

新课标

江苏版



漫游课堂奇境 探寻考试法宝

课堂 笔记

课后练



英 语

七年级上册

凤凰出版传媒集团



江苏文艺出版社

JIANGSU LITERATURE AND ART
PUBLISHING HOUSE

魔法学校系列丛书

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班级
姓名

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魔法学校校长的话

你也许属于魔法学校,埋藏在你心底的勇敢、智慧和胆识,能使你在魔法学校课堂上变得出类拔萃,拥有无穷的魔力。

学习有魔法吗?有人不信。然而,

工匠有奇技,

武士有高招,

艺人有绝活,

医生有偏方,

学习当然也有诀窍。

经验丰富的名师们手中就像拥有魔杖一样,多么愚钝的学生在他们的导引下也会变得聪慧起来;

久经考场的优生们怀里就像藏有宝典一样,无论多难的考试也难不住他们,分数总是那么遥遥领先。

魔法学校的宗旨就是集名师优生之所长,探寻学习奥秘,收罗高分法宝。《魔法学校系列丛书》之《课堂笔记》就是我们奉献给每一位学员的第一部宝典。

欢迎来到魔法学校,《课堂笔记》将指引你去体验精彩而富有挑战性的魔法之旅,相信你的学习魔力会不断升级!



用法指南

问：设计此书的目的是什么？

答：解决学生课堂学习的一个两难矛盾：以听为主，听而不记则忘，考试时望着空空的笔记本，一点抓手和依据都没有；以记为主，记而不思则罔，忙于记录必然挂一漏万，拣了芝麻丢了西瓜。《课堂笔记》较好地解决了这一难题；它呈现了教材的知识脉络，同时它又提供了空白，让学生补记教师授课的闪光点和自己的学习感悟。

问：此书的功能有哪些？

答：一方面，它可以在课堂上作为笔记本使用，学生不必机械地抄录板书，充分提高课堂学习的效率；另一方面，它又拥有强大的知识梳理功能，借助它，学生能迅速把握知识脉络，要点、考点一览无遗。

问：此书的结构有什么特点？

答：全书设计成三大模块。中间是书的主干部分，是课堂教学的精要；第二模块是教师的旁注，主要是提醒学生应注意的问题，提示学生知识的延展；第三模块是学生的备注，留有空白供课堂记录。

问：此书的栏目名称非常新奇，它们有什么寓意吗？

答：既然是魔法学校的宝典，当然有点神秘、魔幻色彩了。

主栏目

飞天杖——从背景知识或实际问题引入，骑上它可以九天漫游；

精华地——萃取、浓缩、提炼的都是教学内容的精华；

破釜吧——重点问题、例题剖析，要动一番脑筋才能解决的噢；

魔法石——也即试金石，看看你对这些难题能解决多少。

小栏目

沉思阁——我思故我在，没有经过思考的知识是不可靠的；

真假镜——真理与谬误往往只有一步之遥，你能辨析出来吗？

古灵苑——点滴的知识、必备的资料和解题的要诀尽收苑中；

点金鼎——巧妙的方法能够点石成金，愚钝变聪慧；

百变镜——万变不离其宗，把握了要点后还要能举一反三；

3/4 站台——虚拟站台开出的魔幻列车将直接链接考点和要点；

禁林——望文生义就知道是容易犯错误的地方，别进去吧；

火龙令——急急如令，提醒注意；

好望角——翘首远望，你将会有新的发现。



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Unit 1 This is me!



飞天杖

Hello! My name is Su Yang. You can call me Simon. I'm thirteen years old. I was born in Guangdong but I live in Sichuan now. I'm not tall and I'm a little fat. My hair is short. I have two big eyes. I like swimming and playing badminton. I'm good at basketball. I play it after school every day. I play for my school basketball team. I would like to make friends with you.



精华地

Comic strip & Welcome to the unit

重点单词

1. love vt. & n. 爱

Oh, I *love* this e-dog.

We *love* our school very much.

The little girl *loves* playing with her little dog.

She gives all her *love* to her work.

