

TONGBU DAOXUE **新课程**

初中7A

# 英语



江苏教育出版社



## 《英语听力提速训练》

助你听力提优

该丛书及其配套音带在荣获“第四届全国优秀教育音像制品奖”后,力邀英语特级教师、教材编写专家、学科带头人重新打造设计,以最新的江苏版教材为编写依据,全新推出小学版、初中版和高中版的《英语听力提速训练》。

该丛书通过创设真实语言使用环境,由浅入深、循序渐进地考查学生对语言材料的理解能力以及从口头语言材料中获取信息的能力。

编写内容与教材单元同步,体现教材的系统性和连贯性。每学期配置一套书和磁带。磁带由英美人士朗读。

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# Unit 1 This is me!

## 第 1 课时 Welcome to the unit

### 要点直击

1. Good morning. I'm Amy. 早上好,我是埃米。

用英语与人打招呼时,要根据一天中不同的时间用不同的说法。

Good morning. 一般用于黎明时分到中午 12 点钟之前。

Good afternoon. 一般用于中午 12 点钟以后到下午 6 点。

Good evening. 一般用于下午 6 点到晚上 10 点钟左右。

Good night. 用于睡觉前,表示“晚安”。

2. Hello, I'm Millie. 你好,我叫米莉。

Hello 意为“你好”。一般可作为熟人之间的打招呼用语,语气比较随便,也可以用在打电话或在途中遇到熟人时,以引起对方的注意,相当于中文里的“喂”,有时可以用 Hi 来代替 Hello。Hi 显得更为随便。

3. I'm Sandy. What's your name? 我叫桑迪。你叫什么名字?

动词 be 有三种形式: is, am 和 are。用法口诀如下:

我(I)用 am,你(you)用 are,

is 跟着他(he)她(she)它(it)。

单数名词用 is,复数名词全用 are。

### 相关知识

美国人姓氏的六大来源:

1. 来源于职业。如: Tailor—裁缝, Miller—磨坊主, Baker—面包师等。
2. 来源于动、植物。如: Lion—狮子, Swan—天鹅, Wood—森林, Flower—花等。
3. 来源于地点。如: Hill—山, Cape—海角, Bridge—桥, Kent—肯特郡等。
4. 来源于父亲、祖父的名字,居住在美国西北部地区的人,常在名字后加 son 充当姓氏。如: Addison, Edison, Richardson, Robinson 等。
5. 来源于颜色。如: Black—黑色, Red—红色, Brown—棕色等。
6. 来源于绰号或器物。如: Stout—胖子, Coffin—棺材, Stone—石头等。

### 课堂检测

一、用 be 动词的正确形式填空。

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a boy. My name \_\_\_\_\_ Simon.
2. Lucy and I \_\_\_\_\_ in the same class.
3. — Are you students? — Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ a rubber and two books on the table.

二、句型转换。(每空一词)

5. I am Daniel. (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Daniel.
6. I am Millie. (改为一般疑问句,并作肯定回答)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Millie? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

7. We are students. (改为单数形式)

student.

三、从Ⅱ栏中找出Ⅰ栏中各句的答语。

I

8. Good morning, Mr Wang.
9. Are you a student?
10. How old are you?
11. How are you?
12. What's your name?
13. Where do they live?
14. How do you do?
15. Good night!
16. What's she like?
17. Look after your e-dog.

II

- A. Fine, thanks.
- B. Good morning.
- C. Lisa.
- D. Yes, I am.
- E. Tall and slim.
- F. All right.
- G. How do you do?
- H. In Yangzhou.
- I. Good night.
- J. 12.

### 中考链接

( ) 18. —Oh, it's late at night. We must go to bed now. (南宁 2003)

- A. Good morning  
C. Good night

- B. Goodbye  
D. Good evening

### 【课后拓展】

四、补全对话。(每空一词)

A: Good morning, Kitty. 19 20 21 22 again.

B: 23 24, Millie. Nice to meet you, too.

A: Is that a book?

B: No, 25 26. It's the *English Coaching Paper* (《英语辅导报》). It helps us learn English well.

A: Great! How can I 27 one?

B: You can call 0514-2199548. That's the number of its branch in Yangzhou.

A: OK, thank you. I'll have a try later on.

B: Wish 28 a good luck.

