



黄冈资料满天下
黄冈中学独一家

黄冈中学

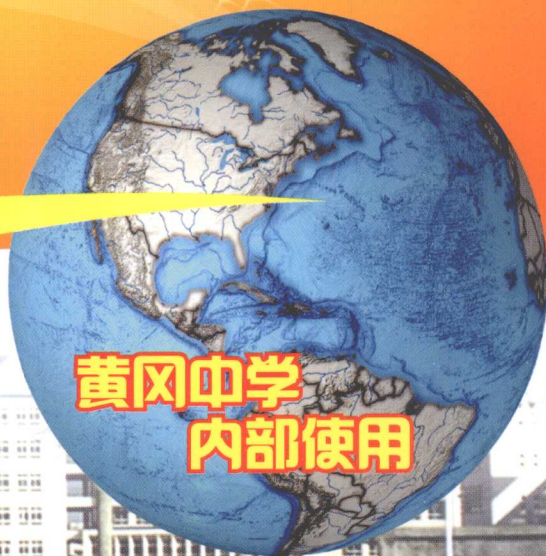
启功题

作业本

人教版

七年级英语（下册）

丛书主编 陈鼎常 分册主编 曹玉珍



黄冈中学
内部使用



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第4版

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七年级英语 (下册)

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前 言

创办于1904年的湖北省黄冈中学,1953年就是湖北省重点中学,1986年被授予“全国教育系统先进集体”称号,2002年被评为“全国精神文明建设先进单位”……黄冈中学秉承“以人为本,以德立校”的办学思想,形成了“全面+特长”的育人特色,探索出“求实,求精,求异,求新”的教学风格。高考和竞赛成绩是她多年来实施素质教育的必然结果,也仅是其丰硕教学成果的某一个侧面。

培养学生,黄冈中学究竟有什么魔方?有什么聚沙成塔的功能?有什么点石成金的本领?这是我经常听到的提问。如果认为黄冈中学老是跟着高考的指挥棒转,被动地应试,那是不对的。黄冈中学并不提倡机械地记忆、被动地做题,如果说她有什么过人之处,恰恰在于她能充分领会命题者的意图,深刻把握其内在规律,成为一路上的领跑者,而不是盲目的跟进者。黄冈中学不反对教师跳入题海,却大力提倡学生跳出题海;反对学生做那些机械、简单、重复、乏味的题目,但要求学生做一些必要的题目。我们提倡学生做一些灵活多样、广泛应用的题目,让他们在解题过程中不断丰富知识、培养能力、增强素质。

如果说黄冈中学还有什么成功之处,那就是她在培养和造就大批优秀学生的同时,锻造了她的教师队伍,造就了在湖北省享有盛誉的名师。这些教师具有较深的科学文化素养、全新的教育理念、独到的教学风格及艺术和丰硕的教学成果。为了展示黄冈中学教师的风采,共享他们的教学成果,我们组织了学校一线骨干教师,精心策划编写了“黄冈中学作业本”、“黄冈中学中考总复习”、“黄冈中学高考第一轮单元训练题”、“黄冈中学高考模拟试卷(二轮、三轮合订本)”等丛书。

“黄冈中学作业本”这套丛书以《教学大纲》和《考试说明》为依据,突出“作业”在学生形成学习能力、解题能力、考试能力过程中的作用,体现了黄冈中学学生在各种考试中的笔下生花与平时千锤百炼之间的必然联系。本套丛书在编写体例上进行了精心设计,通过知识归纳、典型例题、课前热身、课上作业、课下作业和中(高)考在线六大板块的强化训练来提高能力。本套丛书还具有以下特点:

1. 适当的习题定位:在讲解和习题编排上,本套丛书注重知识点所关联的考点、题型、方法的再巩固与逐步提高,丛书的定位就是通过能力型、开放型、应用型 and 综合型的递进式练习,使学生解题能力登上一个新台阶。

2. 适中的难度梯度:本套丛书的基础题、中档题和难题的比例为6:3:1,适合绝大多数中学使用,并且作业本中绝大多数题目前面分别用A、B、C来标注难度,要求得当,清晰明了。

3. 详实的解题提示:书后的习题答案详略得当,对于难题还给出了较为详细的解答,特别需要提及的是其中恰到好处的思路点拨有时起到画龙点睛的作用。

本套丛书强调作者的原创题的数量和质量,审稿、校对层层把关,力争打造成教辅市场的一朵奇葩。尽管如此,丛书仍难免有错误、偏差之处,在此恳请广大读者不吝指正,使之精益求精。

