

义务教育课程标准实验教科书



JIATING ZUOYEBEN

# 家庭作业本

新目标

英语

七年级下



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## 编者的话

新一轮的课程教材改革已经在全国各地实施,为了更好地体现新课程理念,落实教学目标,真正面向全体学生,让他们乐学、会学、自主学、有针对性地学,我们组织参与过新教材实施并具有丰富教学经验的优秀教师编写了这套反思性的《第二课堂·家庭作业本》。我们的希望是,学生在课外无须辅导就可以对当天所学知识进行自我反思、自我诊断、自我调节,在掌握所学知识的同时可以增加学习情趣,提高学习能力。

这一套反思性作业本,不仅紧扣新课程要求与新教材同步,而且还重视概念的理解、知识的梳理、解题的方法、技巧的归纳和思维的训练,还特别针对学生作业中易犯的错误进行思维点拨。既重基础又重发展。每节课一般设置了“本课重点”、“基础训练”、“拓展阅读”、“火眼金睛”、“学习预报”五大板块。“本课重点”用简短的语句概述本课需要掌握的知识点或本课要求,使学生能迅速把握学习主旨,明确学习目标;“基础训练”强调基础知识的积累运用,让学生在培养探究能力的同时也夯实根基;“拓展阅读”是在把握课文内容的基础上,将视角延伸至课外,通过设置课外材料阅读或基础伸展训练等进一步培养学生的能力;“火眼金睛”则选择与本课内容有关的学生常见的典型错题,要求学生辨错或纠错;在完成以上练习步骤后,又在“学习预报”板块中提示学生有针对性地预习下一课内容。通过五大板块的设



置, 学生基本可以在家庭中依靠本书完成巩固并引申课堂知识的学习步骤, 培养更强的学习能力。

本册作业本配合人民教育出版社出版的《义务教育课程标准实验教科书·英语(新目标)》七年级下册编写而成。本册作业本主编为沈国强, 参加编写的人员有沈国强、俞勤、杨晓慧、王明贵、凌建英。

编者

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## Unit 1 Where's your pen pal from?

## Section A

## 本课重点

1. 了解部分国家、城市的名称,如:Canada, France, the United States, Australia, Singapore, the United Kingdom, China等。
2. 知道部分国家、地区的官方语言,如:English, Chinese, Japanese等。
3. 学会用句型:(1) — Where is John's pen pal from? — He's from France. (2) — What language does she speak? (3) — Where does she live? — She lives in Tokyo, Japan. 谈论国籍、语言及居住地。

## 基础训练

1. 请看以下国家名称和右边的城市,试试将它们一一对号入座。

## Countries

China  
The United Kingdom  
Canada  
Japan  
Brazil  
The United States  
France  
South Korea  
Mexico  
Australia

## Cities

Mexico City  
Ottawa  
Tokyo  
Seoul  
London  
Sydney  
New York  
Rio de Janeiro  
Paris  
Beijing

2. 单项选择。

( ) (1) — Where is Toronto?



— It's in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. China                      B. France                      C. Canada

( ) (2) — Where \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy and Mary from?

— The United States.

A. is                      B. are                      C. does

( ) (3) — Where \_\_\_\_\_ Judy live?

— She lives in Shanghai.

A. is                      B. do                      C. does

( ) (4) His brother Tom \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.

A. live                      B. does live                      C. lives

( ) (5) John is from \_\_\_\_\_. He is a Canadian.

A. China                      B. the United States                      C. Canada

( ) (6) — \_\_\_\_\_ does he live?

— He lives in Paris.

A. Where                      B. What                      C. Which

( ) (7) New York is a big city in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the United States                      B. Canada                      C. Australia

( ) (8) — What language does your uncle \_\_\_\_\_?

— English.

A. say                      B. speak                      C. talk

( ) (9) — Where is John's pen pal \_\_\_\_\_?

— He comes from France and he speaks French.

A. live                      B. come from                      C. from

( ) (10) — \_\_\_\_\_

— It's in Canada.

A. What is Toronto?                      B. When is Toronto?

C. Where is Toronto?

3. 排列句子,使句子正确、通顺。

(1) Japan, his, from, pen, pal, is

\_\_\_\_\_



(2) do, live, your, parents, where

\_\_\_\_\_?

