



# 新教材

① XINJIAOCAI WANQUANJIEDU ②

# 完全解读

新课标·外研

与最新教材完全同步  
重点难点详尽解读

## 英语



NLIC 2970718689

主 编：王丽新 王立学

吉林人民出版社





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XINJIAOCAIWANQUANJIEDU

# 完全解读

与最新教材完全同步

重点难点详尽解读

英语 L1 七年级(下)

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NLIC 2970718689

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## Module

## 1

# People and places

## 人口与地方

## 模块视点



## 知识清单

话题	Writing a postcard.
必记单词	(Unit 1) buy call enjoy shop tell really (Unit 2) put on dress see (Unit 3) love
必背短语	(Unit 1) take photos 拍照 wait for 等候, 等待 school trip 学校旅行 the Great Wall 长城 talk to sb 和某人交谈 have a good time 玩得高兴, 过得愉快 lots of 许多 lie in the sun 躺在阳光下 (Unit 2) go to the opera 去看歌剧 meet friends 见朋友 have a drink 喝东西 put on 穿上 at home 在家 do different things 做不同的事情 afternoon tea 下午茶 watch a ballet 看芭蕾舞 play games 做游戏 get dressed 穿衣服 leave work 下班 get up 起床 in front of 在……前面 (Unit 3) talk on the phone 在电话中交谈 visit the Forbidden City 参观紫禁城 look at 看…… hot dog 热狗 good night 晚安 write down 写下 like this 像这个样子 at the moment 此时 learn English 学习英语
实际用语	谈论某人正在做某事的日常用语; 表示感谢的日常用语
语法	现在进行时



## 三维目标

## 1. 知识与技能

本模块以 people 与 places 为题材, 要求掌握现在进行时的表达方式, 并能用现在进行时描述周围所发生的事情。

## 2. 学习策略

通过交流讨论、收集材料、总结汇报等方式描述人们正在进行的动作。

1

2

3

4

5

6

Review  
1-6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Review  
7-12

参考答案

### 3. 情感态度与价值观

本模块是以 people 与 places 为主题展开的,了解世界各地不同地区的地域差异及人们所从事的活动,从而激发学习兴趣,并培养对不同文化的兴趣。

## Unit

# 1

## We're having a great time!

### 重点新词必备

#### 课前预习

buy /baɪ/

v. 买。

Look! The women are buying some clothes. 瞧! 那些妇女在买一些衣服。

Mr Green bought a new car. 格林先生买了一辆新的小汽车。

**【拓展】** buy 后常接双宾语,即 buy sb sth/buy sth for sb,意为“给某人买某物”。

Jim is buying his pen friend a postcard.

= Jim is buying a postcard for his pen friend. 吉姆在给他的笔友买一张明信片。

My father bought me a new bike.

= My father bought a new bike for me. 我爸爸给我买了一辆新自行车。

**【注意】** 英语中某些动词可接双宾语,变换语序时介词有时用 to,有时用 for。

(1) 变换语序后用 to 的有:

give me the book/give the book to me 把那本书给我

pass her a cup of tea/pass a cup of tea to her 递给她一杯茶

show me your photo/show your photo to me 给我展示你的照片

(2) 变换语序后用 for 的有:

buy me a dictionary/buy a dictionary for me 给我买一本字典

make him a big cake/make a big cake for him 给他做一块大蛋糕

cook us dinner/cook dinner for us 给我们做晚餐

call /kɔ:l/

v. 打电话。

You weren't at home when I called you. 我给你打电话时,你不在家。

I picked up the phone and called my office. 我拿起了电话打到了我的办公室。

**【拓展】** (1) call n. 电话;通话。

I want to give my father a call. 我想给我的爸爸打个电话。

(2) call n. 喊;叫。

I heard a call for help a moment ago. 刚才我听到求救声。

The call of this parrot is very loud, 这只鹦鹉的叫声很大。

(3) call v. 喊;叫;大声说。

“Are you ready?” the P. E. teacher

called. 体育老师大声喊道:“你们准备好了吗?”

He called for help. 他大声喊救命。

(4) call *v.* 称呼; 起名。

We can call him Mike. 我们可以叫他迈克。

They called the baby Maria. 他们给这个婴儿起名叫玛丽亚。

**enjoy** /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/

*v.* 享受, 其同义词为 like, 其后常接名词、代词或动名词。

I enjoy listening to pop music. 我喜欢听流行音乐。

Do you enjoy your work? 你喜欢你的工作吗?

