

新目标英语

- 英汉对照
- 随讲随练
- 紧扣考点
- 全面提升

全景课堂

讲

析

练

七 年 级 下 册

主 编：庞金螯

副主编：胡华柱 周敬元

中国青年出版社

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前言

初中学生怎样才能学好英语？这是所有英语教师、学生及家长共同关注的问题。特别是在全面推进素质教育，深化教育改革以来，这个问题就更尖锐地摆在了教育工作者面前。使用九年义务教育初中英语教材，教师和学生必须更新观点，更新教与学的方法。教师不仅应教会学生英语基础知识，更重要的是要教会学生使用英语，要全面培养学生听、说、读、写的技能。学好英语的重要方法除了课堂学习外，一本好的课外辅助资料也是非常必要的。

《新目标英语全景课堂讲析练》是针对广大初中师生的需要而编写。本书依据人民教育出版社《义务教育课程标准实验教科书英语（新目标 Go for it）》学生用书(STUDENTS' BOOK)和教师参考书(TEACHERS' BOOK)编写而成。

本书共六本，每年级分上、下两册。分别供初一、初二、初三年级的教师和学生使用。为方便使用，每本书采用与教材同步的方式按单元编写，每个单元内容分为学习目标 Language Objectives、词汇学习 Word Power、阅读详解 Reading、语法重点 Grammar Focus、小贴士 Tips 和综合能力测试卷6个部分。

Language Objectives 学习目标：列出最主要的词汇和语法目标。

Word Power 词汇学习：列出与课文主题密切相关的词汇和习惯搭配。主要是巩固和扩展学生就某一主题的词汇学习。然后采取问答和思维导图的形式针对这些词汇和习惯搭配进行练习，作为学生的热身练习。

Reading 阅读详解：以单元后的听力录音稿中各个部分的对话和课文中的短文为讲解对象。每个讲解部分又分为中英文对照、重难点注释、练习随手包和答案详解。

Grammar Focus 语法重点：讲解本单元的重点语法。同时也备有练习随手包和答案详解。

Tips 小贴士：主要用来讲述在 Reading 部分的课文讲解中无法照顾到的一些小的短语搭配。

综合能力测试卷：对整个单元进行测评。

我们衷心希望本书能成为教师备课、教学的参考，成为广大初中学生学习英语的好帮手。

编者

2008年12月



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Unit 1 Where's your pen pal from?

LANGUAGE OBJECTIVES

学习目标

- 词汇：有关国家、城市、语言的名词
- 语法：一般现在时态；where问句

WORD POWER

词汇学习

be from / come from 来自/产自……

live in 居住于……

speak English 讲英语

tell sb. about sth/sb. 告诉某人关于某事/某人

write to sb. / write a letter to sb. 给某人写信

favorite subject 最喜爱的科目

on weekends 在周末

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Where are you / is your pen pal from? _____
2. Where's Sydney? _____
3. Where do you live? _____
4. What language do you speak? _____

B. Add more words or sentences you often use in the blanks below.

Names of countries	China Singapore Canada the United States France
Names of cities	Beijing Toronto New York Paris
Names of languages	Chinese English Japanese French
Questions to ask about nationalities, cities and languages	Where is your pen pal from?
	What language does he/she speak?

READING

阅读
详解

重难点注释

- ① 结构分析: Where is your pen pal from? 你的笔友来自哪里?

该句是 where 开头的特殊疑问句, 用来询问某人或某物来自或产自哪里。例如: Where is Yao Ming from? 姚明来自哪里?

He is from China. 他来自中国。

Where is this computer from? 这台电脑产自哪里?

It's from Japan. 它产自日本。

- ② be from 与 come from 意思相同, 可以互换。例如:

I'm from America. = I come from America.

我来自美国

She's from France. = She comes from France. 她来自法国

- ③ how about sb. / sth. / doing sth. = what about sb. / sth. / doing sth. 意思是某人 / 某事 (物) / 做某事怎么样? 这是一个反问或询问对方意见的简略句型, 后接名词代词或动名词 (即动词要用 ing 形式), 例如:

How about / What about your English teacher? 你的英语老师怎么样?

How about / What about them

他们怎么样?

How about / What about going shopping? 去购物怎么样?

