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苏教金牌助学

# 名师原创

SUJIAO 精讲精练 自主检测 ZHUXUE

课标江苏版

初中英语

7B

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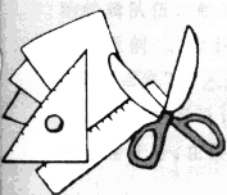
# 初中英语 (7B) 国标江苏版

苏教金牌助学·名师原创

主 编 谢伯仁 余玉华  
编 者 余玉华 林卫青

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## 致读者

亲爱的教师、家长和学生朋友，“苏教金牌助学·名师原创”丛书欢迎您的眷顾。

您所打开的这本书来自江苏教育出版社。大家知道，现在市场上的教辅图书琳琅满目，出版教辅的单位成百上千。那么，什么样的教辅书才质量可靠，值得信赖？回答它其实并不难，只要依据市场经济中那个颠扑不破的真理：认品牌，品牌是质量的保证！

在教辅图书市场中，“江苏教育出版社”就是一块响当当的品牌。

江苏教育出版社是一家专门出版教育类图书的出版社，自2001年开始的新一轮国家课程改革，使江苏教育出版社经历了跨越式发展，从一家地方出版社成为一家具有全国影响的出版社。到目前为止，江苏教育出版社共有12种国家课程标准实验教材通过教育部审查，获准在全国使用，范围遍及全国28个省份，使用学生人数达到1000多万。江苏教育出版社已经成为我国基础教育教材出版的一个重要基地，“苏教版”也是许多教育工作者耳熟能详的名字。

您现在所看到的这套“苏教金牌助学·名师原创”丛书是江苏教育出版社在教辅图书市场上精心打造的名牌产品，是一套紧密结合学生学习过程的助学读物。江苏教育出版社在这几年成功开发新课标教材的过程中，积累了一批优质的教科研资源和作者资源，培养了一支一流的编辑队伍。然后，再以这样的实力来开发助学读物“苏教金牌助学·名师原创”。也许，用两个成语可以最贴切地形容这一过程，那就是“厚积薄发”、“水到渠成”。

关于栏目设计，我们首要考虑的就是实用，即能和学生实际学习过程紧密配合，在帮助学生学习课堂基础知识的基础上，对教学内容进行

总结和提炼,使学生深化对课堂内容的理解,提高解决问题的能力。因此,我们通常以课本中的自然单元为一个编写单位。在“双基诊所”栏目,我们让学生整体了解单元中出现的重点短语、句型和相关语法,对相关语言点作简要点拨。在随后的讲解栏目“名师贴士”中,我们要求作者所讲解的内容必须是对课本内容的挖掘和提炼,同时要做到简明扼要、要言不烦。对于许多学生来说,知识的讲解如果结合例题来给出,可能效果会更好。因此,在后面的“金题精讲”栏目中,每一道例题的后面都有一个“解析”,帮助学生反思解题过程,举一反三,由一道题串起一块知识。在上述几个栏目的基础上,我们编排设计了“评价反思”一栏,帮助学生巩固、加深已学知识,切实提高“双基”水平。

我们这套书是在新课程改革在全国广泛推开的背景下出版的,配套的也是新课标教材,因此我们要求作者自始至终按照新课标的理念进行编写。同时,我们也特别设置了一个栏目“心灵放飞”,它呼应新课标对学生在情感、态度、价值观方面的要求,培养学习兴趣,拓展知识面。

读者朋友,以上就是有关“苏教金牌助学·名师原创”丛书的一些情况,希望能有助于您对它的了解。对于这套书,出版社和作者做了精心构思,并且为此付出了巨大的努力,也对它的质量充满自信,但最权威的评价应该来自于我们的上帝——读者。因此,我们热切期待您的宝贵意见,以使我们不断改进。您可以通过以下方式联系我们:南京市马家街31号江苏教育出版社,邮编:210009,电子信箱:[wjj@1088.com.cn](mailto:wjj@1088.com.cn),联系人:王家俊。

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## Unit 1 Dream homes



### 双基诊所

#### 重点短语

1. next to a restaurant 在一家餐馆的隔壁
2. the capital of... ……的首都
3. live in a large house 住在一幢大房子里
4. play games 玩游戏
5. chat with friends 和朋友聊天
6. sit on the floor 坐在地板上
7. look out at the beach 往外看海滩
8. live with sb. 和某人住在一起
9. a wooden house 一座木头房子
10. climb a ladder to get into my house 爬上梯子进入我的房子
11. make dinner 做晚餐
12. in the centre of Moscow 在莫斯科市中心
13. on a busy street 在一条繁忙的街上
14. share a bedroom with my sister 和我姐姐合住一个卧室
15. the best place to grow flowers 种花最好的地方
16. in front of... 在……前面
17. opposite the door 门对面
18. write out the telephone numbers 写出电话号码
19. take turns to do sth. 轮流做某事
20. can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待地做某事
21. have a free day 空闲一天





子的目的是为了进家。

8. Who's calling, please? 请问是谁?

考点:这是打电话的常用语言,在用英语打电话时,询问对方或说自己是谁时都不直接用 you 或 I。常用:Who's that? Who is speaking? 你是谁?