(3) father, speak, your, what, does, language

\_\_\_\_\_?

(4) in, Sydney, Kingdom, isn't, the, United

\_\_\_\_\_.

(5) English, from, teacher, is, where, your

\_\_\_\_\_?

#### 4. 完形填空。

Lucy, look (1) this picture. This is a (2) of a classroom. In the picture you can see some desks (3) chairs. On the black-board, you can see a cat. A map is (4) the door. The room is different from (5) classroom.

Under the (6) table there is a ball, (7) you can't see it. The boy in the hat is my friend, Jim. He is a new student. He is (8) American. He looks (9) Kate. But they are not (10).

- |          |               |              |             |          |
|----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| ( ) (1)  | A. in         | B. on        | C. at       | D. to    |
| ( ) (2)  | A. map        | B. picture   | C. room     | D. door  |
| ( ) (3)  | A. or         | B. but       | C. there    | D. and   |
| ( ) (4)  | A. behind     | B. in        | C. at       | D. of    |
| ( ) (5)  | A. yours      | B. our       | C. us       | D. we    |
| ( ) (6)  | A. teacher's  | B. teachers' |             |          |
|          | C. of teacher | D. teacher   |             |          |
| ( ) (7)  | A. so         | B. or        | C. and      | D. but   |
| ( ) (8)  | A. a          | B. an        | C. the      | D. from  |
| ( ) (9)  | A. after      | B. at        | C. the same | D. like  |
| ( ) (10) | A. students   | B. boys      | C. twins    | D. girls |

#### 5. 给下列句子排序,使其组成对话。

- ( ) (1) She is from Australia.
- ( ) (2) What language does she speak?

- ( ) (3) Where's Maria from?  
 ( ) (4) She lives in Sydney.  
 ( ) (5) Of course, she speaks English.  
 ( ) (6) Where does she live?

**拓展阅读**

1. 在英文中,世界上的一些国家和各国人民的英文表达方法有一些规律,但不尽相同。如下面的示例,左面一列是国家名,右面的一列单词是在它们的国家名称的基础上变化而来,而且汉语意思也是相联系的。这些单词指的就是前面这个国家的人。比如:Chinese就是China这个国家的人,即“中国人”;American就是“美国人”,Japanese就是“日本人”等等。Chinese和Japanese是在China, Japan的词尾加上ese; Australian, Canadian的词尾都是加上ian; American, Mexican都是加上an; 而English-man, Frenchman则是加上man。

学习时要熟悉主要国家和著名城市的英文名称。

**示例: Countries**

China  
 Japan  
 America  
 Australia  
 Canada  
 France  
 The United Kingdom  
 Mexico

**People**

Chinese  
 Japanese  
 American  
 Australian  
 Canadian  
 Frenchman  
 Englishman  
 Mexican

2. 你能将下列城市和其别称英文名对应起来吗?

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Harbin(哈尔滨)   | the city of flowers(花城)   |
| (2) Chongqing(重庆) | the city of sunlight(日光城) |
| (3) Nanjing(南京)   | the city of stones(石头城)   |
| (4) Guangzhou(广州) | the city of emperor(皇城)   |
| (5) Lhasa(拉萨)     | the city of fog(雾都)       |
| (6) Kunming(昆明)   | the city of spring(春城)    |
| (7) Beijing(北京)   | the city of ice(冰城)       |

- (8) Kaifeng(开封)                      the city of sea(海城)  
 (9) Jinan(济南)                        the city of springs(泉城)  
 (10) Qingdao(青岛)                    the city of rivers(河城)

3. — Where is your pen pal from? — He is from China.

be from意思是“来自哪里”,如果主语是物,那么可以是指“此物产于何处”,如: — Where is your computer from? — It's from the USA.

4. 询问他人说什么语言时,英语可以用句型: — What language do you /does she speak? — I speak English. Tony speaks Chinese. What language意为“什么语言”,特殊疑问词,用来对语言提问。“说语言”用动词speak。

如: — What language do they speak?

— They speak Chinese.

### 七眼金睛

1. 误: Where is your pen pal come from?

