

经山东省中小学教材审定委员会
2005 年审查通过



新课程助学丛书

英语 助学

七年级 下册



山东友谊出版社

编者的话

为了更好地帮助初中学生理解新课程、新教材,掌握正确的学习方法,丰富英语学习生活,我们编写了《新课程助学丛书》。丛书按照新的时代要求和素质教育理念,力图体现新的课程观,以培养创新精神和实践能力为重点,以提高综合素质为目标,通过有效训练,引导学生主动地、活泼地学习。

《英语助学》是根据全日制义务教育《初中英语课程标准》和人民教育出版社出版的《新目标英语》课本编写的。本书是以每单元(Unit)为单位编写的。每个单元分为以下六个模块。

一、老师的话 (Teacher's advice)

本模块是本话题的指导语。解说本话题和牵涉到的语法内容。对语法内容列条讲解,有实例说明。语言轻松、幽默,使学生在愉快的心境下了解本话题要学的东西。

二、看看说说 (Look and speak)

本模块目的在于训练学生说的能力,同时也是对听力的训练。形式有图画或表格,并配以文字说明。根据内容两人对话或一人解说。一般分A、B两级,A级为基本要求,题目较容易,即本话题的基本内容。B级为探究性学习项目,学生可就话题展开来说。

三、读读想想 (Read and think)

本模块就是阅读理解。目的在于训练学生的阅读能力。选择和本话题难易程度相当的文字材料,后面附上各种类型的问题,让学生来做。本模块也分A、B两级。A级可以直接从材料中找到答案,而B级必须通过分析、推理、计算或者见多识广,才能做出答案。B项就是扩展性的能力题。

四、写写用用 (Write and use)

本模块是训练学生写的能力。就是要把学生学到的知识落实到笔头上,运用到实际中。和上面几个模块一样,分为A、B两级。A级是和本话题相匹配的单词翻译或句子翻译。B级是写作,根据本话题的内容写便条、通知、日记、书信或者命题作文。本项立足于学生的生活实际,使写出来的东西能用得上,如书信。教师要检查学生是否切实写了,据此确定学生的平时成绩。这就是将学到的知识拿来做事。

五、文化广角 (Culture outlook)

本模块力图体现《英语课程标准》中“情感态度”、“学习策略”和“文化意识”的精神要求,针对学生的学习态度、学习策略与方法,提出一些名言警句、谚语,同时穿插一些英美名人轶事、世俗风情、市井趣闻等。所选材料力求针对本单元所学内容。

六、考考自己 (Self-examination)

本模块是一套测试题。题型多样,有单词拼写、选择填空、动词填空、情景交际、完形填空、阅读理解、翻译、写作等,从多个角度考查学生应了解的知识、应会的技能。内容应包括开放性和探究性试题。

这是一话题的总结,学得如何,学生自己应知道,老师也应了解。然后,根据具体情况进行下一单元的学习。

本册主编:张峻;编写人员:杜传启(1,2)、王开民(3,4)、孔晓洁(5)、孙丽(6)、张西文(7,8)、李慧(9,10)、周凯(11)、孔祥瑛(12)。由张峻统稿。

由于水平所限,不当之处,敬请批评指正。

编者

2006年1月



Contents

Unit 1	Where's your pen pal from?	1
Unit 2	Where's the post office?	11
Unit 3	Why do you like koalas?	21
Unit 4	I want to be an actor.	27
Unit 5	I'm watching TV.	35
Unit 6	It's raining.	46
Unit 7	What does he look like?	56
Unit 8	What would you like?	64
Unit 9	How was your weekend?	74
Unit 10	Where did you go on vacation?	84
Unit 11	What do you think of game shows?	93
Unit 12	Don't eat in class!	104
Keys to exercises	112



Unit 1 Where's your pen pal from?



I. 老师的话 (Teacher's advice)

同学们,你知道我们的世界(world)吗?你了解哪些知名城市(city)?它们在哪个国家(country)?你知道这些国家的人说什么语言(language)吗?假如你有一位笔友在外国,你会用英语(in English)介绍一下他(她)吗?今天,就让我们一块去周游列国,结识许多朋友,学到很多知识,赶快来吧!

