

天津市新课程

(供天津用)

解读新教材

JIEDU
XINJIAOCAI

模块训练与课后习题详解

七年级(上)

英语

● 主 编 \ 张民志



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前 言

2005年秋季天津市初中年级进入了课程改革,七年级学生开始使用外语教学与研究出版社编写的《义务教育课程标准实验教科书·英语》。

为配合天津市新课程标准的落实,帮助学生学好新教材,提高学生的英语素养,发展学生的英语能力,培养学生良好的学习习惯和品质,我们编写了这本《解读新教材》。

本书的内容分为:模块内容解析与同步拓展训练,课文译文与课后习题详解,并配有拓展训练的参考答案。

本书既对新教材的重点、难点及学习方法进行了透彻分析,又让学生通过各模块精选习题训练,达到掌握新知识、提高综合运用语言能力的目的,同时为帮助学生准确解读新教材及教科书后习题,作出了示范性的解答。

本书是学生学好新教材的良师益友,同时也可作为教师、家长对学生学习情况进行检查与评估的依据。

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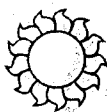
第一部分 | 模块内容解析与同步拓展训练

MODULE 1 Nice to meet you



教学内容、目标与要求

题材内容		本模块以自我介绍为题材,十分符合学生的实际。刚刚升入中学的学生彼此还不很熟悉,有必要相互了解。
教 学 目 标		
语言知识目标	功 能	自我介绍。
	语 法	动词 be 一般现在时的陈述句和一般疑问句形式;and 的句子衔接功能;人称代词主格。
	词 汇	first, lesson, class, student, Miss, twelve, year, thirteen, close, open, match, write, practise, city, fourteen, eleven, blackboard, twenty-nine, fifty
	语 音	/i:/ /ɪ/ /e/ /æ/
语言技能目标	听	能听懂别人的自我介绍,能听懂包含自我介绍的简短对话。
	说	能利用动词 be 做简单的自我介绍或询问对方个人信息。
	读	能读懂关于人物介绍的简单文章(重要句法为 S + be 结构)。
	写	能根据图片对图中人物进行简短的以 S + be 结构为主的描述;能用 S + be 句式对自己的个人情况做简短介绍;学会使用 and 来衔接句子。
	演示与表达	能在同学之间进行真实的相互介绍。



课文重点、难点解析

1. I'm from Wuhan. 我来自武汉。(我是武汉人。)

介词 from 表示“来自(某一地区、城市、国家、单位等)”。如:

Mr Wang is from Beijing. He's a good English teacher.

王老师是北京人,他英语教得很好。

"Where are you from?" "I'm from Guangzhou."

"你是哪儿人?" "我是广州人。"

"Where do you come from?" "I'm from Suzhou."

"你从哪儿来?" "我从苏州来。"

She is a girl from Shanghai.

她是一个上海姑娘。

2. Where are you from? 你从哪里来?(你是哪里人?)

一般说来,副词不与介词连用,那么本句中 from 是否没有必要呢? 比如要问对方到什么地方去,我们会说: Where are you going? 而不是 Where are you going to? 但是如果这里不用介词 from,而只说 Where are you? 就表示“你在哪里”,而不是“你是什么地方人”。一般说来,where 表示“在某地;到某地”,也就是说 where 相当于 in the place, to the place.

3. I'm twelve years old and I'm Chinese. 我十二岁,是中国人。

"I'm + 年龄(用基数词表示) + years old" 用来表示自己的年龄,也可省略 years old,直接用 "I'm + 年龄(用基数词表示)" 表示。如:

I'm ten years old. (= I'm ten.) 我 10 岁了。

当询问对方年龄时,可用问句 "How old are you?" 表示“你多大了?”或“你几岁了?”,how old 的意思是“几岁”“多大年龄”。

4. Nice to meet you, Wang Hui. 王辉,认识你很高兴。

两人初次见面相互询问姓名或经自我介绍相识后,一般要向对方说 Nice to meet you,意思是“见到你很高兴”,以表示一种礼节。如下面两种情景:

经询问认识后

Jim: Hello! My name is Jim Green, What's your name?