This is Ann speaking. Ann speaking. 我是安。

9. The other rooms are on the ground and first floors. 其他房间在一楼和二楼。

注意:在英式英语和美式英语中,楼层的表达有所不同。英式英语中 ground floor 表示一楼,二楼是 first floor。而美式英语用 first floor 来表示一楼,二楼则用 second floor,与中国的习惯相同。

10. Many friends can stay with me at the same time. 许多朋友可以同时和我待在一起。

注意:这句中的 stay with 相当于 live with,表示“和某人住在一起”。

11. May I speak to Daniel, please? 请找丹尼尔接电话好吗?

考点:请找某人接电话常用:May I speak to... 或 Can I speak to...? 回答我就是某人时,英语中常用:This is sb. 你是谁? 常用:Who is that? 或 Who is calling?



### 名师贴士

1. Would you like to live in a palace, Eddie? 埃迪,你想住在宫殿里吗?

would like 意思是“想要”,后面跟名词或动词不定式。如:

Would you like to go shopping with me tonight? Yes, I'd like to. 你今晚想跟我一起去购物吗? 是的,我很乐意。

Would you like a cup of tea? Yes, please. / No, thanks. 你想要喝一杯茶吗? 好的。/ 不用了,谢谢。

2. I'd like to live next to the restaurant. 我想要住在餐馆附近。

next to... 意思是“与……紧邻,靠近……”,相当于 near。如:

Mr Green lives next to me. 格林先生住在我家隔壁。

Our classroom is next to the office building. 我们的教室在办公大楼隔壁。

**3. We love to sit on the floor and look out at the beach and the sea.** 我们喜欢坐在地板上,往外看海滩和大海。

look out 意思是“向外看”,而“朝……往外看”则用 look out of...。如:

look out of the window 朝窗外看

look out of the door 朝门外看

look out 还有“小心,注意”的意思。如:

Look out! It's dangerous. 当心! 危险。

Look out! Here comes the bus. 小心! 汽车来了。

look 常用的词组有:

look at 看,注视

look around 环顾四周

look over 仔细检查

look up 抬头看,查字典

look forward to 盼望,期望(to 是介词)

look for 寻找

look like 看起来像

**4. I live with my family in a wooden house.** 我和我的家人住在一座木头房子里。

wooden 是 wood 的形容词。英语中有一些形容词就是在名词之后加 en 构成。类似的还有 wool(羊毛),形容词是 woolen(羊毛的)。如:

This desk is made of wood. It's a wooden desk. 这张课桌是木头制成的。它是张木制的课桌。

I have a woolen sweater. My sweater is made of wool. 我有一件羊毛衫。我的毛衫是羊毛织成的。

**5. You have your own bedroom.** 你有自己的卧室。

own 在这里作形容词,意思是“自己的”。它也可以作为动词使用,意思是“拥有”。own 后面加 er 构成名词,owner 的意思是

“拥有者,所有者”。如:

I saw it with my own eyes. 我亲眼目睹此事。

Who is the owner of the house? 谁是这幢房子的主人?

I own a computer at home. 我家里拥有一台电脑。

**6. My family and I often sit in the kitchen while my mother makes dinner.** 妈妈做晚饭时,我和家人常一起坐在厨房里。

1) while 意思是“当……时候,和……同时”。一般情况下,while 之后跟延续性动词或进行时。如:

My mother called me while I was out. 我出去的时候妈妈打电话给我了。

What is your father doing while your mother is cooking? 你妈妈在做饭时,你爸爸在干什么?

while 还可以表示转折的意思,译为“而”。如:

I like English while my sister likes Chinese. 我喜欢英语,而我的妹妹喜欢汉语。

2) my family and I 我和我的家人。英文的表达与中文正好相反。“我和……”用英文表达是:... and I, 第一人称 I 要后置。

注意:跟在介词后面的第一人称要用宾格 me。如:

Sandy and I are good friends. 我和桑迪是好朋友。

He sits between Sandy and me. 他坐在我 and 桑迪之间。

**7. I share a bedroom with my sister.** 我和我姐姐合住一间卧室。

share... with sb. 意思是“与某人共同使用,分享”。如:

Can you share this apple with me? 你能和我一起吃这个苹果吗?