**固定搭配** enjoy oneself 过得愉快, 相当于 have a good time。

The children are enjoying themselves in the park now. 孩子们现在在公园里玩得很高兴。

**拓展** enjoyable *adj.* 使人快乐的。

They had a very enjoyable trip. 他们度过了一次非常愉快的旅行。

**shop** /ʃɒp/

*v.* 逛商店; 购物。

Mrs Smith loves to shop. 史密斯夫人爱逛商店。

Look! The women are shopping over there. 瞧! 那些妇女正在那边买东西。

**拓展** shop *n.* 商店, 其同义词为 store。

My aunt works in a card shop. 我的姑姑在一家贺卡商店工作。

Let's go to the shop this afternoon. 咱们今天下午去逛商店吧。

**固定搭配** go shopping 去购物。

We are going shopping for a new computer. 我们要去买一台新电脑。

**tell** /tel/

*v.* 讲述; 告诉。

My grandfather often tells stories to me in the evening. 我的爷爷经常在晚上给我讲故事。

Our teacher tells us to do our homework carefully. 我们的老师告诉我们要认真写作业。

**固定搭配** (1) tell sb about sth 告诉某人关于某事。

Could you tell me about your school, please? 请你告诉我一些关于你学校的事, 好吗?

(2) tell sb (not) to do sth 吩咐某人(不)去做某事。

Mother tells me not to go out on school nights. 妈妈告诉我不要在上学的晚上出去。

(3) tell sb a story / tell a story to sb 给某人讲故事。

Please tell me a story.

= Please tell a story to me. 请给我讲个故事。

**really** /ˈri:əli/

*adv.* (表语气) 真的吗。

—Mr Smith and Mrs Smith have five kids. 史密斯夫妇有五个孩子。

—Really? 真的吗?

—Jimmy is leaving for a holiday. 吉米要去度假。

—Really? Where is he going? 真的吗? 他要去哪儿?

**拓展** (1) really *adv.* 很; 十分, 相当于 very。

It's a really funny show. 这是一场非常有趣的表演。

(2) really *adv.* 实际上; 真正地。

Tom is late for school again. The teacher is really angry with him. 汤姆上学又迟到了。老师对他真的很生气。

1

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Review

1-6

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12

Review

7-12

参考答案



## 新词强化性训练

### I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词

1. My aunt b\_\_\_\_\_ a big cake for me yesterday.
2. My parents always tell me not to c\_\_\_\_\_ others late at night.
3. He's r\_\_\_\_\_ out now.
4. Sam e\_\_\_\_\_ collecting stamps. And now he has 226 of them.
5. Let's go s\_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon. OK?

### II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

6. \_\_\_\_\_ (real)? He is still in Changchun.
7. His father tells him \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard.
8. Do you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (you) at the party, Tom?
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (call) him Tom.
10. Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) me a postcard?

## 课文全译全析

### 对照理解

## Vocabulary and listening

### 1 Match the words with the pictures.

将单词与图片相匹配。

buy call drink drive eat enjoy

买 打电话 喝 开车 吃 享受

have<sup>①</sup> lie shop stand take talk

有 躺 购物 站 搭乘 谈论

tell wait<sup>②</sup> for walk write

告诉 等待 步行 写

### 3 Listen and read.

听并且读。

Betty: Hi Mum, can you hear me?

贝蒂: 喂, 妈妈, 你能听见我说话吗?

Betty's mum: Yes, I can. Where are you?

贝蒂的妈妈: 是的, 我能。你在哪儿?

Betty: I'm standing on the Great Wall of

贝蒂: 我正站在中国的长城上和你

China and talking to you.  
说话。

Betty's mum: Really?

贝蒂的妈妈: 真的吗?

Betty: We're on a school trip<sup>③</sup> and we're

贝蒂: 我们在进行一次学校旅行, 我们现

① have 是一个有很多含义的动词, 其第三人称单数为 has, 过去式、过去分词为 had。

(1) 有。

He has two brothers and no sisters.  
他有两个兄弟, 没有姐妹。

(2) 吃, 喝。

We are having dinner. 我们正在吃晚饭。

(3) 经历; 经受。

I went to a few parties and had a good time. 我参加了几次聚会, 过得很愉快。

(4) 让某事做成。

I had my hair cut the day before yesterday. 前天我理了发。

【固定搭配】have a meeting 开会;  
have a bath 洗澡; have a look 看一看;  
have a good time 玩得高兴; have a cold 感冒。

② wait 作动词, 意为“等待”, 一般用作不及物动词, 其后多接介词 for。

I'm waiting for the children's coming. 我在等待孩子们的到来。

【拓展】can't wait to do sth 表示“迫不及待做某事”。

I can't wait to see you again. 我迫不及待要再次见到你。

③ trip 意为“旅行”, 其前多用介词 on。常用短语: on a trip 表示“在旅行”。

having a good time.