你好! 我的名字叫吉姆·格林。你叫什么名字?

Kate: Hello! I'm Kate Green. Nice to meet you, Jim.

你好! 我叫凯特。见到你很高兴,吉姆。

Jim: Nice to meet you, too, Kate.

见到你我也很高兴,凯特。

自我介绍认识后

Jim: Hello! I'm Jim Green.

你好! 我是吉姆·格林。

Kate: Hello! My name is Kate Green.

你好! 我的名字叫凯特·格林。

Jim: Nice to meet you, Kate.

凯特,见到你很高兴。

Kate: Nice to meet you, too, Jim.

见到你我也很高兴,吉姆。

too 在这里表示“也”的意思,常位于句尾。nice 表示“令人愉快的”“令人高兴的”的意思。meet 一词在这里表示“碰见”“遇见”的意思,主要用于初次见面。

5. I'm in Class One with Daming and Lingling. 我和大明、玲玲都在一起。

class 可表示“班级”。如:

He's in Class 3, Grade 2. 他在二年级三班。

Li Ming isn't in that class. 李明不在那个班级。

class 可用作老师对全班学生的称呼,意为“同学们”。如:

Good morning, class. 同学们,早上好。

Now class, please look at that picture.

同学们,现在请看那幅画。

class 和 lesson 都可用来表示某一节课。如“英语课”可说 an English class 或 (lesson) 或 a class (或 lesson) in English。“在这节课上”英语是 in this class (或 lesson)。但“在课堂上”英语是 in class, 而不说 in lesson。如:

We have an English class/lesson today.

今天我们有节英语课。

In this class/lesson we learn a new song.

在这节课上我们学一首新歌。

Please listen carefully in class. 课上要认真听讲。

句中 with 表示“和……在一起。”如:

“Where's your mother?” “She's with Grandma at home.”

“你母亲在哪儿?” “她在家里和我奶奶在一起。”

Lingling is in Beijing with her parents.

玲玲和她的父母住在北京。

I like to work with you.

我喜欢和你一起工作。

Come with me. This way, please.

跟我来,请走这边。

with 还可表示“具有”“带有”“拿着”。如:

The girl with long hair is my sister.

那个留着长发的女孩是我的姐姐。

The man with a book is his father.

那个拿着一本书的人是他的父亲。

Look! There's a house with a beautiful garden over there.

瞧! 那边有一座房子带着一个漂亮的花园。



拓展训练

一、词汇知识

A) 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

- Nice _____ (meet) you.
- Tom and I _____ (be) from Beijing.
- Li Lei is from Shanghai. He is _____ (China).
- Lingling and Daming are good _____ (friend).
- What's your _____ (give) name?

B) 英汉互译

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 起立 _____ | 6. a new student _____ |
| 2. 坐下 _____ | 7. an English lesson _____ |
| 3. 来自 _____ | 8. listen to _____ |
| 4. 一个中国男孩 _____ | 9. how old _____ |
| 5. 一年二班 _____ | 10. read books _____ |

二、单项选择

- "How are you, Li Lei?" "_____"
A. Hello! B. How are you? C. I am fine, thanks. D. Good morning.
- "Nice to meet you!" "_____"
A. I'm Tom. B. Nice to meet you, too. C. How are you? D. Thank you.
- This is Lucy. _____ is my friend.
A. He B. She C. It D. They
- "What's _____ name?" "_____ name is Lily."
A. my; Her B. you; My C. your; My D. her; His
- _____ your parents _____ Beijing?
A. Are; come from B. Do; from C. Are; from D. Do; comes from
- "Are you Jim?"
"_____."
A. Yes, I'm B. No, I am C. Yes, I am D. Yes, I am not
- Sometimes I go out to eat _____ my friends.
A. and B. with C. for D. to
- Please write your name _____ the blackboard.
A. at B. in C. on D. for
- The man is an American. He comes from _____.
A. Japan B. London C. Canada D. the USA
- I have a friend in _____. He is _____.
A. England; English B. America; America
C. English; England D. American; American