19. \_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_ 21. \_\_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_\_ 23. \_\_\_\_\_  
24. \_\_\_\_\_ 25. \_\_\_\_\_ 26. \_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_

五、书面表达

以 My school 为题写一篇 50 词左右的小短文,标题已给出。提示词语: I, be, study, this is, there be, on the ground floor, on the first floor, be like a garden

My school

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## 第2课时 Reading (A)

## 要点直击

1. She's good at swimming. 她擅长游泳。

be good at 意为“在……方面擅长”。at 是介词,后面加名词或动词的-ing 形式。类似的有: do well in... (擅长……)。如:

I'm good at playing football. 我擅长踢足球。

2. I was born in Shanghai but live in Beijing now. 我出生在上海,但我现在居住在北京。

be born (出生), 这里的 be 动词一般用过去式 was/were。如:

The twins were born in Nanjing. 这对双胞胎出生在南京。

3. He wears glasses. 他戴着眼镜。

wear 意为“穿着,戴着”,表示状态。如:

He likes wearing a blue sweater. 他喜欢穿蓝色的毛衣。

put on 也表示“穿”,但强调穿的动作。如果宾语是名词,名词放在 on 前或后均可;若宾语是代词,代词放在动词 put 与副词 on 之间。如:

Put your coat on when you go out. 你出去时要穿上外套。

反义词组: take off 脱下(用法同 put on)

## 相关知识

music 表示“音乐”,但 face the music 并不译作“面对音乐”。它的真正意思是:承担后果;接受不中意的结果,尤其是自己行为的结果。

如果一个人说:“Oh, I have to face the music.”他的意思可不是打算去听音乐会,而是被叫到老板那里解释为什么干这事或那事。就像我们小时候听到父亲吼着:“我要跟你谈谈!”而我们只好去“face the music”一样。

## 课堂检测

一、根据首字母提示,拼写单词。

1. She is 13 y \_\_\_\_\_ old.
2. I am very g \_\_\_\_\_ at Maths.
3. He never (从不) w \_\_\_\_\_ a hat.
4. I was b \_\_\_\_\_ in Yangzhou.
5. She loves r \_\_\_\_\_ books and p \_\_\_\_\_ computer games.

二、翻译下列短语。

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 6. 在7年级6班 _____ | 7. 照顾电子狗 _____     |
| 8. 喜欢跳舞 _____   | 9. 出生于上海 _____     |
| 10. 住在北京 _____  | 11. 在阅读兴趣小组 _____  |
| 12. 风趣 _____    | 13. 长着长而黑的头发 _____ |
| 14. 戴着眼镜 _____  | 15. 非常喜欢猫 _____    |

三、根据汉语提示,完成句子。

16. 我的父母来自上海。

My \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai.

17. ——他在哪儿出生? ——他出生在上海。

— Where \_\_\_\_\_? — He \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai.

18. 他篮球打得很好。



He's \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.

19. 安迪 (Andy) 在学校学习很努力。

Andy \_\_\_\_\_ at school.

20. 我参加了阅读兴趣小组。

I am \_\_\_\_\_.

### 中考链接

( ) 21. Some boys of Class One enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ music. (北京 2004)

A. listen to      B. listens to      C. listening to      D. listened to

( ) 22. My name is Zhang Yang. You may \_\_\_\_\_ me Zhang Yang, Mr Zhang, not Mr Yang. (广西 2003)

A. ask      B. say      C. tell      D. call

### 【课后拓展】

四、根据短文内容, 选择正确答案。

Bob Pearson is an old man. He has two big houses and a new car. He has no wife. But he is a father of four children. He has two sons and two daughters. One son is from England. His name is Bill. The other son is from America. His name is Mike. One of his daughters is from China. Her name is Lanlan. The other one is from Japan. Her name is Mikou. Bob Pearson is not the children's real father, but he loves them very much. The children love their "father", too. Bob Pearson has many toys for the children. He gives different toys to different children. The boys play with toy cars. The girls play with dolls and toy animals. Bob Pearson is the children's "father", and he is their good friend, too.

( ) 23. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in Bob's family.

A. four      B. five      C. six      D. no

( ) 24. The children are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. his own children      B. his friend's children  
C. not his friends      D. not his own children

( ) 25. His children are from \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

A. the same      B. two      C. different      D. three

( ) 26. Bob always buys \_\_\_\_\_ for his sons.