在玩得很开心。

Betty's mum: That's great, Betty. What are the

贝蒂的妈妈: 好极了, 贝蒂。其他人在做 others doing?

什么?

Betty: Well, Tony is eating an ice cream,

贝蒂: 哦, 托尼在吃冰淇淋,

Wang Hui is taking lots of pictures

王辉在拍许多照片, 玲玲在买一

and Lingling is buying some

些礼物和明信片。

presents and postcards. And Daming

大明在吃午

is eating lunch and lying in the sun.

餐并晒太阳。

Betty's mum: Can you send me a postcard too?

贝蒂的妈妈: 你能也给我寄一张明信片吗?

Betty: Yes. Lingling and I are writing

贝蒂: 当然。我和玲玲正在写明信片呢。

postcards. We're enjoying the school

我们非常喜欢这次学校

trip a lot. Anyway, we're going

旅行。不过, 我们现在要

home now. Bye!

回家了。拜拜!

Betty's mum: Bye-bye, Betty!

贝蒂的妈妈: 拜拜, 贝蒂!

- 4 Work in pairs. Match the people 1~7 with the 结对练习。将 1~7 的人物与 a~g 的行动连 actions a~g, and say what people are doing. 线, 并且说出他们在做什么。

1 Betty

贝蒂

2 Lingling

玲玲

3 Daming

大明

4 Tony

托尼

5 Lingling and Betty

玲玲和贝蒂

6 Wang Hui

王辉

7 The children

那些孩子们

He is going on a trip to America. 他打算去美国旅行。

④ lots of 意为“许多”, 相当于 a lot of, 既可以修饰可数名词复数, 又可以修饰不可数名词。修饰可数名词复数时相当于 many; 修饰不可数名词时相当于 much, 但 lots of/a lot of 通常用于肯定句中, 否定句或疑问句中通常用 many 或 much。

There are lots of/many books on the bookshelf. 书架上有许多书。

⑤ lie 作动词, 意为“躺下”, 其现在分词为 lying。常用短语: lie down 意为“躺下”。

Mike is lying on the floor watching TV. 迈克正躺在地板上看电视。

【拓展】(1) lie 作动词, 意为“撒谎”; 作名词, 意为“谎言”。常用短语: tell a lie 意为“说谎; 撒谎”。

Don't tell a lie. That's bad. 不要撒谎。那不好。

(2) lie 还可以表示“位于; 处于”。

Beijing lies in the north of China. 北京位于中国的北部。

⑥ send 作动词, 意为“寄送; 派”。

Can you help me send an email? 你能帮我发个邮件吗?

【固定搭配】(1) send sb sth/send sth to sb 给某人寄某物。

Don't forget to send me a letter.

= Don't forget to send a letter to me. 别忘了给我寄信。

(2) send for 派人去请。

Please send for a doctor. 派人请个医生。

(3) send away 赶走。

Please send these people away. 请把这些人打发走。

- a He's lying in the sun.  
他正躺在阳光下。  
b She's talking to her mother.  
她正在和她妈妈谈话。  
c They're enjoying the school trip.  
他们正在享受这次学校旅行。  
d She's shopping for presents.  
她在买礼物。  
e He's eating an ice cream.  
他在吃冰淇淋。  
f They're writing postcards.  
他们在写明信片。  
g He's taking photos.  
他在拍照。

### ► Pronunciation

- 8 Listen and repeat.

听并且重复。

buying calling driving enjoying having liking lying playing running  
买 打电话 开车 享受 有 喜欢 躺 玩 跑  
shopping standing taking talking telling waiting walking writing  
购物 站立 搭乘 说话 告诉 等待 步行 写

- 9 Listen and check (✓) the words you hear.

