

金版课堂

中学教材优选七年级英语(下)

张秀玲 主编



宁夏人民教育出版社



☆全方位呈现全国各地示范教研成果☆

金版课堂

中学教材优选 [书+卷]

主编◎张秀玲



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典例高效精析 ——> 经典例题，名师点拨
基础知识巩固 ——> 讲练结合，学以致用
能力水平提升 ——> 加深理解，提升技能
直击热身中考 ——> 热身中考，未雨绸缪

细分课时
强化双基
技能提升
热身中考

同步讲练
循序渐进
学用结合
高层建领

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本书采用实用的“四轮作业”的学习模式，第一轮预习热身掌握基础，第二轮讲练结合，巩固基础，第三轮能力提升强化双基，第四轮单元复习，查漏补缺。让我们一起轻松作业，快乐学习。

本书在编写和调研过程中，得到许多一线老师和家长及同学们的大力支持并提出了许多宝贵意见和建议，在此表示非常感谢！

——编者



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Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?

知识点归纳

话题	Talk about abilities.		
重点词汇	guitar <i>n.</i> 吉他	sing <i>v.</i> 唱歌	swim <i>v. & n.</i> 游泳
	dance <i>v.</i> 跳舞	chess <i>n.</i> 国际象棋	draw <i>v.</i> 画
	speak <i>v.</i> 说(某种语言); 说话	join <i>v.</i> 参加; 加入	club <i>n.</i> 俱乐部; 社团
	write <i>v.</i> 写作; 写字	story <i>n.</i> 故事; 小说	tell <i>v.</i> 讲述; 告诉
	show <i>n.</i> 演出; 节目	or <i>conj.</i> 或者; 也不	talk <i>v. & n.</i> 说话; 交谈
	drum <i>n.</i> 鼓	violin <i>n.</i> 小提琴	also <i>adv.</i> 也; 而且
	people <i>n.</i> 人; 人们	center <i>n.</i> 中心; 中央	home <i>n.</i> 家; 活动本部
	today <i>adv.</i> 在今天	make <i>v.</i> 使成为; 制造	weekend <i>n.</i> 周末
	teach <i>v.</i> 教; 讲授	musician <i>n.</i> 音乐家	play chess 下国际象棋
	speak English 说英语	play the guitar 弹吉他	help sb. with sth. 帮某人做某事
	school show 学校公寓	tell story 写故事	talk to sb. 告诉某人
	show sb. 展示给某人	play...with sb. 和某人一起玩	be busy 忙碌的
	after school 放学后	be good with sb. 对某人友好的	make friends 交朋友
重点句型	1. Can you play the guitar? 你会弹吉他吗? 2. I want to join the music club. 我想加入音乐俱乐部。 3. What club do you want to join? 你想要加入什么俱乐部? 4. Come and show us! 来展示给我们看看吧! 5. What can you do? 你能做什么? 6. I like to talk and play games with people. 我喜欢和人们聊天, 玩游戏。 7. Are you good with old people? 你和老人们相处地好吗? 8. Then we need you to help with sports for English-speaking students. 那么我们需要你来帮助说英语学生的体育。		
语法	情态动词 can 的用法。		
写作	用英语写一则简单的招聘广告或海报。		

Section A

课前 基础 热身

I. 从方框中选词填写在相应图片下。

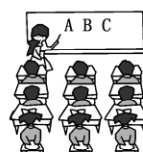
sing, swim, paint, play the guitar,
 play chess, speak English



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____





4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

II. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. —你会打篮球吗?

—Can you _____?

—会,但我打得不好。

—Yes, I can. But I _____ it well.

2. —您想加入什么俱乐部?

—_____ do you want to join?

—我想加入音乐俱乐部。

—I want to join _____.

3. —你会做什么?

—_____ can you _____?

—我会下棋。

—I can _____.



重点知识精讲

重点一 Can you play the guitar? 你会弹吉他吗?

(1)由 can 引导的一般疑问句,可以表示说话人询问对方做某事的能力,也可以用来请求对方做某事。

【例 1】—Can you finish the work in two days?

—Sorry, I _____. My computer doesn't work.