A. toy cars      B. dolls      C. toy animals      D. animals

( ) 27. Which of the following sentence is TRUE?

A. Bob Pearson is a very nice young man.  
B. Bill and Mikou like toy animals.  
C. The young Bob has a nice wife.  
D. Lanlan is a Chinese girl and she likes dolls.

## 第 3 课时 Reading (B, C & D)

### 要点直击

He loves playing football. 他喜欢踢足球。

play football 踢足球。比赛、游戏名称前不加冠词。如:

play basketball/volleyball/tennis/golf/baseball/badminton/cards/chess 打篮球/排球/网球/高尔夫球/棒球/羽毛球/牌/下棋





### 相关知识

足球 (football) 有“世界第一运动”之称。英美人早在 19 世纪就热衷于一种被称为 football 的游戏。我们平常说的 football 为英式足球,即普通足球,它是当今世界上最流行的运动项目之一。这种足球是圆形的,比赛双方各有 11 名队员参加,队员要用脚或头把球踢进或顶入对方球门才可得分。美国人和英国人交流时一般更喜欢用 soccer 来指足球,而用 football 指橄榄球(美式足球)。英美人对此称呼上的区别如下:

足球: (英) football/soccer; (美) soccer

橄榄球: (英) rugby/rugby football; (美) football/American football

### 课堂检测

一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Mary likes \_\_\_\_\_, but I \_\_\_\_\_ playing computer games.  
A. dance; enjoy B. dancing; enjoy  
C. dance; enjoys D. dancing; enjoys
- ( ) 2. Simon \_\_\_\_\_ his homework at school.  
A. does not B. doesn't does C. doesn't do D. do
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing?  
A. Are; come from B. Do; from  
C. Are; from D. Do; comes from
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Simon born in Shanghai?  
A. Is B. Are C. Do D. Was
- ( ) 5. Daniel always \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wear glasses B. wear glass  
C. wears glasses D. wears glass

二、根据汉语提示,拼写单词。

6. Kitty loves \_\_\_\_\_. (跳舞)
7. He is helpful and \_\_\_\_\_. (有礼貌)
8. Amy has \_\_\_\_\_ hair. (短的)
9. Simon's \_\_\_\_\_ name is Annie. (表妹的)
10. Amy likes \_\_\_\_\_. (游泳)

三、根据汉语提示,完成句子。

11. 我的网友安迪 (Andy) 是英语兴趣小组的成员。  
My \_\_\_\_\_ Andy is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. 我出生于扬州, 但居住在上海。  
I \_\_\_\_\_, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
13. — 他擅长数学吗? — 是的, 但他英语学得好。  
— \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ Maths? — Yes, but he \_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_.

### 中考链接

- ( ) 14. What's your English teacher like? (黑龙江 2002)  
A. He's good. B. He likes reading.  
C. He's thin and tall. D. He's thirty.
- ( ) 15. My uncle isn't \_\_\_\_\_ old man, and he likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
(桂林 2003)  
A. a; a B. an; an C. the; the D. an; /

【课后拓展】

四、完形填空。

Li Lei is a student of Class Two, Grade One. He likes football very 16. He often 17 it after school. And he often goes home 18. His home is 19 the school. His mother doesn't worry 20 him.

One Sunday morning Li Lei goes to a shop 21 his mother. The shop is very 22. There are many things 23 it. They get some things. Then his mother says to Li Lei, "What do you 24?"

"I want to get a red blouse," says Li Lei.

"A red blouse?" asks his mother. "You are a 25. You can't wear a red blouse."

Li Lei smiled(笑了). "OK, please get me football clothes."

- |                  |          |            |            |
|------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| ( ) 16. A. good  | B. fine  | C. well    | D. much    |
| ( ) 17. A. play  | B. plays | C. playing | D. to play |
| ( ) 18. A. early | B. back  | C. late    | D. soon    |
| ( ) 19. A. near  | B. in    | C. on      | D. to      |
| ( ) 20. A. for   | B. with  | C. about   | D. at      |
| ( ) 21. A. to    | B. from  | C. on      | D. with    |
| ( ) 22. A. small | B. big   | C. nice    | D. good    |
| ( ) 23. A. on    | B. in    | C. at      | D. under   |
| ( ) 24. A. want  | B. get   | C. put     | D. take    |
| ( ) 25. A. girl  | B. woman | C. boy     | D. man     |

