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New Century English
Lesson by Lesson Practice

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(修订本)
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新教材学习指导

英语

(新世纪版)

七年级 第一学期

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出版说明

2004年起,为了配合上海二期课改的发展,满足日益增长的新教材使用学校师生的需要,上海几家出版新教材的出版社(上海外语教育出版社、上海教育出版社、华东师范大学出版社、上海科技出版社、少年儿童出版社)在精心出版二期课改新教材的同时,专门组织了一批富有实践经验的专家和实验区的优秀骨干教师共同研究、联合编写了“上海二期课改新教材学习指导”丛书,以帮助广大中小学生更有效地学习新教材。

这套丛书具有鲜明的特色:

1. 体现上海二期课改的理念、目标及评价原则。在编写内容上,一是求新:理念新,材料新,角度新,问题新,时代感强;二是求活:思想解放,视野开阔,设计思路新颖,综合性强;三是求实:实事求是,从实际出发,扎实地训练学生的基本技能。
2. 与新教材保持同步,有针对性地帮助和辅导广大中小学生学习新教材。同时,从课内延伸到课外,尽可能利用日益丰富的教育资源,采用学生喜欢的学习方式。
3. 体例、结构严谨而又灵活,重点、难点突出。

丛书推出后受到了广大师生的欢迎。随着二期课改的深入和《英语(新世纪版)》教材的修订,上海外语教育出版社组织编写队伍对该丛书中的《〈英语(新世纪版)〉导学与测试》进行全面修订,以满足广大学习者的需要。修订后,本套图书将把基础知识的传授、基本技能的培养与应试能力的提高更好地结合在一起。

本套书配有录音磁带,由上海外语音像出版社出版。

上海外语教育出版社
2009年7月

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七年级 第一学期



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UNIT ONE

Housing Estates and Surroundings

Lesson One *Choosing a Flat*



I. Structures

1. should 的用法

should 是情态动词，表示“必须”、“应该”做某事。

如：We should be more careful. 我们应当更加仔细。

You should study hard. 你必须努力学习。

2. should 与 must 的区别

should 与 must 有所不同，must 强调说话者强硬的语气，用于敦促或命令别人做某事，而 should 强调的是一种义务或社会赋予的责任。

如：You must clean the classroom now. 你现在必须打扫教室。

We should get to school on time. 我们应当准时到校。

II. Language points

1. The Wangs now live in a small flat. 王家现在住在一套小公寓里。

the Wangs 姓王的一家人(常用复数)，又如：

the Smiths 史密斯一家人

the Chens 姓陈的一家人

2. It has only 50 square metres.

square *n. & a.* 平方(的)，四方形(的); (方形)广场

square metre 平方米(缩写为 m^2)

$30m^2$ 读作 thirty square metres

People's Square 人民广场

Tian'anmen Square 天安门广场

3. We need to buy a bigger one. 我们需要买一套更大的公寓。

在本句中, need 作实义动词, 后面跟 sth. 或 to do sth.

如: They need to buy a colour TV. 他们需要买一台彩电。

They need more English books. 他们需要更多的英语书。

在否定句中, need 前面加 don't.

如: They don't need to buy a colour TV. 他们不必买一台彩电。

need 可作情态动词, 否定形式为 needn't.

如: You needn't do your homework now. 你不必现在做回家作业。

4. The bedrooms must face south. 卧室必须朝南。

face *n.* 脸 face *vt. & vi.* 面朝, 面对, 正对

The windows of my house face south. 我的房子的窗是朝南的。

south *ad.* 在南方, 向南方

5. I agree with Mum. 我同意妈妈的意见。

agree *vi.* 同意, 赞同

agree with sb. or sb.'s opinion 同意某人或某人的意见

I agree with Bob. 我同意鲍勃(的意见)。

I agree with what Bob said. 我同意鲍勃说的话。

agree on sth. 就……达成一致意见

I agreed with Tom on the date of the meeting. 我和汤姆就会议日期达成了一致意见。

agree to do sth. 同意去做某事

He agreed to go with us. 他同意和我们一起去。

agree to the plan, proposal, etc. 同意计划、提议等

We all agreed to the plan. 我们都同意这个计划。

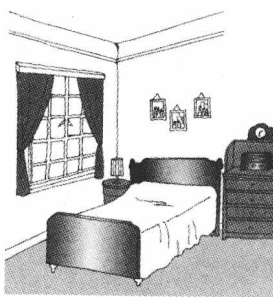


Part One Listening

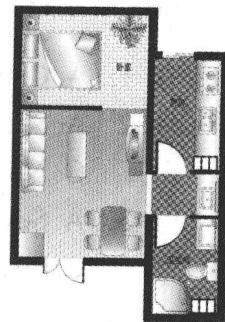
I. Listen and choose the right picture. 根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片。
(5%)



