



随堂

优化训练

- ★最基础的学习
- ★最典型的引导
- ★最有梯度的演练
- ★最具开放的探究

总主编/郭立坤



配人教新目标

英语

七年级下册

广州出版社

随堂 优化训练

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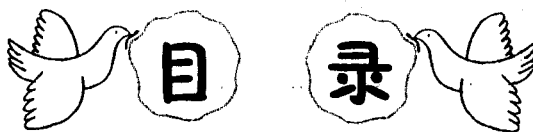
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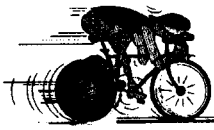
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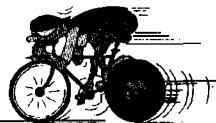
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Unit 1 Where's your pen pal from?

Section A Knowledge Study


Word Study
1. live *v.* 居住

居住在某地常用“live in + 地点(国家/城市)”。

e. g. Where does he live? He lives in Paris.

他住在什么地方? 他住在巴黎。

Dale lives in Australia. 戴尔住在澳大利亚。

词义拓展: (1) *adj.* 有生命的; 活着的

e. g. live animals 活着的动物

live fish 活鱼

(2) 现场直播的

e. g. a live television program

现场直播的电视节目

词组: lively *adj.* 有生气的; 活跃的

e. g. a lively baby 一个活泼的婴孩

a lively party 一次热闹的聚会

Practice: 完成下列句子。

① Where do you _____? 你住在哪里?

② I _____ Beijing. 我住在北京。

③ Mary is a _____ girl. 玛丽是个活泼的女孩。

2. language *n.* 语言

e. g. He is young, but he can speak seven languages.

他很小, 但他会说七门语言。

拓展: 对使用何种语言提问时, 常用特殊疑问词 what, 即 what language.

e. g. → What language do you speak?

→ I speak English.

Practice: 单项选择。

() _____ language can you speak?

A. What a B. What C. How

3. in English 用英语

介词 in 表示“以……(方式), 用……(语言)”。

e. g. He spoke in Italian. 他讲话用意大利语。

The letter was written in French.

信是用法文写的。

They talked in English/Chinese/Japanese/
French/German.

他们用英语/汉语/日语/法语/德语交谈。

What's this in English? 这用英语怎么说?

拓展: 介绍 in 的其他用法。in 可以作介词也可以作副词。

prep. (1) 在……里; 在……中

e. g. There is no cloud in the sky. 晴空万里无云。

Beijing is in China. 北京在中国。

The boy put his hand in the water.

小男孩把手放进水中。

They slept in the shade. 他们睡在树荫下。

(2) 在……(时间) 以内

e. g. They went to Australia in 1970.

他们 1970 年去了澳大利亚。

I'll be ready in an hour.

我一小时以内准备好。

注意: 在某年、某月前用介词 in, 但若具体到某日时, 则应用介词 on. 比较:

She was born in 1993.

她生于 1993 年。

She was born in Oct, 1993.

她生于 1993 年 10 月。

She was born on Oct. 10, 1993.

她生于 1993 年 10 月 10 日。

(3) 表“穿; 戴”

e. g. The man in black jacket is our teacher.

穿黑夹克的那个人是我们的老师。

She dresses him in his new clothes.

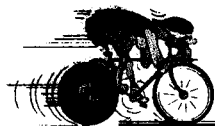
她给他穿新衣服。

(4) “以……方式, 工具”

e. g. Please write in pencil, not in ink.

请用铅笔写, 不要用钢笔写。





adv. (1) 向内; 进入

e. g. He just looked in for a moment.

他只是往里头看了看。

Come in, please. 请进来。

(2) 在内; 在家(办公室)

e. g. —“Is Mr. Smith in?” “史密斯先生在家吗?”

—“No, he's gone out for lunch!”

“不在, 他出去吃午饭去了。”

Practice:

① _____ your brother _____? 你弟弟在家吗?

② Can you say it _____ (用汉语)?

③ I could finish it _____.

我可以在两天内完成这件事。

4. any adj. pron. 一些; 任何一个

e. g. Does he have any brothers?

他有兄弟吗?

Take any book you want. 任挑一本你要的书。

Give me any food you don't want.

给我你不喜欢的任何食物。

拓展: any 和 some 用法比较:

some 和 any 都有“一些”的含义, 都能修饰可数名词和不可数名词, 但用法却大有不同。

some 一般用在肯定句中。

e. g. There are some girls in the classroom.

教室里有一些女孩。

some 有时也用于疑问句, 表示期望得到肯定回答, 并不表示对某事有疑问。

e. g. Will you give me some ink?