第 4 课时 Vocabulary

要点直击

It's time for Millie's PE lesson. 米莉该上体育课了。

It's time to do sth. 该做某事的时间了。

It's time for sb. to do sth. 该某人做某事的时间了。

其中 it 不能被其他词代替, time 不能与冠词连用。如:

It's time for me to get up. 我该起床了。

相关知识

起源于英语国家的球类运动有: 足球 (football/soccer) (1863 年现代足球运动始于英国)、篮球 (basketball) (始于 1891 年, 创始人是美国马萨诸塞州春田基督教青年学院的一位体育教练詹姆斯·内史密斯)、排球 (volleyball) (1895 年始于美国马萨诸塞州霍利奥克城, 创始人是威廉·G·摩根)、手球 (hand ball) (始于中世纪的爱尔兰)、网球 (tennis) (1873 年始于英威尔士, 创始人是沃尔特·C·温菲尔德)、乒乓球 (table tennis/ping-pong) (始于 19 世纪的英国)、垒球 (softball) (起源于 1887 年美国芝加哥, 1930 年移至室外, 开始普及)、羽毛球 (badminton) (1896 年开始在英国流行, 据说从印度传入)、冰球 (ice hockey) (19 世纪 90 年代起源于加拿大)、水球 (water polo) (起源于 19 世纪 60 年代的英国)。

课堂检测

一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. We wear football shoes when \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. we play football                      B. do we play football  
C. we are play football                  D. we do play football
- ( ) 2. Do Millie and her classmates \_\_\_\_\_ games every day?  
A. play                      B. playing                      C. plays                      D. played
- ( ) 3. It is time \_\_\_\_\_ Millie to have a PE lesson.  
A. to                      B. for                      C. in                      D. of
- ( ) 4. I swim in a \_\_\_\_\_ pool.  
A. swim                      B. swims                      C. swimming                      D. swimming
- ( ) 5. He often \_\_\_\_\_ in the playground.  
A. play the football                      B. plays the football  
C. play football                      D. plays football

## 二、根据首字母提示,拼写单词。

6. I play tennis with a tennis r \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In a f \_\_\_\_\_ game each team has eleven players.
8. It's t \_\_\_\_\_ to go home.
9. Yao Ming is a b \_\_\_\_\_ player.
10. He often w \_\_\_\_\_ a red scarf in winter.

## 三、根据汉语提示,完成下列句子。

11. 李雷足球踢得好,但羽毛球打得不好。  
Li Lei \_\_\_\_\_ football but he \_\_\_\_\_.
12. 同学们常在游泳池里游泳。  
Our classmates \_\_\_\_\_.
13. 我该做家庭作业了。  
It's time \_\_\_\_\_.

## 中考链接

- ( ) 14. —Why do you often \_\_\_\_\_ that pink blouse?  
— Because it fits me well. (北京西城区 2003)  
A. put on                      B. wear                      C. buy                      D. try on
- ( ) 15. 来吧,孩子们! 该吃午饭了。(北京 2003)  
Come on, children. \_\_\_\_\_ to have lunch.

## 【课后拓展】

### 四、根据首字母提示,完成下列短文。

There is a nice girl in our class. She is in Row Five. She is thirteen years old. She is n 16 tall. She is short. She is a little fat. She has a round face l 17 an apple. She h 18 two big black eyes but a s 19 nose. Her mouth is big, but her ears are small. Her hair i 20 short and black. She l 21 red. She is often i 22 red clothes. She likes sports. She j 23 the school volleyball team. She also likes p 24 chess very much and she is good a 25 it.

16. n \_\_\_\_\_ 17. l \_\_\_\_\_ 18. h \_\_\_\_\_ 19. s \_\_\_\_\_ 20. i \_\_\_\_\_  
21. l \_\_\_\_\_ 22. i \_\_\_\_\_ 23. j \_\_\_\_\_ 24. p \_\_\_\_\_ 25. a \_\_\_\_\_

### 五、书面表达。

以 My friend 为题写一篇 60 词左右的短文。

## My friend

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### 第 5 课时 Grammar (A, B & C)

#### 要点直击

- I have breakfast at 7 a. m. 我早上 7 点钟吃早饭。  
have breakfast/lunch/supper (dinner) 意为“吃早饭/午饭/晚饭”,在某一时刻前用介词 at。
- I talk to my classmates at lunchtime. 我在吃午饭时和同学们交谈。  
talk 说,讲,说话  
talk to/with sb. (与某人)谈论,交谈  
at lunchtime 在午餐时间
- Does Amy walk home after school? 埃米放学后步行回家吗?  
walk v. 走,步行,散步  
walk to school = go to school on foot 步行上学  
walk home = go home on foot 步行回家  
n. 步行,散步  
go for a walk 去散步  
a few minutes' walk 步行几分钟的路程

#### 相关知识

在一日三餐 breakfast, lunch, supper 中,你知道 breakfast 这个单词的来历吗? 它是由哪两个词组成的? 有什么文化内涵?

