

★根据最新课程标准实验教材编写★



中学学习一本通

ZHONGXUE XUEXI **YIBENTONG**

英语 七年级下册



西教育出版社





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学习一本通

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《**学习一本通**》以国家义务教育教学大纲及课程标准为依据,配套最新九年义务教育教材。

《**学习一本通**》适用性广泛:教师辅助教学, 学生指导自修,家长辅导功课。

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√ 本书内容 /──

【人教课程标准版 七年级下册】

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三、学习能力提升

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Unit 1 Where's your pen pal from?



本单元以笔友为话题, 学习以下内容:

- 1. 学习询问人们从哪里来,人们的国籍、居住城市及所说语言。
- 2. 学习掌握一些常见的国家名字。
- 3. 掌握一般现在时以及一般现在时的陈述句、疑问句及答语。



一、词汇与短语

- 1. be from 来自 (=come from)
- 如: Where are you from? 你来自哪里?

I'm from the USA、我来自美国。

Where does Jack come from? 杰克来自哪里?

He comes/is from Australia. 他来自澳大利亚。

- 2. live vi. 生存,活着,居住
- 如: I live in Mexico. 我住在墨西哥。

He lives happily in China. 他在中国生活得很幸福。

- 3. speak vi. 说话, 讲话, 谈话
- 如: He speaks in French, 他用法语讲话。

Please speak to him about the problem. 请跟他谈谈这个问题。

- vt. 说,讲,操(某种语言)
- 如: Can you speak English? 你能讲英语吗?
 - -No, I can speak French, 不会, 我会讲法语。

辨异: speak, talk 和 say

上述三个词都是动词,均有"说"的意思,但含义及用法不同。

speak 一般作不及物动词,着重于开口发声,指说话的本能,不着重指所说的具体内容,作及物动词时后接某种语言作宾语。另外,在打电话时,speak to sb. 是"请某人接电话"的意思。

如: My baby is learning to speak. 我的孩子正在学说话。

He can speak English very well. 他说英语说得很好。

May I speak to John, please? 请找约翰接电话好吗?

talk 意为"说话"、"谈话",用作不及物动词,着重指谈话这一动作本身,而不着重指内容。talk 必须有说话的对象,多指数人之间的交谈,常与 about, with, to 摔用, talk about sth. (谈论某事), talk to/with sb. (和某人谈话)。

如: They like talking about pop music. 他们喜欢谈论流行音乐。

The girl is talking to my parents. 那个女孩正在和我父母谈话。

say 意为"说"、"讲",是及物动词,它强调说话的内容,宾语只能是事,而不是人。

如: Can you say ABC? 你会说 ABC 吗?

Please say it in Japanese. 请用日语说。

4. a little 一些,一点点 (表示肯定语气)

little 少,不多的 (表示否定语气)

- 二者都用来修饰不可数名词。
- 如: There is little time left now. 剩下的时间不多了。

There is a little water in the cup. 杯子里还有点水。

a little 还可以修饰形容词和副词,表示程度,意为"稍许"、"一点儿"。

如。He is a little better、他稍微好点儿了。

I'm a little tired, 我有点累。

- 5. play sports 做运动
- 如: Do you often play sports? 你经常运动吗?

He plays sports every day. 他每天都做运动。

6. fun n. 玩笑、娱乐、乐趣

fun 是不可數名词, 前面切不可加 a。 make fun of 意为"取笑(某人)", have fun 意为"作乐"、"玩乐"。

如: What fun! 真有趣!

I do this just for fun. 我这样做仅仅是为了娱乐。

Don't make fun of him. 不要取笑他。

7. too adv. 太, 过分

too 表示程度,意为"太"、"过分",含有否定意义(即物极必反)。very 表示程度,意为"极其"、"非常",表示肯定意义。

如: The food is too salty. 食物太咸了。(暗含不能吃了)

The food is very salty. 食物很威。(但还可以吃)

He is too young to go to school。他太小了,不能上学。

He is very young, but he can go to school. 他非常小,但是可以上学。 too 还可作"也"讲,这时,too 一般位于句尾,前面加速号。 如: He is a student, I'm a student, too. 他是学生,我也是。

辨异: either 和 too

too 表示"也"时用于肯定句, cither 表示"也"时用于否定句。either 一般位于句尾,前面加逗号。

如: He isn't a teacher. She isn't, either. 他不是老师, 她也不是。

8. write to sb. 给某人写信 (= write a letter to sb.)