请给我一些墨水好吗?

any 一般用于疑问句和否定句中。

e. g. Are there any maps on the wall?

墙上有地图吗?

There aren't any trees behind the house.

房子后面没有树。

Practice:

请用 some 和 any 填空, 使句意完整。

① Are there _____ bananas in the bag?

② There are _____ goats under the tree.

③ There aren't _____ people on the bus.

④ Do you have _____ brothers? No, I don't have _____ brothers, but I have _____ sisters.

5. dislike v. 不喜欢; 讨厌

e. g. Xiao Ming dislikes this cat.

小明不喜欢这只猫。

Some people dislike big cities.

有些人不喜欢大城市。

词组: dislike(不喜欢)是 like(喜欢)的反义词, “dis-”是一否定前缀。这样的词还有:

honest adj. 诚实的, 正直的

→dishonest adj. 不诚实的

order n. 次序, 顺序, 正常状态

→disorder n. 杂乱, 混乱, 无秩序状态

Practice: 完成下列句子。

① She _____ going fishing with her friends.

她喜欢和她的朋友去钓鱼。

② He _____ cats but _____ dogs.

他喜欢猫但不喜欢狗。



Language Study

1. Where's your pen pal from?

你的笔友来自哪里?

be from 意思是“从……来”, 常用来询问某人来自何方或籍贯。be 随主语及时态的变化而变化。

e. g. I am from Japan. 我来自日本。

Where are you from? 你来自什么地方?

Where is John from? 约翰来自什么地方?

拓展: (1) be from = come from 来自。come 是行为动词, 在否定句, 疑问句和肯定句中, 其随主语的变化而变化。

e. g. Does he come from Nanjing? 他来自南京吗?

She doesn't come from Nanjing. She comes

from Beijing. 她不是来自南京, 她来自北京。

(2) be from 的主语如果是物, 可指“此物产于何地”。

e. g. —Where is the computer from?

这台电脑产地是哪里?

—It's from Beijing. 它产于北京。

Practice: 完成下列句子。

① Xiao Ming _____ China. 小明来自中国。

② They _____ Japan. 他们来自日本。

③ _____ you _____ Henan? 你来自河南吗?

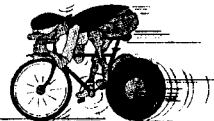
④ Where _____ your friends _____?

你的朋友来自哪里?

2. I think China is a very interesting country. 我认为中国是个非常有吸引力的国家。

(1) I think 我认为





e. g. I think she is a clever student.

我认为她是个聪明的学生。

注意: 如果说“我认为她不是个聪明的学生。”

应为: I don't think she is a clever student.

而不是: I think she isn't a clever student.

拓展: 英语中表臆想、猜测的动词 think, believe, fancy, expect, guess, imagine, suppose 等, 如果带有否定的宾语从句, 宾语从句中的否定词通常提前, 用来否定主句的谓语动词。尤其是 think, 按习惯用法, 否定词只能置于 think 前。

e. g. 我认为这不值得一试。

误: I think this is not worth trying.

正: I don't think this is worth trying.

(2) interesting *adj.* “令人感兴趣的”, 主语一般是物或用来表示人或物的特性; 而 interested *adj.* 表“感兴趣的”, 主语一般是人。

e. g. I am very interested in the book.

我对这本书很感兴趣。

The book is very interesting. 这本书很有趣。

拓展: interest *v.* “使发生兴趣”, 一般用 sth. interest sb. 搭配, 表示“某事使某人感兴趣”。

e. g. The book interests me.

这本书引起了我的兴趣。

The film doesn't interest them at all.

这部电影一点也提不起他们的兴趣。

(3) very *adv.* “非常, 很”, very much 也有此义。其区别为:

very 常用来修饰形容词, 而 very much 常用来修饰动词。

e. g. She is very beautiful. 她很漂亮。

Thank you very much! 非常感谢!

Practice:

完成下列句子。

① I _____ China is a very interesting country. 我

认为中国是个有吸引力的国家。

② _____ he will come tomorrow.

我想他明天不会来。

③ I like her _____. 我非常喜欢她。

④ It is _____ hot today. 今天天气很热。

3. Does she have any brothers and sisters?

她有兄弟姐妹吗?

此句是一般疑问句, 其陈述句为: She has some brothers and sisters.

拓展: (1) 陈述句变为疑问句时, 应注意助动词

do 的使用。若主语是第一、二人称或是第三人称复数时, 变疑问句时借助于助动词“do”, 若主语是第三人称单数时, 变疑问句时借助于助动词“does”, 后面的动词注意要使用原形。

e. g. They live in Tianjin.

转换疑问句为: Do they live in Tianjin?