原来 fast 除了有“快的”、“迅速的”的意思外,还有“禁食”、“斋戒”等意思,而 break 的意思是“打破”、“冲破”。到这里,我们终于明白了,斋戒日一结束,一早起来就可以吃东西了,也就是打破了(break)斋戒(fast),当然就是“吃早饭”have breakfast 了。

#### 课堂检测

一、用所给动词的正确形式填空。

- Lucy and I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) good friends.
- Kitty \_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) glasses.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ Simon \_\_\_\_\_ (do) at the weekend?
- My father \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV every day.
- Tigers \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) small animals.

二、根据句意,用正确的介词填空。

- We usually go to school \_\_\_\_\_ 7:30 a. m.
- I go home \_\_\_\_\_ my parents.
- I live \_\_\_\_\_ Yangzhou.
- We like listening to music \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime.
- He always plays football \_\_\_\_\_ school.



## 三、句型转换。

11. He often takes a bus home. (改为否定句)

He \_\_\_\_\_.

12. She sometimes watches TV at home. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ she sometimes \_\_\_\_\_?

13. The boy walks home after school every day. (改为同义句)

The boy \_\_\_\_\_ after school every day.

14. His father likes reading newspapers on the sofa. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ his father \_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa?

## 中考链接

( ) 15. —Does he \_\_\_\_\_ a sister? —Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. (忻州 2002)

A. has; does B. have; does C. having; has D. to have; does

( ) 16. She doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ her homework in the afternoon. (南昌 2001)

A. doing B. to do C. does D. do

## 【课后拓展】

## 四、根据对话内容,选择正确答案。

MING: Is this the flight(航班) to New York?

CLERK: Yes, it is. Do you have your ticket(票)?

MING: Yes, I do. Here it is.

CLERK: Thank you. Is your name Ming Lin?

MING: Well, my first name is Ming, and my last name is Lin.

CLERK: Spell your last name, please?

MING: L—I—N.

CLERK: Thank you. Do you live in London?

MING: Yes, I do. I study English here.

CLERK: OK, Mr Lin. Do you have a suitcase(行李箱)?

MING: Yes, I do. I have a guitar(吉他) and a laptop(便携式电脑), too. Here they are.

CLERK: Thank you. Have a nice flight.

MING: Thanks.

( ) 17. Where does Ming want to go?

A. London. B. Airport. C. New York. D. We don't know.

( ) 18. He is in London to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. play B. visit a friend C. study English D. visit his parents

( ) 19. What does he give the clerk first? \_\_\_\_\_.

A. A ticket B. A suitcase C. A guitar D. A laptop

( ) 20. He goes there \_\_\_\_\_.

A. by bike B. by bus C. by plane D. by car

( ) 21. He lives in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. London B. New York C. Australia D. China

## 第 6 课时 Grammar (D, E &amp; F)

## 要点直击

1. I take my dog for a walk every day. 我每天带狗出去散步。

take my dog for a walk = walk my dog

2. At the weekend, I usually go running for half an hour. 在周末,我通常跑步半小时。

1) at the weekend = at/on weekends 周末; on weekdays 平日,在平时

2) go doing 去干某事; go running/fishing/shopping/skating 去跑步/钓鱼/购物/溜冰

### 相关知识

dinner 是指正餐,即一日中的主餐,放在中午或晚上均可。在英国,因社会阶层不同, lunch, dinner, supper, tea 这四个词的用法不尽相同。如果“午餐”称作 lunch,那么“晚餐”即为 dinner 或 supper,在这种情况下,tea 则指“下午的茶点”,包括饮料和糕点、饼干之类;如果“午餐”称作 dinner,则“晚餐”即是 tea 或 supper,这时, supper 可能是指“临睡前吃的夜宵”。另外, dinner 也指“大型的宴会”。