1. Where are you from?

Where are you from?经常用来询问对方从哪里来(意思上含有:“家乡是哪里?”或是“从哪个国家来的?”)。它通常用“I am from +地点”来应答,“地点”通常用国家名、城市名等。例如:

—Excuse me. Where are you from?

—I am from Canada.

其中的be from意思是“来自……”,相当于“come from”,come是行为动词,在提问时我们要借助于do或does。例如:

(1) —Where do you come from?

—I come from China.

(2) —Where does Jane come from?

—She comes from the UK.

2. “国人”的单数和复数

掌握各“国人”的复数形式并不困难,我们只需牢记口诀:中日友好不用变,英法同盟“a”“e”换,其余国人“s”添。具体如下:

“中日友好不用变”:Chinese→复数Chinese, Japanese→复数Japanese

“英法同盟‘a’‘e’换”:Englishman→复数Englishmen, Frenchman→复数Frenchmen

“其余国人‘s’添”:Canadian→复数Canadians, American→复数Americans

3. 词汇领略

(1) Where's your **pen pal** from?

pen pal 在句中是名词,意思是“笔友”,这是美国人的说法,英国人把笔友叫做pen friend。例如:I have a pen friend in Beijing. Do you have a pen pal in Beijing, too?

(2) She's from **Japan**.

Japan 在句子中是名词,意思是“日本”。在英语中,国家、城市等名称的第一个字母要大写。例如:Canada(加拿大), France, Toronto, Paris等。

(3) He **lives** in Paris.





live 是动词,意思是“居住”。英语中“住在某地”用live in,而“住在几楼”用live on。例如:
Tom lives in America. My family lives on the first floor.



II. 看看说说 (Look and speak)



1. 例: A

- This is my new pen pal.
- She is from Japan.
- She speaks Japanese.
- She lives in Tokyo.

B

- Oh, where is she from?
- What language does she speak?
- Where does she live?

Country	Language	City	A	B
Australia	English	Paris		
Japan	French	Shanghai		
France	Chinese	Tokyo		
USA	Japanese	Sydney		
China		New York		

2. 演一演。

下面是Lily的新同学Tom的情况,请结合自己的实际情况与你的同桌组织一个对话,并表演出来。

Tom is from Australia. He lives in Beijing. He can speak English and a little Chinese. He likes Chinese people and Chinese food very much. He likes science very much. He learns math very well, but he dislikes Chinese, because he thinks it is very difficult. He likes going to the movies with his Chinese friends and playing computer games.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A: _____ | B: _____ |
| A: _____ | B: _____ |
| A: _____ | B: _____ |
| A: _____ | B: _____ |



- (1) Canada (2) France (3) Japan (4) the United States (5) Australia (6) Singapore (7) the United Kingdom (8) China





He's from Japan.

Where's your pen pal from?



你会根据例句,说一说你熟悉的人吗?

例:—Where is your pen pal from?

—She is from Japan.

—Where does she live?

—She lives in Tokyo.

—What language does she speak?

—She speaks Japanese.



III. 读读想想 (Read and think)



(1) This is a picture of my family. There are five people in my family. They are my father, mother, my two brothers and I. I'm a girl. Behind me are my father and my mother. I'm between my brothers, John and Tim. John is on my left and Tim is on my right. We are very happy.

- ① There are _____ people in my family.
A. two B. four C. five
- ② She has _____ brothers.
A. one B. two C. three
- ③ Her parents are _____ John.
A. next to B. behind C. under
- ④ She is _____.
A. on John's left B. on John's right C. behind John
- ⑤ Tim is _____.
A. on her left B. on her right C. behind her



(2) Jack and Tom are good friends. They are from two countries. They are in China now. They are in Class Two. Jack is twelve. Tom is twelve, too. Jack is from England. Tom is from Australia. They speak English. Mr Hu is their Chinese teacher. Jack is good at Chinese. He can speak Chinese well. Tom's Chinese is not very good. Jack often helps him.

判断正误:

- ① Jack and Tom are from one country.
- ② Jack and Tom are twelve.
- ③ Jack can speak good Chinese.
- ④ Mr Hu is their English teacher.
- ⑤ Tom often helps Jack with his Chinese.