Section A-1a

Canada, France, Japan, the United States, Australia, Singapore, the United Kingdom, China

加拿大, 法国, 日本, 美国, 澳大利亚, 新加坡, 英国, 中国

Section A-1b

Boy1: Where is your pen pal from^①, Mike?

Boy2: He's from Canada.^②

Boy1: Really? My pen pal's from Australia. How about you^③, 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.

男孩1: 迈克, 你的笔友来自哪里?

男孩2: 他来自加拿大。

男孩1: 真的吗? 我的笔友来自澳大利亚。莉莉, 你的呢? 你的笔友来自哪里?

女孩1: 她来自日本。托尼的笔友来自哪里?

女孩2: 我认为她来自新加坡。

练习随手包

1. Where _____ your favorite singer from?

A. are B. is
C. come D. comes

2. —How about _____ TV?

—OK.
A. watch B. watches
C. to watch D. watching

3. —Where does your pen friend _____?

—Canada.
A. from B. is from
C. come from D. comes from

4. 迈克的笔友来自哪里? (汉译英)

5. 去钓鱼怎么样? (汉译英)

答案

5. How/What about going fishing?
4. Where is Mike's pen pal from? / Where does Mike's pen pal come from?
1. B 2. D 3. C

答案详解

1. 本题主要是测试 be from 和 come from 的用法。come from 是实义动词短语, 问句中必与助动词 (do does did) 连用, 所以 C、D 是错的, 而 singer 是单数所以 be 动词也要用单数, 所以 B 是正确答案。
2. 本题是考查 How about 的用法。how about / what about 中的 about 是介词, 其后的动词必须用 ing 形式, 所以 D 为正确答案。
3. 本题仍是测试 be from, 而题目中有助动词 does, 所以只能用 come from, 且前有助动词 does 时, 后面的动词要用原形, 故 C 为正确答案。
4. 本题是个询问某人来自哪里的特殊疑问句, “来自哪里”有两种译法, 即 be from 和 come from, 而迈克的笔友应用名词所有格形式, 所以应译为 Where is Mike's pen pal from? / Where does Mike's pen pal come from?
5. “做某事怎么样”应译为 how about / what about doing sth., 即“去 (go)”应译为 going, 而“去钓鱼”是固定短语 go fishing, 所以应译成 How/What about going fishing? 类似的短语有: go shopping/swimming/fishing/hiking/boating/skating/skiing, 即“去购物/游泳/钓鱼/远足/划船/溜冰/滑雪”。

练习随手包

1. —Where is Toronto?

—It's _____ Canada.

- A. in B. on
C. at D. to

2. —Where _____ your father and mother live?

—They live in Wuhan.

- A. does B. do
C. are D. is

3. —What city do you _____?

—_____ New York.

- A. live in; At B. live; At
C. live; In D. live in; In

4. —Is New York the capital of the United States?

- _____.
A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't.
C. Yes, it's. D. No, it is.

5. 他的确最喜欢中国。(汉译英)

答案

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A
5. He really likes China best.

答案详解

1. 本题考查的是地理常识和介词表达地理关系时的用法, in 表示在范围内, to 表示在范围外, on 表示的不是所有关系而是接壤, 多伦多是加拿大的城市, 属范围内, 所以A是正确答案。
2. 父亲和母亲是并列主语为复数, 所以问句中助动词或be动词该用复数, 所以A和D是错的, 而are后的动词必用ing或ed形式, 但live是动词原形, 所以B是正确答案。
3. 本题考查的是live 的用法, live是个不及物动词, 即后不能直接接宾语, 住在某地必用词组live in + 地方, 而city和New York是名词, 所以D是正确答案。
4. 本题考查的是地理常识。纽约是美国著名的城市但不是首都(美国的首都是华盛顿), 所以应选否定回答, 而D答案前后肯自相矛盾, 所以A是正确答案。
5. “他”是第三人称单数, like后要加s, “最喜欢”是固定表达like...best, 而really修饰动词时用于动词前, 所以应译为He really likes China best.

Section A-2b, 2c

Conversation 1

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

B: He's from Japan.

A: Oh, really? ④ Where does he live ⑤?

B: Tokyo ⑥.

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.