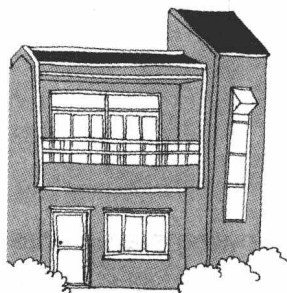
(A)



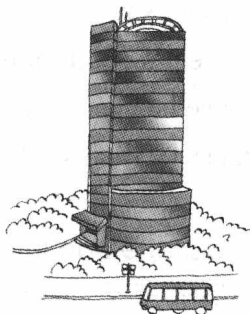
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear. 听句子, 选择最佳的应答句。(5%)

() 1. A. I live in the suburbs.
C. I live in a house.

B. I live in a flat.
D. I live on the tenth floor.

() 2. A. You're right.
C. What is it?

B. Here they are.
D. I'll give it to you.

- () 3. A. I'm sorry to hear that.
C. I'm glad to hear that.
- () 4. A. Let's go.
C. We can cross the road.
- () 5. A. Don't worry.
C. I have no time.
- B. Thank you very much.
D. That's a good idea.
- B. We must stop.
D. Let's wait in the street.
- B. I can't go there.
D. Thank you. I'll take your advice.

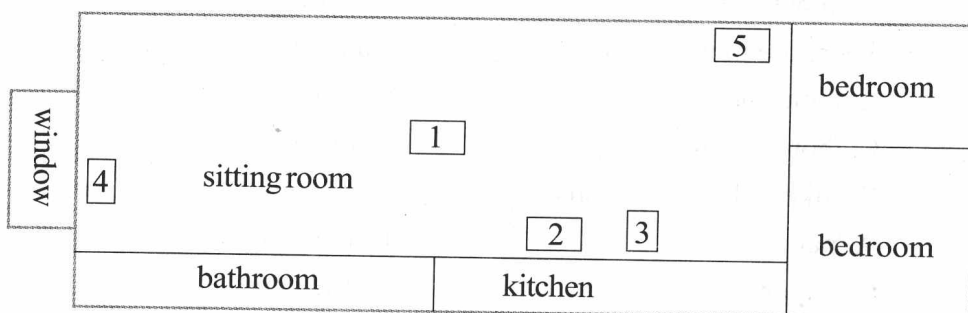
III. Listen to the dialogues and choose the best answer to each question you hear. 根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案。(5%)

- () 1. A. Canadian. B. Canada. C. American. D. America.
- () 2. A. She thinks.
C. No, she doesn't.
- () 3. A. Seventy-nine yuan.
C. Eighty-nine yuan.
- () 4. A. After class.
C. After dinner.
- () 5. A. Because it's four minutes' walk from his home to the school.
B. Because it's good for his health.
C. Because he needn't go to school early.
D. Because he likes walking.
- B. Yes, she is.
D. Yes, she does.
- B. Fifty-nine yuan.
D. Ninety-nine yuan.
- B. After school.
D. Before dinner.

IV. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false. 判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用 "T" 表示, 不符合的用 "F" 表示。(5%)

- () 1. There are two blocks in our housing estate.
- () 2. My block has eighteen floors.
- () 3. I live one floor higher than Jack.
- () 4. Jack and Bill live in the same block.
- () 5. There is a clinic in our housing estate.

V. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks with proper words. 听对话, 在空格内填上合适的单词。(5%)



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Part Two Vocabulary and Grammar

I. Choose the right words to complete the sentences. 选择适当的词汇填空。(5%)

- The students _____ (should, would) learn to help others and learn from others.
- May I _____ (look, look at) your photos?
- Which flat do you like _____ (better, best), Flat A, Flat B or Flat C?
- When _____ (were, was) you born?
- A: Tom runs faster than Bill.
B: _____ (Maybe, May be) you are right.