1. 请你将国家、城市和相应的语言连在一起好吗?

the United States	Sydney	English
Canada	Tokyo	French
China	Paris	Chinese
France	New York	English and French
Japan	London	Japanese
Australia	Shanghai	English
the United Kingdom	Toronto	English

2. 阅读并回答下列问题。

Dear Student,

My name is Tom. I live in New York, USA and I want a pen pal in China. I think China is a very interesting country. I'm 15 years old and my birthday is in November. I can speak English and a little French. I have a brother, Paul, and a sister, Sarah. They have pen pals in Canada and Australia. I like going to the movies with my friends and playing sports. My favorite subject in school is P.E. It's fun. But I don't like math. It's too difficult. Can you write to me soon?

- ① Where is Tom from? _____.
- ② What languages does he speak? _____.
- ③ What does he want? _____.
- ④ What does he like? _____.



IV. 写写用用 (Write and use)



1. 看例句,完成下列各题。





Example A: She's from the United States. Where's she from?

- (1) I'm from the U K. _____ ?
 (2) Kumiko is from Japan. _____ ?
 (3) Kate and Mary are from the USA. _____ ?

Example B: (Cuba, they) ☹️

A: Where are they from?

B: They are from Cuba.

- (4) (New York, Lucy)
 A: _____ ?
 B: _____ ?
- (5) (Hong Kong, Wang Hai)
 A: _____ ?
 B: _____ ?
- (6) (the UK, Tom and Jim)
 A: _____ ?
 B: _____ ?

2. 按照重音进行归类:

Australia, Japan, Canada, France, Sydney, Toronto, French, dislike, Canadian, Tokyo

A:

B:



1. 阅读下面的短文, 回答问题。

Rita is from Canada, but she lives in London. She isn't married. And she works in the hospital. Rita has a car and usually drives to work. She leaves home at half past eight and arrives at the hospital at nine o'clock. She likes her job, but she likes the weekends, too. On Saturdays she sometimes goes shopping. She goes to the center of London by train. On Sundays she eats in the restaurant with friends. She never cooks on Sundays.

- (1) Is Rita from London? _____
 (2) How does Rita go to work? _____
 (3) How long does it take Rita to get to the hospital? _____
 (4) What does she like? _____
 (5) Where does Rita eat on Sundays? _____

2. 写一写

假如你是美国中学生 Jack, 请将你的基本情况用E-mail介绍给你的笔友Li Ping。





Jack 的基本情况:

Name: Jack Wilson

Age: 14

Birthday: March the second

From: New York, the United States

Family: father (doctor), mother (teacher)

Language: English

Favourite sport: soccer

Dear Li Ping, _____

I am Jack Wilson. _____



V.文化广角 (Culture outlook)

Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it. 知识有两种:其一是我们自己了解的问题,其二是我们知
道在哪里可以找到有关某问题的知识。

Seeing much, suffering much, and studying much are the three pillars of learning.
多观察、多磨砺、多研究,是为治学三支柱。

衣领与职业

美国人总是习惯把从事不同职业的人以衣领的颜色分类命名,因此美国有各种各样的“衣领工人”。

“蓝领工人”(blue-collar worker),简称蓝领,主要指产业工人、农场工人、服务人员等,他们大都从事体力劳动,常穿蓝色工作服。

“白领工人”(white-collar worker),简称白领,主要指以从事脑力为主的管理、供销、技术、医护人员、教师等。他们大都从事办公室工作,常穿白衬衣,干净整齐。

“红领工人”(red-collar worker),主要指打字、整理资料、日常接待工作的文秘人员。这些人大多是正值芳龄、喜欢穿红色服装的青年女子。

“新领工人”(new-collar worker)又称“灰领工人”,主要指20至40岁之间的中青年工人。他们年轻力壮,但由于资历浅,工资待遇不同。

“金领工人”(golden-collar worker),主要指进入信息时代的那些同知识打交道的新型工人,包括工程师、律师、预测家、分析家、编辑、计划制定人员等。

随着美国科技、教育、服务业的不断发展,“白领工人”在就业队伍里的比例越来越大。





考考自己 (Self-examination)

(一)

一、词组互译。(10分)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 你的笔友 _____ | 2. in Singapore _____ |
| 3. 来自…… _____ | 4. live in Sydney _____ |
| 5. 说英语 _____ | 6. in the United States _____ |
| 7. 用英语 _____ | 8. favorite subject _____ |
| 9. 许多国家 _____ | 10. go to the movies _____ |