A. don't

B. can't

C. mustn't

D. needn't

【解析】由 can 构成的一般疑问句,其否定回答一般用“Sorry, 主语+can't.”。

【答案】B

(2)play 表示“吹、拉、弹奏”,后常接表示乐器的名词,此时在表示乐器的名词前加定冠词 the。

They can play the violin. 他们会拉小提琴。

【拓展】play 的其他含义:

①表示“玩牌类、棋类”等,此时在表示牌/棋类前不加冠词。

He likes playing chess. 他喜欢下国际象棋。

②表示“玩球类”等,此时在表示球类的名词前不加冠词。

I want to play basketball after school. 我想放学后打篮球。

③play 还可以作不及物动词,此时常与介词 with 连用,表示“玩;玩耍”。

Don't play with fire. 不要玩火。

【例 2】—Shall we pay _____ visit to that famous event?

—No, I'd rather stay at home and play _____ football.

A. a; the B. the; a C. /; the D. a; /

【解析】play 与球类名词连用时,球类名词前不加冠词。故选 D。

【答案】D

重点二 I want to join the art club. 我想参加艺术俱乐部。

(1)join 作动词,意为“加入;参加”,其后既可以跟表示组织机构、党派或团体的名词,也可跟表示人的名词或代词。表示成为其中一员。

Why don't you join an English club? 你为什么加入英语俱乐部?

Would you like to join us? 你愿意加入我们吗?

(2)表示参加某项活动时,用 join in sth. / doing sth.。

【拓展】take part in 意为:“参加”。主要指参加某项活动。多指群众性的活动、会议、竞赛等。

His father joined the Party last year. 他父亲去年入党了。

I took part in the game. 我参加这场比赛。



综合能力演练

I. 用方框内所给的词填空。

paint, club, sing, can, what

1. Ren Lijuan wants to join a _____.

2. _____ you play the piano?

3. Bai Jie can dance and _____.

4. _____ club do you want to join?

5. —I want to join the art club.

—Oh, can you _____?

II. 单项选择。

1. Sarah wants to learn to _____ Chinese.



- A. speak B. say
C. talk D. tell
2. —Can you sing English songs?
—Sorry, I _____.
A. don't B. do
C. can D. can't
3. Jimmy can play _____ piano but can't play _____ football.
A. the; the B. /; /
C. /; the D. the; /
4. They want to _____ the chess club.
A. join B. join in
C. joined D. joins
5. The girl likes painting and she can paint _____.
A. good B. well C. fine D. nice

III. 按照要求改写句子。

1. I can play the piano. (改为一般疑问句, 并作否定回答)
_____ play the piano?
_____, _____.
2. He wants to join the sports club. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ he _____ to join the sports club?
3. He can play basketball. (对画线部分提问)
_____ he _____?
4. He can play basketball. He can't play soccer. (合并成一句话)

5. She can sing in English. (改为否定句)

She _____ in English.

IV. 将下面句子按正确的顺序排序。

- A. Sorry, I don't know.
B. Do you want to join a club?
C. What can you do?
D. You can join the music club.
E. Yes, I do.
F. What club do you want to join?
G. I can play the guitar.
H. OK. Thank you.

1. B 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

V. 阅读理解。

There are many clubs in our school. My English is not good. I want to join the English club. Wang Ying wants to learn to paint. So he wants to join the art club. Zhang Ping likes running. He wants to join the running club. Li Nan is good at singing and she wants to join the music club. What club does Han Mei join? Oh, she likes eating and she joins the cooking(烹饪) club.

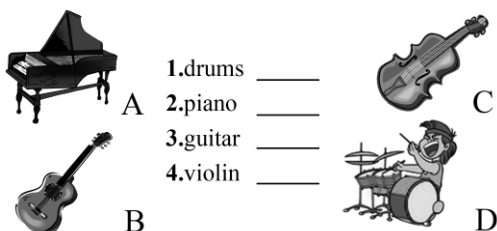
阅读短文, 判断正(T)误(F)。

1. My English is good.
2. Wang Ying wants to join the music club.
3. Zhang Ping likes running.
4. Li Nan wants to join the art club.
5. Han Mei likes eating.

Section B & Self Check

课前基础热身

I. 看图片, 为单词选择对应的图片。



II. 根据情境填词补全对话。

but, play, the, can, can't

- A: Can you play 1. _____ piano?
B: No, I 2. _____.
A: Can Bob 3. _____ the guitar?
B: Yes, he 4. _____, 5. _____ he can't sing.





