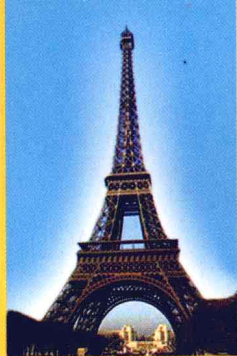


OK



SUCCESS  
ENGLISH

# 成功英语



## 英语课文对译与全解

人教版  
新目标  
七年级·下



人民日报出版社



与人教版新目标教材同步配套

# 成功英语



## 英语课文对译与全解

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## PREFACE

## 前言

本套《成功英语·英语课文对译与全解》是根据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)》教材编写的同步教辅,是学好课本知识、提高英语能力的必备读物,更是培养自学能力和提高英语成绩的最佳导航。本书的主要功能以十个栏目的形式来体现:

**学习目标解读** 通过表格形式,简述本单元在“词汇”、“词组”、“句型”、“语法”等方面学生应知应会的具体要求。

**英汉对照课文翻译** 此为本书特色。课本中的所有英语都配上了相对应的准确而通畅的汉语译文。这将极大地有利于学生准确理解课本中的每一句英语,也有助于学生按照汉语译文的提示去背记英语课文,还方便学生通过熟读课文随时复习、记忆生词。本部分内容对那些在单词记忆上有困难的学生帮助尤为巨大。

**难点要点全解** 此为本书的核心。对本单元的重点、难点词汇、句型给予精辟的讲解,并对重新出现的以前学过的重点知识进行拔高性总结,对以后将要重点学习的语言现象进行简介,使学生在不断深化的再学习过程中逐步加深认识,巩固知识,发展能力。

语言点的讲解按其在课文中出现的先后顺次进行排列,并在课文英汉对译的相应字词下用黑体字加彩色底纹提示,同时标注该条讲解的序号,一一对应,该条的讲解均在本页出现。既方便查找课文难点的讲解,又利于知识点专项学习过程中与课文内容进行联系。

本部分的特点是“精”而“全”。

“精”是指根据本学段的要求进行深入浅出地讲解,切入点选在了学生们易错、英汉习惯不同、几种之间易混、理应组合记忆、以及同类小归纳、反义对照记等处。每个例句都有翻译。同一要点的不同释义、用法一般都各给一个例子。

“全”是指任何一本同类书中所讲的主要内容,在这本书中都能找到;但是,“全”而不“繁”,真正让学生做到一册在手,不必他求,书包减负,学得轻松。

**重点语法详解** 针对本单元的主要语法项目做详细分析讲解,归纳总结,内容包含学习诀窍、常见陷阱、注意事项等。

**中考热点巧解** 列出与本单元语言点相关的5-10道中考原题(用方括号标明中考的年份、考区),进行分析讲解。从中考的高度来认识当前的课本知识,有利于让学生早早吃准中考要求,积极主动地学好当前的课本。

**写作技巧简解** 讲解本单元的重点写作项目的要领和技巧,列举相关的特殊表达方式、精彩的开头与结尾举例、相应的参考范文等。各单元的写作指导各有侧重,全书的写作辅导通盘规划,以使学生的写作得到系统的训练。

**课文中的习题答案** 此部分为课本练习题的参考答案、对话练习范例等。在每部分的开始处都标明了该答案或范例所对应的课本相应题号。课本中听力训练的“听力材料”全文收入,学习较好的学生可在下课后认真学习这部分内容,使自己的口语、笔头表达水平进一步提高;上课学习有困难的同学,可以在课前先浏览一下这部分内容,课上听讲和做练习时就能听得懂,跟得上,信心就会大增,成绩也会越来越好。

**实践演练题解** 这是本书的亮点,是一套由优秀教师所编写的单元检测试题,目的是让学生进一步巩固本单元所学的语言点。

本部分是对本单元所学内容的综合考查。既有主观题,又有客观题;难度与课文难度相当,紧扣本单元的重点词汇、句型、语法、写作等内容,力求符合学生学习的实际需要。各单元题型不完全固定,大致可分为以下几种常见题型:

1. 英汉互译, 紧扣本单元的重点词汇、词组来命题。
2. 选词填空, 用表格中所给单词或句子中单词的汉语提示、单词的首字母提示来用单词的适当形式填空, 句子的难易程度与课本程度相当。
3. 单项选择, 对本单元的词汇、词组、句型、语法等方面的知识点进行基本的训练。
4. 句型转换, 主要是对本单元重点句型及交际话题方面进行的专项训练, 让学生知道同一句话的多种表达方式, 可丰富学生的语言能力, 激发学生的学习兴趣。
5. 改错题, 是对学生学习中常见的词汇、语法错误进行训练的题型, 利于提醒学生避免在英语学习过程中犯此类错误。
6. 完形填空, 主要是测试词汇应用能力和篇章整体把握能力, 学生只有掌握了全篇的内容才能完成此题。
7. 阅读理解, 一般选用两篇与课文难易程度相当的短文或对话, 每篇短文设置5道小题, 主要围绕短文的主旨大意、重点词汇的理解、事件的推理判断、细节性的描写等进行设问。
8. 书面表达, 采用标准的中考试题的模式, 难度与课文难度相当, 要求紧扣本单元的写作重点, 话题与课文相关, 内容紧跟时尚。力求符合学生实际, 以利于学生下笔。

在此给出了解题思路指导, 让学生不但知其然, 而且知其所以然, 从而得以举一反三。写作题都给出了参考范文。

参加本书编写工作的都是多年带初中、身处教学一线的优秀教师。作者们把丰富的教学经验融入了本书之中, 更增加了本书的实用性。我们真诚地希望本书能成为同学们的良师益友, 同时也恳请广大师生批评指正。

编者

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## Unit 1

## Where's your pen pal from?

## 你的笔友来自哪里?



## 学习目标表解

语言知识	词汇	重点词汇	pal 笔友, 伙伴   pen pal 笔友   Canada 加拿大   Japan 日本   Australia 澳大利亚   country 国家   live 居住   language 语言   Japanese 日语   world 世界
		一般词汇	France 法国   the United Kingdom 英国   the United States 美国   Singapore 新加坡   Sydney 悉尼   New York 纽约   Paris 巴黎   Toronto 多伦多 Tokyo 东京   French 法国人, 法语   like 爱好   dislike 不喜欢   Jodie 乔迪   Andrew 安德鲁   Lucy 露西   Sarah 萨拉   King 金   Sam 萨姆   Julie 朱莉
	词组		be from 来自   in November 在十一月   a little French 一点法语 write to sb. 给某人写信   on weekends 在每个周末   tell sb. about sth. 告诉某人关于某事
	句型		Where is your pen pal from? 你的笔友来自哪里? She's from Australia. 她来自澳大利亚。 Where does she live? 她住在哪里? She lives in Sydney. 她住在悉尼。 What language does she speak? 她说哪种语言? She speaks English. 她说英语。 I like going to the movies with my friends and playing sports. 我喜欢和朋友们看电影、运动。
	语法		1. 由where, what引导的特殊疑问句。 2. 主语是第三人称单数时的一般现在时态。
语言技能			1. 对国籍、住处、语言提问并做出回答。 2. 学会给笔友写信。
学习策略			通过征集笔友来增进对来自不同国家的人们的了解。
文化意识			了解世界上几个主要讲英语的国家及其文化背景, 通过给笔友写信的形式来熟悉不同国家的文化差异, 进行沟通。

## 第一单元

## 你的笔友来自哪里?



## 英汉对照课文翻译

## Section A A 部分

Language Goals: Talk about countries, nationalities and languages; ask and tell where people live

语言目标: 谈论国家, 国籍和语言;

询问并回答人们的住处

1a Listen and repeat these countries.

听并且跟着读这些国家。



1. Canada  
加拿大
2. France  
法国
3. Japan  
日本
4. the United States  
美国
5. Australia  
澳大利亚
6. Singapore  
新加坡
7. the United Kingdom  
英国
8. China  
中国

Where<sup>①</sup> is your pen pal<sup>②</sup> from?  
你的笔友来自哪里?