二、单项选择。(15分)

- () 1. —Where is New York? —It's in _____.
- A. Canada B. America C. France D. Japan
- () 2. Mike is from _____. He is Canadian.
- A. Toronto B. Chicago C. Beijing D. Tokyo
- () 3. Where _____ Lily and Jim from?
- A. are B. is C. am D. be
- () 4. —Where is Taiwan? —It's _____ China.
- A. near B. to C. from D. in
- () 5. —Is she from America? —Yes, _____.
- A. she's B. she is C. she does D. he is
- () 6. Does Tom _____ French?
- A. say B. speak C. talk D. speaks
- () 7. Can you _____ it _____ English?
- A. speak; in B. speak; with C. say; in D. say; with
- () 8. My teacher can speak _____ English and _____ Japanese.
- A. many; few B. many; little C. much; a little D. much; a few
- () 9. The children are _____.
- A. American B. Americans C. American people D. American men
- () 10. I like _____ sports at school.
- A. play B. playing C. playng D. to playing
- () 11. Please tell me _____ your brother.
- A. on B. in C. at D. about
- () 12. Where does the old man _____?
- A. live B. lives C. live in D. lives in
- () 13. The teacher is from England and he is _____.
- A. a English B. an English C. an Englishman D. Englishmen
- () 14. They are from different _____.





A. country B. countries C. countrys D. class

() 15. Lucy with her friends _____ from the USA.

A. come B. are C. is D. comes

三、用所给的词的适当形式填空。(10分)

1. My friend is a _____ (Japan).
2. Where _____ your teacher _____ (live)?
3. Canadians speak _____ (France) and _____ (English).
4. Do you have _____ (some) brothers?
5. They like _____ (go) to the movies.
6. Where _____ your pen pal from (be)?
7. Wang Hong _____ (not like) math.
8. _____ Wang Hong _____ (come) from Tengzhou?
9. Three _____ (America) are on the bus.
10. We are _____ (China).

四、完成对话。(10分)

A

A: Who is he?
 B: _____
 A: He is Tom.
 B: Guess again.
 A: _____
 B: Cheer! Where is he from?
 A: _____
 He is a _____.



B

A: Is he Jack?
 B: No, he isn't. He's Gongben Yilong.
 A: Is he _____ China?
 B: No, _____
 A: Where is he _____?
 B: _____ Japan.
 He is a _____.



五、按括号内的要求完成下列句子。(10分)

1. England, from, pal, your, pen, come, does (连词成句)
 _____?
2. Mr and Mrs Smith are from Australia. (对划线部分提问)
 _____ Mr and Mrs Smith _____?
3. His friend is from the UK. (改为同义句)
 His friend _____ the UK.







4. Does Meimei come from Beijing? (变为肯定陈述句)

5. My teacher can speak English and Japanese. (对划线部分提问)

_____ can _____ teacher _____?

六、完形填空。(10分)

阅读下面的短文,在空格内填上适当的词。首字母已给出。

A city (城市) mouse (老鼠)  and a country (乡村) mouse  are good f_____.

They often h_____ each other. One day, the city mouse takes (带到) the country mouse to his h_____. His house is very nice, and there is much n_____ food in it, too. But when they are eating the f_____, they hear (听到) "Miao, Miao!" "Run (跑)! Run! A c_____ is coming!" the city mouse says. They run away quickly, and hide (藏) themselves in a hole (洞). After some time they come out. The country mouse says, "I d_____ like to live in the c_____. I l_____ to live in the country. I'm poor (贫穷) there, and I h_____ no good food. But I don't live in fear (惊恐)."

七、阅读理解。(10分)

I'm Bill Jones. I am from America. I'm a new student here. It's my first term school. Now I can spell my name in English, but I can't spell it in Chinese. Our teacher is Mr Gao. He comes from Henan. He is kind to us and we all like him very much.

1. Bill comes from _____.

A. America B. American C. Americans D. England

2. Bill is a _____ here.

A. new student B. big student C. Chinese student D. English student

3. Bill can spell his name in _____ but can't in _____.

A. English; Japanese B. Chinese; English
C. English; Chinese D. American; English

4. _____ is kind to Bill.