I live in Tianjin.

转换疑问句为: Do you live in Tianjin?

She lives in Beijing.

转换疑问句为: Does she live in Beijing?

(2) 陈述句变疑问句时, 若句中有 some, 一般应改成 any。(some 与 any 的比较参看前面单词部分介绍)。

Practice:

改错。

① Does he lives in Shanghai?

② Do they lives in Guangdong?

③ Does they live in Shenzhen?

4. I can speak English and a little French.

我会说英语和一点法语。

(1) speak English “说英语”。“speak + 某语言”意为“讲……语言”。

e. g. speak Chinese/Japanese 说汉语/日语

拓展: speak, talk, say, tell 的区别

★speak: “说”、“讲”、“演讲”, 作及物动词时, 宾语常是表示语言的词。

e. g. Do you speak Chinese? 你说汉语吗?

★talk: “讲”、“说话”、“谈话”, 与 speak 的意义相近。一般用作不及物动词, 指一般的谈话或交谈, 而不如 speak 正规的“演讲、发言”。须跟宾语时, 与 to, with, about 等介词连用。

e. g. Jim is going to talk about English names tomorrow. 吉姆明天打算谈谈英国人的名字。

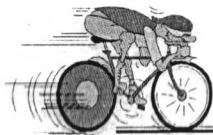
Look! Our teacher is talking to (with) the parents. 瞧! 我们的老师正在和家长们谈话。

★say: 一般着重讲话的内容, 指有连贯性的说话, 通常作及物动词。

e. g. I don't know what he said.

我不明白他所说的。

Kate saw a card on her table, it said: “Happy birthday!” 凯特看见桌上的一张卡片, 上面写



着：“生日快乐！”

★tell“讲，告诉”，指把一件事情传达给别人或讲述一件事情、一个故事等。常用作及物动词。常用短语：tell sth./tell sb. sth./tell sb. to do sth.。

e. g. When I was young, my mother often told me a story in the evening.

在我小时，妈妈晚上常给我讲故事。

He will tell the good news to everybody in our class. 他将把这个好消息告诉我们班的每个人。

(2) English n./adj. 英语/英语的；英国人/英国人的 England n. 英国

拓展：本课还涉及到其他语言及国家名称，归纳列表如下：

国家名称	语言	国家人	形容词形式	例句
美国 America	English	American	American	Are you American? 你是美国人吗?
澳大利亚 Australia		Australian	Australian	I like Australians. 我喜欢澳大利亚人。
英国 England		Englishman Englishwoman	English	I can speak English. 我会讲英语。
法国 France	French	Frenchman Frenchwoman	French	Can you speak French? 你会说法语吗?
加拿大 Canada	English French	Canadian	Canadian	Lucy is from Canada. 露西来自加拿大。
中国 China	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese	I am Chinese. 我是中国人。
日本 Japan	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese	Japan is a rich country. 日本是一个富有的国家。

(3) a little 一些

拓展：注意 many, much, few, little, a few, a little 的区别

few, a few 修饰可数名词；little, a little 修饰不可数名词。few, little 具有否定意义，表示“几乎没有”；a few, a little 具有肯定意义，表示“少许”。many, much 则表示“许多”，many 修饰可数名词复数，much 修饰不可数名词。比较：

He has a few friends. 他有几个朋友。

He has few friends. 他几乎没有朋友。

We still have a little time. 我们还有点时间。

There is little time left. 几乎没剩下什么时间了。

固定搭配：only a few (= few)

not a few (= many)

quite a few (= many)

Practice:

① Tom can _____ Japanese.

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

② I can speak _____ Chinese. 我会说点汉语。

There is _____ water in the cup.

杯子里有点水。

There is _____ water in the cup.

杯子里没有水。

5. I like going to the movies with my friends and playing sports. 我喜欢和朋友们一起去看电影，一起运动。

like 此处作动词，是“喜欢”的意思。

like 此处作动词，是“喜欢”的意思。

习惯用法：like sth./like to do sth./like doing sth.

e. g. I like music very much. 我非常喜欢音乐。

I like swimming. 我喜欢游泳。

I don't like to swim today. 我今天不想游泳。

拓展：like to do sth. 和 like doing sth. 都是“喜欢做某事”的意思，二者的区别为：前者只是指具体的一件事，而后者是经常的行为。

e. g. I like going fishing, but I like to go swimming today. 我一直都喜欢钓鱼，但是今天我想去游泳。

Practice:

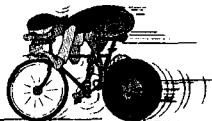
She _____ boating today. 她今天喜欢划船。

6. It's too difficult! 这太难了。

(1) difficult 意为“困难的”，反义词 easy“容易的”。

这里来复习常见的一些反义词：

big(大)——small(小) long(长)——short(短)



tall(高)—short(矮) fat(胖)—thin(瘦)