He's from<sup>③</sup> Australia.  
他来自澳大利亚。

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

She's from Japan.  
她来自日本。



# 第一单元

你的笔友来自哪里?

## 1b Listen and circle the countries in 1a you hear.

听并圈出你所听到的1a中的国家。

## 1c PAIRWORK

结对练习

Practice the conversations in the picture. Then make your own

练习图片中的对话。

然后编自己的

conversation.

对话。

A: Where is your pen pal from?

你的笔友来自哪里?

B: She's from Japan.

她来自日本。

## 2a Where are these cities? Complete the chart below.

这些城市在哪里?

完成下面的表格。

City 城市	Country 国家
✓ Australia 澳大利亚	
the United States 美国	
Canada 加拿大	
France 法国	
Japan 日本	
Sydney 悉尼	Australia 澳大利亚
New York 纽约	
Paris 巴黎	
Toronto 多伦多	
Tokyo 东京	

## 2b Listen and circle the cities and countries in 2a you hear.

听并圈出你所听到的2a中的城市和国家。

## 难点要点全解

① **where** 意为“在哪里”，放在句首，就地点状语进行提问。如：

Where is your bookcase? 你的书包在哪里?

Where are his shoes? 他的鞋子在哪里?

② **pen pal = pen friend** “笔友”。**pal** 是非正式用语，译为“伙伴，好友”。如：

Wang Peng is my old pal. 王朋是我的老朋友。

③ **be from** 意为“从……来，是……人”，意思同 **come from**。两个短语常用来表示某人来自某一地方，后面加地名。注意 **be** 是系动词，**come** 是实义动词，两个短语的否定和疑问形式不同。例如：

—Where are you from? 你来自哪里?

—I'm from Jilin. 我来自吉林。

—Where do you come from? 你从哪里来?

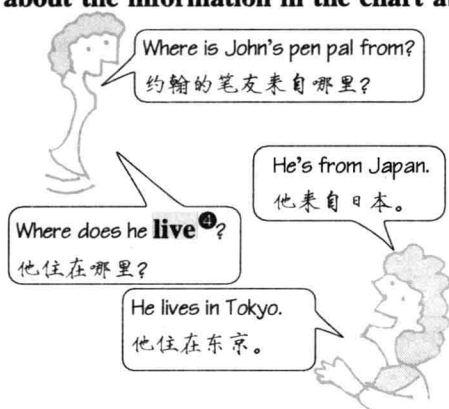
—I come from Shandong. 我来自山东。

2c Listen again and complete the chart. 再听一遍,完成表格。

Name 姓名	City 城市	Country 国家
John 约翰	Tokyo 东京	
Jodie 朱迪		
Andrew 安德鲁		

## 2d PAIRWORK 结对练习

Talk about the information in the chart above. 谈论上面表格中的信息。



- ④ **live** 是不及物动词,意为“居住”,住在某处应加介词 **in**+地点名词。**live** 还可以表示“过着……的生活”,此时 **live** 为及物动词。  
 She **lives in** Shanghai. 她住在上海。  
 We **live a happy life**. 我们过着幸福的生活。

## Grammar Focus 语法聚焦

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

He's from Australia.  
他来自澳大利亚。

Where is John's pen pal from?  
约翰的笔友来自哪里?

He's from Japan.  
他来自日本。

Where does he live?  
他住在哪里?

He lives in Paris.  
他住在巴黎。

3a Look at the names of the countries in the box below. What languages do people speak in these countries? 看下面方框内国家的名字。 这些国家的人们说什么语言?

Fill in the diagram below.

填下面的表格。

✓Singapore

新加坡

Australia

澳大利亚

the United States

美国

the United Kingdom

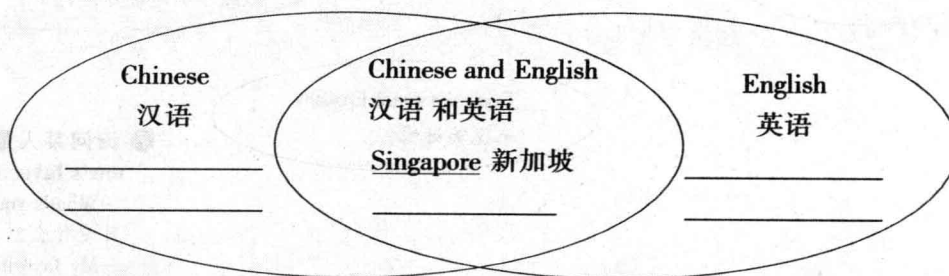
英国

China

中国

What languages do they speak?