于 鼎 席

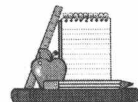
于湖北省黄冈中学

(作者系湖北省黄冈市人大副主任、湖北省黄冈中学校长、数学特级教师、中国数学奥林匹克高级教练、4块国际数学奥林匹克金牌获得者的辅导教师、第九届全国政协委员、第十届全国人大代表)

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【教学目标】

1. 谈谈国家、民族和语言。
2. 询问和回答人们居住在何处。

【单元内容概述】

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
单词	1. 名词: pal, Australia, Canada, France, Japan, Singapore, country, language, Japanese, world, French, like, dislike 等 2. 动词: live, dislike
词组	the United States 美国 the United Kingdom 英国 pen pal 笔友
重点句型	1. Where's your pen pal from? 你的笔友来自哪里? She/He is from Japan. 他/她来自日本。 2. Where does she/he live? 她/他住在哪里? She/He lives in Tokyo. 她/他住在东京。 3. What language do you speak? 你说什么语言? I speak Chinese. 我说汉语。 What language does she speak? 她说什么语言? She speaks French. 她说法语。 4. Please write and tell me about yourself. 请写信告诉我有关你自己的情况。



知识归纳

一、重点词汇

1. pen pal 笔友

I have a new pen pal. His name is Tom.

我有个新笔友。他叫汤姆。

2. the United States 美国

其实“美国”的全称是 the United States of America (the USA) (美利坚联合众国), 我们通常用 America 来表示“美国”, 不过 America 还有一个意思为“美洲”。

3. the United Kingdom (the UK) 英国

英国的正式名称是 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国)。英国领土有四大部分, 即 Wales (威尔士)、England (英格兰)、Scotland (苏格兰) 和 Northern Ireland (北爱尔兰)。

4. live v. 居住

Where do you live? 你住在哪里?

5. language n. 语言

What language...? ……什么语言?

two languages 2 种语言

I can speak two languages. 我会说 2 种语言。

二、重点句型

1. Where is your pen pal from? 你的笔友来自哪里?

—Where are you from? 你来自哪里?

—I'm from China. 我来自中国。

2. Where do you live? 你住哪里?

—Where does your pen pal live? 你的笔友住在哪里?

—He lives in Australia. 他住在澳大利亚。

3. What language do you speak? 你说什么语言?

—What language does your pen pal speak? 你的笔友说什么语言?

—He speaks French. 他说法语。



典型例题

【例 1】 —Where is your pen pal from?

—He _____ Japan.

A. from B. is from C. are from

【答案】 B

【解析】 有些同学不细心, 很容易误选 A, 认为 from 是“来自”的意思, 就不需要 is。我们知道 from 是个介词, 不能单独用作谓语, 所以要加个动词 is, 故选 B。

【例 2】 —Where does Lucy live?

—She _____ in Tokyo.

A. is lives B. live C. lives

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题易误选 A 或 B。live 是个实义动词, 所以不再需要 be 动词 is; 又因为主语 she 是第三人称单数, 所以 live 要用第三人称单数形式, 即 lives, 所以选 C。

课前热身

一、A 根据图片填上表示国家的单词,使句子完整正确

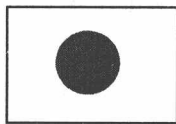
1. My pen pal is from _____.

2. —Where do you live?

—I live in _____.



1



2

3. —Where is that girl under the tree from?

—Oh, she is from _____.

4. —Are you from _____, Paul?

—Yes, I am.



3



4

5. I think _____ is a very beautiful country.



5

二、A 用所给词的适当形式填空

6. Can you write and tell _____ (I) about your school life?

7. My sister Lily _____ (live) in a big house.

8. Tom is from the United Kingdom and he _____ (speak) English.

9. Linda is from Paris and _____ (France) is her mother language.

10. My uncle is in New York, the United _____ (state).

课上作业

三、单项选择

() 11. A — _____?

—She lives in Wuhan.

- A. Where is your sister
- B. Where do your parents live
- C. Where does your sister live
- D. Where is your friend from

() 12. A This is my new pen pal. He _____ from Tokyo.

A. is come

B. live

C. lives

D. comes

() 13. A —Where _____ Tom from?

—Australia.

A. am

B. is

C. does

D. has

() 14. A —Can you speak Japanese?

—Yes, but only _____.

A. many

B. much

C. little

D. a little

() 15. A —Does Jack come from the United

States?

—Yes, he is from _____.

A. Sydney

B. London

C. Paris

D. New York

() 16. A —_____ language does your un-

cle speak?

—He speaks English.

A. What

B. How

C. Where

D. Who

() 17. A —What's your favorite _____?

—Wuhan.

A. subject

B. sport

C. country

D. city

() 18. A _____ has the most people (最多

的人) in the world.