II. Choose the best answer. 选择最恰当的答案。(12%)

- My bedroom _____.
A. faces to south B. face south
C. faces south D. face to south
- _____ do you think of our new flat?
A. How about B. How C. What D. What about
- He _____ some medicine. Can you buy it for him?
A. need B. needs
C. doesn't need D. needed

- () 4. A: _____ can you see the traffic lights?
B: At the crossroads.
A. What B. How C. How many D. Where
- () 5. There are more than three _____ people taking part in the sports.
A. thousands B. thousands of
C. thousand of D. thousand
- () 6. I'd like to have a pen and a _____.
A. paper B. piece of paper
C. papers D. the paper
- () 7. My mother never goes shopping _____ a rainy morning.
A. on B. in C. at D. for
- () 8. The bus is too crowded. Why not _____ a taxi?
A. by B. take C. taking D. to take
- () 9. There isn't any drink in the fridge, _____?
A. isn't there B. aren't there C. is there D. is it
- () 10. I hope I can buy a big flat _____ 100 square meters for my parents in the center of the city.
A. with B. by C. in D. on
- () 11. The Amazon is one of _____ in the world.
A. longest rivers B. the longest river
C. longest river D. the longest rivers
- () 12. The Whites often _____ out for a walk after supper.
A. goes B. go C. going D. are going

III. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given verbs. 用所给动词的正确形式填空。(8%)

- My old flat _____ (have) only 40 square meters, and there _____ (be) only one bedroom.
- Living in the suburbs, you can _____ (take) in fresh air and _____ (enjoy) nice views.
- Last weekend Wang Qiang and his father _____ (go) to the housing agency. They _____ (choose) a big flat there.
- We _____ (have) a potluck party tomorrow. I hope it _____ (not rain).

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required. 根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词。(10%)

- I have the same opinion as you. (保持原句意思)
I _____ you.
- I buy it because I like it very much. (对划线部分提问)
_____ you buy it?
- Uncle Wang lived in a small flat before. (保持原句意思)
Uncle Wang _____ live in a small flat.
- They will visit the old engineer in three days. (对划线部分提问)
_____ will they visit the old engineer?
- Your MP3 is more expensive than mine. (保持原句意思)
My MP3 is _____ than yours.

Part Three Reading and Writing

I. Reading comprehension. 阅读理解。(30%)

A

Once there was a man. He could run very fast. He was proud of this and he was always ready to show people how fast he could run.

One day, a thief broke into his house and took some of his things. When the man saw him, the thief ran hurriedly. The man ran after the thief and shouted, "Hey, stop! Stop! Don't you know you can't get away from me?" But the thief only ran faster. The man got so angry that he ran even faster. He was soon miles away from his home. He was still rushing along when he ran into a friend. "Why are you in such a hurry?" the friend asked. "I'm trying to catch a thief," said the man, quite out of breath (气喘吁吁). "But where is the thief?" asked his friend. "Miles and miles behind!" said the runner, smiling with pride. "He thought he could run faster than I, but you see he was quite wrong."

True or False. 判断下列句子是否符合短文内容, 符合的用 "T" 表示, 不符合的用 "F" 表示。(6%)

- () 1. Once there was a man. He could run fast and he was proud of it.
- () 2. One day, a thief broke into his house.
- () 3. Before the thief could take anything, the man found him.
- () 4. The man ran and shouted after the thief and the thief didn't stop running.
- () 5. The man was too angry to run even faster.
- () 6. The man caught the thief at last.

B

Dear sister,

I've been happy here in New York. But when holidays are coming near, I really feel "There's no place like home," just like the English proverb says, "East, west, home is the best."

You must be doing well in English class. The letter you sent to me was written in good English.

Well, I want to bring my friend Diana to our home. I dare not tell Mama directly. If our parents say that will be all right, please write to me as soon as possible.

Diana is a poor girl. Her parents died last month in a terrible accident. She has to spend the holidays alone. She has wanted to see China, a country in the eastern world, and try everything that we Chinese do. She has practiced Chinese for two years and can speak a little. She has a great curiosity (好奇心) about our family life and will ask you many questions about it. Isn't it a good chance to understand each other? I'm sure you'll learn many things from her.