(2) too “太……”

e. g. The table is too big. 这桌子太大了。

拓展: ◆too, very, much, very much 均有“很”、“非常”之意, 注意它们的区别:

too 有否定含义, 表示“太”、“过于”, 后接形容词或副词; very 修饰形容词或副词, 不能直接修饰动词, 修饰动词要用 much 或 very much。

e. g. The coat is too small for me. I'll have to get a bigger one. 对我来说这件外套太小了。我得拿件大一点的。

Li Lei is very strong. 李雷很强壮。

I like English (very) much. 我非常喜欢英语。

修饰形容词或副词比较级表程度时, 用 much 而不用 very。但 much 不可用来修饰原级。

e. g. He is much taller than I. 他比我高很多。

◆too 还可有“也”的意思。

e. g. I like bananas, but I like oranges, too.

我喜欢香蕉, 可我也喜欢柑橘。

either, also, too 作“也”解三者同义, 但用法稍有不同。either 一般用于否定句中, 且放在句尾; also 常用于肯定句, 一般靠近动词; too 用于肯定句或疑问句, 一般放在句尾, 或作为插入语放在句中。

e. g. If you don't go, I shall not, either.

如果你不去, 我也不去。

I will also have a try. 我也要试一试。

She can speak English, too. 她也会讲英语。

Practice:

用 either, too 与 also 填空。

① You are reading English. I am _____ reading English.

② They are at school. They are students, _____.

③ Jim doesn't know Japanese, and his brother doesn't know Japanese, _____.

7. Please write and tell me about yourself. 请写信告诉我有关你自己的情况。

(1) write to somebody 给某人写信

e. g. Can you write to me soon?

你能尽快给我写信吗?

(2) tell sb. about sth. 告诉某人有关……的情况

e. g. Please tell me about your family.

请告诉我有关你家里的情况。

(3) yourself 是反身代词, 在句中作 about 的宾

语。下面介绍一下反身代词的用法。

反身代词又称自身代词, 是用来表示“我自己”、“你自己”、“她自己”、“我们自己”等意义的代词。反身代词是在形容词性物主代词和少数人称代词宾格的后面加后缀 self(单数)或 selves(复数)而构成的。例如: myself 我自己, yourself 你自己, herself 她自己, himself 他自己, itself 它自己, ourselves 我们自己, yourselves 你们自己, themselves 他们自己。反身代词的基本用法如下:

① 作动词或介词的宾语。

e. g. She bought herself a new skirt.

她给自己买了一条新裙子。

I make myself go over the text once again.

我让自己又看了一遍那篇课文。

My little sister wants to do her homework by herself. 我的妹妹想独自做作业。

The writer told us a lot about herself.

作家告诉了我们关于她自己的许多事情。

② 作同位语, 以强调名词或人称代词, 是“本人”、“亲自”的含义。

e. g. My mother herself closed the window.

我母亲自己关的窗户。

I did it myself. 我自己做的。

She saw that famous singer himself.

她看到那个明星本人了。

③ 作表语。

e. g. She was not herself yesterday.

她昨天感到不舒服。

Now he is himself. 现在他好了。

注意: 反身代词前面必须有先行词。例如: “我自己要去买钢笔。”不能说: Myself will go to buy a pen. 应该说: I myself will go to buy a pen.

Practice:

() Yesterday I saw ___ enjoy ___ in the park.

- A. her; hers B. they; them
C. she; herself D. them; themselves



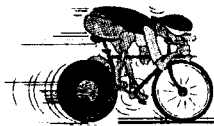
Grammar Explanation

本单元重点讲 where/what 引导的特殊疑问句。

特殊疑问句由“特殊疑问词 + 一般疑问句”构成。特殊疑问句朗读时用降调, 答语是直接就疑问词回答。

1. where 引导特殊疑问句(之一)





(1)对“来自……”提问,常用 be from/come from 结构。基本句型为:

Where be (am/is/are) sb. from? 或 Where do/does sb. come from?

e. g. Where is your pen pal from?

你的笔友来自哪里?

Where does he come from? 他来自哪里?

(2)对“住在……”提问,常用 live。此时应借助助动词 do 进行提问。基本句型为:

Where do/does sb. live?

e. g. Where do you live? 你住在哪里?

Where do they live? 他们住在哪里?

Where does he live? 他住在哪里?

(3)对这类特殊疑问句的回答

Question: Where is your pen pal from?

Answer: He/She is from England.

Question: Where does he/she come from?