Simon shares the lamp with his cousin. 西蒙和他的表兄合用一盏灯。

**8. Our neighbours are friendly and we are happy here.** 我们的邻居很友好,我们在这里很开心。

friendly 是 friend 的形容词,意思是“友好的”,可以与 with/ to 连用。类似的形容词还有 lovely(可爱的),lively(生动的)。如:

I am friendly with my classmates. 我和我的同学关系很友好。

We should be friendly to each other. 我们彼此之间应该很友好。

**9. I can't wait to see you.** 我迫不及待要见到你。



can't wait to do sth. 意思是“迫不及待地做某事”。如:

The boy can't wait to open his present. 那个男孩迫不及待地打开他的礼物。

The boys can't wait to play basketball after school every day. 每天放学后,男生们迫不及待地去打篮球。

注意:can't help doing sth. 意思是“情不自禁地做某事”。如:

The girl couldn't help crying when she lost her hair clips. 那个女孩丢了发夹后忍不住哭了。

#### 10. That sounds great. 听起来很棒。

sound 是个连系动词,意思是“听起来”,后面跟形容词或名词作表语。类似的连系动词还有:look, taste, smell, feel, become, turn, stay, keep, get 等。如:

We usually get tired after we do some exercise. 运动后我们通常感觉很累。

You look beautiful in red. 你穿着红衣服很漂亮。

The dish tasted delicious. 那道菜味道很好。

#### 11. It is really different from the flats in Beijing. 它真的与北京的公寓不一样。

be different from 意思是“与……不同”。如:

My room is different from yours. 我的房间与你的不同。

The colour of your coat is different from that of mine. 你衣服的颜色与我的不一样。

#### 12. There are at least 25 rooms. 至少有 25 个房间。

at least 意思是“至少”,它的反义词组是 at most. least 是 little 的最高级。如:

His father is at least 40 years old. 他的父亲至少 40 岁。

There are at most 150 students in the hall. 大厅里至多 150 个学生。



### 金题精讲

[例 1] 用数字的适当形式填空。

1. This is my \_\_\_\_\_ (five) time to meet you here.

- 答案: 1. fifth, 2. twelfth, 3. twos; threes, 4. thirties, 5. Thousands

序数词在使用时一般前面要加定冠词 the, 若序数词前面有形容词性的物主代词作定语时, 就不用加定冠词 the 了。所以题 1 和题 2 的答案是 fifth 和 twelfth。题 3 是个固定短语, in twos and threes 的意思是“三三两两”。题 4 考查的是表示“几十”的数词的另一种用法。表示几十的数词, 它的复数形式可以用来表示一个人的年龄。in his thirties 的意思是“在他三十几岁时”。题 5 考查的是 of 结构来表示大致的数量时, 量词上要用复数形式。thousands of 表示“几千……”, hundreds of 表示“几百……”, millions of 表示“几百万……”。

( ) 1. I have three pens. One is long, and                      are short.

- A. ones                      B. others  
C. the other                D. the others

- ( ) 2. Li Hua sits \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom to see the blackboard clearly.

- A. in front of                      B. in the front of  
C. front                                D. in front

- (       ) 3. The music sounds                      . I don't like it.

- A. well      B. good      C. bad      D. nice

- ( ) · 4. I was born \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in May 11, 1991      B. on May 11th, 1991



C. in 1991, May 11

D. on 11th, May, 1991

解析: 题1中, I have three pens 提示了这里的铅笔有三支, 也就已经给了范围, 所以要考虑要带定冠词的代词 the other 和 the others. 在这两个答案中, 只有 the others 代表复数, 意指其余的两支, 与 be 动词 are 一致。所以 D 是正确答案。

题2中, 为了看清楚黑板, 李华总是坐在教室的前面, 这里指的教室范围之内的前面, 所以选择 B。

题3中, sound 作为连系动词用时, 后面应接形容词作表语, 意思是“听起来……”, 所以 A 不能选。根据句子 I don't like it. 排除了选项 B 和 D, 所以选择 C。

题4中, 我出生在 1991 年 5 月 11 日。表示在某一天应用介词 on。这样就排除了 A 和 C。英语中月、日表示法有两种: 一种是“月份 + 日期的序数词”(the 写的时候可以省略, 但是读的时候一定要读出来)。另一种是“日期的序数词 + of + 月份”, 所以应选择 B。

## 评价反思

一、根据中文提示, 写出英语单词。(5%)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ (镜子) is opposite the sofa.
2. Thursday is the \_\_\_\_\_ (第五) day of the week.
3. My father made a \_\_\_\_\_ (木制的) box for me.
4. The man standing on the \_\_\_\_\_ (阳台) is Mr Green.
5. He likes \_\_\_\_\_ (躺) on the beach.