重点知识精讲

重点一 It's relaxing and easy. 那是令人放松的、简单的。

It's interesting and fun! 那是有趣的、快乐的。

(1) interesting 和 interested 都是由动词 interest 加后缀构成的形容词,但它们的用法有所不同。

① interesting 可以作表语,其主语通常是事或物,指某事、某物本身有趣;也可以作定语修饰物。

I have an interesting book. 我有一本有趣的书。

The story is very interesting. 那个故事很有趣。

② interested 多用于 be/become interested in... (对……感兴趣)这一结构中。其中 interested 作表语,指某人对某事物感兴趣,其主语是人,而不是物。

Are you interested in playing football? 你对踢足球感兴趣吗?

He is interested in the Internet. 他对网络感兴趣。

(2) relaxing 与 relaxed 都是由动词 relax + 后缀的形容词,它们的用法与 interesting 和 interested 的用法相似。同样的词还有 boring 与 bored, exciting 与 excited 等。

重点二 Are you good with old people? 你和老人们相处地好吗?

good 在此句中意为“和善的;仁慈的;乐于助人的”,be good with sb. 意为“和某人相处得好”,其同义词组为 get on/along well with sb.。

He is good with the teacher. = He gets on/along well with the teacher. 他与那位老师相处得很好。

【拓展】 be good 后所接的介词不同,含义不一。

(1) be good at “擅长;善于”,后接名词或动名词。

The girl is good at painting. 这女孩擅长绘画。

(2) be good for “对……有益”,后接表示人或事物的名词。

Running is good for our health. 跑步对我们的健康有益。

(3) be good to “对……好”,后一般接表示人或人格化的名词。

The people are good to us. 这些人对我们很

友好。

【例】 Are you _____ with your brother?

A. fine B. well C. good D. OK

【答案】 C



综合能力演练

I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- I can sing. I want to join the _____ (musician) club.
- Do you like _____ (play) games after school?
- Let _____ (he) help you.
- Mary can dance _____ (good).
- She wants to _____ (be) a singer.

II. 单项选择。

- I want to join the _____ club. I want to learn about art.
A. music B. art
C. swimming D. chess
- Can Tom play the drums?
—Yes, _____.
A. he can B. he can't
C. she can D. she can't
- Please call me _____ 8329786.
A. at B. on
C. in D. for
- _____ you swim?
—Yes, but I'm not a good swimmer.
A. Can B. May
C. Need D. Must
- What can you do, Wang Ming?
—_____.
A. I like sports
B. I want to join the music club
C. I am well
D. I can do Chinese Kung Fu
- _____ do you want to join the swimming club?
—Because I like swimming.
A. What B. When
C. Why D. Where



III. 连词成句。

- at can, 792-6581, you, Lin Hao, call
_____.
- can, do, you, what
_____?
- I, join, want, chess, club, the, to
_____.
- play, Tim, not, drums, well, the, can
_____.

IV. 按要求改写句子。

- You can play the violin in the room. (改为否定祈使句)
_____ the violin in the room.
- We want three musicians for our school art festival. (对画线部分提问)
_____ musicians _____ you _____ for your school art festival?
- Liu Ming can see some photos on the wall. (对画线部分提问)
_____ can Li Fang _____ on the wall?
- I want to buy a backpack. (用 dictionary 改为选择疑问句)
_____ you want to buy a backpack _____ a dictionary?
- I know your telephone number. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you know _____ telephone number?

V. 完形填空。

We have many clubs in our school. We can 1 different things and 2 friends there. We all like

3 very much. Jim likes computer, so he joins the 4 club. Sarah's favorite is movies. She 5 a lot of movie fans in the movie club. Tommy 6 well and he joins the painting club. Eric likes playing 7. He often finds lots of people to play with 8 the chess club. I like swimming, 9 I can't swim well. The students in the swimming club often 10 me.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. listen | B. learn |
| C. sing | D. dance |
| 2. A. make | B. have |
| C. get | D. take |
| 3. A. them | B. it |
| C. me | D. us |
| 4. A. art | B. music |
| C. computer | D. swimming |
| 5. A. meets | B. makes |
| C. watches | D. listens |
| 6. A. paint | B. spells |
| C. draws | D. speaks |
| 7. A. the guitar | B. chess |
| C. basketball | D. volleyball |
| 8. A. on | B. in |
| C. of | D. at |
| 9. A. and | B. so |
| C. but | D. or |
| 10. A. ask | B. help |
| C. take | D. bring |