Answer: He/She comes from England.

Question: Where does he live?

Answer: He lives in Paris.

注意:在对“住在……”提问进行回答时, live 后应加介词 in, 即“live in + 地名”。

Practice:

翻译下面句子。

①汤姆住在哪里?

②汤姆住在悉尼。

③他们来自哪里?

④他们来自北京。

2. what 引导特殊疑问句

(1)what 作疑问代词,此类疑问句可以对主语、表语和宾语提问。

A)对主语提问

e. g. ①—What is in your pocket? 你口袋里有什么?
—There is an egg in it.

= An egg is in it. 里面有一个蛋。

②—What's in the room? 屋子里有什么?

—There are a lot of chairs in it.

= A lot of chairs are in it. 有许多椅子。

注意:(1)问句中的 What's 是 What is 的缩写形式, what 引导的疑问句与 where 引导的疑问句的结

构是一样的。what 问“什么”, where 问“哪里”或“什么地方”。

(2)特殊疑问句的回答应就特殊疑问词作直接的回答,而不用 Yes 或 No 来回答。回答此句型的问题时,答句的单复数根据实际情况而定。

B)对宾语提问

e. g. —What did you buy? 你买了什么?

—I bought a bike. 我买了辆自行车。

C)对表语提问

e. g. —What is this? 这是什么?

—It's a bench. 这是一条长凳。

注意:“What is + 人?”此句型是问人的职业,一般译为“是干什么的?”。

e. g. —What is your mother? 你妈妈是干什么的?

(相当于 What is your mother's job?)

—She is a teacher. 她是个老师。

(2)what 作疑问形容词,即 what 后面跟名词,起形容词作用。

e. g. ①—What sports do you like?

(对宾语提问)你喜欢什么运动?

—I like basketball. 我喜欢篮球。

②—What language does she speak?

她讲什么语言?

—She speaks English. 她讲英语。



Language Skill

I. 根据所给汉语意思,补全句子。

(1)She _____ (住在)in Hunan.

(2)_____ she come from France?

(3)I like _____ (去) to the park, but I like _____ (去) to the zoo today.

(4)This is a map of _____ (中国).

II. 补全句子。

(1)Where _____ he live?

(2)Can you say it _____ (用英语)?

(3)_____ Sunday morning, she goes to the park.

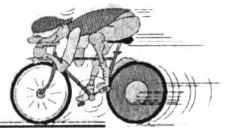
中考聚焦

() 1. (陕西) The accident happened _____ a cold winter morning.

A. in B. on C. at D. of

() 2. (北京)—When will Mr. Black come to Bei-





jing?

— _____ September 5.

A. On B. To C. At D. In

() 3. (来宾) He came back very late _____ Saturday evening.

A. in B. on C. at D. with

() 4. (丰台) Lucy is seven years old. She was born _____ 1998.

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

() 5. (盐城) I was born _____ October, 1918.

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

Section B Comprehensive Test

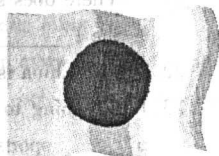
Listening Test

听力一

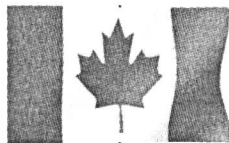
I. 听录音, 根据你所听到的国家的顺序, 给下列国旗标上序号。



()



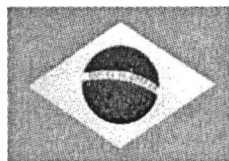
()



()



()



()



()

II. 听录音, 补充完整下列信息卡。



Name: _____

City: _____

Country: _____

Language: _____



Name: _____

City: _____

Country: _____

Language: _____

听力二

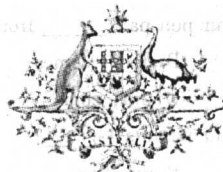
I. 以下是一些国家的国徽, 听录音, 写出该国的国名。



1. China



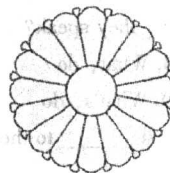
2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

II. 听对话, 补充下面信息。

Name: _____

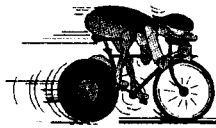
Country: _____

Language: _____

Age: _____

Family: _____





Speaking Test

I. 以 Listening Test Part One 第二题为例,利用下列表格所提供的资料,向你的同学介绍这些人。

Name	City	Country	Language
Li Lin	Chongqing	China	Chinese
Oda	Tokyo	Japan	Japanese
Andrew	Mexico City	Mexico	Spanish

