

中 学 英 语 学 习 新 思 维 丛 书

# Vocabulary & Grammar of **GO FOR IT**

义务教育课程标准实验教材

# 英语词汇语法 强化训练

七年级下

吴梦林 主编

around the world

restaurant

go shopping

welcome

浙江教育出版社



# Vocabulary & Grammar of GO FOR IT

## 英语词汇语法强化训练

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**英语词汇语法  
强化训练** **七年级下**

主编 吴梦林

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## 编写说明

词汇和语法是语言的两大要素。词汇是语言最基本的材料,离开词汇,语言就不复存在;语法是语言的结构方式,没有语法,语言就失去了实际意义。英国著名语言学家D.A. Wilkins曾说过:“Without grammar very little can be conveyed; without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed.”可见,语言的学习离不开词汇和语法。

GO FOR IT! 教材采用任务型教学模式,融汇话题、交际功能和语言结构,为我们提供了一套全新的英语学习程序。为了帮助学生全面地掌握书中的语法体系并了解词汇的用法,我们组织编写了相配套的《词汇语法强化训练》。

这套书以学期为单位编写,每学期一册;每一册以单元为单位,每个单元由两大块组成。第一大块为词汇,其中设短语总汇、词汇讲解和词汇练习三个栏目。短语总汇包括了每单元的重点短语。词汇讲解中所列的单词或短语与教材词汇表同步,每个单词后标注音标、词性、词义,并举出例句。根据需要在所列的单词或短语后设置【用法】、【搭配】、【联想】、【辨析】等内容。【用法】主要是对该词的一些习惯用法进行简要的说明;【联想】主要包含与该词有关的同义词、反义词、对应词、缩写形式及常见短语等方面的内容,意在拓展学生的知识面,帮助学生掌握词汇学习的基本方法和基本规律;【搭配】主要是列出该词的一些常见的固定搭配;【辨析】主要是指同义词间的用法的区别。词汇练习目标明确,题型活泼多样,旨在帮助学生记忆、巩固和拓展所学词汇,较好地掌握它们的基本用法。第二大块为语法,设语法讲解和语法练习两个栏目。语法讲解涵盖每一单元中的重点语法项目、句型结构和语言知识点,并对这些内容进行



了深入浅出的讲解；语法练习针对性强，侧重基础和适当灵活拓展，以利于学生举一反三、触类旁通，及时巩固所学知识，逐步形成综合语言应用能力。

本书由吴梦林老师担任主编。吴梦林、王银水、方燕丽老师编写。

编者

2006年12月



# Contents

Unit 1	Where's your pen pal from? .....	1
Unit 2	Where's the post office? .....	12
Unit 3	Why do you like koalas? .....	31
Unit 4	I want to be an actor. ....	44
Unit 5	I'm watching TV. ....	59
Unit 6	It's raining! .....	68
Review	of units 1~6 .....	82
Unit 7	What does he look like? .....	91
Unit 8	I'd like some noodles. ....	103
Unit 9	How was your weekend? .....	114
Unit 10	Where did you go on vacation? .....	127
Unit 11	What do you think of game shows? .....	140
Unit 12	Don't eat in class. ....	150
Review	of units 7~12 .....	159
Keys	.....	165



# Unit 1 Where's your pen pal from?

## Part One 词汇

### I. 短语总汇

come (= be) from... 来自……	live in... 住在……
go to the movies 去看电影	around the world 世界各地
make English fun 使英语变得有趣	speak three languages 讲3种语言
play (= have = do) sports 进行体育活动	speak a little French 讲一点法语
a very interesting country 一个十分有趣的国家	on weekends 每逢周末
action movie 动作片	in English 用英语
write (a letter) to me 给我写信	favorite movie / subject 最喜欢的电影 / 科目
say it in French 用法语表达	Japanese for kids 少儿日语
pen pal 笔友	be (= look) like 像……一样
an eight-year-old boy 一个8岁的男孩	in the country of... 在……的国家
the subjects in school 学校的功课	sports shoes 运动鞋
	play with the ball 玩球
	the capital of... ……的首都
	too difficult 太难了

