always carry a cloth bag while shopping. Besides, I often ride a bike to school instead of taking a bus. I think we can care for the earth by doing so. Let's take part in the Earth Hour next year.

I believe that we can make our earth a better place to live in.

名师点睛

(1) 两篇文章都采用总 分 总的叙述方式对 Earth Hour 活动进行了说明, 结构严谨;

(2) 在描述个人活动时, 通过运用过去时和完成时, 既有细节描述, 又有对过去所做事情的总结回顾, 两者的有效结合体现了作者的综合运用语言的能力。

知能综合检测(四)

一课一练, 日积月累, 厉兵秣马稳固提能