三、连词成句

请将下列单词组合成句,注意标点及大小写。

1. old, Li, Miss, is, how

_____?

2. student, you, a, are, new

_____?

3. four, is, in, Kate, class

_____.

4. blackboard, please, the, on, write

_____!

5. English, is, an, not, boy, Jimmy

_____.

四、情景会话

请从Ⅱ栏中找出与Ⅰ栏问句相对应的答语。

I	II
() 1. Are you Tony?	A. Fine.
() 2. How are you?	B. Class Three.
() 3. What's this?	C. No, I can't.
() 4. What class are you in?	D. It's a pencil.
() 5. Can you speak Chinese?	E. No. I'm Tom.
() 6. How do you do?	F. No. He is John.
() 7. Is he Mr Smith?	G. Her name is Ann.
() 8. Are you a student?	H. How do you do?
() 9. What's her name?	I. Glad to meet you, too!
() 10. Glad to meet you.	J. No. I'm a teacher.

五、补全对话

用方框内所给词的适当形式完成下列对话。

where, know, book, they're, these, be, your, I, look, thank you

Kate: _____ (1) those my _____ (2), Jim?

Jim: No, they aren't. _____ (3) my books.

Kate: _____ (4) are my books?

Jim: Sorry, _____ (5) don't _____ (6).

Kate: I think _____ (7) are my books.

Jim: No, they aren't. _____ (8) there. Are those _____ (9) books?

Kate: Oh, yes. _____ (10).

六、阅读理解

A) 阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容判断下列句子的正误。正确的写 T,错误的写 F。

Annie and Kate are new students in Wei Fang's class. They're not twins, but they look the same. They are in the same coats and they have the same school-bags. Annie is in Row One. Kate is in Row Two. They're Wei Fang's good friends. Three girls are in the same team.

1. Annie and Kate are girl students.
2. Annie and Wei Fang's coats look the same.
3. Annie, Kate, and Wei Fang are new students.
4. Annie and Kate are in the same row.
5. Annie, Kate, and Wei Fang are good friends.

B) 阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容选择正确答案。

My name is Bob. I am from England. I am twelve. Look at this picture. It's a picture of my school. It's No. 1 Middle School. I'm a new student here. Mr Hu is my teacher. He is a good teacher. At school I have two friends. They are Bill and Mike. We eat lunch at school. We like hamburger, pizza and hot dogs. We do homework in the afternoon.

1. Bob is an _____.
A. Chinese boy B. English girl C. English boy D. American boy
2. How old is Bob? He's _____.
A. 10 B. 12 C. 9 D. 11
3. Is Bob in the same school with Bill and Mike? _____.
A. Yes, he is B. No, he isn't C. Yes, she is D. No, she isn't
4. His teacher is _____.
A. Mr Hu B. Bill C. Mike D. Mrs Hu
5. Bob has lunch with _____.
A. his friends B. Bill C. Mike D. two sisters

七、完形填空

I am _____ (1) English boy. _____ (2) name is Mike. I am twelve. My _____ (3) name is Jack. _____ is (4) twelve, too. We are _____ (5). Jack and I _____ (6) in the _____ (7) class. We like our class.

My _____ (8) is a teacher. She is American. My father is a _____ (9), too. But he is Englishman. My father and mother are teachers. They are _____ (10) China now.

1. A. a B. an C. the
2. A. My B. His C. Her
3. A. brother B. twins C. brother's
4. A. She B. He C. It
5. A. twins B. sisters C. twin
6. A. are B. am C. is
7. A. different B. same C. two
8. A. father B. sister C. mother
9. A. teacher B. English C. mother
10. A. on B. at C. in