2. master n. 主人 / vt. 统治, 掌握

Are you my *master*?

Hobo is an e-dog, his *master* is Eddie.

It's difficult for him to *master* the English language.

Lily works hard at English and soon she *masters* it well.

3. introduce vt. 介绍

They are *introducing* themselves to each other.

Let me *introduce* my family to you.

They *introduce* a new apple tree into their farm.

10 沉思阁

1. What does he look like?
2. What is his hobby?

提示:

1. He's not tall and a little fat. He has short hair and two big eyes.
2. He likes swimming and playing badminton.

点金鼎

love 是及物动词, 意为“爱”, 同义词为 like, 所表示的程度更为强烈. love 作为名词时不可数.

点金鼎

master 作为名词时意为“主人”, 是可数名词, 同义词为 owner. master 作为动词时, 意为“统治, 掌握”, 是及物动词.

记忆棒

introduce sb. to sb.
把某人介绍给某人
introduce sb. into a place
把某物引进到某地

4. greet *vt.* 问候, 欢迎, 致意

Greet your partner and then introduce yourself.

She is *greeting* her friends now.

Help Millie write correct *greetings* under the pictures.

Let's give them warm *greetings*.

5. times *n.* 时刻

My partners go to work at different *times*.

In old *times*, people lived in groups.

She has no *time* to play computer games.

They go to the park many *times* every year.

6. correct *adj.* 正确的, 正当的 / *v.* 改正, 纠正

It's the *correct* thing to do.

You should *correct* your homework at once.

The new glasses will *correct* your sight.

7. use *vt.* 使用, 运用 / *n.* 用法

Here are the sentences they *use*.

May I *use* your bicycle?

Do you *use* sugar in your coffee?

I can *use* a knife to cut things.

What's the *use* of a knife?

We must learn the *use* of various kinds of tools.

8. hard *adv.* 努力地, 猛烈地 / *adj.* 困难的, 硬的

She works *hard*.

It's raining *hard*.

Don't shut the door so *hard*.

The ground is too *hard* to dig.

It is *hard* for me to climb the mountain.

It's *hard* to understand the book.

百变莲

greet 表示“问候”“称呼”时为及物动词, *greet* 的名词为 *greeting*, 常用复数 [~s]。

百变莲

times 为复数形式, 表示不同的时刻, *times* 还可以表示“时代”。*time* 作时间讲时, 为不可数名词, *time* 还有次数的意思, 为可数名词。

百变莲

correctly 为副词, 其名词为 *correction*, 意为“改正, 纠正, 教训, 抵消”。*corrector* 意为“改正者, 纠正者”。

记忆棒

be used to doing sth 习惯于做某事
come into use 开始被使用
go/fall out of use 不再被使用, 被废弃
have no use of 用不着, 不需要
make (good / full) use of 利用
make oneself useful 帮忙

记忆棒

look after (well) = take
(good) care of

9. look after 照看, 照顾

How to *look after* your e-dog?

Can you *look after* your grandparents?

3/4 站台

根据词意及首字母填空。

1. You may i _____ yourself before us.
2. I have an e-dog, so I am its m _____.
3. Do you know how to l _____ after your pet?
4. Please read the i _____ carefully before you use the bike.
5. My father gives all his l _____ to his work.
6. Sunday is the f _____ day of a week.
7. There are many mistakes in your homework, please c _____ them.
8. We all wore clothes from different t _____.
9. We should g _____ our teachers when we meet them in the morning.
10. You're w _____ to go with me.

答案:

1. introduce
2. master
3. look
4. instruction
5. love
6. first
7. correct
8. times
9. greet
10. welcome

Reading

重点单词

1. flat *n.* 套房 / *adj.* 平坦的, 单调的

I live in a *flat* in Beijing.

He lives in a *flat* with his grandparents.

The surface of the floor is very *flat*.

Life seems *flat* without her.

2. clever *adj.* 聪明的, 伶俐的, 熟练的

He is very *clever* at maths.

Andy is always *clever* at making kites.

How *clever* you are to do that!