会话1

A: 你的笔友来自哪里, 约翰?

B: 他来自日本。

A: 噢, 真的吗? 他住在哪儿?

B: 东京。

会话2

A: 你的笔友来自哪里, 乔迪?

B: 他来自法国。

A: 那么, 她住在哪儿?

B: 噢, 她住在巴黎。

会话3

A: 安德鲁, 你的笔友来自哪里?

B: 他来自澳大利亚。

A: 噢, 她住在哪儿?

B: 她住在悉尼。

重难点注释

④ really 是个副词, 表示“事实上, 真正地”。它常用来修饰动词或形容词, 如 I really like action movies. 我的确/确实喜欢动作片。Math is really difficult. 数学真的非常难。也常单独用于一个缩略问句表示惊讶、怀疑、异议等, 如: He is the best basketball player in the world. Really? 他是全球最好的篮球运动员。真的吗?(表示怀疑) Shut up! Well, really? 住口。哎呀, 怎么啦?(表示异议) —He got the first place in the Japanese exam. —Oh, really? 他在日语考试中得了第一。一噢, 真的吗?(表示惊讶)。

⑤ Where does he live? 这是一个询问对方住在什么地方特殊疑问句。当主语是第三人称单数时, 助动词用 does, 当主语是其它人称时, 助动词用 do。回答时, 可用完整的句子, 也可用“介词+地名”, 还可以直接回答地名。live 是个不及物动词, 即后面不能直接接宾语, 住在某地必用词组 live in + 地方, 而 where “在哪里”本身已经含有介词, 即 at / in what place, 所以句中不能再有介词 in。Where does he live? 与 What place does he live in? 是同义句。

⑥ Tokyo 是日本的首都, 其他课本提到的国家对应的重点城市或首都也应弄清楚且记住, 如: Canada (Toronto), France (Paris), the United States (New York), Australia (Sydney), Singapore (Singapore City), the United Kingdom (London), China (Beijing)。

重难点注释

- ⑦ 在回答有指示代词的一般或特殊疑问句时, this, that 要用 it 来代替, these/those 要用 they 来代替。例如:
Is this/that your brother?

这是 / 那是你的哥哥 / 弟弟吗?

Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

是的, 他是。/ 不, 他不是。

Are these/those her photos?

这些 / 那些是她的照片吗?

Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

是的, 它们是。/ 不, 它们不是。

- ⑧ any, some 都有“一些”的意思, 但是否定句和疑问句中用 any, some 主要用在肯定句或表示请求且希望得到对方肯定回答的疑问句中。例如:

Do you have any beautiful flowers? (一般疑问句)

I don't have any beautiful flowers. (否定句)

I have some beautiful flowers. (肯定句)

May I ask you some questions? (表示请求的疑问句)

- ⑨ “讲某种语言”用“speak+语言”的结构。英语中常用的几个表示“说”的词语分别是: speak 表示讲某种语言, say 强调说的内容, tell 有讲故事和笑话及告诉之意, talk 主要用于下列短语中 talk to/with sb. (和某人谈话), talk about sb./sth. (谈论某人/某事)



Section B-2a, 2b

Mom: Is that your new pen pal, Lucy?

Lucy: Yes, it is.

Mom: Oh, what's her name?

Lucy: Her name is Maria.

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

Lucy: Um, she's from Canada.

Mom: Uh-huh. Where does she live?

Lucy: She lives in Toronto.

Mom: Does she have any brothers or sisters?

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

Mom: Does she speak English?

Lucy: Yes. She speaks English and Spanish.

妈妈: 那是你的新笔友吗, 露西?

露西: 是的, 她是。

妈妈: 噢, 她叫什么名字?

露西: 她叫玛利亚。

妈妈: 嗯。那么她来自哪里?

露西: 嗯, 她来自加拿大。

妈妈: 嗯。她住在哪里?

露西: 她住在多伦多。

妈妈: 她有兄弟姐妹吗?

露西: 是的, 她有。她有两个兄弟和两个姐妹。

妈妈: 她讲英语吗?

露西: 是的。她讲英语和西班牙语。

练习随手包

1. —Is that Lucy's new pen pal?

— . They often write to each other.

A. No, it isn't B. Yes, he is

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

2. —Can you _____ Spanish?