A. China

B. The United States

C. Japan

D. Canada

() 19. A —Where is Sydney?

—It's _____ Australia.

A. at

B. from

C. in

D. on

() 20. B —Do you speak Chinese or English?

—_____.

A. Yes, I do

B. No, I don't

C. Sorry, I don't know

D. I speak Chinese

四、A 在横线上填入适当的句子完成对话

A: Hello, Bob! Do you have a pen pal?

B: 21 _____.

A: 22 _____?

B: Her name is Daphne.

A: 23 _____ ?

B: She lives in London.

A: 24 _____ ?

B: She speaks English.

A: 25 _____ ?

B: Yes, but only a little. I will teach(教) her Chinese and she will teach me English.

A: Thank you very much.

B: You are welcome.



五、按要求完成下列各题

26. B Where is your pen pal from? (变为同义句)

Where _____ your pen pal _____ ?

27. B They are old dictionaries. (变为单数形式)

_____ old _____.

28. B My uncle speaks Japanese. (变为否定句)

My uncle _____ Japanese.

29. C My mother can speak Chinese and English.

(对画线部分提问)

_____ your mother speak?

30. C My friend Tom likes playing sports. (对画线部分提问)

_____ your friend Tom like _____ ?

六、阅读理解

New version(新版) of eye exercises(眼保健操) for Chinese students

Primary and middle school students do eye exercises every day. This is good for their eyes. It can help them protect their eyes.

Now, there are some changes about the eye

exercises. Some primary and middle school students have stopped doing the old version of eye exercises. They begin to do the new version of eye exercises.

The new version of eye exercises is better than the old one. It is also more interesting than the old one. Students like the new eye exercises very much. "I like the new version of eye exercises. I think it is very interesting," a student says.

() 31. A What's the passage(文章) about?

- A. Students.
- B. Eye exercises.
- C. Schools.
- D. Teachers.

() 32. A What's the Chinese for "protect" in paragraph 1(第1段)?

- A. 保护.
- B. 阻止.
- C. 有害.
- D. 保留.

() 33. B "This is good for their eyes." means (意思是) _____.

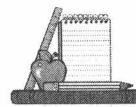
- A. 这对他们的身体有好处
- B. 这对他们的眼睛有好处
- C. 这对他们的眼睛有害
- D. 这对他们的眼睛有损伤

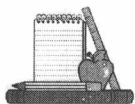
() 34. B Lots of _____ like the new version of eye exercises.

- A. students
- B. teachers
- C. doctors
- D. workers

() 35. B Which of the following is not true?

- A. Students like the new version of eye exercises very much.
- B. Many teachers don't like the new version.
- C. The new version of eye exercises is better than the old one.
- D. The new version of eye exercises is very interesting.





作业 2

班级

学号

姓名



知识归纳

一、重点词汇

1. world *n.* 世界

There are more than 200 countries and areas in the world. 世界上有 200 多个国家和地区。

2. Japanese *n.* 日本人; 日语

I can speak Japanese. 我会说日语。

The man is a Japanese. 那个男人是日本人。
some Japanese 一些日本人(注意: Japanese“日本人”的复数是其本身, 即单复数同形。)

3. like *n.* 爱好 dislike *n.* 反感; 厌恶的事

Everyone has his likes and dislikes. 每个人都有自己喜欢和不喜欢的事。

二、重点句型

1. **Can you write to me soon?** 你能快点给我写信吗?

这是写信结束时的常用语。也可以说:

Please write to me soon. 请快点给我回信。

Please write and tell me about your school/family.

请写信告诉我有关你学校/家庭的事情。

2. **I live in Toronto, Canada.** 我住在加拿大多伦多。

在英语句子中, 如果两个地名有从属关系, 应该先写小单位, 再写大单位, 即小单位在前, 大单位在后。例如:

Hubei, China 中国湖北 Paris, France 法国巴黎

My mother lives in Changsha, Hunan. 我妈妈住在湖南长沙。



典型例题

【例 1】 I'm 14 years old and my birthday is _____ May.

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

【答案】 A

【解析】 在英语中, 表示在几月份, 用 in 十月份, in June 在六月。表示在某一天, 要用 on, on Monday 在周一, on May 8 在五月八日。在某一年用 in, 如 in 2008, 在 2008 年。在几点几分, 用 at, 如 at 8:05 在八点零五分。

【例 2】 Can you write to _____ soon?