正: Where is your pen pal from? 或者 Where does your pen pal come from?

be from = come from,但在使用的时候要注意come from的助动词是do,在这里单数主语就要用does,如: — Where does his mother come from? — His mother comes from Australia. 而be from中be的形式要根据主语而定。如: — Where is his mother from? — His mother is from Australia.

2. 误: What language does she say?

正: What language does she speak?

“说语言”要用动词speak。而say是指说的具体内容,如:say it in English“用英语说”,用的时候要注意区分。Speak English说英语,“speak +某一种语言”意思是“讲……语”,如:

(1) — Can you speak Chinese?

— Yes, but only a little.

(2) Please say **it** in French,because he is from France.

3. 误: Jodie is from the Canada.

正: Jodie is from Canada.

英语中,国家名称是专有名词,第一个字母大写,前面不加定冠词。所以我们不说the Canada。如:

Tom's parents are from Japan, they speak Japanese.

**学习预览** 本章中你已经学习了一些英语国家和城市的名称,学习了

用英语 “Where is your pen pal from? Where does he live?” 等询问某人来自哪个地区、国家。在下一节中我们将着重用英语介绍自己的笔友以及爱好等基本情况,学习用英语制作自己的信息卡(information card)。

## Section B

### 本课重点

1. 继续巩固学习用英语询问和表达某人来自哪里、住的地方等情况,学会综合使用相关问句和回答。如:What does she speak? Does she live in Tokyo?

2. 学会用英语介绍自己的基本信息,学会制作自己的英文卡片,能向别人用英语介绍自己的笔友。

3. 学习代词some / any的基本用法。

### 基础训练

1. 填写单词,使句子正确、通顺。

- (1) — Does she have \_\_\_\_\_ (一些) brothers and sisters?  
— Yes, she does.
- (2) What's your \_\_\_\_\_ (最喜欢的) subject?
- (3) I like \_\_\_\_\_ (去) to the movies with my friends on Saturday.
- (4) His uncle is from Japan. Now he \_\_\_\_\_ (居住) in the city of Hangzhou.
- (5) He \_\_\_\_\_ (说) English and French very well, he comes from France.
- (6) Many students \_\_\_\_\_ (不喜欢) English at school because they say it's too difficult.
- (7) I have a sister Linda and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (有) a brother Mike.
- (8) I often \_\_\_\_\_ (写信) to my pen pal about China and my study at school.
- (9) I think China is a very interesting \_\_\_\_\_ (国家).



跳绳 ( )次/分    仰卧起坐 ( )次/分    掷实心球 ( )米    立定跳远 ( )米



(10) His grandfather likes \_\_\_\_\_ sports(做运动).

2. 单项选择。

- ( ) (1) Linda likes \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies with her friends on weekends.  
A. seeing      B. going      C. visiting      D. taking
- ( ) (2) His favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is soccer, he plays it after school every Tuesday afternoon.  
A. movie      B. sport      C. film      D. name
- ( ) (3) I often tell my pen pal \_\_\_\_\_ my favorite things by E-mail.  
A. in      B. about      C. with      D. to
- ( ) (4) His sister enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ classes at school because she likes singing and dancing.  
A. physic      B. history      C. art      D. music
- ( ) (5) — Where does your Japanese teacher \_\_\_\_\_?  
— You mean Miss White? She's from Tokyo.  
A. from      B. live in      C. come to      D. come from
- ( ) (6) — \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs Green have any brothers or sisters?  
— No, she doesn't have any.  
A. Does      B. Can      C. Do      D. Is
- ( ) (7) — Is \_\_\_\_\_ the capital of France, Edward?  
— Yes, it is.  
A. Paris      B. Washington      C. London      D. Tokyo
- ( ) (8) — Can you speak \_\_\_\_\_, Miss Evans?  
— Sorry, I can't. Tommy can speak it because he comes from France.  
A. Japan      B. American      C. French      D. Chinese
- ( ) (9) — Does she have \_\_\_\_\_ pencils?  
— Yes, she does.  
A. some      B. any      C. few      D. little

( ) (10) — Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ me about your pen pal?  
— OK. I'd like to.

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

3. 根据上下文,完成下列对话并使其通顺、正确。

A: Excuse me. \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you from the United States?

B: No, I come \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Canada. \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ are you from?