单元语法整合

情态动词 can 的用法

- can 是情态动词,在陈述句中多表示某种能力,意为“能;会”。其后接动词原形。
He can swim. 他会游泳。
- 含情态动词 can 的肯定句变否定句时,直接在 can 后加 not, can 与 not 可缩写为 can't。
She can dance. (她会跳舞。)→She can't dance. (她不会跳舞。)
- 含情态动词 can 的陈述句变一般疑问句时,直接将 can 置于句首。
He can do this work. (他能做这份工作。)→Can he do this work? (他能做这份工作吗?)
- 情态动词 can 的一般疑问句可表示不同含义,其回答也随着含义的不同而有所改变。
(1)表能力。其回答为 Yes, 主语+can/No, 主语+can't。





—Can you draw a picture? 你能画幅画吗? —Yes, I can. /No, I can't. 是的,我能。/不,我不能。

(2)表请求。其回答为 OK. /All right. /Sorry. I'm afraid I can't.

—Can you help me with my English? 你能帮我学英语吗? —OK. /Sorry, I'm afraid I can't. 可以。/对不起,恐怕不行。

(3)表许可。其回答为 OK. /All right. /Sorry, you can't.

—Can I go with you? 我能和你一起去吗? —All right. /Sorry, you can't. 可以。/对不起,你不能。



针对性训练

1. —_____ you play the guitar?

—Sorry, I can't.

- A. Do B. Are
C. Can D. Is

2. Kate can _____ and dance well.

- A. sings B. to sing
C. singing D. sing

3. —_____ you help me with my English?

—Yes, I _____.

- A. can; can't B. Can; may
C. Can; can D. May; can

4. —Can you play the piano?

—Yes, I _____. I often practise it on week-ends.

- A. needn't B. need
C. can't D. can



直击热身中考

一、基础点拨

1. (2012·内蒙古呼和浩特)—_____ I try on those shoes in the window?

—_____. They are just on show.

- A. Could; Yes, you can
B. Can; Sorry, you couldn't
C. Could; Sorry, you can't
D. Can; Yes, you could

2. (2012·贵阳) Victor can play _____ piano. He can join the music club.

- A. a B. an C. the

二、能力突破

(2012·哈尔滨)从 A—G 选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项补全对话。(选项中有两项是多余的)

A: Hi, Tongtong!

B: Hi, Bruce! _____ 1 _____

A: Very well, thank you.

B: I know the 30th Olympic Games is coming next month. _____ 2 _____

A: Yes, that's right.

B: Will you go back to your hometown soon?

A: Of course. And I will be a guide during the Olympics.

B: _____ 3 _____ I was once a guide in the 2008 Beijing Olympics, too. A: Thank you! _____ 4 _____

B: Sure! We can help people to find their ways. Also, we can introduce the places of interest to the friends both at home and overseas.

A: Excellent! I hope to become a guide like you! _____ 5 _____

B: You are welcome!

A. Would you please tell me what to do as a guide?

B. What would you like to do?

C. How are you doing?

D. It will be held in your country, won't it?

E. Oh, congratulations

F. It's very nice of you to tell me so much.

G. I'm afraid not.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____





Unit 2 What time do you go to school?