A. say B. speak

C. tell D. talk

3. —Excuse me. Can you give me _____ water?

—Sure. Here you are.

A. some B. any

C. a D. an

4. He often talks to Jack about their favorite sports stars? (英译汉)

5. 她会讲日语和法语。(汉译英)

答案

5. She can speak Japanese and French.

4. 他经常和杰克谈论他们最喜欢的体育明星。
1. D 2. B 3. A

答案详解

- 在回答有指示代词的一般或特殊疑问句时, this, that 要用 it 来代替, these, those 要用 they 来代替, 所以 B、C 是错的。而题目语境是“他们经常互相写信”, 所以应用肯定回答, D 是正确答案。
- “讲某种语言”用“speak+语言”的结构, Spanish 是“西班牙语”, 所以 B 为正确答案。
- 本句表达的是向别人讨要一些水, 即有请求和希望得到对方肯定回答之意, some 主要用在肯定句和表示请求且希望得到对方肯定回答的疑问句中, 而否定句和疑问句中用 any, 所以 A 为正确答案。
- 这个句子的翻译要注意“和某人谈论某人/某事”是 talk to/with sb. about sb./sth., favorite 是“最喜爱”的意思。
- 这个句子的翻译要注意 can 是情态动词, 后接动词原形, 日语和法语应用 and 相连, “说某种语言”用 speak。

练习随手包

1. Our parents all _____ us _____ hard.
A. want; to study B. wants; to study
C. want; study D. want; studying
2. What does she _____ on weekends?
A. likes doing B. like do
C. like doing D. likes to do
3. —You look unhappy.
—Yes, I'm new here. I have _____ friends.
A. little B. a little
C. a few D. few
4. 我喜欢和朋友一起唱歌跳舞。(汉译英)
5. Are those your e-pals in Singapore?
(英译汉)

答案

5. 那些是新加坡的网友吗?
my friends.
4. I like singing and dancing with my friends. 或 I like to sing and dance with friends. 1. A 2. C 3. D

答案详解

1. 想让某人做某事的固定短语是want sb. to do sth., 且parents是复数, 因此答案为A。
2. 疑问句中助动词后的动词应该还原, 所以排除A和D, 而喜欢做某事的固定搭配是like to do sth. 或 like doing sth., 所以C为正确答案。
3. 此题题意是“是的, 我不快乐, 我是新来的, 所以我在这儿没有朋友。”空白处应填否定意义的词few或little, 而few修饰可数名词, little修饰不可数名词, 所以D为正确答案。
4. 翻译此句的关键是要知道“喜欢做某事”有两种表达法, 即like doing sth. 和 like to do sth.
5. 翻译这句话的关键在于知道介词短语作定语后置, 所以e-pals in Singapore应译为“新加坡的网友”。

Section B-3a

Dear Student,

My name is Bob. I live in Toronto, Canada, and I want^⑩ a pen pal in China^⑪. 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^⑫ French. I have a brother, Paul, and a sister, Sarah. They have pen pals in the United Kingdom and Australia. I like going^⑬ 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!

Can you write to me soon?

Bob

亲爱的同学:

我名叫鲍勃。我住在加拿大的多伦多市。我想有一个中国笔友。我认为中国是个非常有趣的国家。我14岁, 我的生日在11月份。我会讲英语和一点法语。我有一个弟弟, 叫保罗, 还有一个妹妹, 叫莎拉。他们有英国和澳大利亚的笔友。我喜欢和朋友一起去看电影, 也喜欢运动。我最喜欢的学校科目是体育。它很有趣。但我不喜欢数学。它太难了!

你能尽快给我写信吗?