II. 以 Listening Test Part Two 第二题所提供的信息,向你的同学介绍这个女孩。

Written Test

I. 选择题。

- () 7. Where _____ your pen pal _____ from?
 A. does, come B. does, comes
 C. do, comes D. did, come
- () 8. Where _____ your parents _____?
 A. does, live B. do, lives
 C. do, live D. does, lives
- () 9. _____ language _____ they speak?
 A. What, does B. What, do
 C. What's, does D. What's, do
- () 10. Anna _____ tennis and _____ to the movies on weekends.
 A. like playing, goes
 B. likes playing, going
 C. like playing, going
 D. likes playing, goes
- () 11. I think Australia is _____ interesting place.
 A. a B. an
 C. the D. /
- () 12. We can see a bird _____ the tree.
 A. in B. on

- C. to D. /
- () 13. The old man likes _____ TV.
 A. looking B. seeing
 C. watching D. watch
- () 14. My friend _____ a Japanese dog.
 A. has B. have
 C. are D. having
- () 15. There is a hole (洞) _____ the wall.
 A. on B. in
 C. at D. up
- () 16. We often go to park _____ Sundays.
 A. on B. in
 C. at D. to

II. 根据句意用所给单词的正确形式填空。

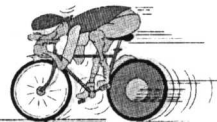
17. Michelle _____ (come) from Paris. She speaks _____ (France).
18. Lucy is an _____ (America) girl. She comes from the United States.
19. I like _____ (play) the piano after supper.
20. _____ (be) you from China?

III. 根据句意及所给首字母提示,用适当单词完成句子。

21. —Where does she live?
 —She l _____ in Sydney.
22. I think China is a very i _____ country.
23. I like going to the movies with my friends and p _____ sports.
24. My f _____ subject in school is P. E. .
25. Please write and tell me about y _____.

IV. 补全对话。

- Tom: Hello, Anny.
 Anny: Hello, Tom.
 Tom: 26 ?
 Anny: I'm fine, thank you. And how are you?
 Tom: 27 . Anny, this is Li Hua. Li hua, this is Anny.
 Anny: Nice to meet you.
 Li Hua: 28 .
 Anny: Are you from Japan?
 Li Hua: 29 . I'm from China. 30 ?
 Anny: I'm from Canada.
 A. Nice to meet you, too B. Where are you from
 C. How are you D. No, I'm not
 E. I'm fine, too F. Yes, I am



26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____
 29. _____ 30. _____

V. 阅读理解。

Bobby is 23 years old. He graduated (毕业) from a university (大学). But he doesn't like office work. He wants to be the boss of himself. So he opens a fruit shop. The shop is on a busy street. Every day, there are lots of people and cars in the street. Many people come to his shop to buy fruits. So he has to buy different kinds of fruits early in the morning. He works hard but he has a happy life. He likes his job. His fruit shop closes at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. After supper, he takes a walk in the small park behind his shop. Sometimes, he goes to the theatre in the neighborhood. Every Saturday evening, he takes a bus to the Concert Hall. He can enjoy wonderful concerts there.

- () 31. Why does Bobby open a fruit shop?
 A. Because he graduated from a university.
 B. Because he likes fruits very much.
 C. Because he wants to be the boss of himself.
 D. Because his house is on a busy street.
- () 32. Which of the following is true?
 A. Bobby enjoys concerts every evening.
 B. Bobby has to get up early in the morning.
 C. Bobby has supper before he closes his

shop.

D. The park behind his shop is a big one.

- () 33. How does he go to the Concert Hall?
 A. By bus. B. By taxi.
 C. On foot. D. By bike.
- () 34. Which of the following is near the shop?
 A. the university B. the theatre
 C. the Concerts Hall D. A, B and C

VI. 读写综合。

Name	Age	Born	Can speak	Like to do
Li Lei	12	Shandong	Chinese	swim, football
Joan	14	New York	English	music, basketball
Tom	11	London	English, French	sing, dance
Mi Yoko	13	Tokyo	English, Japanese	go fishing

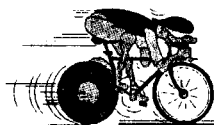
35. Who is American?

36. Where does Li Lei come from?

37. What's the age of Tom?

38. Who can speak Japanese?

39. Does Li Lei like singing?



Unit 2 Where's the post office?

Section A Knowledge Study



Word Study

1. pay v. 付钱, 支付

pay 作动词的基本用法是:

(1) pay sb. money for sth. 付钱给某人买……

e. g. He paid £ 5 for the book.

他买这本书花了五英镑。

I have to pay them 20 pounds for this room each month. 我每个月要付 20 英镑的房租。

(2) pay for sth. 付……的钱

e. g. I have to pay for the book lost.