知识点归纳

话题	1. Talk about routines; 2. Ask about and say times.		
重点词汇	up <i>adv.</i> 向上 shower <i>n. & v.</i> 淋浴 fifty <i>num.</i> 五十 job <i>n.</i> 工作; 职业 o'clock <i>adv.</i> (表示整点) best <i>adj.</i> 最好的 past <i>prep.</i> 晚于; 过(时间) walk <i>n. & v.</i> 行走; 步行 lot <i>pron.</i> 大量; 许多 go to school 上学 brush teeth 刷牙 from...to 从……到…… do homework 做作业 go home 回家 be good for 对……有好处的	brush <i>v.</i> 刷; 刷净 usually <i>adv.</i> 通常地 never <i>adv.</i> 从不; 绝不 work <i>v. & n.</i> 工作 funny <i>adj.</i> 奇怪的; 滑稽好笑的 group <i>n.</i> 组; 群 quarter <i>n.</i> 一刻钟; 四分之一 clean <i>v.</i> 打扫; 弄干净 taste <i>v.</i> 有……的味道; 品尝 get up 起床 eat breakfast 吃早餐 be late for... 迟到 go to bed 睡觉 watch TV 看电视 lots of 大量的	tooth <i>n.</i> 牙齿 forty <i>num.</i> 四十 early <i>adv. & adj.</i> 早(的) station <i>n.</i> 电(视)台; 车站 exercise <i>v. & n.</i> 锻炼; 练习 half <i>n. & pron.</i> 一半; 半数 homework <i>n.</i> 家庭作业 either <i>adv.</i> 或者; 也 life <i>n.</i> 生活; 生命 get dressed 穿衣 take a shower 淋浴 have breakfast 吃早餐 clean one's room 打扫某人的房间 either...or 或者……或者
重点句型	1. What time do you go to school? 你什么时候去上学? 2. I usually get up at six thirty. 我通常在六点半起床。 3. I never get up so early. 我从不这么早起床。 4. I usually exercise at about ten twenty. 我通常在大约十点二十分做锻炼。 5. ... so I'm never late for work. ... 因此我上班从不迟到。 6. In the evening, I either watch TV or play computer games. 在晚上, 我要么看电视, 要么玩电子游戏。		
语法	1. What time/When 引导的疑问句和时间的表达; 2. 时间介词 on, in, at 等的用法。		
写作	用英文写写自己的日常活动及安排。		

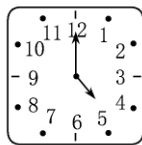
Section A

课前热身

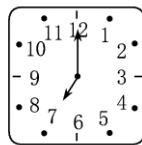
I. 汉译英。

- 起床 _____
- 洗澡 _____
- 吃早饭 _____
- 去上班 _____

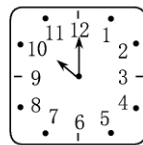
II. 看图, 用英语写出下列时间。



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____





重点知识精讲

重点一 —What time do you usually get up, Rick?

瑞克,你通常几点钟起床?

—I usually get up at six thirty. 我通常六点半起床。

英语中用来询问时间的疑问词主要有 what time 和 when。它们有时可以替换,但它们的含义是有区别的:what time 表示的时间比较精确,主要指“某一时刻”,用来询问“几点几分”;而 when 表示的时间范围要广得多,既可指“几点几分”此时可以与 what time 替换,也可以指“某一时候”,如日期、季节、年份等。

What time/When does he usually go to school?
他通常什么时候去上学?

When is your birthday? 你的生日是什么时候?

When is spring in China? 中国什么时候是春天?

重点二 After that, I usually exercise at about ten

twenty. 在那之后,我通常在大约十点二十去锻炼。

exercise 既可作动词,也可作名词,意为“锻炼;运动”。此处为动词。

You're getting fat. You should exercise more. 你越来越胖了,你应该多运动。

We should exercise more to keep healthy. 我们应当多锻炼来保持健康。

【拓展】 exercise 作不可数名词时,意为“锻炼运动”;而作可数名词时,意为“练习,习题”。

Take more exercise to keep healthy. 多做锻炼保持健康。

We do many math exercises every day. 我们每天做许多数学练习题。



综合能力演练

I. 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词。

- What t _____ do you get up?
—At five thirty.
- Jim is a student. He goes to s _____ at 7:30.
- I take a _____ (淋浴) every day.
- He _____ (通常) does homework in the evening.
- Excuse me. What's the time now?

—It's twelve _____ (点钟).




II. 单项选择。

- _____ do you usually get up?
—At 5:40.
A. Why B. What
C. How D. What time
- What time do you go to work?
— _____.
A. At eight B. In the morning
C. Every day D. By bus
- Does he _____ a shower at 5:00 a. m. ?
A. takes B. take C. make D. play
- We go to work at 8:00 _____ the morning.
A. in B. on C. at D. of
- What time _____ Gina _____ his home-work?
A. does; does B. does; do
C. do; does D. do; do

III. 句型转换。


- It's nine o'clock. (对画线部分提问)
_____?
- The little boy goes to bed at ten. (对画线部分提问)
_____ the little boy goes to bed?
- He eats breakfast at six every day. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ breakfast at six every day?
- My mother usually takes a shower at 5:00 p. m. (对画线部分提问)
_____ does your mother usually _____ a shower?