他们说什么语言?



## 3b PAIRWORK 结对练习

Imagine you have a pen pal from one of the countries above.

设想你有一名笔友来自上面的一个国家。

Make a conversation.

编一个对话。



## 4. QUIZ 测验

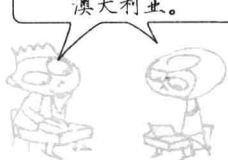
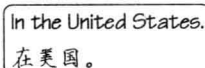
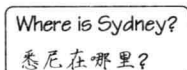
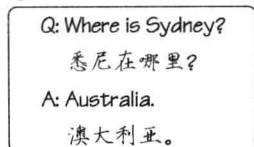
Name that place! 说出地名!

In pairs, write ten quiz questions. Ask another pair these

两人一组, 写出10个小测验问题。向另一组提出这些

questions.

问题。



## Section B B 部分

## 1. Match the countries with the languages.

将国家和语言连起来。

## 2a Listen and number the questions you hear.

听并给你所听到的问题标上数字。



1 What's her name?  
她叫什么名字?

Does she have brothers or sisters?  
她有兄弟姐妹吗?

Where is she from?  
她来自哪里?

Where does she live?  
她住在哪里?

What's her favorite subject?  
她最喜欢的科目是什么?

Does she speak English?  
她说英语吗?



⑤ what language “什么语言”, 对“某种语言”进行提问。如:

He can speak English now. (对画线部分提问)

What language can he speak now?

⑥ 辨析: 在英语中, speak, talk 和 say 都有说的意思, 均是动词, 但含义及用法不同。

① speak 一般用作不及物动词, 指说话的本能。作及物动词时后接语言作宾语。另外, 在“打电话”时, speak to 是请某人接电话的意思。如: He speaks English well. 他英语说得很好。

May I speak to Tom now? 请找汤姆接电话好吗?

② talk 意为“说话, 谈话”, 一般用作不及物动词, 指连续和别人谈话, 着重谈话这一动作本身, 而不着重内容。talk 必须有说话的对象, 多半指数人之间的交谈。常与 about, with, to 连用; talk about sth. (谈论某事), talk to/with sb. (和某人谈话)。如:

We like talking about flowers. 我们喜欢谈论花。

③ say 意为“说, 讲”, 及物动词, 它强调说话的内容, 宾语只能是“事”, 而不能是人。如:

Please say it in Japanese. 请用日语说。

## 2b Listen again and write short answers to the questions (1-4) in 2a.

再听一遍, 写出2a中第1-4个问题的简短回答。

1. Maria
2.
3.
4.

## 2c PAIRWORK 结对练习

You are Lucy. Your partner is Lucy's mom. Ask and answer questions about Lucy's pen pal.

你是露西。你的同伴是露西的妈妈。

就露西的笔友进行问答。



## 3a Read this letter. Then write answers to the questions in

读这封信。然后写出方框内问题的答案。

the box.

Dear Student,

亲爱的同学:

My name is Bob. I live in Toronto, Canada, and I want a pen pal in China. **I think** China is a very interesting country. I'm 14 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 the United Kingdom 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!

我认为中国是一个非常有趣的国家。我今年十四岁了, 我出生于十一月。我会说英语和一点法语。我有一个弟弟叫保罗, 还有一个姐姐叫萨拉。他们在英国和澳大利亚都有笔友。我喜欢和朋友们去看电影和做运动。在学校我最喜欢

了。

Can you write to me soon?

你能快些给我写信吗?

Bob  
鲍勃

1. Where is Bob from?

鲍勃来自哪里?

2. What does he want?

他想干什么?