A. my B. I C. me D. we

【答案】 C

【解析】 这里 to 是介词, 横线上的词作 to 的宾语, 在代词中, 宾格代词作宾语, me 是宾格代词, 故选 C。

总分 100 分 时间 40 分钟 成绩评定 _____



课前热身

一、A 用所给词的适当形式填空, 每空一词

- Where _____ (do) your aunt live?
- Can you _____ (write) to me soon?
- My pen pals _____ (be) from Japan.
- Tom _____ (not like) math. It's too difficult.
- I can speak _____ (France).
- Please write and tell me about _____ (you).
- I'm 14 and my brother is 12 _____ (year) old.
- _____ the girl _____ (have) any brothers or sisters?
- China and America are great _____ (country).
- I don't like _____ (go) to the movies.

二、A 用适当的介词填空。

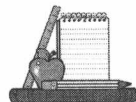
- Is the boy in a red shirt _____ Japan?

- We have no classes _____ Sundays.
- I usually go to school _____ 7:00 in the morning.
- My grandma lives _____ Wuhan, Hubei.
- The name of the dictionary is Our World _____ English.

课上作业

三、A 单项选择

- () 16. I want to know about your school. Please _____ me soon.
A. write B. write for
C. write to D. tell
- () 17. Is that girl your cousin _____ pen pal?



- A. and B. or C. but D. with
- () 18. Lucy often goes to see movies _____ weekends.
A. for B. in C. on D. from
- () 19. Tom's pen pal lives in _____.
A. China, Hubei B. Paris, Toronto
C. Tokyo, Canada D. Sydney, Australia
- () 20. My friend Jack _____ playing basketball with his classmates.
A. don't like B. not likes
C. likes not D. doesn't like
- () 21. Tom's favorite subject in school is PE. It's _____.
A. difficult B. boring
C. interesting D. good
- () 22. This is a letter _____ Linda _____ me.
A. from, or B. to, or
C. from, to D. of, from
- () 23. Jack wants _____ a pen pal in Australia.
A. have B. has C. having D. to have
- () 24. —When is your birthday?
—My birthday is _____ November 12.
A. on B. in C. at D. for
- () 25. —What do you think of Singapore?
—I think it is _____ interesting country.
A. a B. an C. the D. her

四、A 根据上下文写单词,使对话完整正确

- A: Hello, Peter! Look at the letter. It's 26 _____ you.
B: Really?
A: Yes. It's 27 _____ Ottawa, Canada. Who is it?
B: I think it is my pen pal.
A: 28 _____ your pen pal's name?
B: 29 _____ name is James White.
A: Can he 30 _____ Chinese.
B: Yes, but only a little.
A: Thank you very much.
B: You are welcome.

课下作业

五、按要求完成下列句子,每空一词

31. B My uncle speaks French. (变为否定句)
My uncle _____ French.
32. B I speak Chinese. (用 English 改为选择疑问句)
_____ you speak Chinese _____?

33. B Where is your pen pal from? (同义句转换)
Where _____ your pen pal _____?
34. B My friend Lucy doesn't like math. (同义句转换)
My friend Lucy _____.

六、根据汉语提示翻译下列句子,每空一词

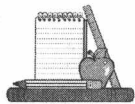
35. C 寻找笔友。
_____.
36. C 每个人都有自己的好恶。
Everyone _____ his _____ and _____.
37. B 我在医院看见一位日本医生。
I see a _____ in the hospital.
38. B 我喜欢游泳和踢足球。
I like _____ and _____ soccer.

七、B 阅读理解

Paul is from Sydney. He is 23 years old. He comes to Beijing this year. Now he is a teacher in a middle school. He teaches English. From Monday to Friday, he has four classes every day. So he is very busy. His classes are very interesting. His students like him very much. He often plays sports with his students. His favorite sport is basketball. He plays it very well. He is free on weekends. Sometimes he reads books at home. Sometimes he watches TV. He also likes going to the movies with his friends. He likes Beijing Opera. He thinks it's interesting. He can sing and dance well.

He has a pen pal in Hubei. His pen pal lives in Wuhan. Her name is Liu Mei. She is a college student(大学生). They often write letters to each other. Sometimes they talk on the phone. Liu Mei wants to go to see him in July. He is very happy.

- () 39. Paul is a _____.
A. student B. teacher
C. movie star D. actor
- () 40. Paul works _____ a week.
A. four days B. five days
C. six days D. seven days
- () 41. Paul is from _____.
A. Japan B. Australia
C. Canada D. France
- () 42. Paul doesn't like _____.
A. watching TV B. reading books
C. seeing movies D. swimming
- () 43. Liu Mei wants to go to _____ in July.
A. Sydney B. Beijing
C. Wuhan D. Shanghai



Unit 2 Where's the post office?