我不得不赔丢失的书款。

(3) pay for sb. 替某人付钱

e. g. Don't worry! I'll pay for you.

别担心, 我会给你付钱的。

(4) pay sb. 付钱给某人

e. g. They pay us every month.

他们每月给我们报酬。

(5) pay money back 还钱

e. g. May I borrow 12 yuan from you? I'll pay it back next week. 你能借给我 12 块钱吗? 下周还你。

拓展: pay 也可用作名词, 意思是“工资; 薪金”。

e. g. He doesn't like the job, but the pay is good.

他不喜欢那工作, 但薪水很高。

Practice:

Who _____ the bill today? 今天谁买单?

2. across prep. 横过, 在对面

(1) “横过”、“穿过”

e. g. He went across the street to the baker's.

他穿过街到面包房去。

He walked across the street. 他走过这条街。

注意: across 表示“横过”时, 可以与 over 替用。

e. g. They drove across/over the frontier.

他们驾车穿过边境。

(2) “在……的另一边”

e. g. They bought those things across the river.

他们在河对面买了那些东西。

常用词组: across from 在……的对面

across 与 from 短语搭配使用, 具体表明“出发点”或“观察点”。

e. g. He lived across the street from my house.

他住在我家对面。

The pay phone is across from the library.

投币电话在图书馆对面。

Practice:

My house _____ the street.

我的房子在马路对面。

3. front n. 前面; 前边

e. g. The teacher called the boy to the front.

老师把男孩叫到前面。

I went out by the front door. 我从前门出来。

拓展: front 前加在的与不加的时用法的不同。

in front of 意为“在……前面”, 是指在某个地方的外部的。而 in the front of 意为“在……前部”, 即在某个范围之内的前部。

e. g. There is a tree in front of our classroom.

我们的教室前面有一棵树。(在教室外面)

Our teacher is sitting in the front of the classroom. 我们的老师正坐在教室的前面。(在教室里面)

Practice: 用 in front of 和 in the front of 填空。

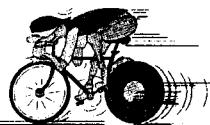
① He sits _____ me.

② My father is driving a car. He is sitting _____ the car.

4. excuse v. 原谅; 宽恕

e. g. Please excuse me. 请原谅。

Please excuse me for being later.



对不起,我迟到了。

Excuse me. Is there a hotel in the neighborhood? 对不起,附近有宾馆吗?

拓展: 在日常生活中,“Excuse me.”可谓是常常用到的一句客套用语,使用场合非常广泛。可以用于请求对方给予帮助时,也可用于向陌生人问路或者问事时,还可用于挡了对方的路或是用于不能给对方提供帮助以示歉意时。

e. g. Excuse me. May I ask you a question?

对不起,我可以问你一个问题吗?

Excuse me. Which is the way to the zoo, please? 打扰一下,请问去动物园怎么走?

Excuse me for getting in your way.

对不起,我挡了你的路。

Excuse me, I've no time to help you.

对不起,我没有时间来帮助你。

注意: Sorry 和 Excuse me 都可用于致歉,二者在用法上是有区别的。Excuse me 通常是在说或做可能令人不悦的事情之前使用;而 Sorry 是在说或做这种事情之后使用,表示歉意。

e. g. Oh, sorry. Did I step on your foot?

噢,抱歉,我踩到您的脚了吗?

Excuse me, could I get past?

对不起,可以借过吗?

Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the station? 对不起,可以告诉我到车站去该怎么走吗?

Practice:

① _____. Is anybody sitting here?

请问这有人坐吗?

② _____. ! Where is the bookstore?

打扰了(对不起),书店在哪儿?

③ _____. I'm late for the meeting.

我非常抱歉,我开会迟到了。

5. straight *adv.* 一直;直接

e. g. Go straight and turn left. 一直走然后向左拐。

adj. 直的;笔直的

e. g. This road is straight. 这条路很直。

词义拓展: straighten *v.* 变直

e. g. Straighten your back. 把你的背挺直。

Practice:

Come _____ home after school. 放学后直接回家。

6. open *adj.* 开着的;营业中的

e. g. She's not asleep; her eyes are open.

她没睡着,她的眼睛是睁着的。

The door is open. 门开着的。

The bank isn't open yet.

银行还未开门(营业)。

v. 开;打开;营业

e. g. Please open your books on page 10.

请把书翻到第 10 页。

The shops usually open at nine o'clock.

商店一般在九点钟开始营业。

反义词联想: close *v.* “关;打烊;停业”

e. g. Close the door, please. 请关门。

When does the shop close? 店铺几点关门?