八、书面表达

以 Kate 的身份向大家介绍她的朋友, Tom 和 Lingling 的情况。要求不少于 5 句话。

参考词汇: twelve years old, student(s), America(n), Chinese, Class One, friends

MODULE

2

Me, my parents and my friends



教学内容、目标与要求

教材内容		
本模块以朋友和父母为中心,以他们擅长的体育运动和从事的职业为话题,有助于激发学生的学习动机和参与热情。		
教 学 目 标		
语言 知识 目标	功 能	询问有关他人的信息;谈论自己能够做的事情。
	语 法	动词 can 表示能力的肯定、疑问与否定形式;this 和 these 的用法。
	词 汇	parent, can, basketball, piano, table tennis, tennis, ride, horse, welcome, international, factory, hotel, university, hospital, office, doctor, worker, manager, secretary, photo
	语 音	/p//b//t//d//k//g/
语言 技能 目标	听	能听懂谈论所擅长的体育项目的简短对话。
	说	能用 can 做自我介绍或询问对方能做什么事情。
	读	能阅读介绍人物职业和擅长的简短文章。
	写	能写出有关职业或擅长的简短句子;能分清大小写及正确使用句号。
	演示与表达	能在同学之间进行真实的相互介绍,主要涉及父母、朋友的职业及擅长活动等。



课文重点、难点解析

1. Please welcome Betty and Tony to our school. 请大家欢迎贝蒂和托尼到我们学校来。

welcome 表示欢迎时一般用 welcome somebody to a place 句型。

如: Welcome you to our school. 欢迎你来到我校。

2. I can speak English. 我会说英语。

can 是情态动词,意思是“能够”“可能”“可以”。情态动词不能单独作谓语,后面必须加动词原形一起构成谓语。

对话中的 Can you help me? 是一般疑问句,将 can 提前放在句首。肯定回答时用 Yes, I can, 否定回答语用 No, I can't. 如:

“Can you swim?” “Yes, I can. / No, I can't.”

“你会游泳吗?”“是的,我会。/不,我不会。”

在陈述句中直接用 can + 动词原形。如:

You can watch TV on Saturday evening.

你可以在周六晚上看电视。

She can speak English.

她会讲英语。

其否定句是直接加 not, 缩写成 can't。如:

My brother can not/can't write in English.

我弟弟不能用英语书写。

3. These are my parents. 这是我父母。

介绍某人或某些人一般用 This is.../These are... 句型。

4. These are Betty's parents. 这是贝蒂的父母。

名词如要表示与后面名词的所有关系,用名词所有格的形式。表示人的名词的所有格形式常有以下几种情况:

单数名词所有格在词尾直接加“'s”。如:

Mary's schoolbag 玛丽的书包

his father's coat 他父亲的外套

词尾为 s 的复数名词的所有格只在词尾加“'”。如:

the students' books 学生们的书

the teachers' chairs 老师们的椅子

不规则名词复数的所有格形式是在词尾加“'s”。如:

Women's Day 妇女节

men's coats 男式外套

用 and 连接的两个名词的所有格形式,只在后一个名词的词尾加“'s”。如:

Tom and Mike's sister 汤姆和迈克的姐姐(是他们两个人的姐姐)

Jack and John's room 杰克和约翰的房间(这个房间是两人共同的)

5. My father is a teacher at Beijing International School.

我爸爸是北京国际学校的一名老师。

at, in 和 on 都可以放在表示地点的名词前,但用法不同。

at 常表示在较小的地方;in 侧重表示范围,意为“在……里”;on 通常表示“在……的上面(有接触)”。如:

at the bus stop 在公交车站

at the airport 在飞机场

in Beijing/China 在北京/中国

in the book 在书里

on the desk 在桌子上

on the river 在河面上(比较:in the river 在河水里)



拓展训练

一、词汇知识

A) 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. I _____ (be) from England. I can _____ (speak) English.
2. Can Tony _____ (sing) a Chinese Song (歌曲)?
3. They _____ (be) Jack's parents. His father _____ (be) a hotel manager. His mother _____ (be) a teacher.
4. My name _____ (be) Helen. I _____ (be) Chinese. These _____ (be) my parents.
5. I _____ (not be) John and I _____ (not be) thirteen years old.

B) 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. My father is a factory _____ (work).
2. _____ (this) are my friends.
3. What are your _____ (parent) jobs.
4. Tony's father is a hotel _____ (manage).
5. He can _____ (player) football.

C) 按要求写词, 根据句意及首字母写词。

1. This is CCTV 1 _____ program.
2. W _____ you to our school.
3. Tony can s _____ Chinese.
4. The boy can p _____ table tennis.
5. Can you r _____ a bike?