A. My teacher B. Mr Gao C. The boy D. Mrs Gao

5. --Does Bill like his teacher? --_____.

A. Yes, very much B. No, he doesn't C. We don't know D. Yes, but a little

八、汉译英。(10分)

1. 你的笔友来自法国吗?

_____ your _____ pal _____ France?

2. 她说什么语言?

What _____ she _____?

3. 他有一些兄弟姐妹吗?

_____ he _____ brothers and _____?

4. 她最喜爱的学科是什么?

What's _____?





5. 请尽快给我回信,告诉我关于你自己的事情。

Please _____ me and _____ me _____.

九、作文。(15分)

(一) 仿写“人物介绍”

例: This is Owen (欧文).

He is from England.

He likes football very much. (他非常喜欢足球。)



1. This _____ Zhao Ruirui.

She is _____.

_____ likes volleyball (排球) very much.



2. _____ Michael Jordan.

_____.

_____ basketball (篮球) very much.



(二) 课文仿写。

My New Pen Pal

Name: Tom King
First name: Tom
Last name: King
Age: 14
From: Australia
Family: Brother (Sam)





Unit 2 Where's the post office?



I. 老师的话 (Teacher's advice)

同学们,假如有位外国游客来到咱们这个城市,如果他要问路的话,你能用英语帮助他吗?想知道怎样才能表达得更好,享受和老外交流的乐趣,那么快来我们这儿happy吧!

一、问路、指路有讲究

英语中问路、指路有许多表达方式,下面就把一些常见的表达方式介绍给大家,希望同学们能运用到生活中来。

1. 英语中常见的问路方式:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Where's _____, please? | 请问_____在哪儿? |
| (2) Is there _____ near here? | 这儿附近有_____吗? |
| (3) Do you know the way to _____? | 你知道去_____的路吗? |
| Which is the way to _____? | 请问哪条路是去_____的? |
| Excuse me, how can I get to _____? | 劳驾,我怎么能到_____? |
| Can you tell me the way to _____? | 你能告诉我怎样去_____的路吗? |
| Can you tell me how to get to _____? | 你能告诉我怎样到_____吗? |

2. 英语中常见的指路方式:

- (1) Where's _____? Is there _____ near here?

(a) 被问的人知道所问的地方时,常用:

It's over there. 在那边。

It's next to _____. 它挨着_____。

It's across from _____. 它在_____的对面。

It's behind/in front of/between _____. 它在_____后/前/之间。

(b) 被问人不知道时,常用:

I'm sorry. I don't know. 对不起,我不知道。

I'm sorry. I don't know. I'm new here. 对不起,我不知道。我不是本地人。

- (2) 回答 "How can I get to _____?/Can you tell me the way to _____?" 等句子时常用:

Go/Walk along this road till _____. 沿着这条路走,直到_____。

Go straight ahead and turn right/left at the first turning. 径直向前,在第一个路口右/左转。

Turn right at _____ turn. 或Take the _____ turn on the right. 在第_____个路口右转。

You will see _____ on your left. 你会看到_____在你左边。

二、词汇领略





1. Where's the **post office**?

post office在句子中是一个表示工作场所的名词,意思是“邮局”。

2. **Excuse me**. Is there a hotel in the neighborhood?

当你要打扰别人,如借东西、问路、问问题等,经常用“Excuse me.”向对方表示歉意。“Excuse me.”和“Sorry.”都有“对不起”的意思,但“Sorry.”一般用于事后对“不能满足对方的要求或所犯错误”等表示歉意。例如:

—Excuse me. Is there a post office near here?

—Sorry, I don't know.

3. Just go straight and **turn** left.

turn是动词,意为“转动、翻转”。例如:

Please turn right.