A: I am from \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_. I am Chinese.

B: You are Chinese! But you speak \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ well.

A: Thank you. What \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ do you speak?

B: We speak English.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ you speak Chinese?

B: Yes, but only a \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Can you tell me something  
\_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ China?

A: OK. China is a great country. It is very big. I like it very much.  
The people in China are friendly \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the food is  
very delicious.

4. 选词填空。

Canada, play, year, live, don't, want, write, sister, speak, with

Dear students,

My name is Bob. I \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in Toronto, \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a  
pen pal in China. I think China is a very interesting country. I'm  
fourteen \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ old and my birthday is in November. I can \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ English  
and a little French. I have a brother, Paul, and a \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_, Sarah. They  
have pen pals in the United States and Australia. I like going to the  
movies \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ my friends and \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ sports. My favorite subject in  
school is P.E. It's fun. But I \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ like math. It's too difficult.

Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to me soon?

5. 根据下列信息填写表格。

I have a pen pal. Her name is Mary Smith. She is from Paris,  
France. She can speak both English and French. She is fifteen years old.

She is at school from Monday to Friday. She often goes to movies on weekends. Comedies are her favorite movies. At school she likes math and art. But P.E. is her favorite subject. She likes playing volleyball and tennis. She likes hamburgers very much. At home she has a brother and a sister. Her father is a teacher and her mother is an office worker.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

First Given Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

Family Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

Age: \_\_\_\_\_ (4)

From: \_\_\_\_\_ (5)

Language: \_\_\_\_\_ (6)

Favorite Sport: \_\_\_\_\_ (7)

Favorite Subject: \_\_\_\_\_ (8)

Family members: \_\_\_\_\_ (9)



#### 6. 书面表达。

下面是你的笔友Alice Green 的个人信息卡,现在请你用英语把她介绍给你的同学。

#### ID card of my partner's pen pal

Name: Alice Green

Age: 13 From: The United Kingdom

Languages: English, a little Chinese Favorite Sport: basketball

Favorite Subject: Art

Family: brother(Tom), sister(Linda)

Dislike: maths(too difficult)

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## 拓展阅读

1. 在英语中,地点的表达方法一般来说,小地点在前,大地点在后,这与中文的表达习惯正好相反。如:My father lives in New York, USA. Lucy studies in Class One, Grade One.

2. go to a movie的意思是“看电影”,相当于go to see a movie。“看电影”的英语表达还可以是这样:go to a film, see a film, go to the cinema。在理解时候要正确把握。

## 3. 趣话世界名都。

Paris(巴黎)是法国(France)的首都。据说,古时候居住在巴黎一带的高卢族人特别喜欢勇敢善战的人,于是,他们就用希腊神话里特洛伊战争中的英雄人物帕里斯(Paris)的名字来命名自己所住的这座城市。

Washington(华盛顿)是美国(USA)的首都,是以美国第一任总统乔治·华盛顿的名字命名的。乔治·华盛顿因在北美独立战争中的丰功伟绩而深受美国人民的爱戴,被认为是人民心目中的“国父”。

Athens(雅典)是希腊(Greece)的首都,以希腊神话中智慧女神雅典娜的名字命名。

Wellington(惠灵顿)是新西兰(New Zealand)的首都,以英国名将、政治家惠灵顿的名字命名。惠灵顿曾在滑铁卢战役中击败拿破仑。

## 比较金睛

1. 误: — I have some brothers. But I don't have some sisters. Do you have some sisters?

— No, I don't have some.

正: — I have some brothers. But I don't have any sisters. Do you have any sisters?

— No, I don't have any.

some / any 意思都是“一些”,但两者用法有所不同。some常常用在肯定句,在表示请求、建议的语气时可用于疑问句; any常常用于疑问句和否定句。

2. 误: Mr Smith likes listen to music.

正: Mr Smith likes listening to music.

惯用语like doing something意思是“喜欢做某事”,要注意like后面要用动名词形式doing。



**学习报道**

亲爱的同学，至此你已经学过好多英语单词表示地点，如：school, home, city等，你能记得多少个？在下一个单元中我们将学习如：邮局、图书馆、超市、电话亭等一些地点的英文表达，你不妨先预习一下，试着读一读，拼一拼。