鲍勃



重难点注释

⑩ want 后接名词做宾语表示“想要, 想有, 想吃, 想喝”等含义, 例如:

I want a watch. 我想要一块手表。
I want an apple. 我想吃一个苹果。
I want a cup of tea. 我想喝杯茶。
want 后接动作时常用固定搭配如 want to do sth. 想做某事, want sb. to do sth. 想让某人做某事。例如: I want to learn English well. 我想把英语学好。I want you to learn English well. 我想让你把英语学好。

⑪ a pen pal in China 中 in China 的是介词短语作定语后置, 而不是地点状语, 所以应译为“一个中国的笔友”, 而不是“一个笔友在中国”。介词短语作定语后置, 即作定语的是个介词短语时, 介词短语应放在被修饰的词的后面。例如学校的科目 subjects in school, 铅笔盒里的铅笔 pencils in the pencil case。

⑫ a little French 意为“一点儿法语”, a little 和 little 只能修饰不可数名词, 表示“一点儿”, a few 和 few 只能修饰可数名词, 也表示“一点儿, 几个”。但是 a little 和 a few 表示“实际上真有”, 是肯定意义, 而 little 和 few 表示“实际上没有”, 是否定意义, 表示“很少”或“没有”。a little 也可修饰形容词表示“有点儿”。例如:

I have a little orange juice.

我有一点橙汁。

I have little orange juice.

我没有橙汁。

I have a few friends.

我有几个朋友。

I have few friends.

我没有朋友。

I am a little tired.

我有点儿累了。(修饰形容词)

⑬ like 是喜欢之意, 基本用法是 like sth. / sb., 喜欢某物/某人, like doing sth. / like to do sth. 喜欢做某事。即 like 后可直接接喜欢的对象, 而表示“喜欢做某事”时后动词必用 ing 或 to do 形式。

GRAMMAR FOCUS

语法
重点

1. Where+be动词+sb./sth.+from?和Where+助动词+sb./sth.+come from?用来询问某人来自某地方或某物产自/出自某地。句中的be from=come from, 而be动词(is am are)或助动词(do does)由后面的主语的人称和数来决定。例如:

Where are you / they / your pen pals from? = Where do you / they / your pen pals come from?

你(们)/他们/你的笔友们来自哪里?

Where is he / she / it / your pen pal from? = Where does he / she / it / your pen pal come from?

他/她/它/你的笔友来自哪里?

Where is this car from? = Where does this car come from? 这辆小轿车产自哪里?

Where are these cars from? = Where do these cars come from? 这些小轿车产自哪里?

2. Where do/does sb. live?句型用来询问某人住在哪里。当主语是第三人称单数时, 助动词用does, 主语是其他人称用do。例如:

Where do you / their / your pen pals / Lily and Lucy live?

你(们)/他们/你的笔友们/莉莉和露西住在哪里?

Where does he / she / your mother / Lily live? 他/她/你的妈妈/莉莉住在哪里?

3. 部分国家及对应的城市, 语言及人的表达。

Country	City	Language	People
China	Beijing	Chinese	Chinese
Japan	Tokyo	Japanese	Japanese
Singapore	Singapore City	Chinese and English	Singaporean
France	Paris	French	Frenchmen/women
the United Kingdom	London	English	Englishmen/women
America	New York	English	American
Canada	Toronto	English and French	Canadian
Australia	Sydney	English	Australian
Spain	Madrid	Spanish	Spanish

练习随手包

1. —Where's Tokyo? —_____.

A. It's in Japanese B. It's in Japan

C. It's in Canada

D. It's in America

2. —What language do Canadians speak? —_____.

A. Chinese

B. French

C. Japanese

D. French and English

3. _____ speak _____.

A. China; Chinese

B. Canadians; Canada

C. Chinese; Chinese

D. Japanese; Japan.

4. The people in Australia speak English. (英译汉)

5. 你的新电脑产自哪里? (汉译英)

答案

5. Where is your new computer from? 或 Where does your new computer come from?

4. 澳大利亚人讲英语。

3. C 2. D 1. B

答案详解

1. 此题是考查国名及对应的城市名, Tokyo东京是日本的首都, 自然在日本, 所以B为正确答案。

2. 此题是考查各国的人及对应的语言, Canadians是“加拿大人”之意, 而加拿大人讲英语和法语, 所以D为正确答案。

3. 此题意为“某人讲什么语言”, Chinese既有中国人又有汉语的意思, 选项C的意思是“中国人讲汉语”, 故C为正确答案。

4. 翻译此句的关键是弄清the people in Australia 中的in Australia是介词短语作people的后置定语, the people in Australia应译为澳大利亚人。

5. “某物产自/出自某地”有两种译法, 即Where+be动词+sth.+from?和Where+助动词+sth.+come from? 所以可译为Where is your new computer from? 或Where does your new computer come from?