### 课堂检测

一、翻译下列短语。

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. 我们的数学老师 | 2. 在午饭时间   |
| 3. 和我的同学交谈 | 4. 带狗出去散步  |
| 5. 喜欢画画    | 6. 乘公共汽车   |
| 7. 去跑步     | 8. 在我爷爷奶奶家 |
| 9. 在饭店吃饭   | 10. 尽快回信   |

二、句型转换。(每空一词)

- I live in a flat in Beijing. (替换主语)  
Millie \_\_\_\_\_ in a flat in Beijing.
- Tom goes to school on foot every day. (改为同义句)  
Tom \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- Where are you from? (改为同义句)  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?
- They play tennis after school. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ after school?
- She takes the bus to school every day. (改为同义句)  
She \_\_\_\_\_ to school \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

三、根据首字母提示,拼写单词。

- Is your football team the best in the w \_\_\_\_\_?
- He often goes r \_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour.
- I am a m \_\_\_\_\_ of the Reading Club.
- We often have d \_\_\_\_\_ at my grandparents' home.
- At the w \_\_\_\_\_, I usually go fishing with my friends.

### 中考链接

- 艾丽斯擅长跳舞,她将来想当个舞蹈家。(北京海淀区 2003)  
Alice is \_\_\_\_\_ dancing. She wants to be a dancer in the future.
- On Sundays, we often go \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) with our parents. (青海 2003)

### 【课后拓展】

四、完形填空。

I am an English teacher. I come 23 Yangzhou. I am thirty-nine. I 24 English at No.



I Middle School. I usually get up at six 25 the morning. And I go to work at 7:00 26 bike. I often help my mother 27 the housework on Sundays. Sometimes I go to the park with my friends. Susan and Mary are my students. They are 28 girls. They can 29 Chinese well. They often 30 games with 31 after school. They like 32 in the river. We often swim in the river in summer.

- |                        |            |             |             |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| ( ) 23. A. to          | B. in      | C. from     | D. on       |
| ( ) 24. A. teach       | B. teaches | C. teaching | D. to teach |
| ( ) 25. A. in          | B. on      | C. to       | D. at       |
| ( ) 26. A. on          | B. with    | C. by       | D. in       |
| ( ) 27. A. with        | B. to      | C. on       | D. of       |
| ( ) 28. A. all         | B. both    | C. every    | D. some     |
| ( ) 29. A. speak       | B. talk    | C. say      | D. tell     |
| ( ) 30. A. plays       | B. play    | C. playing  | D. to play  |
| ( ) 31. A. I           | B. my      | C. mine     | D. me       |
| ( ) 32. A. to swimming | B. swims   | C. swim     | D. swimming |

五、书面表达。

介绍一下你的家人周末都干些什么。不少于 60 词。

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## 第 7 课时 Integrated skills

### 要点直击

1. He is the newest member in Huanghe Football Team. 他是黄河足球队最新的一名成员。  
the newest 最新的, 形容词的最高级。

2. He is good at scoring goals. 他擅长进球。

score goals 进球

He scores for our school football team. 他为我们校足球队进球。

3. He plays very well. 他球踢得很好。

well 副词, 放在行为动词后面。如: study well 学习好

well 还可作为形容词, 表示“身体好, 健康的”。如:

look well 看起来身体好    feel well 感觉身体好

4. He plays for Huanghe Football Team. 他效力于黄河足球队。

play for 效力于……    play with 玩……    play against 与……比赛

5. He wants to play in the next World Cup. 他想踢下一届世界杯。

want to do sth. 想要做某事

I want to go to Europe. 我想去欧洲。

### 相关知识

news 是由 north, east, west 和 south 四个单词的第一个字母组成的, 它们分别表示“北、

东、西、南”，news的本意是指“来自四面八方的消息”。

据说，在报纸（newspaper）出现之前，人们经常将大家所关心的事件公布在一些公共场所的布告牌（notice board）上。布告牌的上方标有四个方位词的首字母N、E、W或S，以示消息或新闻来自哪个方向。久而久之，人们便将消息或新闻说成了news。

与news相关的常用语还有CCTV NEWS（中国中央电视台的新闻联播），world news（国际新闻），home news（国内新闻），sports news（体育新闻），newscast（新闻广播），news-boy（报童），news flash（要闻简报）。