听并且在你听到的单词上画“✓”。

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 a) stand in | b) standing |
| 在……里站着        | 站立          |
| 2 a) read in  | b) reading  |
| 在……里读书        | 读书          |
| 3 a) walk in  | b) walking  |
| 在……里散步        | 步行          |
| 4 a) play in  | b) playing  |
| 在……里玩         | 玩           |
| 5 a) drive in | b) driving  |
| 在……里开车        | 开车          |
| 6 a) run in   | b) running  |
| 在……里跑         | 跑           |

### ► Speaking

- 10 Work in pairs. Say what people are doing at the moment.

结对练习。说出人们此刻在做什么。

I'm learning English. My partner is listening to me. My mother is shopping. My teacher  
is ... We...  
我在学习英语。我的同伴正在听我说。我妈妈在购物。我的老师

在……我们……

### 知识巩固性训练

1. Good news! We are going \_\_\_\_\_ a school trip to Guangzhou next week.



- A. at B. with C. on D. for
2. I'm sure he is        a lie.  
A. saying B. talking C. speaking D. telling
3. Look! The children are waiting        a bus        the bus stop.  
A. for, in B. for, at C. of, in D. of, at
4. (2010·河北) I'd like you        for a picnic with us.  
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
5. It's good to have        exercise.  
A. lot of B. a lot of C. many D. a lot

## Unit

## 2

## They're going to the opera.

## 重点新词必备

## 课前预习

## put on

put on 穿上, 其反义词组为 take off.

It's cold today. Please put on your clothes. 今天天气很冷。请穿上你的衣服。

Please put on your coat. 请把你的外套穿上。

【注意】 put on 表示“穿上;戴上”, 是由“动词+副词”构成的短语, 该短语若接代词宾语格作宾语, 则应放在 put 和 on 之间, 若接名词作宾语, 放在 on 前后都可以。

These are your shoes. Please put them on. 这些是你的鞋。请把它们穿上。

Please put on your hat. 请把你的帽子戴上。

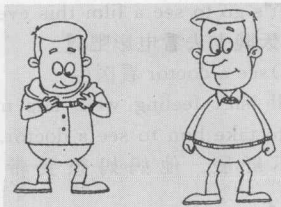
## 辨析 put on, wear

(1) put on 意为“穿;戴”, 指穿的动作, 后接要穿戴的东西。

She put on her coat and went out. 她穿上她的上衣并且出去了。

(2) wear 意为“穿着;戴着”, 指穿的状态。

Many girls like wearing skirts in summer. 许多女孩儿喜欢在夏天穿裙子。



## dress /dres/

v. 穿衣服, 指穿衣服的动作。用作

1

2

3

4

5

6

Review 1-6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Review 7-12

参考答案

不及物动词时,表示“穿衣服”;用作及物动词时,后接人,不接衣服,表示“给某人穿衣服”。

Could you dress the child for me?  
你能不能替我给小孩穿上衣服?

**拓展** dress 还可以作名词,意为“连衣裙”,其复数形式为 dresses。

She is wearing a red dress today. 今天她穿着一条红色连衣裙。

**固定搭配** (1) dress up 意为“打扮;穿上盛装”。

Mary dresses up as a witch on Halloween. 玛丽在万圣节装扮成一名女巫。

(2) be dressed in ... 表示“穿……衣服”。

Mr Green is dressed in black. 格林先生穿着黑色衣服。

She is often dressed in white. 她经常穿着白色的衣服。

(3) get dressed 意为“穿上衣服”。

Jim, get up and get dressed now. 吉姆,现在起床穿上衣服。

see/ si:/

v. 探望;看见。

—What can you see in the picture?  
在图片里你能看到什么?

—I can see a football under the chair. 我能看见一个足球在椅子下面。

**固定搭配** (1) see a film/see a movie 看电影。

Let's go to see a film this evening.  
咱们今天晚上去看电影吧。

(2) see a doctor 看医生。

Bill isn't feeling well. His mother wants to take him to see a doctor. 比尔感到不舒服。他妈妈想要带他去看医生。

(3) see sb do sth 看见某人做某事(表示看见某人的动作的全过程); see sb doing sth 看见某人正在做某事(表示看见某人正在进行的动作)。

I saw some boys playing basketball over there. 我看见一些男孩儿正在那边打篮球。

**辨析** see, look, watch, read

(1) see 侧重“看”的结果,不用于现在进行时态中。

Can you see any fruits on the table?  
你能看见桌子上的水果吗?