The boy is *clever* at playing basketball.

点金鼎

wore 是 wear 的过去式。

记忆棒

be clever at

在……方面有天赋, 聪明
后面加上名词或动词的-ing
形式, 它的同义词组为 be
good at.

3. call vt. 叫;称呼;打电话/n. 电话

You can *call* me Simon.

May I *call* you Daniel?

I will *call* you this evening.

Sandy gives me a *call* every morning.

4. come from 来自于……,是……(地方人)

My parents *come from* Shanghai.

The girl *comes from* London.

Where do you *come from*?

5. be born 出生于……

I *was born* there but we live in Beijing now.

She *was born* in Beijing in October 1986.

He *was born* to be a great writer.

She *was born* on the night of May 1st, 1992

6. enjoy vt. 喜欢

He *enjoys* playing computer games.

I *enjoy* that meat.

She *enjoys* playing tennis.

He *enjoys* himself at the party.

7. glass n. 玻璃(不可数);玻璃杯;眼镜(复数 glasses)

Daniel wears *glasses*.

The necklace is made of *glass*.

I'm thirsty. I'd like to drink a *glass* of water.

8. wear vt. 穿着,穿戴

Kitty doesn't *wear* glasses.

He is *wearing* a black coat these days.

He *wears* a T-shirt.

百变通

call on sb. /call at some place
拜访某人/参观某处

记忆棒

come from=be from

点金器

born的原形是bear(v), be born 仅用于被动语态,不与by连用。be born 中的be一般只用过去式was/were。
be born on+特定的某一天或某一天的上午/下午/晚上
be born in+月份/年份/地点

点金器

love=like=enjoy,后面都可加上名词或动词的-ing形式, love和like可以和带to的不定式连用(enjoy不可以),带to时表示一次性动作,加-ing表示经常性动词。
enjoy oneself=have a good time
=have fun 玩得高兴,过得愉快

百变通

a piece of glass 一块玻璃

百变通

wear表示状态,等于be in。put on也表示“穿”,但强调穿的动作,反义词组:take off。

 百宝箱

listen 为不及物动词, 用 listen to 表示“听……”, 它仅表示动作, 表示听的结果用 hear. hear 还有“听清”的意思。

 记忆棒

be polite/helpful to sb.
对某人有礼貌/有帮助

9. listen *vi.* 听

She likes *listening* to music.

Listen! A girl is crying.

He would like to *listen* to music. But he can't hear anything.

10. helpful *adj.* 乐于助人的, 有帮助的

He is polite and *helpful*.

He is always *helpful* to his mother.

Lei Feng was a *helpful* man.

 3/4 站台

根据句意及所给首字母完成下列各句。

1. Amy e _____ swimming in winter but her brother doesn't like it.
2. I w _____ long hair in a ponytail.
3. Betty h _____ her father will watch their match.
4. I was b _____ in Shanghai.
5. My parents c _____ from Beijing.
6. We all want to be h _____ people.
7. He lives in a f _____ and he is c _____ at maths.
8. You can c _____ him Daniel.
9. Tony is near sighted. He always wears g _____.
10. Li Ping likes l _____ to pop music.

答案:

1. enjoys
2. wear
3. hears
4. born
5. come
6. helpful
7. flat, clever
8. call
9. glasses
10. listening

Vocabulary & Grammar

 查词站1. finish *vt. & vi.* 完成, 结束

I *finish* my homework at 9 o'clock everyday.

Simon doesn't *finish* reading this book.

He *finishes* his work and then goes home.

 记忆棒

finish 后面可加名词, 也可加 doing.

2. hope vt. & n. 希望

I *hope* you and your family are well.

We are *hoping* for her letter.

Don't give up *hope*.

There is not much *hope* that they're still alive.

He has no *hope* of winning.

3. well adj. 身体好的 /adv. 好

I hope you and your family are *well*.

I am not feeling *well* now.

Please look after the baby *well*.