作业 3

班级

学号

姓名

【教学目标】

1. 询问和给出物体的方位。
2. 学会找到目标物体的方位。

【单元内容概述】

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
单词	1. 名词: post, office, library, restaurant, supermarket, bank, street, park, avenue, center, bridge, mail, left, right, market, house, garden, beginning, tour place, fun, way, taxi, and airport 2. 动词: pay, turn, enjoy, visit, arrive, take, pass, hope 3. 形容词: clean, quiet, hungry, open 4. 副词: there, just, straight 5. 介词: near, between, behind, through
词组	1. post office 邮局 2. pay phone 投币式公用电话 3. across from 在……对面 4. in front of 在……前面 5. take a walk 散步 6. have fun 玩得开心
重点句型	1. Is there a bank near here? 这附近有银行吗? Yes, there is. /No, there isn't. 有/没有。 2. Where is the bank? 银行在哪里? It's on Center Street. 在中央大街。 It's across from the post office. 在邮局对面。 It's next to the post office. 在邮局隔壁。 3. Just go straight and turn left. 直走, 然后向左拐。



知识归纳

一、重点词汇

1. pay v. 付钱; 支付

pay money for sth 付钱买某物

We will pay a lot of money for the house.
买房子我们要付一大笔钱。

How much did you pay for the painting?
这幅画你花了多少钱?

2. straight adv. 径直地; 直接地

Sit up straight! 坐直!

Go straight down the street. 沿着这条街直走。

Go straight home. 径直回家。

3. next prep. 紧靠……的旁边; 贴近

Peter's house is next to ours.
皮特的房子紧挨着我们家(皮特和我们是邻居)。

The bank is next to the supermarket.
银行挨着超市。

4. turn v. 转弯; 转变方向

Turn left at the first crossing.

在第一个十字路口向左转。

turn right 向右转

5. between prep. 介于(两者或多者)之间

The bookstore is between the restaurant and the bank. 书店在餐馆和银行之间。

Tom sits between Jim and Jack.

汤姆坐在吉姆和杰克之间。

6. front n. 前面; 前边

in front of... 在……的前面

There are some trees in front of our house.

在我们家门前有一些树。

in the front of... 在……的前面部分

There is a teacher's desk in the front of the classroom. 在教室的前面有个讲台。

试比较:

in front of the car 在轿车的前面(在车轮的前面)

in the front of the car 在轿车内部的前面(比如在方向盘旁边)

7. across 和 through 都是介词, 都有“穿过”的意思
across 强调从一边到另一边, 在物体表面上或沿着一条线的方向进行的动作。through 表示在内部空间穿过, 往往指穿过沙漠、森林、门窗等。例如:

Go across the bridge and you will see the post office. 穿过桥, 你就会发现邮局。

Don't go across the street. 不要横穿马路。

He drives through the city. 他开车穿过城市。

二、重点句型

1. Is there a bank near here? 这附近有银行吗?

“There is/are + 名词 + 地点”是个常用句型, 表示某处有某物。

be 动词用 is 还是 are 取决于后面的名词。如果是不可数名词或可数名词单数, 用 is; 如果是可数名词复数, 就用 are。例如:

There is a book on the desk. 桌子上有本书。

There are two pens in the pencil-box.

文具盒里有两支钢笔。

这个句型在变成一般疑问句时把 is 或 are 放在句首即可。回答用 yes/no。上面两个例句变成一般疑问句并回答分别是:

—Is there a book on the desk? 桌子上有本书吗?

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

—Are there two pens in the pencil-box? 铅笔

盒里有两支钢笔吗?

—Yes, there are. /No, there aren't. 有/没有。

2. Go straight and turn left. 径直向前走, 然后向左转。

这是一个祈使句, 动词原形开头, 是向别人指路时常用的一种句子。

Go down this street, and turn right at the first crossing. 沿着这条街走, 在第一个十字路口向右拐。



典型例题

【例1】 The post office is down Bridge Street _____ the right.

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

【答案】 C

【解析】 on the right/left(在右边/在左边)是固定词组。此句的意思是, 邮局在大桥街的右侧。

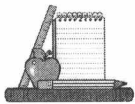
【例2】 —Where is the bank?

—It is _____ the supermarket.

- A. across to
- B. across
- C. across from
- D. across on

【答案】 C

【解析】 across from 是固定词组, 表示“在……的对面”。



总分 100 分 时间 40 分钟 成绩评定 _____

课前热身

一、A 根据句意及首字母写单词

1. I often go to the l _____ to read some books.
2. My mother goes to the s _____ to buy food and vegetables.
3. They often go to the small r _____ to have lunch at noon.
4. Just go s _____ and turn left. Then you will find the bank.
5. —Is there a bookstore in the n _____?
—Yes, there is one at the corner(拐角) of the street.