IV. 根据图片和句意提示,用合适的短语补全句子。

-  教学楼 —What time do you usually _____?
—At about seven o'clock.
-  Eric _____ at nine every day.
-  —Do you often _____ at school?
—No. I have it at 7 a. m. with my parents.





4.  —When do you _____ every day?
—At about eight. And then I go to bed.

5.  Jim gets up at 6 a. m. and he _____ at 6:20 a. m.

V. 阅读理解。

Eric: Hi, Peter, what do you often do on weekends?

Peter: I often get up at half past seven, and I often go to the park with my mom at eight thirty.






Eric: When do you do your homework?

Peter: I often do it at one o'clock in the afternoon, and I often go swimming after four o'clock.

Eric: I like swimming, too. Do you like watching TV?

Peter: Yeah. I often watch TV at six o'clock. It's cartoon time.








根据短文内容, 判断图片正(T)误(F)。

1.  7:30 ☐
2.  13:00 ☐
3.  18:00 ☐
4.  8:30 ☐
5.  15:00 ☐

Section B & Self Check

课前基础热身

I. 看图片, 将上下两行对应的内容配对连线。

-  in the morning
-  in the afternoon
-  in the evening
-  1. do homework
-  2. eat dinner
-  3. eat breakfast
-  4. go to bed

II. 选词补全对话。

does, at, do, in, get, eat

A: When 1. _____ people usually eat dinner?

B: People usually 2. _____ dinner 3. _____ the evening.

A: When 4. _____ Tom usually get up?

B: He usually 5. _____ up 6. _____ 5:00.

重点知识精讲

重点一 They usually eat dinner at a quarter to seven in the evening. 他们通常在晚上六点四十五吃晚餐。

(1) 整点法: 时间为整点时, 可用“整点时间 +

o'clock”。o'clock 只能用在表示整点的时间后面, 也可省略。如: It's seven o'clock. / It's seven. 七点整。

(2) 顺读法: 先读整点数, 再读分钟, 都用基数词来读。如: 8:30 读作 eight thirty; 8:58 读作 eight fifty-eight; 9:05 读作 nine o five

(3) 逆读法: ①分钟数不超过 30, 用“分钟数 + past + 整点数”表示。②分钟数超过 30, 可用“所差分钟 + to + 下一整点数”表示。如: 6:10 读作 ten past six; 9:56 读作 four to ten

重点二 In the evening, I either watch TV or play computer game. 在晚上, 我要么看电视要么玩电脑游戏。

(1) 句中 either ... or ... 意为“或者……或者……”。

Either Tony or Jack can go to the cinema, because their father has only one ticket. 托尼或杰克有一个可以去电影院, 因为他们的父亲只有一张票。

(2) 辨析 either ... or ... 和 both ... and ...

① either ... or ... 连接两个并列的主语时, 其后的谓语动词单复数要和 or 后面的名词或代词一致。

Either the students or their teacher is going to the museum this Saturday. 学生们或者他们的老师这个星期六将会去博物馆。

② both ... and ... 连接两个并列主语时, 应当把主





语看作是复数。

Both Mark and Lucy are fond of collecting stamps. 马克和露西都喜欢集邮。

【例】_____ you _____ your brother can join us. We want one of you.

- A. Both; and B. Neither; nor
C. Either; or D. Not only; but also

【解析】 题意: 或者你或者你兄弟可以加入我们。我们只要你们其中一个。either...or...表示两者中的其中一个, 符合题意。

【答案】 C

综合能力演练

I. 用介词 at, in 或 on 填空。

- Jimmy goes to school _____ seven o'clock _____ the morning.
- Mr Jones doesn't go to work _____ Fridays.
- My sister often listens to music _____ 4:30 p. m.
- Candy's birthday is _____ May.
- Mrs Liu often does housework _____ the evening.

