核心英语

Kernel English

> 七年级阅读 Reading



东北师范大学出版社

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UNIT I

♥核心目标:

- 1. 掌握本单元的单词、短语、句型。
- 2. 掌握本单元的语法。
- 3. 掌握本单元的日常用语。

Exercise 1

Li Lei is a Chinese boy. He is twelve. My name is kate. I am an English girl. I am twelve, too. Li Lei is in Class 2. Grade 1. I am in class 4, Li Lei is Number 6. He is in Row 4. I am Number 5. I am in Row 7.

♥核心语法:

1. 动词 be 的用法

动词 be 的一般现在时有三种形式、即 am, is, are, am 用于第一人称单数, is 用于第三人称单数, are 用于复数形式和第二人称。例如:

I am a student. 我是一名学生。 He is a teacher. 他是一名教师。 We are students. 我们是学生。

2. 介词 in 表示 "在"。

♥核心解读:

- 1. I am an English girl. 我是一个英国女孩。
- 2. Li Lei is Number 6. 李雷是 6 号。
- 3. He is in Row 4. 他在第四排。

♥核心测试:

根据短文内容判断正 (T) 误 (F)。

- () 1. Li Lei is a Chinese girl.
- () 2. Kate is an English girl.

♥核心词汇: Chinese 中国的,中国人 grade 年级 class 班级

number 号码

row 排

()	3. Li Lei is in Class Four.
()	4. Li Lei is Number Fine.
(.)	5. Kate is in Row Seven.

I am Lin Tao. This is my room. This is my desk and those are my pencils. That's my bag. These are three apples. What's this? It's a pen. That's my bed. What's that in English? It's a pencil-box. What are these in English? They are three books.

♥核心语法:

- 1. those 表示"那些", 谓语动词用 be 的复数形式 are.
- pencils 是名词的复数形式,名词复数的构成一般情况下在该名词后加词尾 "s",例如:

These are my books. 这些是我的书。

3. in English 中的 in 是介词,表示 "用"。

♥核心词汇:

room 房间 desk 课桌 apple 苹果 bed 床 pencil-box 文具盒 book 书

♥核心解读:

- 1. This is my room. 这是我的房间。
- 2. What's that in English? 那个用英语怎么说?
- 3. They are three apples. 它们是三个苹果。

♥核心测试:

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

	in the same of the	74 14 714 5		
() 1is Lin	Tao.		
	A. My name	B. I name	C. My names	D. I names
() 2. That's Lin Tag	o's		
	A. pencils	B. desks	C. room	D. apples
() 3. These are	apples.		
	A. one	B. two	C. three	D. four
() 4. What	in English?		

C. are this	C. it is	D. is it
ee	4 - 125 Page 1	
B. books	C. beds	D. desks
ercise	3	4
e is Alice. Her 552327. His i 507878. 弋词,修饰名词	last name is Johnson. name is Mike Jordan. ,放在名词前做定语。	name 名字 phone 电话 first 第一 last 最后
的名字是	/是	Sing day bear dist
ame? ne? number? r		
	B. books B. bo	B. books C. beds C.

My name is Jim Green. I'm English. I'm twelve. This is my school. It is No. 2 Middle School. My teacher's name is Miss Gao. I have a friend at school. His name is Tom. We are in the same class. We are in Grade One.

Tom is a good boy.

♥核心语法:

my teacher's name 我的老师的名字。teacher's 是名词的所有格形式,名词所有格在名词后加"'s"构成,表示"谁的"。例如:

Mike's book 迈克的书

John's friend 约翰的朋友

2. have 表示 "有", 单数第三人称要用 has。例如: He has a book. 他有一本书。

♥核心解读:

- 1. It is No. 2 Middle School. 这是第二中学。
- 2. I have a good friend at school. 我在学校有一个好朋友。
- 3. We are in the same class. 我们在同一个班级。

♥核心测试:

根据短文内容完成句子。

- 1. Jim Green is _____ boy.
- 2. Jim Green is _____ old.
- 3. _____ is Jim's teacher.
- 4. Jim and Tom are in _____ class.
- 5. They are _____Grade _____.

♥核心词汇:

middle school 中学 have 有 friend 朋友 same 同样的 good 好的

- A: Excuse me. Are you Lucy?
- B: No, I'm not Lucy. I'm Lily.
- A: I'm Han Mei, What class are you in?
- B: Lucy and I are both in Class 1. Are you in the same class?
- A: Yes, I am. What row are you in?
- B: Number Four, Row Two. And you?
- A: I'm Number Seven in Row Five.