### II. 词汇讲解

**pal** /pæl/ *n.* [C] (口)好朋友;伙伴;同志

【例句】We've been pals for a long time. 我们是多年的好朋友。

【联想】同义词: friend *n.* 朋友

【搭配】pen pal = pen friend 笔友





**Canada** /'kænədə/ 加拿大

【用法】该词为国家名,其第一个字母要大写,前面不加任何冠词,同样的用法也适用于 France, Japan 等。

【例句】Canada is in North America. 加拿大位于北美。

【联想】同根词: Canadian *n.* 加拿大人 *adj.* 加拿大的;加拿大人的

**France** /frɑ:ns/, /fræns/ 法国

【例句】Eiffel Tower is in France. 埃菲尔铁塔在法国。

【联想】同根词: French *n.* 法语 Frenchman *n.* 法国人

**Japan** /dʒə'pæn/ 日本

【例句】Japan is to the east of China. 日本在中国的东部。

【联想】同根词: Japanese *n.* 日本人;日语 *adj.* 日本的;日本人的

**the United States** /ju:naɪtɪd 'steɪts/ 美国

【用法】其完全形式为: the United States of America(美利坚合众国)。简略式为: America; (the)USA; US。

【例句】The Statue of Liberty is in the United States. 自由女神像在美国。

【联想】the United Nation (UN) 联合国  
the United Kingdom (UK) 联合王国;英国

**Australia** /ɒ'streɪlɪə/ 澳洲;澳大利亚

【例句】Canberra is the capital of Australia. 堪培拉是澳大利亚的首都。

【联想】同根词: Australian *n.* 澳大利亚人 *adj.* 澳大利亚的;澳大利亚人的

**Singapore** /ˌsɪŋə'pɔ: / 新加坡

【例句】Maria is from Singapore. 玛丽亚是新加坡人。

【联想】同根词: Singaporean *n.* 新加坡人 *adj.* 新加坡人的;新加坡的

**the United Kingdom** /ju:naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm/ 英国

【用法】其完全形式为: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国。简略式: Britain; England; UK。

【例句】Paul comes from the United Kingdom. 保罗是英国人。

**country** /'kʌntri/ *n.* [C] 国家;农村

【用法】该词的复数形式为 countries。

【例句】China is a developing country. 中国是一个发展中国家。  
She likes living in the country. 她喜欢住在农村。

【联想】相关词: province *n.* 省 city *n.* 城市 town *n.* 镇 village *n.* 村



Sydney /'sɪdni/ 悉尼(澳大利亚东南部城市)

【例句】Lisa comes from Sydney. 莉莎是悉尼人。

New York /'nju: 'jɔ:k/ 纽约

【例句】New York is the biggest city in the United States. 纽约是美国最大的城市。

【联想】New York City(NYC) 纽约城 New Yorker 纽约市人

Paris /'pærɪs/ 巴黎(法国首都)

【例句】Paris is a beautiful city. 巴黎是一个美丽的城市。

Toronto /tə'rɒntəʊ/ 多伦多(加拿大城市)

【例句】Toronto isn't the capital of Canada. 多伦多不是加拿大的首都。

Tokyo /'təʊkiəʊ/ 东京(日本首都)

【例句】He is learning Japanese in Tokyo. 他在东京学日语。

**live** /lɪv/

*vi.* 居住

【例句】We all like living in China. 我们都喜欢住在中国。

*vt.* 过着一种……生活

【例句】This old man is living a happy life. 这位老人过着幸福的生活。

【联想】同形异义词: live /laɪv/ *adj.* 现场的; 实况的

同根词: living *adj.* 活的

【搭配】live from hand to mouth 糊口度日 live on 以……为生

**language** /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ *n.* [C] 语言

【例句】I can speak two languages—Chinese and English.

我能讲两种语言——汉语和英语。

【联想】a foreign language 外语 first language 母语

**Japanese** /ˌdʒæpə'ni:z/

*adj.* 日语的; 日本的; 日本人的

【例句】It's a Japanese car. 这是一辆日本车。

*n.* [C] 日本人(单复数同形)

【例句】Japanese like eating uncooked fish. 日本人喜欢吃生鱼。

*n.* [U] 日语

【例句】I can't speak Japanese. 我不会讲日语。

**world** /wɜ:(r)ld/ *n.* [U] 世界

【例句】We are the world. 天下一家。



【搭配】in the world 在世界上 around (= round = all over) the world 全世界

French /frentʃ/

adj. 法国的

【例句】I like French music very much. 我很喜欢法国音乐。

n. [C] 法国人(单复数同形)