## 课堂检测

### 一、翻译下列短语。

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. 来自广东   | 2. 喜欢看有关足球方面的书 |
| 3. 最新的队员  | 4. 踢得很好        |
| 5. 喜欢看他比赛 | 6. 看上去快乐       |
| 7. 在比赛中   | 8. 我最喜欢的足球运动员  |

### 二、根据汉语提示，完成句子。

- 我是足球俱乐部的一员。  
I am \_\_\_\_\_ the Football Club.
- 我认为他是最好的篮球运动员。  
I think he is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 我们队进了两个球。  
Our team \_\_\_\_\_.
- 他效力于江苏足球队。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ Jiangsu Football Team.
- 他来自于广东，他看上去高大健壮。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ Guangdong and he \_\_\_\_\_.

### 三、单句改错。

- He is the newest member for the Football Team. \_\_\_\_\_
- Li Hua is a newest football player. \_\_\_\_\_
- He wants play in the next World Cup. \_\_\_\_\_
- Many peoples like to watch him. \_\_\_\_\_
- Where do Sandy live? \_\_\_\_\_

## 中考链接

- Yao Ming is our favourite basketball \_\_\_\_\_ (运动员). (青海 2003)
- Ke Shouliang is the \_\_\_\_\_ (第一) to fly across the Yellow River in his car. (佛山 2004)

## 【课后拓展】

### 四、根据对话内容，完成下列句子。（每空一词）

- Li Lei: Excuse me, do you like sports?
- Ma Jun: Yes. I like football very much. You know, I'm a football fan.
- Li Lei: Who's your favourite player?
- Ma Jun: Sun Jihai.
- Li Lei: Sun Jihai? Does he play in China?
- Ma Jun: Oh, no. He's from Dalian. But he's now in England. He plays for an English football team.



Li Lei: My favourite sport is basketball, and my favourite player is Liu Wei. He's not very tall, about 1.85 meters tall. But he's very quick(灵活). He's now on China Men's Basketball Team. By the way, do you like singing?

Ma Jun: Yes. But I can't sing well. What about you?

Li Lei: I like singing very much.

Ma Jun: Who's your favourite singer, then?

Li Lei: Han Hong.

Ma Jun: Han Hong? Is Han Hong a man or a woman?

Li Lei: A young woman. We often see her on TV. She's from Tibet. When she sings, she is often in a black dress.

21. Ma Jun is a football \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Sun Jihai plays \_\_\_\_\_ an English football team.
23. Han Hong comes from \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Han Hong likes \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.
25. Sun Jihai is now in \_\_\_\_\_.

## 第 8 课时 Study skills

### 要点直击

1. Can I borrow your pen? 我能借用一下你的钢笔吗?  
borrow 意为“借进”, borrow sth. from... 意为“向……借”。如:  
I borrowed two books from the library. 我向图书馆借了两本书。  
当要表示把东西借给别人时用 lend, lend 与 to 连用。如:  
Lend me your car. = Lend your car to me. 把你的车子借给我。
2. Excuse me. How do you say that in English? 请问,那个用英语怎么说?  
此句的意思还可以用 Excuse me. What's that in English? 来表达。
3. If you don't know the answer to something. 如果你不知道某事的答案。  
the answer to... 意为“……的答案”。这儿需用介词 to。

### 相关知识

世界杯足球赛(World Cup Football Game)是世界上规模最大、水平最高、影响范围最广的足球赛事,全称为“国际足球联合会世界杯比赛”。1930年,首届世界杯足球赛在乌拉圭举行,东道主乌拉圭最终获得冠军(champion)。此后,世界杯每隔4年举办一届,至今已举办了17届(1942年和1946年受“二战”的影响暂时中断)。2002年,第17届世界杯足球赛首次在亚洲(Asia)举办,这也是历史上第一次由两个国家(韩国和日本)共同举办的世界杯。亚洲球队取得了历史最好成绩(韩国队进半决赛),中国足球队也有史以来第一次参加了世界杯决赛阶段的比赛。从2006年德国世界杯起,国际足联在决定世界杯的举办国时,将采取各大洲轮流举办的方式,参加决赛阶段比赛的国家队名额也将增加至36支。

### 课堂检测

一、句型转换。(每空一词)

1. Can I borrow your pencil? (作肯定回答)  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What's that in English? (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_ in English?