⑧ **I think** 句型用来发表自己的观点和判断, 常有不确切的猜测语气, 口语中常用的委婉的说法。后面常接宾语从句。如:

I think he is here. 我以为他在这儿。

⑨ **a little** 意为“一点”, 和 **little** 一样, 后面都接不可数名词, 但是 **a little** 表肯定, **little** 表否定, 意思是“很少, 几乎没有”。如:

There is little milk in the glass. 杯子里几乎没有牛奶。

There is a little milk in the glass. 杯子里有点牛奶。

⑩ 谓语动词 **like** 后面有两个并列宾语, 即: **going to the movies** 和 **playing sports**, 它们之间用连词 **and** 连接, 表明两个动作的并列关系。另外注意 **like doing** 和 **like to do** 在含义上有所不同: **like** 后接动词的 **ing** 形式着重于“爱好, 习惯”等; **like** 后接动词不定式, 表示“(偶然) 喜欢做某事”, 着重于某次具体的行为。如:

I like swimming, but today I don't like to swim. 我喜欢游泳, 但是今天我不喜欢游泳。

⑪ (1) 句中的 **with** 是介词, 译为“与……一起”。如: Would you like to go there with me? 你想和我一起去看吗?

(2) **with** 在不同的短语中有不同的意思: **with** 表示“具有, 带有”。如:

We can see a big glass with water. 我们可以看见一个装有大水的大杯子。

(3) **with** 表示使用某种具体的工具或材料。如: I write with a pen. 我用钢笔写字。

⑫ **too** 表示“过分, 太”, 有不恰当、不适合的意思, 在句中可以修饰形容词或副词。另外, **too** 还可以作“也”讲, 这时, 它一般放在句尾, 前面有时可以加逗号。如:

He is too young, he can't go to school. 他太小了, 不能上学。

I like English. He likes English, too. 我喜欢英语。他也喜欢英语。

⑬ **write to sb.** 表示“给某人写信”, 相当于“**write a letter to sb.**”。如:

He often writes letters to his pen friends. 他经常给他的笔友写信。



3. What languages does he speak?

他讲什么语言?

4. What does he like?

他喜欢什么?

**3b Complete the pen pal letter with the information on the card.**

利用卡片上的信息完成笔友来信。

PEN PAL WANTED

寻找笔友

My \_\_\_\_\_ is Tom King. I'm 14 \_\_\_\_\_ old and I'm from \_\_\_\_\_. I speak \_\_\_\_\_. I have a brother, Sam, and a \_\_\_\_\_, Lisa.

我的 \_\_\_\_\_ 叫汤姆·金。我 14 \_\_\_\_\_. 我来自 \_\_\_\_\_. 我说 \_\_\_\_\_. 我有一个弟弟萨姆, 还有一个 \_\_\_\_\_ 叫丽莎。

I play \_\_\_\_\_ on weekends. It's my favorite sport. I like \_\_\_\_\_ at school. It's fun! My favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is *The Long Weekend*.

我在周末踢 \_\_\_\_\_. 这是我最喜爱的运动。在学校里, 我喜欢 \_\_\_\_\_, 这很有趣! 我最喜爱的 \_\_\_\_\_ 是《长周末》。

Do you know it? It's an action movie.

你知道吗? 它是一部动作片。

Please write and **tell me about yourself**<sup>①</sup>.

请写信告诉我你自己的情况。

**Name:** Tom King

名字: 汤姆·金

**First name:** Tom

名: 汤姆

**Last name:** King

姓: 金

**Age:** 14 **From:** Australia

年龄: 14 国籍: 澳大利亚

**Language:** English

语言: 英语

**Favorite Sport:** Soccer

喜爱的运动: 足球

**Favorite Subject:** Music

喜爱的科目: 音乐

**Favorite Movie:** *The Long Weekend*

喜爱的电影: 长周末

**Family:** Sam (brother), Lisa (sister)

家庭: 萨姆(哥哥), 丽莎(妹妹)

**① tell sb. about sth. “告诉某人关于某事”。**

Please tell me about your weekend. 请告诉我一些你周末的事情。

若是要表示“告诉某人做某事”则用“tell sb. to do sth.”。如:

Can you tell him to come here? 你能告诉他到这里来吗?