句型与用法

1. Play tennis with a tennis racket.

此句中的 play 为“打(某种球类)”, with 表示用工具或方式。

当表示打某种球类时, play 后直接加球类名词的复数, 中间不需要任何冠词。当表示弹奏某种乐器时, play 后加 the, 加乐器名词的单数。

He likes playing football/golf/volleyball.

I always play chess/bridge with my father.

I play the piano for an hour every day.

with 有许多种意思和用法:

①有, 带着, 有……特征;

②表示方式或工具;

③表示伴随或关系。

He has a coat with two pockets.

Who's that girl with blue eyes?

The boy can write with a pen.

With your help, I can finish the work.

I live with my parents.

My daughter went for a walk with her friend just now.

2. It's time for Millie's PE lesson.

It's time for sth. 该……的时候了

It's time for supper.

It's time for class.

It's time to go home.

It's time to have supper.

点金器

in the hope of/that

怀着……的希望

have a hope (of doing sth.)

有……的希望

点金器

well 作形容词时意为“身体好”, 作副词时, 意为“好”, 形容词形式是 good.

百变星

It's time for sth.

It's time to do sth.

It's time for sb. to do sth.

某人该到做某事的时候了

 百变星

be good at 的同义词组为:

- ① do well in sth./doing sth.
② be clever at

 记忆棒

tell 表示“告诉”。

tell sb. sth. 告诉某人某事
tell a story 讲故事

 记忆棒

walk (v.) = have a walk (n.)
go (out) for a walk 去散步
walk to... 走着去.....

It's time to have a rest.

It's time for Andy to play basketball.

It's time for me to do my homework.

3. Are you good at football?

该句中的词组 be good at 意为“擅长于……,……学得好”。be good at 后跟名词或 doing 结构。

Sandy is good at dancing.

Jim is good at maths.

We are good at English.

4. I talk to my classmates at lunchtime.

该句中的词组 talk to 为“对某人讲话”。

talk to/with sb. 和某人谈话

talk about 谈论某事

say 表示“说话”,后面可跟从句或代词。

I always talk to my students at noon.

I am talking to my friends on the phone.

I often talk with my sister on my way home.

What is Daniel talking about?

5. Does Andy walk home after school?

该句中的词组 walk home 意为“步行回家”。home 是副词,前面不能用 to,类似的还有 here, there, 如 come here, go there, come/go home. walk 可作动词和名词。

I walk to school every morning.

She likes having a walk.

My parents often go for a walk after dinner.

 3/4 站台

一、翻译下列句子。

1. 我们上体育课的时间到了。

It is time _____.

答案:

1. for our PE lesson
2. walks home
3. do, go, for a
4. Are, well
5. with my friend (s)

答案:

1. 去掉 the
2. goes→go
3. cook→cooks
4. have→has
5. look→looks

2. 他通常放学后步行回家。

He usually _____ after school.

3. 你父母通常什么时候出去散步?

When _____ your parents _____ out _____ walk?

4. 你和你的家人身体都好吗?

_____ you and your family _____ ?

5. 我经常和我的朋友一起去上学。

I often go to school _____ .

二.改错。

1. — Where is Li Ming?

— She is at the home.

2. Does your teacher goes to work by bus?

3. Who cook food for you?

4. He haves breakfast at 6:30 a. m.

5. The girl look beautiful in red.

Intergrated skills & Study skills

重点句型

1. **favourite** *adj.* 最喜爱的/*n.* 特别受喜爱的人(物)

Simon is a favourite football player.

His favourite drink is Coke.

Oranges are my favourite.

2. **join** *vt.* 加入,参加

He joined the Huanghe Football Team after he left the Changjiang Football Team.

He joined the army when he was 18 years old.

He joined the Party after he left school.

点金器

favourite 作名词时,意为“特别受喜爱的人(物)”,相当于 like... best.

百变宝

join 是及物动词,表示加入某个团体或组织,相当于 be a member of.

take part in 表示参加某项活动,相当于 be in 和 join in.



start/begin do sth. 和 start/begin doing sth. 都表示“开始做某事”。但 start 有“发动战争、启动汽车”的意思，begin 则没有这个意思。



borrow 意为“向别人借”，常用 borrow sth. from sb. 它的反义词为 lend (借给别人)，常用 lend sth. to sb.