D) 根据汉语提示及句意完成句子。

1. My parents are _____ (工厂工人).
2. What are your _____ (父母的工作)?
3. Tony's mother is _____ (一所大学的英语教师).
4. Lingling can _____ (踢足球).
5. I can't _____ (说英语).

二、单项选择

1. "Where _____ Mr and Mrs David?" "They _____ in the hospital."
A. is; is B. are; are C. is; are D. are; is
2. "Is this _____ old hat?" "No, it's _____ new hat."
A. a; a B. a; an C. an; an D. an; a
3. "Can't you help Joe now?" "_____, I can't now."
A. Yes B. No C. OK D. Sorry
4. Do you like to play _____ baseball with me?
A. a B. that C. this D. /
5. "What's this?" "_____."

- A. This is a book B. That's a book C. It's a book D. These are books
6. "Can you _____ a bike?" "Yes, I can. And I can _____ a car."
A. drive; ride B. driving; riding C. riding; driving D. ride; drive
7. "Can you play _____ basketball?" "No, I can't."
A. the B. a C. your D. /
8. My sister can _____ cakes but my brother can't.
A. do B. make C. drink D. does
9. "Tom, are these your football socks?" "Yes, they're _____."
A. his B. theirs C. yours D. mine
10. _____! Can you _____ the red bird in the tree?
A. Look; look B. See; look C. See; see D. Look; see

三、连词成句

将下列单词连接在一起,组成句子。

1. play, Lingling, piano, can, the

2. can, horse, Tony, ride, a, not

3. teacher, an, in, English, university, a, mother, my, is

4. parents, are, my, these

5. is, Lucy, friend, Kate's, good

四、句型转换

1. Betty can play the piano. (改为否定句)

Betty _____ the piano.

2. My grandparents are very well. (就画线部分提问)

_____ your grandparents?

3. Kate can take pictures. (同义替换)

Kate can take _____.

4. Can Lingling and Betty play table tennis? (作否定回答)

_____, _____.

5. My brother is a hotel manager. (就画线部分提问)

_____ your brother?

五、从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏对应的答语

A

B

1. How old are you?

A. She is from Beijing.

2. How is he?

B. You are welcome.

3. Where is Miss Li from?

C. Yes, she can.

4. Thank you!

D. I'm 12.

5. Can Betty speak Chinese?

E. He is fine.

六、补全对话

Tom: Hello! Jim.

Jim: 1, Tom.

Tom: How are you?

Jim: 2 3, 4, and you?

Tom: Fine, thank you. Oh, Jim! This is my friend, Sam. 5 6 7.

Jim: Nice to meet you!

Sam: 8 9 10 11, 12.

Tom: Well, Jim, we want to play football. 13 you play football?

Jim: I'm 14, I 15.

Tom: So we go now. Goodbye, Jim.

七、阅读理解

Mrs Green has two children. Tom is seven years old and Annie is only four. Tom is a student. Annie isn't. When Tom is at home, he plays with Annie. He is very nice to his sister.

One day the two children are playing in the garden, then Annie begins to cry. Their mother runs over and asks, "Why are you crying?" "Tom broke my toy horse." says she. "How did he break it?" "I hit (打) him on the head with it." says Annie.

1. —How old is Annie? —She's _____

A. seven

B. five

C. four

2. Annie is _____.

A. a little girl

B. a student

C. a little boy

3. Tom and Annie are playing _____.

A. in the garden

B. in the park

C. on the street

4. Annie is crying because _____.

A. Tom doesn't play with her

B. her toy is broken

C. Tom hit her

5. Which is right?

A. Mrs Green plays with Annie.

B. Tom broke Annie's toy.

C. Tom is Annie's brother.

八、完形填空

Betty and Tony 1 good friends. Betty is 2 America. Tony is 3. They 4 can 5 English. Betty can play football 6 basketball. She can talk about 7 in Chinese, 8 she can't talk about sports in Chinese. Tony can play 9 and 10 a horse.

1. A. am

B. is

C. are

2. A. come

B. from

C. for

3. A. English

B. England

C. an English

4. A. all

B. both

C. neither

5. A. speak

B. say

C. talk

6. A. but

B. or

C. and