二、A 选择正确的介词填空

between, next, across, on, in front of

6. The bank is _____ Bridge Avenue.
7. Where is the bookstore, Tom? I can't find it.
Oh, it's _____ from the post office.
8. The new student sits _____ Lily and Lucy.
9. Mr Smith lives _____ to our house.
10. There are many trees _____ my uncle's house.

三、A 单项选择

- () 11. — _____ there a hotel near here?
—Sorry, I don't know. I'm new here.
A. Is B. Are C. Does D. Do
- () 12. —Where is the clothing store, please?
—Go _____ the street to the end and you will see the store on the right.
A. straight B. down
C. on D. front
- () 13. —Are there any new books in the store?

— _____.

- A. Yes, there are B. No, there isn't
- C. No, there are D. Yes, there is

() 14. Go straight and turn _____. You will find the bank on the right.

- A. to right B. to left
- C. left D. the right

() 15. —Are there any trees in front of your house?

—No. But there are some _____ our house.

- A. in the front of B. across
- C. next D. behind

() 16. —What's in the desk?

—There _____ a dictionary and two books in it.

- A. is B. are
- C. has D. have

() 17. —What's that _____ the door?

—Oh, it's a cat.

- A. in B. under
- C. in front D. behind

() 18. —Is there a post office near here?

— _____.

- A. Yes, there is B. No, it isn't
- C. No, there aren't D. Yes, it is

() 19. —What do you often do on weekends?

—I often go to the _____ with my little dog.

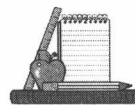
- A. library B. post office
- C. park D. bank

作业 4

班级

学号

姓名



知识归纳

一、重点词汇

1. open *adj.* 开着的; 营业中的

The door is open. 门是开着的。

The shop is open 24 hours a day. 这家商店 24 小时营业。

open 也可用作动词: 打开

Open the door, please. 请把门打开。

Open the box, please. 请把盒子打开。

2. quiet *adj.* 安静的; 宁静的

Lucy is a quiet girl. 露西是个文静少语的女孩。

Be quiet, please! 请安静!

They enjoy living in the quiet village.

他们喜欢住在宁静的村庄。

3. enjoy *v.* 享受……的乐趣; 欣赏

I enjoy light music. 我欣赏轻音乐。

enjoy oneself (某人) 过得开心

Did you enjoy yourself at the party?

你晚会上玩得开心吗?

enjoy doing 喜欢做某事

I always enjoy going to the movies.

我一向喜欢看电影。

4. walk *n./v.* 步行; 散步

(1) 用作名词

take a walk 去散步 go out for a walk 去散步

My father often takes a walk after dinner.

我爸爸晚饭后常去散步。

Let's go out for a walk. 咱们出去散散步吧。

(2) 用作动词

Tom walks to school every day.

汤姆每天步行上班。

5. beginning *n.* 开始

at the beginning of... 在……的开始

We will have a test at the beginning of next month.

下个月初我们将进行一次测试。

6. if *conj.* 如果。用来连接两个句子。

You can eat some food if you are hungry.

如果饿了, 你可以吃些食物。

I will go to the park if it is sunny tomorrow.

如果明天天气好, 我就去公园。

7. arrive *v.* 到达; 抵达

I know you are arriving next Sunday.

我知道你下个星期天就要到了。

arrive at + 小地点 到达某个小地点

arrive in + 大地点 到达某个大地方

I will arrive at the airport at 9:00.

九点钟我将到达飞机场。

When did you arrive in Paris?

你什么时候到达的巴黎?

8. way *n.* 路; 路线; 路途

I don't know the way to the hotel.

我不知道去旅店的路。

Can you tell me the way to the post office?

你能告诉我去邮局的路吗?

9. take *v.* 乘; 坐; 搭

take a bus 乘公汽 take a train 乘火车

take a plane 乘飞机

Tom takes the bus to school.

汤姆坐公汽去上学。

10. pass *v.* 通过; 经过

Mr. White passed me with a nod (点头).

怀特先生点了个头和我擦肩而过。

Go straight, pass the bank and you will see the post office. 径直前行, 经过银行, 然后你就会看见邮局。

11. hope *v.* 希望; 盼望; 期待

hope to do 希望做某事

I hope to visit the Great Wall.

我希望能参观长城。

I hope to go to New York one day.

我希望有一天能去纽约。

hope + 句子

I hope you can come to my party this evening.

我希望你今晚能参加我的晚会。

二、重点句型

1. Let me tell you the way to my house. 让我告诉你到我家的路。

(1) let + 某人(宾格代词) + 动词原形

Let him go. 让他走吧。

Let me have a look at your new dictionary.