【例句】They are French. 他们是法国人。

n. [U] 法语

【例句】The woman still wants to learn French. 这个妇女仍然想学法语。

【联想】同根词: Frenchman n. 法国男人 Frenchwoman n. 法国女人

French fries 薯条

like /laɪk/

n. [C] 爱好

【例句】Children have many likes. 小孩有许多爱好。

prep. 像;跟……一样

【例句】Are you like your father? 你像你父亲吗?

vt. 喜欢

【例句】This student likes playing soccer. 这个学生喜欢踢足球。

【联想】反义词: dislike vt. 不喜欢

【搭配】like to do / doing 喜欢做……

dislike /dɪsˈlaɪk/ vt. 讨厌;不喜欢

【例句】I don't know why he dislikes me. 我不知道他为什么不喜欢我。

【联想】同义词: hate vt. 讨厌;不喜欢

### III. 词汇练习

一 根据中文或首字母提示完成单词。

1. — What l \_\_\_\_\_ does she speak?

— Chinese and French.

2. Tokyo is in J \_\_\_\_\_.

3. My pen pal likes l \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris.

4. We have friends all over the w \_\_\_\_\_.

5. He can speak F \_\_\_\_\_. He lived in P \_\_\_\_\_ 3 years ago.



6. — What is his f sport?  
— Football.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (不喜欢) math, because it's too difficult.
8. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (讲) it in Japanese.
9. She likes writing to her \_\_\_\_\_ (笔友).
10. My good pen pals are from different \_\_\_\_\_ (国家).
11. \_\_\_\_\_ (日本人) like eating fish.
12. English is one of her best \_\_\_\_\_ (科目).
13. I'm 15 \_\_\_\_\_ (岁) old.
14. *The Long Weekend* is an action \_\_\_\_\_ (电影).
15. Where do you \_\_\_\_\_ (居住)?

## 二 单项选择。

1. I usually play computer games \_\_\_\_\_ weekends.  
A. in                      B. from                      C. for                      D. on
2. — How old is his sister?  
— She is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 4 year                      B. 4 years old                      C. 4-year-old                      D. a 4-years-old-girl
3. — Where does Frank come from?  
— Canada. \_\_\_\_\_ is his birthplace.  
A. New York                      B. Toronto                      C. Tokyo                      D. Sydney
4. Why \_\_\_\_\_ he and his pen pal like music?  
A. do                      B. does                      C. is                      D. are
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is your address?  
A. Where                      B. What                      C. Which                      D. How
6. Her brother enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ classes at school because he likes singing and dancing.  
A. physics                      B. history                      C. art                      D. music
7. Little John can \_\_\_\_\_ French and English.  
A. talk                      B. speak                      C. tell                      D. say
8. I want to make \_\_\_\_\_ with you.  
A. friends                      B. a friend                      C. any friends                      D. friendly
9. Here is \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail from \_\_\_\_\_ Singapore.  
A. a; /                      B. an; the                      C. a; a                      D. an; /



10. — Where is your sister?  
 — She's talking to her pen pals \_\_\_\_\_ the phone.  
 A. for                      B. to                      C. with                      D. over
11. — You speak Chinese very well.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. No, thanks                      B. No, my Chinese is not good  
 C. Thanks                      D. You, too
12. He is \_\_\_\_\_. He is from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. England; English                      B. an English; England  
 C. English; England                      D. England; England

三 连词成句。

1. write, tell, and, about, please, yourself, me  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. does, come, China, she, from  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. people, many, are, in, there, the, how, picture  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. America, I, very, country, think, a, is, developed  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. do, what, speak, they, language  
 \_\_\_\_\_

四 根据表格信息补写问句或答句。

**INFORMATION OF MY PEN PAL**

**Name:** Mike Brown

**Age:** 15      **From:** Canada

**Languages:** French and English

**Favorite Sports:** basketball and volleyball

**Favorite Subjects:** art and music

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

**Dislike:** thrillers

**Favorite Movies:** action movies



1. — What is his full name?  
— \_\_\_\_\_
2. — What is his family name?  
— \_\_\_\_\_
3. — \_\_\_\_\_  
— French and English.
4. — \_\_\_\_\_  
— He lives in Canada.
5. — \_\_\_\_\_  
— Mike.
6. — \_\_\_\_\_  
— He doesn't like thrillers.
7. — Does he have brothers or sisters?  
— \_\_\_\_\_
8. — \_\_\_\_\_  
— His favorite sports are basketball and volleyball.
9. — \_\_\_\_\_  
— Fifteen.
10. — \_\_\_\_\_  
— He comes from Canada.