**3c Make an information card. Then write an e-mail about yourself.**

制作一个信息卡, 然后写一封关于自己的电子邮件。

Dear friend,

亲爱的朋友:

My name is...

我的名字叫.....

## SELF CHECK 自我检测

## 1 Key word check. Check(✓) the words you know.

关键词检测。

在你所知道的单词前面画✓。

☐ Canada

加拿大

☐ Japan

日本

☐ from

从……

☐ New York

纽约

☐ Tokyo

东京

☐ English

英语

☐ French

法语

☐ live

居住

☐ pen pal

笔友

☐ Japanese

日语

☐ language

语言

☐ the United States

美国

☐ Australia

澳大利亚

☐ France

法国

☐ the United Kingdom

英国

☐ Singapore

新加坡

## 2 Write some new words in your notebook.

在你的笔记上写一些生词。

## 3 Imagine and describe the new students in your class.

假想并描述你们班里的新同学。

Write about:

描写内容:

name

名字

age

年龄

country

国家

language

语言

likes and dislikes

喜爱和憎恶

Sally  
萨莉Jim  
吉姆Julie  
朱莉

● \_\_\_\_\_

● \_\_\_\_\_

● \_\_\_\_\_

● \_\_\_\_\_

● \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Tell your classmates which of the new students you like best.

告诉你的同学你最喜欢哪个新同学。

Just for Fun!

小笑话

WHERE ARE YOU FROM?

你来自哪里?



MARS.

火星。



WHAT LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK?

你讲什么语言?



I SPEAK ENGLISH AND MARTIAN.

我讲英语和火星语。





## 重点语法详解

主语是第三人称单数的一般现在时

1. 肯定句结构: 主语+行为动词单数形式+其他。

My father likes music. 我父亲喜欢音乐。

She lives in Qingdao. 她住在青岛。

2. 否定句结构: 主语+doesn't+行为动词原形+其他。

His mother doesn't like tomatoes. 他妈妈不喜欢西红柿。

3. 一般疑问句及其肯定、否定回答:

Does+主语+行为动词原形+其他?

Yes, 主语+does. No, 主语+doesn't.

—Does he like tomatoes? 他喜欢西红柿吗?

—Yes, he does./No, he doesn't. 是的, 他喜欢。/不, 他不喜欢。

## 第一单元

## 中考热点巧解

1. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a story to my little sister every day.

(2006·河南)

A. speaks B. tells C. talks D. say

解析: B 考查固定词组 tell a story to sb. “给某人讲故事”。“讲故事”用 tell。

2. She is a doctor. Her father is a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_. (2005·湖北)

A. also B. too C. either D. or

解析: B 表示“也”, 放在肯定句句末, 应用 too; also 要放在句中, either 要放在否定句句末。

3. The girl is \_\_\_\_\_ young to carry the books. Let's go and help her.

A. too B. so C. very D. much

解析: A 此题考察 too...to... “太……而不能”的用法。

4. Let's go shopping. There is \_\_\_\_\_ food for dinner. (2006·山东)

A. a little B. little C. few D. more

解析: B 考察 little, a little, few 的区别。few, a few 修饰可数名词的复数形式, 而 food 是不可数名词, 排除 C; little, a little 用来修饰不可数名词, little 表示否定“几乎没有”, a little 表示肯定“有点, 有一些”。

5. — \_\_\_\_\_ are your friends from?

—They're from America, Australia and France. (2006·广东)

A. What B. Where C. How D. Who

解析: B 由下句“他们来自美国, 澳大利亚和法国。”可知上句应问: 你的朋友来自哪里? 故选 Where。

## 写作技巧简解

◇ 根据图表内容写一段介绍 Tom 的话。词数 60 左右。

Name	Nationality (国籍)	Language (语言)	Hobby (爱好)
Tom	the USA	English, French	basketball

写作指导:

第一要审题。这是一段介绍第三人称的文章, 主要要用到主语是第三人称单数的一般现在时态。

第二要展开合理想象, 可以假定他是我的一位朋友或笔友来描写。

第三要考虑使用的主要句型。例如: ...come from, be from...; ...speak...; ...one's favorite... is...