同义词是 the key...

3. score vt. 获分/n. 分数

He *scored* two wonderful goals in his first match for his new team.

In the last six months, he *scored* 15 goals in 12 matches. The *score* of this match is 3-2.

4. start=begin vi. 开始

I'll *start/begin* now.

They *start/begin* to have lessons.

He *starts/begins* to play computer games.

She *starts/begins* singing.

I can't *start* my car now.

We *start* to school at 7:00 in the morning.

5. last adj. 刚过去的/vi. 持续

Last night, I watched TV for 3 hours.

The radio says that the rain will *last* long.

Spring *lasts* from February to April.

6. borrow vt. (向别人)借

Can I *borrow* your ruler/rubber?

Tom *borrowed* the book from the library.

He always *borrow*s things from his classmates.

7. the answer to... 的答案

If you do not know *the answer to* the question, you say: I'm sorry. I don't know.

I want to know *the answer to* the question.

Please find out *the answer to* the question.



根据汉语完成句子，每空一词。

1. 你最喜爱的运动是什么？

_____ your _____ sport?

答案:

1. What's, favourite
2. borrows, from
3. you say that in
4. know, answer to
5. Let's begin
6. first match, scored
7. last, played for
8. how to start
9. joined the
10. would like to watch

2. 安德鲁经常向桑迪借钱。

Andrew often _____ money _____ Sandy.

3. 那个东西用英语怎么说?

How do _____
English?

4. 如果你不知道这个问题的答案,你可以向我求助。

If you don't _____ the _____ the
question, you may ask me for help.

5. 让我们开始上课,好吗?

_____ our lesson, shall we?

6. 在第一场比赛中,彼得进了三个好球。

In the _____, Peter _____ three
good goals.

7. 在过去的六个月里,他效力于黄河足球队。

In the _____ six months, he _____
the Huanghe Football Team.

8. 很抱歉,我不知道如何启动这台机器。

I'm sorry, I don't know _____
_____ the machine.

9. 加入了长江足球队。

He _____ Changjiang Football
Team.

10. 我们想看世界杯比赛。

We _____ the
World Cup.

Main task & Checkout

重点句型

1. lots of 许多,大量

I have *lots of* CDs.

I eat *lots of* vegetables for dinner.

I don't have *lots of* time to chat with you.

百变译

lots of 等于 *a lot of*, 它们后面既可加可数名词复数又可加不可数名词,而 *many* 只能修饰可数名词复数, *much* 只能修饰不可数名词。

 点金器

really 是副词, 可以表示关心、惊讶、怀疑等语气。它可修饰动词、形容词、副词, 意为“真正地、确实地”。它的形容词为 real。

 百宝箱

look for 意为“寻找”, 表示找的动作; 而 find 意为“找到”, 表示找的结果。

 记忆棒

同义词组为: would like to do sth.

 点金器

live 作为不及物动词常与 in, on, near 等介词连用, 同时还作“生活”讲。

2. really adv. 真正地, 确实地, 当真

I *really* enjoy school.

It's *really* a hot day today.

—He is leaving tomorrow.

—*Really?*

3. look for 寻找

I love playing computer games and *looking for* things on the Internet.

I'm *looking for* my watch now, but I can't find it.

4. want to do sth. 想要做某事

I *want to* be a computer programmer when I grow up.

What do you *want to do* when you grow up?

I *want to* have a cup of coffee.

5. live vi. 居住; 生活

We *live* near each other.

They *live* in a big city.

We *live* a happy life.

 3/4 站台

根据汉语完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 我们真的喜欢打网球。

We _____ tennis.

2. 丹尼尔长大了想当一名游泳运动员。

Daniel _____ a _____

when he _____ up.

3. 约翰住在南京路吗?

_____ John _____ Nanjing
Road?

4. 露茜和她的家人一起住在北京。

Lucy _____ her family in Beijing.