(2) look 指有意识地、有目的地看,主要强调“看”的动作。它可以作独立词使用,用来引起别人的注意,用于现在进行时中。look 为不及物动词,其后不能直接接宾语,若接宾语时需加介词 at。

Look! Mary is dancing over there.  
看! 玛丽正在那边跳舞。

Boys and girls, please look at the blackboard. 同学们,请看黑板。

(3) watch 常指较长时间集中注意力观看或注视正在移动的人或物。

—What are they doing? 他们在做什么?

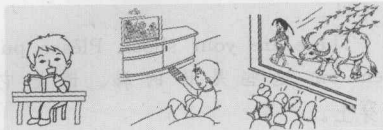
—They are watching TV. 他们在看电视。

The students are watching a basketball game. 学生们正在看一场篮球比赛。

(4) read 通常指“浏览;看书、报、杂志等”。

read a newspaper 看报纸

read a magazine 看杂志



## 新词强化性训练

### I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词

1. It's cold outside. You'd better p \_\_\_\_\_ on your warm clothes.
2. The little boy could d \_\_\_\_\_ himself when he was five.
3. — What can you s \_\_\_\_\_ in the picture?  
— Some animals.

### II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

4. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) school clothes.
5. Get up and get \_\_\_\_\_ (dress). It's time to go to school.
6. He is ill so he has to go \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a doctor.
7. Teachers always tell us \_\_\_\_\_ (read) English in the morning.

## 课文全译全析

### 对照理解

## Reading and vocabulary

### 1 Read and find words that have the following meaning.

读并且找出含有下列意思的词。

- 1 a place to meet friends and have a drink  
会见朋友和喝酒的地方
- 2 music and dancing  
音乐与舞蹈
- 3 a place to have dinner  
吃晚饭的地方
- 4 going to a place in a car or bus  
乘小汽车或公共汽车去一个地方
- 5 music and singing  
音乐与唱歌
- 6 put on your clothes  
穿上你的衣服

At this moment<sup>①</sup>, in different places of the world people are doing different things.

In London it's five o'clock and people are leaving<sup>②</sup> in London now it's five o'clock, people are going home. They're waiting for buses and running for trains. Some people are driving their cars. Some are having afternoon

一些人正在开车。  
一些人正在家喝下午茶或者

① at this moment 为固定短语,意为“在这个时候”,相当于 at this time。At this moment the Greens are having supper at home. 在这个时候格林一家人正在家吃晚饭。

【拓展】与 moment 相关的其他短语: in a moment 一会儿; at that moment 在那个时候; just a moment 等一等,等一会儿; at the moment 现在,此时; for the moment 暂时。

② leave v. 离开。

They are leaving Beijing. 他们将离开北京。

【固定搭配】leave for 动身前往。Do you want to leave for Beijing? 你想去北京吗?

【拓展】leave 还可作名词,意为“假”。

I must ask for three days' leave. 我必须请三天假。



tea at<sup>●</sup> home or walking to pubs and having a drink.  
步行到酒馆喝酒。

In Moscow it's eight o'clock and people aren't  
在莫斯科现在是八点钟,人们没有在喝下午茶。  
having afternoon tea. They are having dinner<sup>●</sup>.

他们正在家或饭馆

at home or in restaurants. Some are going to  
里吃晚饭。

一些人将去听歌剧  
the opera or watching a ballet. Some are  
或看芭蕾舞。

一些人在家  
watching television or playing games at home.  
看电视或玩游戏。

In Beijing it's one o'clock. People aren't having  
在北京现在是一点钟。人们没在吃晚饭。  
dinner. They are sleeping.

他们在睡觉。

In Los Angeles it's nine o'clock. People aren't  
在洛杉矶现在是九点钟。人们没有在起  
getting up, washing or getting dressed. They're  
床、洗脸或穿衣服。

他们在  
working. Children are starting<sup>●</sup> their lessons.  
工作。孩子们开始上课。

In New York it's midday (12:00). People aren't  
在纽约现在是中午(12点钟)。人们没在工  
working. They are having lunch. They are eating  
作。他们在吃午饭。他们在吃汉堡  
hamburgers or hot dogs and drinking coffee or  
包或热狗,喝咖啡或可乐。

Coke. They're seeing friends, calling home or shopping.  
他们在会见朋友,给家里打电话或购物。

- 3 Check(✓) the true sentences.  
在正确的句子处打“✓”。

1 In London

在伦敦

a) people aren't leaving work<sup>●</sup>.