参考范文:

Tom is my friend. He comes from the USA. He speaks English. He speaks French, too. His favorite sport is basketball. He teaches me English and I teach him Chinese. We are in the same class. We are good friends.

## 课文中的习题答案

## Section A

## 1b 听力材料

Boy1: Where is your pen pal from, Mike?

Boy2: He's from Canada.

Boy1: Really? My pen pal's from Australia. How about you, Lily? Where's your pen pal from?

Girl1: She's from Japan. Where is Tony's pen pal from?

Girl2: I think she's from Singapore.

1b Canada, Australia, Japan, Singapore

2a, 2b 听力材料

## Conversation 1

A: Where's your pen pal from, John?

B: He's from Japan.

A: Oh, really? Where does he live?

B: Tokyo.

## Conversation 2

A: Where's your pen pal from, Jodie?

B: She's from France.

A: So, where does she live?

B: Oh, she lives in Paris.

## Conversation 3

A: Andrew, Where's your pen pal from?

B: She's from Australia.

A: Uh-huh. Where does she live?

B: She lives in Sydney.

2a

	City	Country
✓ Australia		
The United states	Sydney	Australia
Canada	New York	the United States
France	Paris	France
Japan	Toronto	Canada
	Tokyo	Japan

2b Japan, Tokyo

France, Paris

Australia, Sydney

2c

Name	City	Country
John	Tokyo	Japan
Jodie	Paris	France
Andrew	Sydney	Australia

3a

Chinese: China

Chinese and English: Singapore

English: The United Kingdom, Australia, the United States

## Section B



## 实践演练思解

一、请你选择最佳答案。

1. Toronto is a city of\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the USA B. Canada C. England D. Japan

2. Please give \_\_\_\_\_some oranges.

A. I and Sam B. Sam and I  
C. me and Sam D. Sam and me

3. Can you \_\_\_\_\_it in English?

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

4. —Your English is very good. —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. You're right B. That's nothing  
C. Thank you D. No, it's not good

5. —\_\_\_\_\_he live? —Tokyo.

1. Japanese for kids cChinese is fun! bOur world in English dFrench for today a

2a, 2b 听力材料

Mom: Is that your new pen pal, Lucy?

Sophie: Yes, it is.

Mom: Oh, what's her name?

Sophie: Her name is Maria.

Mom: Uh-huh. And where is she from?

Sophie: Um, she's from Canada.

Mom: Uh-huh. Where does she live?

Sophie: She lives in Toronto.

Mom: Does she have any brothers or sisters?

Sophie: Yes, she does. She has two brothers and two sisters.

Mom: Does she speak English?

Sophie: Yes. She speaks English and Spanish.

2a

What's her name? 1Where is she from? 2Where is she from? 3Does she have any brothers and sisters? 4Does she speak English? 5

2b

(1) Maria

(2) Canada

(3) Toronto

(4) Yes, she does.

3a

(1) Toronto, Canada

(2) A pen pal in China

(3) English and a little French

(4) He likes going to the movies with his friends and playing sports

3b

name years Australia English sister soccer music  
movie



C. Yes, he is D. No, he isn't

11. —Is \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA? —Yes, it is.

A. Paris B. New York C. Tokyo D. Toronto

12. —\_\_\_\_\_ does she speak?

—She speaks Japanese and English.

A. Which English B. Which language

C. What languages D. Which

13. I see three \_\_\_\_\_ on the street.

A. Chinese B. China C. Chineses D. Chinas

14. —Where is your friend from? —He \_\_\_\_\_ France.