如: Do you often write to him? 你经常给他写信吗?

I want to write a letter to him. 我想给他写封信。

二、重点句型

1. Where's your pen pal from? 你的笔友是哪里的人?

where 意为"哪里",是表示地点的疑问词,放在句首,就地点进行提问。 当询问某人或某物在哪里时用 Where be...? 这一句型。

如: Where is your bike? 你的自行车在哪里?

Where are your parents now? 你父母现在在哪里?

pen pal (= pen friend) 意为 "笔友", 其中 pal 是非正式用语, 译为 "伙 伴"、"好友"。

- 如: Sam is my old pal. 山姆是我的老朋友。
- 2. She lives in Sydney. 她住在悉尼。
- (1) 句中介词 in 表示地点、场所、部位,意思是"在……里"、"在……上"、 "在……中",表示地点时一般指立体的东西。
 - 如:in the park 在公园里 in the river 在河里

There are many holes in the wall. 墙上有很多洞。

- (2) 本句的时态是第三人称单数的一般现在时,故谓语动词 live 后加-s。live 是不及物动词,译为"居住",住在某处应加介词 in,后再接地点名词。live 还可 以表示"过着……生活",此时 live 为及物动词。
 - 如: She lives in London, 她住在伦敦。

We now live a happy life. 我们现在过着幸福的生活。

3. What language does she speak? 她讲什么语言?

what language 意为"什么语言",用于对"某种语言"进行提问。

如: We can speak English and French. (对画线部分提问)

What language can you speak?

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

What's sb. 's favorite...? 某人最喜欢的……是什么?

- 如: -What's your favorite food? 你最喜欢的食物是什么?
 - -My favorite food is fish. 我最喜欢的食物是鱼。

- 5.1 think China is a very interesting country. 我认为中国是一个十分有趣的国家。
- (1) I think 后面接的是一个宾语从句(that) China is a very interesting country, 引导词 that 被省略。如果 I think 后面的宾语从句需要表达否定意义,那么否定形式不能出现在从句中,而应该说 I don't think...
 - 如,I think he is from Canada. 我想他是来自加拿大的。
 - I don't think he is right. 我认为他不对。
- (2) interesting adj. "有趣的",指事物所具有的性质令人感兴趣。interested adj. "感兴趣的",是人的心理状态,指人对某物或者某人感兴趣。
 - 如: This is an interesting story. 这个故事很有趣。

He is interested in English. 他对英语感兴趣。

6. I like going to the movies with my friends and playing sports. 我喜欢与朋友一起未看电影和进行体育运动。

like doing sth. 表示"喜欢做某事",着重于指爱好、习惯等。like to do sth. 表示"喜欢做某事",常指一次性或者将来的事情,侧重于某次具体的行为。with sb. 表示"与某人一起"。

如: Do you like watching TV? 你喜欢看电视吗?

I like playing tennis, but I don't like to play tennis this afternoon,

我喜欢打网球,但不想今天下午去打网球。

I often go shopping with my parents on weekends.

我经常在周末同我爸妈一起去购物。

Would you like to go with us? 你愿意同我们一起去吗?

- 7. Please write and tell me about yourself. 请写信来告诉我有关你的一些情况。yourself 意为"你自己",是反身代词,在此处作介词 about 的宾语。tell sb. about...表示"告诉某人关于……的一些情况"。tell sb. sth. 或 tell sth. to sb. 表示"把某事告诉某人"。
 - 如: Tell me your name, please. 请把你的名字告诉我。

Can you tell me about your family?

你可以告诉我有关你家庭的一些情况吗?

I want to do it myself. 我想自己做。

Help yourself to the vegetables. 请随便吃些蔬菜。

三、语法精讲

- (一) 一般现在时的第三人称单数
- 1. 肯定句式结构:主语+行为动词单数形式/is +其他。

• 4

如: He likes to eat fruit. 他喜欢吃水果。

She often goes to the park in the morning. 她经常在早上去公园。

2. 否定句式结构:主语+doesn't+行为动词原形+其他。

主语+ is +表语。

如:He doesn't like tomatoes,他不喜欢西红柿。

Mike is from the United States. 迈克来自美国。

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.