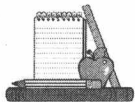
让我看一下你的新字典。

(2) the way to... 去……的路

the way to school 上学的路

the way to the hotel 去旅店的路

2. Go down Center Street and my house is on



your right. 沿着中央大街走,我家在你的右侧。

go down+街道 沿着……街走

on the right/left 在右边/左边

on my left/right 在我的左/右侧



典型例题

【例 1】 My uncle lives in a big house _____ a small garden.

A. have B. has C. is D. with

【答案】 D

【解析】 with 是介词,用法比较多。这里的意思

是表示物体有什么特征,“带有”。此句是个简单句,简单句只能有一个谓语动词,这里的 lives 是谓语动词,所以不能选 B,只能选 D。

【例 2】 My sister enjoys _____ rock music (摇滚乐).

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

【答案】 D

【解析】 enjoy 后面接 doing,listen 是不及物动词,其后面有宾语时要加 to,如 listen to the tape (听磁带),listen to the teacher (听老师讲),所以选 D。

总分 100 分 时间 40 分钟 成绩评定 _____



课前热身

一、A 根据汉语提示写单词

- My cousin lives in a big _____ (房子).
- Many people go to the _____ (超市) to buy food and fruit.
- We will have a test at the _____ (开始) of next month.
- There is a big _____ (飞机场) near the town.
- Which _____ (地方) do you want to go to in Beijing?

二、A 用画线部分的词的反义词填空

- Go down this street, turn right and you will see the post office on your _____.
- Our street is noisy(嘈杂) in the day and _____ at night.
- This market is dirty. Let's go and find a _____ one.
- Don't close the door. _____ it, please!
- The bank isn't in front of the park. It's _____ it.



课上作业

三、单项选择

- () 11. A —Thanks for your help.
—_____.
- A. No, thanks B. You're right
C. You're welcome D. Don't thanks me
- () 12. A —_____?
—No, it isn't.
- A. Is there a bank near here
B. Do you know that girl
C. What is this in English
D. Is the bank near your home

- () 13. A I dislike this park. It's _____.
- A. nice
B. clean
C. a good place to play with my friends
D. too dirty
- () 14. A _____ you have any questions, you can go and ask your teacher for help.
- A. Where B. Because C. If D. But
- () 15. A —Are you _____?
—Yes, mum. Please give me some food to eat.
- A. hungry B. tired
C. happy D. busy
- () 16. A —Excuse me. Can you tell me the way _____ the post office?
—Yes. Go down this street. Turn left at the second crossing and you will find it on your left.
- A. on B. to C. for D. of
- () 17. C —What does your father like doing in the evening?
—He enjoys _____ TV at home.
- A. watches B. to watch
C. to watching D. watching
- () 18. A —What do you think of China?
—I like it very much. It's a beautiful country _____ a history of over 5,000 years.
- A. of B. with C. has D. have
- () 19. A —When will your mother _____ Shanghai?
—Tomorrow morning.
- A. arrive B. arrive in

C. arrive at D. get

()20. A The park is a good place _____.

A. have fun B. has fun

C. to have fun D. to have funs

四、根据汉语意思完成句子

21. B 沿着这条路走,你就会在你的左侧发现那家超市。

_____ this street and you will find the supermarket _____.

22. A 餐馆在旅馆和书店之间。

The restaurant is _____ the hotel _____ the bookstore.

23. A 邮局在学校的对面。

The post office is _____ the school.

24. B 我希望你旅途愉快。

I hope you _____.

25. C 这是这次旅途的开始。

This is the _____ this tour.

课下作业

五、根据要求完成下列各题

26. C Can you tell me how to go to the post office? (同义句转换)

Can you tell me _____ the post office?

27. B There are some old houses on the street. (改为单数)

There _____ old _____ on the street.

28. B The hotel is behind the bank. (同义句转换)

The bank is _____ the hotel.

29. C Do you have fun on weekends? (同义句转换)

_____ you _____ on weekends?

30. B There are some students in the classroom. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ students in the classroom?

六、A 完形填空

Dear Sean,

I know you are 31 next Friday. Now let me 32 you the way 33 my house. 34 a taxi from the airport. You 35 a post office on your left and then go down Lily Street. Go 36 Fourth Avenue, Sixth Avenue and Eighth Avenue. When you 37 a big supermarket, turn left. Then go 38 and turn left at Zhongshan Park.

Go down Bridge Street and my house is 39 your right.

I 40 you have a good trip.