♥核心语法:

- 1. be 动词的否定形式在后面直接加 not。例如: I am not a teacher. 我不是教师。 They are not students. 他们不是学生。
- 2. Lucy and I 是英语的一种表达习惯,英语表达"我你他"时,顺序为"you, he and I", I 总是放在最后。

♥核心解读:

- 1. Lucy and I are both in Class 1. 我和露茜都在一个班级。
- 2. What row are you in? 你在哪--排?

♥核心测试:

根据短文内容填空。

Lucy _	_1_ in	Class Two.	Lucy 2	_ in Class _	_3	. Lily _	4
Number	5 6	Row7_	. <u>8</u> Han	Mei is Nun	nber _	9_, _	10
Five.							
1	2	3		l	5	-	
6	7	8	9)	10		

♥核心探索:

英国人的姓名和中国人的姓名正好相反:中国人姓氏在前面,名字在后面,而英国人名字在前面,姓氏在后面。

♥核心词汇:

excuse 原谅 both 两个都

and 和

and you? 你呢?

UNIIZ

♥核心目标:

- 1. 学习本单元的词汇和短语。
- 2. 学习本单元的语法。
- 3. 能自如运用本单元的词汇和语法。

Exercise 1

This is Jack Brown. He is a new student of No. 2 Middle School. He is glad to meet his new student. Lin Tao says to him, "Welcome to our school." and helps him take the bags. They are in the same class. But they are not in the same room. Jack Brown's room is 807 and Lin Tao's room is 708. They are in the class now.

♥核心语法:

- 1. Lin Tao says to him, says 是 say 的一般现在时单数第三人数 形式。在英语中,谓语动词是实义动词时,主语是第三称 单数,其动词词尾要加"s"。
- 2. ...and helps him take the bags help 后面的宾语补足语,要用动词不定 "to help", to 可以省略,直接用动词做宾语补足语。

♥核心解读:

- 1. He is glad to meet his new student. 他见到他的新学生很高兴。
- 2. Welcome to our school. 欢迎到我们学校来。

♥核心测试:

根据短文内容判断正 (T) 误 (F)。

-) 1. Jack Brown isn't Lin Tao's old student.
- () 2. Jack helps Lin Tao take the bags.
- () 3. They are in the different classes.

♥核心词汇:

PERIOD SERVICE CONTRACTOR

CONTROL CARTER OF

"m and make him W. Allending

t sail in and on I have an

new 新的 glad 高兴 welcome 欢迎 help 帮助 take 拿 now 现在

() 4. Jack Brown's room is 708.
() 5. They are in the same class.

This is my family. These aren't my parents. They are my grandparents. My parents are here. This is my father. His name is Gordon. And this is my mother. Her name is Mary. My grandfather's name is Albert. And these are my cousins, Frank, Don, and Ann. That's my aunt. Her name is Catherine. This is my sister. Her name is Frances.

♥核心语法:

- 1. here 是副词,表示"在这里"前面不可用介词 in.
- 2. parent 的复数形式 parents 表示 "父母亲",指两个,而单数则指父亲或母亲中的一个人。

♥核心词汇: parent 父亲

parent 父亲或母亲 grandparents 祖父 或祖母 cousins 堂兄 (妹) aunt 姑、姨 sister 姐妹

♥核心解读:

1. My parents are here. 我的父母在这。

相据纪立内容选择正确效安

2. That's my aunt. 那是我的姑姑。

♥核心测试:

	TIC I	加州人们开起开工 师	17 * 0		
()	1. His mother is _	·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		A. Ann	B. Dave	C. Mary	D. Don
()	2. Albert is his	·		
		A. father	B. sister	C. brother	D. grandfather
()	3. Gordon and Ma	ary are his		
		A. parents	B. grandparents	C. uncle and aunt	D. brothers
()	4. Catherine is his	s		
		A. sister	B. aunt	C. uncle	D. cousin
()	5. Frances is his _	·		
		A. sister	B. brother	C. cousin	D. aunt

♥核心词汇:

nurse 护士

hand 手

hospital 医院

different 不同的

picture 图画,照片 beside 在……旁边

Hello! My name is Han Meimei. This is a picture of my family. We are from Shanghai. Do you know this boy? Yes, he's my brother. He's thirteen. This man is my father. He's a teacher in our school. The woman beside me is my mother. She's a nurse (护士) in a hospital. My brother and I are in the same school. But we're in different grades. A cat is in my hands.