Please give my love to Mum and Dad.

Love,
Mei

Choose the best answer. 根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案。(6%)

- () 1. Where is Mei's family?
 - A. In New York.
 - B. In China.
 - C. In England.
 - D. In Japan.
- () 2. Whose letter was written in good English?
 - A. Mei's.
 - B. Mei's sister's.
 - C. Mei's parents'.
 - D. Diana's.

- () 3. Why does Mei write this letter to her sister?
- A. To tell her sister that she will come back for holiday.
B. To tell her family that she will not come back for holiday.
C. She wants to bring Diana home. She wants her sister to ask her parents whether they agree.
D. To tell her family that she will bring Diana home.
- () 4. What happened to Diana?
- A. Her parents died last month. B. Her mother died last month.
C. She lost her grandmother last month. D. She lost her father.
- () 5. Why does Diana want to come to China?
- A. Because she lost her parents.
B. Because she was alone.
C. Because she can speak a little Chinese.
D. Because she wants to see China and try everything the Chinese do.
- () 6. How does the writer feel when she writes the letter?
- A. She misses her family. B. She doesn't want to go back.
C. She wants to stay in New York. D. She misses her friends.

C

Sometimes, the sky is full of fluffy (毛茸茸的) white clouds. But sometimes, clouds look black. Sometimes, they look pink. Where do the colors in the clouds come from?

Clouds are made of drops (滴) of water or ice. But the drops of water in the clouds are not pink or red or orange. It is the sun that makes the colors in the clouds. Sunshine changes colors as it goes through the drops of water in the clouds. Clouds look dark (黑色的) because they are so thick. Billions of (无数的) drops of water make a cloud. Very little sunshine can come through. Dust also makes clouds dark. Dust from the ground blows into the sky and becomes part of the clouds.

The shapes (形状) and colors of the clouds tell about the weather.

Answer the questions. 根据短文内容回答下列问题。(6%)

1. Do the clouds always look white?
- _____

2. What are clouds made of?

3. What makes the colors in the clouds?

4. How do clouds look when they are thick?

5. What else makes clouds look black?

6. From what can we tell about the weather?

D

Bob is a very (1) _____ boy. It is Sunday. He goes (2) _____ with his mother. (3) _____ the shop, Bob sees a toy ship. He likes it very much. He wants to buy it. So he asks his mother, "Mum, can I have that sheep?"

His mother says, "Yes, I can buy one for you." Then his mother asks the assistant (4) _____ her a toy sheep.

"No, Mum. I don't want this sheep. I want that sheep."

"But this is the sheep you (5) _____ for, my boy."

"No, I want that one, not the one (6) _____."

"Now," his mother says, "I see, you want a ship, not a sheep."

Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage. 选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文。(6%)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------|
| () 1. A. big | B. strong | C. little | D. lucky |
| () 2. A. swimming | | B. to see a film | |
| | C. shopping | D. to buy sheep | |
| () 3. A. From | B. In | C. On | D. About |
| () 4. A. to buy | B. take | C. to get | D. bring |
| () 5. A. buy | B. get | C. speak | D. asked |
| () 6. A. with four eyes | | B. has four big ears | |
| | C. have four legs | D. with four legs | |

E

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. 在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 首字母已给, 每空格限填一词。(6%)

Mary is an American schoolgirl. She is now in Beijing with her parents. Mary (1) d_____ know Chinese, but she is trying to learn and speak Chinese. She often tries to speak Chinese to her Chinese friends. Sometimes they don't understand (懂) her, because she can't speak Chinese (2) w_____.

It was Sunday morning. She went out. She was going to the (3) z_____ to see the elephants and monkeys, but she didn't know (4) h_____ to get there. She asked a Chinese schoolgirl, but the girl couldn't understand her. Then she took out a pen and some paper. She (5) d_____ an elephant on it, and showed the picture to the girl. The girl smiled and then showed Mary the (6) w_____.

II. Write at least 50 words about your new flat. 以“我的新房子”为题写一篇不少于50个词的短文, 下面的词语供选用。(10%)

public transport

convenient

a shopping mall

face south

a balcony

sitting room

bedroom

in the center of