Yours,
Carol

()31. A. arrive B. arrives

C. arriving D. to be arrive

()32. A. show B. tell C. say D. talk

()33. A. on B. of C. to D. for

()34. A. Have B. Take C. Give D. Bring

()35. A. walk B. turn C. pass D. go to

()36. A. to B. down C. through D. straight

()37. A. see B. look C. look at D. watch

()38. A. to B. down C. through D. straight

()39. A. on B. at C. for D. in

()40. A. hope B. have C. think D. know

七、B 阅读理解

One day Mr Ampere goes out for a walk in the street. He is thinking about a math problem. He wants to find the answer. Just then he sees a blackboard in front of him. He begins to do the math problem with chalk on it.

Then the blackboard moves (移动) a little. Mr. Ampere moves with it. But the blackboard moves faster, he can't keep up with (赶上) it. He looks up and sees the blackboard before him. Oh, it's the back of a carriage (马车).

41. Mr Ampere walks _____.

A. in the classroom B. at home

C. in the street D. in a park

42. He wants to _____.

A. go out for a walk

B. work out the problem

C. find a blackboard

D. find chalk

43. _____ is moving.

A. A carriage

B. A blackboard

C. Chalk

D. The street

44. Mr Ampere _____.

A. likes math

B. dislikes math

C. likes the carriage

D. is a teacher

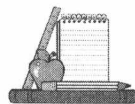
45. Which of the following is true?

A. Mr Ampere plays in the street.

B. Mr Ampere wants to have a carriage.

C. There is a blackboard in the street.

D. Mr Ampere works very hard.



【教学目标】

1. 描绘动物。
2. 表达自己的爱好。

【单元内容概述】

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
单词	1. 名词: tiger, elephant, dolphin, panda, lion, zoo, map, animal, box, south, grass, leaf, meat 2. 动词: sleep, relax 3. 形容词: cute, ugly, clever, friendly, other, beautiful, lazy
词组	1. kind of 有几分 2. at night 在晚上
重点句型	1. Let's see the pandas. 咱们去看熊猫吧。 2. Why do you like the lions? 你为什么喜欢狮子? Because they're cute. 因为他们很可爱。 3. What other animals do you like? 你还喜欢其他什么动物? I like dogs, too. 我还喜欢狗。



知识归纳

一、重点词汇

1. **cute** *adj.* 可爱的; 聪明的

Pandas are cute. 大熊猫很可爱。

2. **smart** *adj.* 聪明的; 漂亮的

She is a smart girl. 她是个机灵的女孩。

3. **south** *n. / adj.* 南方; (在)南方; 向南的

South Africa 南非

There will be sunny in the south.

南部地区将会天气晴朗。

The south of this country is warmer than the north. 这个国家的南方比北方暖和。

4. **kind of** 有几分; 有点儿

I am feeling kind of tired. 我感到有点累了。

She kind of hopes to be invited.

她有点希望被人家邀请。

二、重点句型

1. **Let's see the pandas first.** 咱们先去看熊猫吧。

(1) 这是一个由动词 let 引导的祈使句。祈使句表示说话人的要求、命令、请求等, 通常动词原形开头。这里 let's 是 let us 的缩写。

Let's go to play basketball. 咱们去打篮球吧。

Let me have a look at it. 让我看一看(它)吧。

(2) see, look, read, watch 的区别

look 强调“看”的动作, 是不及物动词, 后面加

上 at 才能接宾语。另外 look 可以用作名词。

Please look at the blackboard. 请看黑板。

see 强调看的结果, 即能不能看见。

watch 强调观看, 注视。watch TV 看电视

watch a basketball game 观看篮球比赛

watch a film(也可用 see a film) 看电影

Please look at the picture. What can you see in the picture?

请看这幅图。你在这幅图里能看到什么?

read 也有“看”的意思, 通常指读书看报。

I like reading books. 我喜欢看书。

2. **Why do you want to see the lions?** 你为什么想去看狮子呢?

这是一个由疑问词 why 引导的特殊疑问句, 这种句子的意思多是“为什么做某事”或“为什么发生某事”, 回答时通常用 because。例如:

—Why do you like English? 你为什么喜欢英语?

—Because it's interesting. 因为英语很有趣。

—Why doesn't Tom want to go with us?

汤姆为什么不想和我们一起去呢?

—Because he is very busy. 因为他很忙。



典型例题

【例 1】—Why don't you like lions?

—Because they are _____.

A. cute

B. smart

C. interesting

D. scary

【答案】 D

【解析】 上句的意思为“你为什么不喜欢狮子?”, scary 表示“恐怖, 令人害怕”的意思, 而其他几个词都是表示赞扬、欣赏, 不合题意, 故选 D。

【例 2】 We like _____ animals. They are _____ cute.

A. kind of; kind of

B. this kind; kind of

C. this kind of; this kind

D. this kind of; kind of

【答案】 D

【解析】 kind of 的意思为“有点, 有几分”, 而 this kind of 表示“这种, 这种类型”。此句示意思为