Is + 主语+ 表语?

Yes, 主语士is.

No, 主语+ isn't.

如: -Does he like tomatoes? 他喜欢吃西红柿吗?

- —Yes, he does. (No, he doesn't.) 是的,喜欢。(不,不喜欢。)
- -Is he a student? 他是一名学生吗?
- -Yes, he is. (No, he isn't.) 是的, 他是。(不, 他不是。)
- 4. 特殊疑问句及其回答: 疑问词+does+主语+行为动词原形+其他? 疑问词 + is +主语 + 表语?

注意: 不能用 Yes 或 No 回答, 应就所问内容进行具体的回答, 注意谓语动词要用单数形式。

如: -Where does she live? 她住在哪儿?

- -She lives in Beijing. 她住在北京。
- 一般现在时动词形式的变化如下表 (谓语动词为行为动词):

| 句 式 | 结 构 | 例句 |
|------------------------|--|--|
| 肯定句 | 主语十行为动词单数形式十其他。 | He likes apples. |
| 否定句 | 主语+doesn't+行为动词原形+其他。 | He doesn't like apples. |
| 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 apples? Yes, he does. No, he doesn't. |
| 特殊疑问句 及其回答 | 疑问词+does+主语+行为动词原形 +其他? 不能用 Yes 或 No 回答, 应就 所问内容进行回答, 注意谓语动词用 单数形式。 | |

(二) 可数名词和不可数名词

1. 可数名词单数形式前可用不定冠词 a (an), 不可数名词前不能用 a (an)。

如: He is a student, 他是一个学生。

Air is very important, 空气非常重要。

- 2. 可数名词复数可用 a few, few, many 等修饰; 不可数名词则用 a little, little, much 等修饰。
 - 如: There are many people in the room. 房间里有很多人。

There is little bread left now. 现在面包很少了。

- 3. 可数名词前可用具体数词来修饰,不可数名词前用"数词十名词十of"来 修饰。
 - 如: two books, nine pencils, two bottles of milk, three cups of tea
- 可数名词作主语时,谓语动词的数与主语的单、复数保持一致。不可数名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。
 - 如: The bike is mir.e. 这辆自行车是我的。

The bananas are in the bag. 香蕉在书包里面。

Chicken is my favorite food. 鸡肉是我最喜欢的食物。

- 5. 对可数名词的数量提问用 how many, 对不可数名词的数量提问用 how much.
 - 如:How many books do you have? 你有多少本书?

How much chicken do you want? 你想要多少鸡肉?

四、口语交际:询问国家、居住地和所讲语言

随着国际交流的日益发展,越来越多的人来中国旅游、学习,因此,我们有 很多机会与外国客人交谈。谈论的话题有可能涉及其居住地、所讲语言和来自哪 个国家。

- 1. 询问国家、居住地和所讲语言。
- 如: Where are you from?

Where do you come from? 你来自哪儿?

Where do you live? 你住在什么地方?

What language does he speak? 他说什么语言?