人们没在下班。

b) people are going home.

人们在回家。

2 In Moscow

在莫斯科

a) people aren't going to the opera.

人们没有去听歌剧。

b) people are having dinner.

人们在吃晚饭。

③(1) at 后接地点,常指较小的地方。

at the bus stop 在公共汽车站

(2) at 用于钟点前,表示时间,指时间点或表示较短的时期。

She gets up at five o'clock every morning. 她每天早上五点起床。

(3) at 用于时刻前。

at noon 在中午 at night 在晚上

at midnight 在午夜

(4) at 用于某些节日前。

at New Year 在新年

at Christmas 在圣诞节

(5) at 用于一些固定搭配中。

at the moment 此时;现在

at this time 在这时

④ have dinner 表示“吃晚饭”, dinner 指正餐。

I want to ask you to have dinner. 我想请你吃晚饭。

【注意】在表示一日三餐的名词前不加冠词,但若有修饰语修饰时,可以加冠词。

have a big dinner 吃一顿丰盛的晚餐

⑤ start v. 开始。

Let's start lessons! 让我们开始上课吧!

【固定搭配】start to do sth/start doing sth 意为“开始做某事”。

He started to study English. 他开始学习英语。

【拓展】start 也可以作名词,意为“开始”。

I think it's a new start. 我想这是一个新的开始。

⑥(1) work 在该句中为不可数名词,意为“工作,职业”。

He is looking for work. 他正在找工作。

【拓展】job 为可数名词,意为“职业,工作,职位”。

What's your job? 你的工作是什么?

(2) work 也可以作动词,意为“工作”。

He works very hard. 他工作很努力。

【固定搭配】at work 在工作。

—Where's your mother? 你的妈妈在哪儿?

—She's at work. 她在工作。



- 3 In Beijing  
在北京  
a) people are getting dressed.  
人们在穿衣服。  
b) people are sleeping.  
人们在睡觉。
- 4 In Los Angeles  
在洛杉矶  
a) people are working.  
人们在工作。  
b) people are getting up.  
人们在起床。
- 5 In New York  
在纽约  
a) people are getting up.  
人们在起床。  
b) people are having lunch.  
人们在吃午饭。

### Writing

- 5 Read the postcard and answer the questions.  
读明信片并且回答问题。

Monday

星期一

Dear Betty,

亲爱的贝蒂:

Greetings<sup>⑦</sup> from Hollywood!

我在好莱坞向你问候!

Thank you for<sup>⑧</sup> your postcard from the Great  
谢谢你从长城寄给我的明信片。

Wall. Please send a card to Grandma! I'm visiting  
请给外婆寄一张卡片! 此时我正

my friends in Hollywood at the moment.

在好莱坞拜访我的朋友们并且我在享受

and I'm enjoying the sun! We're standing in front of<sup>⑨</sup>  
着阳光! 我们正站在麦当娜家

Madonna's home and writing<sup>⑩</sup> this postcard to you.  
的前面给你写这张明信片。

We're looking at the homes of the film stars. I'm  
我们在看电影明星的家。 我在  
taking lots of photos. See you soon!  
拍许多照片。 再见!

#### ⑦ greeting n. 问候。

He gave me a few words of greeting. 他和我寒暄了几句。

【拓展】(1) greeting 也有“问候语, 祝贺”的意思, 常用复数形式。

Please give my greetings to your mother. 请代我向令堂问候。

(2) greet v. 迎接, 向……致敬。

We should do something to greet the New Year. 我们应该做些什么来迎接新年。

⑧ Thank you for… 表示“为……而感谢你”, 相当于 Thanks for…。for 为介词, 后接名词、代词或动名词。

Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。

Thank you for telling me the good news. 谢谢你告诉我这个好消息。

⑨ in front of 意为“在……(外部的)前面”。

There is a small tree in front of the tall building. 在那座高的建筑物前面有一棵小树。

【拓展】in the front of 表示“在……(内部的)前面”。

There is a blackboard in the front of the classroom. 在教室的前面有一块黑板。

⑩ write 作动词, 意为“书写, 写信”, 可带双宾语, 即 write sb sth, 相当于 write sth to sb。

She always writes a letter to me. 她总给我写信。

【固定搭配】write to sb/write a letter to sb 给某人写信。

Please write to me often while you're away. 你走后请常给我写信。