II. 单项选择。

- People usually eat breakfast _____.
A. in the evening B. in the afternoon
C. in the morning D. on Sunday
- When _____ your friend _____ his homework?
A. do; do B. does; /
C. does; does D. does; do
- My father usually gets up early _____ the morning, but he gets up late _____ Sunday morning.
A. in; in B. on; on C. in; on D. on; in
- _____ do you usually play football?
— In the afternoon.
A. What time B. When
C. What D. Where
- Look! There are so many people in the park.
— Nobody likes to stay at home _____ Sunday

morning.

- A. in B. on C. at D. to

- Grandma, must I finish my homework now?
— No, you _____. You may have supper first.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. can't D. must

III. 按要求完成句子。

- He goes to bed at 20:00. (改为否定句)

- I usually take a shower at eight a. m. (对画线部分提问)

- They work in a hospital. (对画线部分提问)

- He does his homework at home. (改为否定句)

- starts, school, nine, at, usually, o'clock (连词成句)

IV. 从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏相对应的答语。

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What time is it? What time do you eat breakfast? When does he play the piano? Do you usually play football in the morning? Does Linda watch TV at 7:30? <p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I eat breakfast at 6:40. He plays the piano in the evening. It's one ten. Yes, I do. No, she doesn't. | <p>1. What time is it?</p> <p>2. What time do you eat breakfast?</p> <p>3. When does he play the piano?</p> <p>4. Do you usually play football in the morning?</p> <p>5. Does Linda watch TV at 7:30?</p> |
|---|---|

V. 完形填空。

Wang Lin gets 1 at 6:00 every weekday. She eats 2 at 6:15. Then she 3 English. At 6:50, she leaves home. She 4 a bus to school. She gets there 5 7:10. She doesn't want to be 6. Classes begin at 8:00.

Wang Lin has lunch at her uncle's 7 at around 12:00. In the 8, classes are over at 4:00, then she 9 games. She gets home at 5:00.

In the evening, she does her homework. And sometimes she 10 TV. She goes to bed at 10:00.





- | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. A. up | B. down | C. off | D. to | 7. A. family | B. bedroom | | |
| 2. A. dinner | B. lunch | C. breakfast | D. supper | C. classroom | D. house | | |
| 3. A. reads | B. sees | C. likes | D. does | 8. A. day | B. noon | | |
| 4. A. gets | B. has | C. takes | D. goes | C. afternoon | D. morning | | |
| 5. A. in | B. at | C. of | D. on | 9. A. likes | B. gets | C. plays | D. works |
| 6. A. late | B. early | C. slow | D. quickly | 10. A. sees | B. watches | C. reads | D. looks |

单元语法整合

时间的表达方法及时间介词的用法

1. 时间的表达

(1) 整点表达。

其结构为：“钟点数+o'clock”。o'clock 也可以省略。

It's nine(o'clock) now. 现在是9点了。

(2) 非整点时间的表达。

非整点时间的表达有以下两种形式：

①顺读法：即按照“钟点数+分钟数”的顺序直接来读。

5:20 读作:five-twenty

②逆读法：即按照“分钟数+to(差……)/past(过……)+钟点数”的顺序来读。

A. 当分钟数不超过30时,用“分钟数+past+钟点数”,表示“几点几分”。

9:25 读作:twenty-five past nine.

B. 当分钟数超过30时,用“分钟数+to+钟点数”,其中“分钟数”为“60减去原分钟数”,“钟点数”为“下一个钟点数”,表示“差几分到几点”。

7:55 读作:five to eight (差5分到8点)

【注意】 在上文的逆读法中,有以下两点需要注意:

①当分钟正好为半小时时,可以用“half past...”表示。

5:30 half past five.

②我们常说的“一刻钟”可以用 a quarter 来表示。

a quarter past five 五点一刻 a quarter to five 差一刻五点

【拓展】 询问时间的标准句型是 What time is it? 或者 What's the time? 回答时用“It's+时刻”。

—What's the time/What time is it? 几点了? —It's three o'clock. 3点了。

2. 介词 in, on, at 表示时间的用法

介词	用法	例子
in	在某年、月、季节前; 在一段时间后; 在早上、下午、晚上	in 2007, in April, in Spring in two days, in a minute in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
on	在某天 在星期几 在某天的上午、下午 或晚上	on January 1st, 2006 on Monday on Saturday morning