Unit 1 综合能力测试卷

I. 根据句意和所给的首字母提示, 填入正确的单词。(本题共10分, 每小题2分)

1. She is my new pen p_____.
2. Who is your f_____ movie star?
3. Can you s_____ Japanese?
4. She l_____ in Sydney, Australia.
5. He speaks English and French. He comes from C_____.

II. 用所给单词的正确形式填空。(本题共20分, 每小题2分)

write, language, Dave, Japan, Canada, read, live, do, be, pal

1. I have two pen _____.
2. That is my sister, and she _____ in Paris.
3. What _____ do you speak?
4. _____ come from Canada.
5. Tom likes _____ on weekends.
6. Please _____ to your mother soon.
7. Australians _____ from Australia.
8. Mike is from Japan. He is a _____.
9. Where is _____ cousin from?
10. _____ your pen pal speak French or Spanish?

III. 单项选择。(本题共15分, 每小题1分)从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

1. Where does your pen pal _____?
A. from B. come from C. comes from D. be from
2. What language do they _____?
A. speak B. say C. tell D. talk
3. —Where is Paris?
—It's _____.
A. in French B. in France C. at France D. in England
4. —Does your aunt speak Japanese?
—Yes, but only _____.
A. little B. few C. a little D. a few
5. —Where does he _____?
—In China.
A. lives in B. live in C. lives D. live
6. Can you tell me _____ the nearest bank?
A. how get to B. how to get C. how to get to D. to get to
7. Maria likes _____ in her spare time.
A. going to shop B. going shopping C. to go shopping D. to go to shop
8. Do you often _____ your mother?

Unit 1 综合能力测试卷

- A. write to B. writes to C. write for D. writes from
9. Singapore is a _____ in Asia.
A. city B. place C. country D. town
10. I have many pen pals _____ Spain.
A. in B. on C. at D. live in
11. I like music best. So it's my _____.
A. like best B. best C. favorite D. favorite's
12. —Your English is very good.
—_____.
A. Don't say so. B. Yes, it is. C. No, it isn't. D. Thank you.
13. Frenchmen are from _____. They speak _____.
A. French; France B. France; French C. France; France D. French; French
14. Please help me carry this box. It's _____ heavy.
A. many B. much C. very D. too
15. —Is that girl your pen pal?
—_____. She often writes to me.
A. Yes, she is B. No, she isn't C. Yes, it is D. No, it isn't

IV. 完形填空。(本题共20分, 每小题2分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Dear Bob,

How are you? I 1 your letter. From your letter I 2 a lot about you. I'd like to be your pen pal. I am a 3 boy. I live in Shanghai. I'm 14 years old, 4. And my birthday is 5 July 6. I like swimming and 6 basketball on weekends. I like Chinese and Math. They are 7. And my favorite subject in school is English. It's very interesting. I 8 up early every morning and read English. I don't have a sister 9 a brother. My father is a teacher. He 10 Math. My mother is a doctor. They love me very much. I'm glad to be your pen pal. Please write to me soon.

Yours,
Li Ming

1. A. read B. look C. look at D. watch
2. A. get B. study C. know D. find
3. A. China B. Chinese C. China's D. Canadian
4. A. too B. either C. also D. to
5. A. to B. at C. on D. in
6. A. play B. plays C. to play D. playing
7. A. easy B. boring C. difficult D. tiring
8. A. gets B. get C. go D. goes
9. A. and B. but C. or D. also
10. A. teacher B. teaching C. teach D. teaches

Unit 1 综合能力测试卷

V. 阅读理解。(本题共20分, 每小题2分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

A

One day, a tiger is not careful (小心的) and he falls into a net. He tries his best to get out of the net, but he can't. So he is crying. His friends are far from him. They can't hear him and help him. Luckily, a mouse comes. The tiger sees him and says, "Please help me out."

The mouse looks at him and answers, "You are so strong and big, and I'm so small and weak. I want to help you but you can't eat me."

Soon the mouse uses his teeth (牙齿) and bites the net broken (坏的, 破的). The tiger gets out and says, "Thanks for helping me. I want to make friends with you. I'm going to help you one day."