二、根据首字母提示, 补全单词。(5%)

1. She always reads on the big floor c \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekend.
2. She has many beautiful clothes in her w \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In summer, we usually put much ice cream in the f \_\_\_\_\_.
4. —What's in your c \_\_\_\_\_? —Books and magazines.
5. Daniel wants to be a computer p \_\_\_\_\_ when he grows up.

三、用所给词的适当形式填空。(10%)

1. Simon's clothes look very \_\_\_\_\_ (colour).

2. Which do you like \_\_\_\_\_ (good), sports or reading?
3. He is very \_\_\_\_\_ (friend) to everyone. So everyone likes him.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ (twelve) month of the year is December.
5. There is a desk between the \_\_\_\_\_ (shelf).
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (hundred) of students in our school.
7. Are you good at \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball?
8. June 1st is \_\_\_\_\_ (child) Day.
9. What size are your \_\_\_\_\_ (foot)?
10. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (real) a true story.

四、用下列动词的适当形式填空。(10%)

1. Kitty always \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her homework in the kitchen.
2. Look! The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (run) with a kite.
3. Do you think he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from Russia?
4. Don't call him because he \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) at home now.
5. Mr Brown often \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work on foot.
6. —Where is Peter?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball in the playground.
7. Thanks a lot for \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me the nice present.
8. What does your father do when your mother \_\_\_\_\_ (make) dinner.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the Palace Museum tomorrow.
10. May I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to Tom?

五、单句改错并订正。(5%)

- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 1. It is very beautiful and quite there.  
A B C
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 2. My family with I often sit in the garden.  
A B C
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Look! The dog sleeping in the sitting room.  
A B C
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 4. I share a room and my sister.  
A B C
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 5. We are going to have a free day in May 1st.  
A B C

六、句型转换。(10%)

1. They read English every morning. (改为一般疑问句)



2. The boy doesn't do his homework after school. (改为肯定句)
3. The shirt is Daniel's. (对划线部分提问)
4. My father goes fishing on Sunday. (用 now 改写)
5. There is some meat in the bag. (改为否定句)
6. Does she have lunch at home? (改为陈述句)
7. There are some eggs in the basket. (改为单数)
8. I want something to eat. (改为同义句)
9. He spends 2 hours on his homework. (改为同义句)
10. Your home isn't the same as mine. (改为同义句)

七、单项选择。(10%)

- ( ) 1. I usually climb a ladder to get \_\_\_\_\_ my house.  
A. out      B. on      C. into      D. with
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of the United States of America.  
A. Paris      B. London  
C. Washington DC      D. Beijing
- ( ) 3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in this city.  
A. 3 million      B. 3 millions  
C. 3 millions of      D. 3 million of
- ( ) 4. —Which is your favourite one after seeing so many houses?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The biggest one      B. The bigger one  
C. The big one      D. The biggest ones
- ( ) 5. I want to buy this pair of blue jeans. Can I \_\_\_\_\_?



- A. try on them                      B. try them on  
C. try on it                         D. try it on
- ( ) 6. Sandy scored \_\_\_\_\_ points, and she came \_\_\_\_\_ on the match.  
A. ninety-eight; fifth              B. ninety-eighth; fifth  
C. nine-eight; five                 D. ninety-eighth; five
- ( ) 7. 898 should be read \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eight hundreds and ninety-eight  
B. eight hundred and ninety-eight  
C. eight hundred, ninety-eight  
D. eight and ninety-eight
- ( ) 8. She has two aunts. One is a school teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ is a Red Cross nurse.  
A. the other                         B. the others  
C. another                          D. other
- ( ) 9. There aren't enough candles for the birthday party. We need \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. two more candle                B. tow much candles  
C. more two candles               D. two more candles
- ( ) 10. It rains \_\_\_\_\_ in Jiangsu in summer.  
A. a lot                                B. many                                C. little                                D. lots of

#### 八、完形填空。(10%)

Paris is one of the famous cities in the world. But do you know that Paris has another name, the City of 1. Where does the nickname come from? 2 does it mean?

You may guess that Paris is full of life all night. Especially (尤其) in the 3 many buildings are beautifully lighted. The streets are very 4. When people 5 in Paris, they do not have to turn 6 their headlights even after night falls. You are quite right.

But this is not the 7 reason for its beautiful name. For hundreds of years, Paris has been the centre of science and art. 8 scientists and artists have come to 9 here. For this reason, people