4. This is **beginning** of the garden tour.

beginning在句中是名词,意思是“开始”。例如:

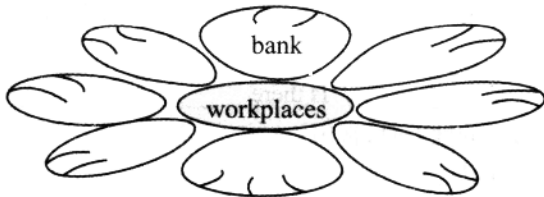
A good beginning is half success. 好的开始是成功的一半。



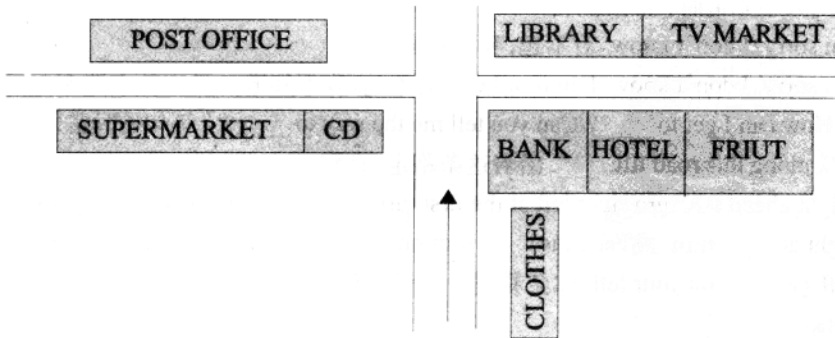
II. 看看说说 (Look and speak)



1. bank是个表示工作场所的名词,意思是“银行”。你还知道哪些表示工作场所的名词?试着说一说,并把它们写在下面的圆圈里。



2. 有人想去买一台电视机,但不知道家电商场在哪里,向你问路,请按图示告诉他该怎么走。第一句话已给出。





Let me tell you the way. _____



1. 回答问题。

A: Excuse me. Is there a post office near here?

B: Yes, there is. Walk along this road and take the fourth turning on the left. It's about a hundred metres along on the right.

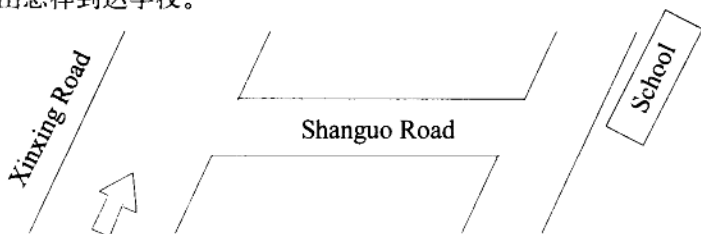
A: Thank you very much.

B: You're welcome.

(1) Is there a post office near here? _____

(2) How do you get to the post office? _____

2. 看图说出怎样到达学校。



III. 读读想想 (Read and think)



1. 根据对话画图。

A: How can I get to your home?

B: Go down South Street and turn right. Walk along the road and turn left at the second crossing. Go up North Street until you reach the end. Then you'll see my house—the white one with many trees around it.

A: How long will it take? I want to be there by eleven.

B: It won't take long. You can leave home at about ten thirty.

Draw a map on a piece of paper to show where B's home is.





2. 从B栏中选出能回答A 栏中问句的答语,将序号填在前面的括号内。

A	B
() 1. Are there any school things in the supermarket?	Australia.
() 2. Where is his pen pal from?	No, I don't.
() 3. Is there a big hotel near your home?	Yes, there is.
() 4. Do you like thrillers?	Thank you.
() 5. I hope you have a good trip.	Can he sing?
() 6. He wants to join the music club.	On Sixth Avenue.
() 7. Where is your house?	Sure. Good idea.
() 8. Let's go to the library.	Yes, there are.
() 9. When do you get up in the morning?	At six.



1. 阅读下面的短文,判断正误(正确的写T,错误的写F)。

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. His other daughter is from Japan. Her name is Mikou. Bob is not the children's natural (生身的) father, but he loves them very much. The children love their father, too. Bob 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 is the children's father and their good friend, too.

- () 1. Bob is a nice young man.
- () 2. Mike is a Japanese girl.
- () 3. Bill and Mike are from England.
- () 4. Mikou and Lanlan like toy animals.
- () 5. Bob and his children are good friends.

2. 在下列对话的空白处填入适当的词语,使对话完整。

A: Excuse me, madam. Could you _____ how to get to the hospital?

B: Sorry, _____. I'm new here. Please ask that man.

A: Excuse me, sir. Could you show me the _____ the hospital?

B: Go _____ this street until you reach the second traffic lights (交通灯). Turn left at the end of the road. _____ the hospital.