- The word "net" in the passage means _____ in Chinese.
A. 洞 B. 网 C. 陷阱 D. 袋子
- Why don't the tiger's friends help him out?
A. Because they don't like him. B. Because they don't want to help him.
C. Because they don't know the tiger need help. D. Because they are unfriendly.
- After the tiger gets out of the net, he _____.
A. makes friends with the mouse B. says nothing to the mouse
C. eats up the mouse D. runs away quickly
- The tiger asks the mouse to help him because _____.
A. the mouse is very clever B. he likes the mouse very much
C. there are no other animals there D. he is a friend of the mouse's
- From this story we know that _____.
A. big animals always help small animals B. small animals always help big animals
C. a mouse is too small to help big animals D. sometimes a small animal can help a big animal

B

My name is Alan. I live in Beijing. Now I am sitting at the window. I often sit here. I can look at the street. In Beijing the buses are busy. A bus is coming now. There is a bus stop in front of our house. A lot of people are waiting for the bus. Look, an old woman is coming. She often misses the bus, because she never runs. Today she is lucky. The bus driver is waiting for her.

- I often sit _____.
A. at the door B. behind the window C. near the table D. at the window
- There is a bus stop _____.
A. under our house B. near our house C. in front of our house D. far away from my house
- _____ are waiting for the bus.
A. A few people B. Many people C. Old woman D. Young people
- The old woman often misses the bus because she _____.
A. doesn't run B. doesn't come C. can't come D. runs quickly
- The word "lucky" in the passage means _____ in Chinese.
A. 准时的 B. 悲伤的 C. 幸运的 D. 倒霉的

Unit 1 综合能力测试卷

VI. 书面表达。(15分)

假如你想交一个美国笔友, 请写一封信, 写明你的愿望, 且告诉对方你的如下信息: name, nationality, language, age, school, likes and dislikes, favorite subject, family

Dear friend,

参考答案

- I. 1. pal 2. favorite 3. speak 4. lives 5. Canada
 II. 1. pals 2. lives 3. language 4. Canadians 5. reading 6. write 7. are 8. Japanese 9. Dave's 10. Does
 III. 1—5 BABCD 6—10 CBACA 11—15 CDBDC
 IV. 1—5 ACBAC 6—10 DABCD
 V. 1—5 BCACD 6—10 DCBA C
 VI.

Dear friend,

My name is Wang Ling. I want a pen pal in America. I am from China. I live in Wuhan. I speak Chinese and a little English. I'm 13 years old. I studies in Wuhan No. 1 Middle School. I like singing and dancing, but I don't like running. In school, I like Math best. It's interesting. There are three people in my family, my father, my mother and I. My father is a bank clerk. My mother is a Chinese teacher. They love me, and I love them.

Please write and tell me something about yourself.

Best wishes.

Your pen pal,
Wang Ling

Unit 2 Where's the post office?

LANGUAGE OBJECTIVES

学习目标

- 词汇：建筑物名称相关的名词和表示建筑物之间位置关系的介词
- 语法：There be... 句型和Where is(are)...? 句型及表示方位的介词

WORD POWER

词汇学习

post office 邮局

in front of 在……的前面

between... and... 在……和……之间

across from 在……对面

next to 贴近，在……隔壁

on the right/left 在右/左边

turn right/left 向右/左转

go down/along... 沿着……走

in the neighborhood 在社区，在附近

the way to... 去……的路

take a walk 散步

take a taxi 打的

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Is there a post office near here / around here / in the neighborhood? _____
2. Where's the pay phone? _____
3. Is the library across from the restaurant? _____

B. Add more words or sentences you often use in the blanks below.

Lost and Found

Names of buildings	post office, library, hotel, restaurant, bank, supermarket, pay phone,
Prepositions of directions	in front of, behind..., next to, across from, on the right,
	on the left, between... and...
The sentences used to ask way	Excuse me. Is there a bank near here?
	Can/Could you tell me the way to the post office?
	Could/Would you please tell me the way to the pay phone?