♥核心语法:

- 1. from 表示 "来自", 是介词。
- 2. Do you know this boy? 英语的一般疑问句在以实义动词开头的句子前面加 do, 单数第三人称, 要加 does, 其余人数加 do.
- 3. in my hands, 在我的手中, in 是介词,表示"在"。

♥核心解读:

- 1. This is a picture of my family. 这是我的一张家庭照片。
- 2. We are from Shanghai, 我们来自上海。
- 3. The woman beside me is my mother. 我身边的这位妇女是我的妈妈。

♥核心测试:

根据短文内容回答问题。

1.	Is the girl a student or a nurse?
	She is
2.	How old is the boy?
	The boy
3.	Are the boy and the girl in the same grade
	, they
4	T

4. Is a cat in the boy's hands?

	-	,	it	
5.	Who	is a	teache	r?

is a teacher.

This is Helen's bedroom. It's new and nice. A bed and a chair are in it. Some shoes are under the bed, and a cat is under the chair. A desk is on the floor. Some flowers are on it. A picture is on the wall, and two windows are in the wall. Where's Helen today? We can't find her now. We think she is at school.

♥核心语法:

- 1. Two windows are in the wall. windows 是复数形式,谓语动词用 are, in the wall 表示在墙的里面,墙上有窗户,不可用 on, on 表示在墙的表面上。
- Where's Helen today? 此句是特殊疑问句,英语特殊疑问句的构成是由疑问词加一个一般疑问句。
- 3. We think she is at school. she is at school 是宾语从句,做 think 的宾语。

♥核心解读:

- 1. Some shoes are under the bed. 床下面有一些鞋。
- 2. A picture is on the wall. 一幅照片在墙上。
- 3. We can't find her now. 我们现在找不到她。

♥核心测试:

根据短文内容完成句子。

- 1. Helen's bedroom is _____ and ____.
- 2. Under the bed are _____.
- 3. Some flowers are on ______.
- 4. _____ windows are _____ the wall.
- 5. Helen is _____, we think.

♥核心词汇:

bedroom 卧室 shoes 鞋 under 在……下面 floor 地板 flower 花 window 窗户 today 今天 find 发现,找到

A: Hello, Han Meimei.

B: Hello, Jim.

A: Sit down, please. And have some cakes.

B: Thank you.

A: I can't find the map of China in my bedroom. Can you see it?

B: I'm sorry, I can't. Is it under the table?

A: No, it isn't.

B: Is it on the floor under the desk?

A: Oh, yes. Jim, come here, look at the map. Where are we?

B: We are here, in Wuhan.

A: Where's Wuhan, do you know?

B: Yes. I know. It's in Hebei.

A: Hebei? No, Hubei.

B: Oh yes, you are right.

♥核心语法:

1. sit down, please 是祈使句,表示"请求"、"命令"等语气,祈使句没有主语,直接用动词开头。

2. I'm sorry. I can't. can 是情态动词,后接动词原形。变一般疑问句时,把 can 放在句子开头即可,例如:

I can see you. 我能看见你。

Can you see me? 你能看见我吗?

♥核心解读:

- 1. I can't find the map of China in my bedroom. 我不能在卧室里找到中国地图。
- 2. Is it under the table? 它在桌子下面吗?
- 3. Look at the map. 看这张地图。

♥核心词汇:

can 能 see 看见 sorry 对不起 know 知道 right 对的

				R " 1	七年级阅读
♥核心测试:				Page 1 x	11.0
根据短文内	内容填空。				
Jim is at	Han Meimei's	s <u>1</u> . Han	Meimei2	_ find the	3 4
5 It's	6_ the flo	oor tha	at desk. Han	Meimei asks	s Jim whe
Wuhan is. Jin	n gives a8	answer. W	uhan is not	9 Hebei,	it's10
Hubei.					
1	2	3	4	5	- 1-
6	7	8	9	10	
♥核心探索:					
学习本单元	元要围绕家庭成	员和居住房间!	里的摆设为话题	去训练自己的	英
语口语能力、名	会话水平及阅读	分析能力。		Harristan ber	
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