2. 回答。

如: I am/come from Japan. 我来自日本。

He is/comes from Australia. 他来自澳大利亚。

He speaks English. 他讲英语。

He lives in London,他住在伦敦。



| – 、 | 典型例题 | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 例 1 | Lucy and Lily | are two | They speak | |
| | A. Americans; | English | B. American; Eng | glish |
| | C. America; E | nglish | D. America; Ame | rican |
| 解題 | 指导: 本题考查 | 表示语言和某国 | 人的名词用法。题中两 | i个女孩应是两个 |
| 美国人, | 应用复数形式 A | mericans,而 A | merica 是"美国"、"美 | 洲"之意。美国 |
| 人说的是 | 英语,即 En g lis | h. | | |
| 标准 | 答案:A | | | |
| 例 2 | —Where | _ he come from | 1? | |
| | He: | from Xi'an, | | |
| | A. is; is | B. do; comes | C. does; comes | D. do; come |
| 解題 | 指导:本题考查 | 一般现在时的特 | 持殊疑问句的用法。一艎 | 设现在时含行为动 |
| 词的一般 | 疑问句要在主语 | 前面加助动词 | do。因为本题中句子的 | 主语为 he,是第 |
| 三人称单 | 数,助动词用 d | oes。答句中的词 | 胃语动词 come 要用其第 | 5三人称单数形式 |
| comes. | | | | |
| 标准 | 答案 : C | | | |
| 例 3 | Where | your mother co | me from? | |
| | A. do | B is | C. does | D. are |
| 解題 | 指导: come fro | m (= be from) | 是动词短语,come 是 | 宁为动词,主语是 |
| 第三人称 | 单数 ,所以要用 | I does 帮助来构 | 成疑问句。 | |
| 标准 | 答案 : C | | | |
| =, | 中考经典题 | | | |
| 1 | -Would you like | ? | | š ;, |
| - | -Thank you, b | ut I'm not thirst | y. (2004 年芜湖市中考 |) |
| A | . some sandwich | nes | B. some cakes | |
| (| . some bread | | D. some orange jui | ce |
| 解題 | 【指导:本題考3 | 查可数名词、不 | 可数名词的意义与用法 | 长。 由下文答语中 |
| thirsty 🖪 | 「知上文提到的原 | 过是饮料。前三1 | 项中名词都是食物,不 是 | 是饮料。 |
| 标准 | i答案: D | | | |
| 2. I | 'll go to do some | shopping. The | ere's very meat le | eft. (2004 年武汉 |
| ī | 市中考) | | | |
| I | A. much | B. a little | C. little | |

| 解題指导: 本題考查 little 与 a | little 的用法与区别。由上文 do some shopping |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 可知 meat 不多了,而 much 意为" | 许多",a little 表示"一些"、"有点儿",little |
| 表示否定意义,指"很少"、"不多" | , |
| 标准答案: C | |
| 3. When Miss Green began to _ | something, the two boys stopped |
| and became quiet. (2004 年 | 广州市中考) |
| A. speak; telling | B. talk; speaking |
| C. say; talking | D. tell; saying |
| 解題指导:本题考查 speak, to | ell,talk 与 say 这儿个词用法的区别。 |
| 由第一个空后面的 something | 可知前面的动词应为及物动词。speak 只有在 |
| 表示讲某种语言时才是及物动词; | talk 是不及物动词; say 后面加说话内容,为 |
| 及物动词;tell 为及物动词,意为 | "告诉"。第二个空后没有接名词,故动词应该 |
| 为不及物动词。综合以上分析,应 | 选择 C。 |
| 标准答案: C | |
| 4. —Where he come fr | rom? |
| —He from Beijing. | (2003 年福州市中考) |
| A. is; is B. do; o | omes C. does; comes D. do; come |
| 解題指导:本题考查主语是第 | 三人称单数的一般现在时的用法。由于主语是 |
| he,为第三人称单数,因此动词应 | 采取第三人称单数形式;而且 come 是行为动 |
| 词,因此应该用 does 帮助来构成奖 | 是问句 。 |
| 标准答案: C | |
| 5. Do you have children | en,Mr Green?(2003 年新疆生产建设兵团中 |
| 考) | |

A. much B. any C. some

D. few

解題指导: 本題考查 some 与 any 的用法区别。本句为疑何句, 应采用 any。 标准答案:B

6. Uncle Wang likes making things. (改为否定句)

Uncle Wang _____ making things. (2003 年四川省中考)

解题指导:本题考查主语是第三人称单数的否定句的用法。

标准答案: doesn't like

三、作文点拨

提示: 以 My Pen Pai 为题写一篇英语短文,内容涵盖姓名、年龄、生日、 国籍、所讲语言、擅长的乐器等方面。

写作点拨:本题要求以 My Pen Pal 为题写一篇文章,因此主语为第三人称 单数,谓语动词应该采取相应形式,变化时要注意 be 与其他动词变成第三人称

单数的规则。

参考范文: My pen pal is Jim. He is thirteen years old. He is from England. His birthday is June 1st. He speaks English. And he can speak a little Chinese. He likes playing the guitar. We often write letters each other.