五 根据国旗写出国家的名称。



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



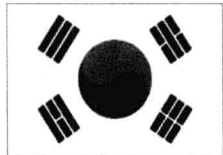
5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



## Part Two 语法

## I. 语法讲解

## 一、一些国家的首都、语言、最大城市与国民一览表

Countries	Capitals	Biggest Cities	Languages	People
China	Beijing	Shanghai	Chinese	Chinese
Japan	Tokyo	Tokyo	Japanese	Japanese
America	Washington D.C.	New York	English	American(s)
England	London	London	English	Englishman / Englishwoman
France	Paris	Paris	French	Frenchman / Frenchwoman
Australia	Canberra	Sydney	English	Australian(s)
Germany	Berlin	Berlin	German	German(s)
Canada	Ottawa	Toronto	French, English	Canadian(s)
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Chinese, English	Singaporean(s)
Korea	Seoul	Seoul	Korean	Korean(s)
Italy	Rome	Rome	Italian	Italian(s)

## 二、本单元重点句子解析

1. *French for Today* 《今日法语》

for 在此处表示对象。又如: *English for Children* 《少儿英语》

## 2. I'm from Australia. 我是澳大利亚人。同样表达还有:

She comes from Australia. / She is Australian. / She is an Australian.

## 3. Does he have brothers or sisters? 他有兄弟姐妹吗?

这是一个一般疑问句,不要看成选择疑问句,所以回答时要注意。此句可以作以下回答:

肯定回答: Yes, he has a brother, but no sister. / Yes, he has two sisters, but no brothers.

是的,他有一个兄弟,但是没有姐妹。/ 是的,他有两个姐妹,但是没有兄弟。

否定回答: No, he has no brothers and no sisters. 没有,他没有兄弟和姐妹。

下面的句子则是选择问句,因此不能用 yes 或 no 来回答,应按具体情况来回答。例如:

— Are you a student or a teacher? 你是个学生还是教师?



- I am a student. 我是学生。  
 — Is your friend a boy or a girl? 你的朋友是个男孩还是个女孩?  
 — He is a boy. 他是个男孩。

## 三、本单元重点句型

Where is your pen pal from?	He's from Australia.
Where is John's pen pal from?	He's from Japan.
Where does he live?	He lives in Paris.
What language does he speak?	He speaks English.

## II. 语法练习

## 一 仿照例句完成句子或对话。

Model: China (I)

- Where are you from? — I'm from China.  
 — What language do you speak? — I speak Chinese.  
 — Where do you live? — I live in Shanghai.

Beijing is the capital of China.Shanghai is the biggest city in China.I am Chinese. We are Chinese.

1. Japan (he)

2. Canada (she)

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3. The United States (they)

4. France (the boy)

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5. England (her parents)

6. Singapore (his uncle)

二 句型转换。

1. She is from Japan. (改为同义句)

She \_\_\_\_\_ Japan.

2. They live in the United States. (就画线部分提问)

In \_\_\_\_\_ do they \_\_\_\_\_?

3. He lives in Hangzhou. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ in Hangzhou?

4. Nancy speaks French. (就画线部分提问)

What \_\_\_\_\_ Nancy \_\_\_\_\_?

三 完形填空。

Dear boys and girls,

My name is Jeff. I \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_, Australia and I \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a pen pal in China. I think China is a really great country. I'm 15 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ old and my birthday is in October. I can \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ English and a little Japanese. I have a brother, Eric, and a \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_, Sarah. They have pen pals in the United Kingdom and Canada. I like going to the movies \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ my friends and \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ sports. My favorite subject in school is music. It's fun. But I \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ like math. It's too hard.

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

Jeff

- |              |          |             |          |
|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 1. A. join   | B. live  | C. work     | D. come  |
| 2. A. Ottawa | B. Japan | C. Canberra | D. Paris |
| 3. A. want   | B. like  | C. have     | D. help  |
| 4. A. weeks  | B. days  | C. months   | D. years |