A. come from B. comes from

C. goes from D. is going from

15. Lily lives \_\_\_\_\_ Singapore, but her sister lives \_\_\_\_\_ here.

A. in, \ B. in, in C. at, in D. \, in

16. She likes \_\_\_\_\_ with her friends \_\_\_\_\_ summer.

A. to swim, at B. to swim, in

C. swimming, in D. swims, at

17. He is not talking \_\_\_\_\_ my father.

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

18. He couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ English, so I \_\_\_\_\_ with him in Chinese.

A. speak, talk B. talk, tell

C. say, speak D. tell, say

19. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Canadian, Canada B. Canada, Canadian

C. Canadians, Canada D. Canadians, Canadian

20. New York is \_\_\_\_\_ the United States.

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

## 二、完形填空。请选择正确的答案

Dabao is a 1 boy. He is 2 Tokyo. He 3 speak Chinese. But he wants to study 4. So he comes to 5. Every morning, he 6 in a middle school and teaches Chinese students 7. Every morning, he goes to Chinese classes. He works very hard. Now he can speak 8 Chinese. 9 teacher likes him 10.

( ) 1. A. Australia B. America C. Japanese

( ) 2. A. from B. on C. at

( ) 3. A. can B. can't C. must

( ) 4. A. this B. them C. it

( ) 5. A. Japan B. London C. China

( ) 6. A. studies B. works C. helps

( ) 7. A. English B. Chinese C. Japanese

( ) 8. A. many B. a lot C. a little

( ) 9. A. He B. His C. Him

( ) 10. A. at all B. very C. very much

## 三、在横线上填入一个适当的词,将对话补充完整,每空一词。

A: Excuse me. Where 1 you from?

B: I'm 2 Canada. What about you?

A: I'm from Canada, too. My home is 3 Toronto.

B: Oh, great! Both of us are from Toronto.

A: 4 do you come to China?

B: Because I want to learn Chinese history. Can you speak Chinese?

A: Oh, no. I think Chinese is too difficult.

B: I think Chinese is very interesting. I have many Chinese friends.

Maybe they can 5 you.

A: That's great! Thanks a lot.

A: Thank you.

## 四、阅读下列三篇短文后,你能独立完成下面的问题吗?

A. 阅读短文,根据短文内容选择正确答案。

Hello, everyone! My name is Zhao Min. I'm a girl of twelve. Do you know my favorite country? Let me tell you. It's England. Why? Because my uncle works there. He sends my many photos and tells me many things about the country. In the photos, it's a very beautiful country. Cambridge University is in it. It's very famous. Very good students go there to study. I hope I can go there one day. I must study hard now.

In England, there is a powerful(实力强大的) football team. The players are handsome(英俊的) and excellent(出色的).

1. Zhao Min is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 11 B. 12 C. 13 D. 14

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is her favorite country in the world.

A. China B. Australia C. America D. England

3. Zhao Min's \_\_\_\_\_ works in England and sends her many \_\_\_\_\_.

A. uncle, photos B. uncle, picture

C. father, pictures D. aunt, photos

4. Zhao Min wants to study in \_\_\_\_\_ University.

A. England B. London

C. Cambridge D. New York

5. The players in the \_\_\_\_\_ team are very \_\_\_\_\_.

A. basketball, good B. football, good

C. basketball, bad D. football, bad

B. 根据对话内容,判断正(T)误(F)。

Jane comes from England. She's an English girl. She speaks English. She can speak a little Chinese. Now she is a student of our school. We are in the same class. Her favorite subject is Chinese. Her favorite sport is swimming. We are good friends. She often plays games with her Chinese friends.

Jane's father is a teacher. He is in our school, too. He is a good teacher. He is strict with his students. He teaches English. Jane and her father like Chinese food. They like China and Chinese people very much.

( ) 1. Jane is a student in China.

( ) 2. Jane and I are classmates.

( ) 3. Jane can't speak Chinese.

( ) 4. Jane's father speaks good English.

( ) 5. Jane likes Chinese food but her father doesn't.

## 五、句型转换中,你能验证自己的基本语法掌握得如何,现在就试试吧。

1. My sister is from Beijing. (同义句)

My sister \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.

2. His uncle lives in New York. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ his uncle live?

3. He lives in Sydney. (改为否定句)

He \_\_\_\_\_ in Sydney.

4. He speaks English. (该为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ English?

5. Linda enjoys music very much because it's fun. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ does Linda \_\_\_\_\_ music very much?