学习成果测评

| Ⅰ. 按要求变化词形。 | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. pen pal (复数) | 2. write (同音词) |
| 3. country (复数) | 4. fifth (基数词) |
| 5. easy (反义词) | 6. pal (同义词) |
| 7. where's (完整形式) | 8. live (第三人称单数形式) |
| 9. language (复数) | 10. dislike (反义词) |
| Ⅱ. 用所给词的适当形式填空。 | |
| 1. —What language does she speak? | |
| -She (speak) Japanese | a. |
| 2. I like (go) to the movie | s with my friends. |
| 3. Mother often (make) de | elicious food for us. |
| 4. Please (play) football o | ver there. |
| 5. She usually stays at home and | (watch) TV. |
| 6. What's (she) favorite s | ubject? |
| 7. They have pen pals in the US and | (Australian). |
| 8. She can't speak (Japan) | |
| 9 (Canada) speak English | h and French. |
| 10. My pen pal is from (F | rench). |
| Ⅲ. 根据句意及首字母完成单词。 | |
| 1. This is my new p pal. | |
| 2. She is f England, Now, | she is in China, |
| 3. —What language does she s | ? |
| —French. | |
| 4. — <u>W</u> is he from? | |
| —He is from Australia. | |
| 5. Mr Smith is a teacher. He t | English in our school. |
| 6. —What's her favorite s | ? |
| English. | |

| 7. N | My fav | orite s | is swimming. | | |
|------|--------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 8. I | His na | me is Tom And | erson. Tom is | his <u>f</u> nam | e, |
| 9. | -Who | ere do you <u>l</u> | now? | | |
| | I liv | e in Beijing. | | | |
| 10. | Here | is a l | for you. It's fr | om Shanghai. | |
| IV. | 单项 | 填空。 | | | |
| (|) 1. | Christina usuall | y at 6:3 | 30 pm. | |
| | | A. watches TV | | B. is having dinner | |
| | | C. listen to mus | ic | D. do her homewo | rk |
| (|) 2. | What language | | | |
| | | A. teli | B. say | C. speak | D. talk |
| (|) 3. | My pen pal | | She Korean | • |
| | | A. lives; speak | | B. lives; speak | |
| | | C. live; speak | | D. live; speaks | |
| (|) 4. | —What languag | ge does he spea | k? | |
| | | | | | |
| | | A. Japan | _ | | D. America |
| (|) 5. | There f | | | |
| | | | | C. are | D₊ is |
| (|) 6. | I like a | | | |
| | | A. cooking; ea | | B. cooking; eatti | - |
| | | C. cook; eating | • | D. cooking; eatin | ng |
| (|) 7. | Sometimes I go | | | |
| | | | B. with | C. for | D. to |
| (|) 8. | -Where is Wu | - | | |
| | | —It's 1 | | _ | ¥ |
| | | A. to | B. in | | D at |
| (|) 9. | What langua | ge do you spea | k? | |
| | | | | | |
| | | A. Yes, I do | | B. Only a little | 12 |
| | | C. No, I don't | | D. French and E | nglish |
| (|) 10 |). — you | - | | |
| | | -No, I don' | | | |
| | | A. Do | B. Does | C. Doing | D. Are |

| ٠ | 完成对话。 |
|---|---|
| | John: How do you do! |
| | Jodie: Hi! |
| | John: Do you have a pen pal? |
| | Jodie: Yes, I 1 . |
| | John: 2 is she from? |
| | Jodie: She's from Australia. |
| | John: 3 language does she speak? |
| | Jodie: She speaks English, and she can speak a little Chinese, too. |
| | John: What's her 4 subject? |
| | Jodie: Her favorite subject is math. My favorite 5 is math, too. Do you |
| | have a pen pal? |
| | John: No, I don't have a 6 7 now. But I want to have one. |
| | Jodie: Jack wants a pen pal in China. You can write to him. |
| | John: What's his favorite subject? |
| | Jodie: His favorite subject is PE. |
| | John: 8 9 is he? |
| | Jodie: He's 12 years old. |
| | John: OK. I will write to him soon. Thank you! |
| | Jodie: You're 10. |
| | John: Bye. |
| | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| | 6 7 8 9 10 |
| | |

VI. 阅读理解。

Once there was a man who had two children, a boy and a girl. The boy was good-looking, but the girl was not.

One day they found a mirror for the first time, they saw what they looked like. The boy was very pleased. He said to his sister, "How handsome (英俊) I am! Look much nicer than you!" The girl did not like what he said. She gave her brother a push and said, "Go away!"

Their father saw what was happening and said to the boy, "You must always be as good as you look."

And to the girl he said, "My dear, if you help everyone and be kind to everyone you will be loved. Our looks don't mean anything."

根据短文内容,选择正确答案。

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