The firm has decided to close its London branch. 公司已决定伦敦分店停业。

Practice:

The shop doesn't _____ today. 商店今天不营业。

7. clean *adj.* 清洁的,干净的

e. g. The room is very clean. 这间房间很干净。

Boys, are your hands clean?

孩子们,你们的手干净吗?

v. 打扫,使干净,清扫

e. g. Please clean this room. 请打扫一下这间房。

You should clean your hands before eating.

吃东西前你得先洗干净手。

反义词联想: dirty *adj.* 肮脏的; *v.* 弄脏,变脏

e. g. My shoes were dirty. 我的鞋子脏了。

Soft cloth dirties easily. 软布易脏。

Practice:

① Can you _____ the desk?

你能清扫一下桌子吗?

② That shirt is _____, here is a _____ one.

那件衬衣脏了,这里有件干净的。

8. quiet *adj.* 宁静的

e. g. Be quiet, please. 请安静。

Please keep quiet. The meeting begins.

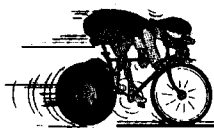
请保持安静,会议开始了。

拓展: quite 与 quiet 词形相近,但意思不同。

quite *adv.* 完全地;相当

e. g. They are quite different. 他们两人很不一样。

I was quite busy last week. 我上星期相当忙。



Practice:

The classroom is _____.

- A. quiet quiet B. quite quite
C. quiet quite D. quite quiet

9. enjoy v. 享受……的乐趣;欣赏

e. g. I enjoy listening to pop music.

我喜欢听流行音乐。

Are you enjoying living in China?

你喜欢住在中国吗?

I think everyone enjoyed your wonderful party.

我想所有的人都很欣赏你们精彩的晚会。

拓展: enjoy 和 like 都可作“喜欢”讲,但 enjoy 侧重于“享受某种乐趣”,后面接名词、代词或动名词形式。

注意: enjoy 后面不能接动词不定式。

比较“汤姆喜欢看小说”的正误表述:

- { Tom enjoys to read novels. (误)
{ Tom enjoys reading novels. (正)

enjoy 还可作“玩得高兴”解,常和反身代词连用。enjoy oneself = have a good time 过得好;玩得愉快

e. g. When you are young, enjoy yourself.

趁年轻时好好享受。

Did you enjoy yourself at the party?

你在聚会上玩得高兴吗?

Practice:

They _____ the game. 他们爱玩这游戏。

10. beginning n. 开始

e. g. We have already made a good beginning.

我们已经有了一个好的开端。

A good beginning is half the battle.

良好的开端是成功的一半。

Everything must have a beginning.

凡事都有个开头。

词组: beginning 的词根是 begin v. “开始”,常用搭配: begin + n. /to do sth. /doing sth.

e. g. He begins his work at eight thirty.

他八点半开始他的工作。

It began to rain. 天开始下雨。

Tom begins getting ready for the exam.

汤姆开始为考试作准备。

表示“开始”的词还有 start, 它与 begin 在大多数场合下都可以通用。

e. g. They started/began to learn English two years

ago. 两年前他们开始学英语。

Practice:

翻译下列句子。

①八点半上课。_____.

②电影两点钟开始。_____.

③星期五开学。_____.

11. hungry adj. 饥饿的

e. g. I am very hungry, so give me some bread please. 我很饿,因此请给我点面包。

常用搭配: be hungry 饿了, go hungry 挨饿

Practice:

Are you _____? 你饿了吗?



Language Study

1. —Is there a bank near here?

—Yes, there is. It's on Center Street.

这附近有银行吗? 有,在中心街道上。

这是 there be 结构: 表示在某时某地存在着某人某物。

there be 结构基本句型结构介绍:

(1)肯定式结构: there be (is/are...) + 主语 + 地点(时间)状语。

e. g. There is a map on the wall. 墙上有张地图。

There are four students and one teacher in the classroom. 教室里有四名学生和一名老师。

(2)否定式结构: there be (is/are...) + not any/no + 主语 + 地点(时间)状语。

e. g. There is not a map on the wall.

墙上没有地图。

There is not any water in the cup.

杯子里没有水。

There is no money in my bag.

我包里没有钱。

(3)一般疑问式结构: be (is/are...) + there + 主语 + 地点(时间)状语?

肯定回答用: Yes, there is/are...

否定回答用: No, there isn't/aren't...

e. g. —Is there a map on the wall? 墙上有地图吗?

—Yes, there is. 有。/No, there isn't. 没有。

(4)特殊疑问式结构: 特殊疑问词 + be (is/are...) + there + 地点(时间)状语?

e. g. —How many maps are there on the wall?

墙上有多少张地图?