READING

阅读
详解

重难点注释

- ① Is there a restaurant on Fifth Avenue? 第五大街上有餐馆吗? 该句是 there be 句型的一般疑问句, 其结构是 “Be(is/are)+there + 主语 + 介词短语”。即 There be 句型的一般疑问句形式是把 be 动词提前到句首, 句尾变问号, 其他成分不变。肯定回答是 Yes, there is/are. “是的, 有”, 否定回答是 No, there isn't/aren't. “不, 没有”。there be 句型表示 “某地方有某物, 某地方存在某种情况”。be 动词的单复数取决于紧跟其后的名词的单复数形式, 即主谓一致, 采用就近原则。例如: Is there a bank near here? 附近有银行吗? Yes, there is (是的, 有)。/ No, there isn't (不, 没有)。

Are there any students in the classroom? 教室里有学生吗?

Yes, there are. (是的, 有)。/ No, there aren't. (不, 没有)。

- ② near here 是一个词组, 意思是 “在附近”, 它的同义词组有 in the neighborhood / around here / around me. near 常用作介词和形容词, 表示 “靠近, 接近”, 反义词为 far 或 far from. 例如: Our school is very near. 我们的学校很近 (形容词)。

Our school is near my house. 我们的学校离我的家近 (介词)。

- ③ on Bridge Street 是 “在剑桥街上” 的意思, 在哪条街或大道上必用介词 on, 如: on Center/Yingwu/New Street, on Fifth/First/Center Avenue 等等。on 也常用作介词表示 “在……上面” 的意思, 且上下两样东西相互接触。例如: There is a book on the desk. 书桌上有一本书。

Section A-1b

Conversation 1

A: Is there a restaurant on Fifth Avenue?^①

B: Yes, there is.

Conversation 2

A: Is there a post office near here?^②

B: Um, yes, there is. There's one on Bridge Street^③.

Conversation 3

A: Is there a supermarket on Center Street?

B: No, there isn't.

会话1

A: 第五大街上有餐馆吗?

B: 是的, 有。

会话2

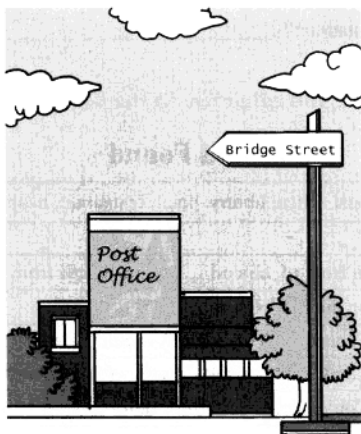
A: 附近有邮局吗?

B: 嗯, 是的, 附近有。剑桥街上有一个邮局。

会话3

A: 中心大街上有超市吗?

B: 不, 没有。



练习随手包

1. —Is there a post office near here?
— . There is one far from here.
A. Yes, there is B. Yes, there isn't
C. No, there isn't D. No, there aren't
2. Is there a pay phone _____ this street?
A. in B. at
C. over D. on
3. There _____ many tall buildings in the big cities.
A. are B. is
C. have D. has
4. 地上有一个篮球吗? (汉译英)
5. 我的卧室里有一张桌子和两把椅子。(汉译英)

答案

1. C 2. D 3. A
4. Is there a basketball on the floor?
5. There is a desk and two chairs in my bedroom.

答案详解

1. 本题主要是考查there be句型的一般疑问句的回答。问句是问 “附近有没有邮局”, 而答句却说 “很远的地方有一个”, 即附近没有, 所以应该是否定回答, 而且be动词应与问句一致, 所以C是正确答案。
2. 本句的意思是 “这条街上有投币式公用电话吗?” 即考查 “在街道上” 应用什么介词, 而在哪条街或大道上必用介词on, 所以D为正确答案。
3. 此句的意思是 “大城市里有许多高的建筑物”, 即某地方有某物, 应用there be句型, be动词应与后名词buildings保持一致, 所以用复数形式are, 故A为正确答案。
4. 本题应用there be句型的一般疑问句, 即be动词应放句首, 而 “在地板上” 是固定短语on the floor, 且时间和地点状语常放句尾, 所以整句应译为Is there a basketball on the floor?
5. 翻译本题的关键是应用there be句型, 其中be动词的形式应与其最靠近的名词保持一致, 即就近原则, 而一张桌子是单数, 所以此句be动词也用单数形式is, 整句译为There is a desk and two chairs in my bedroom.