

北京市义务教育  
课程改革实验教材

# 英语

第十二册

## ENGLISH

七年级下学期用



北京师范大学出版社

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• 北京 •

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## 编者的话

欢迎使用北京市义务教育课程改革实验教材。本套教材是按照国家《英语课程标准(试验稿)》编写的全新英语教材。这套教材的最大特点是倡导以学生为主的教学思想,突出学生英语运用能力的培养。同学们会发现教材中的活动形式多样,有全班集体活动、小组活动、两人一组活动、个人活动等。在课堂上,你们要听,要说,要读,要写。作为教材编写者,我们建议同学们在使用这本教材时,尝试以下学习窍门:

- 不要紧张,不要担心,要身心轻松地学习。
- 翻开课本看一看,了解一下各单元、各课之间的关系。
- 积极参加各种学习活动,尽量自己猜测生词的意思。
- 不要怕出错。记住,在学习英语的过程中不出错是不可能的。
- 利用书中的插图帮助你理解课文。
- 课堂上尽量说英语,这样你的英语就会说得越来越流利。
- 遇到生词时,先自己小声读一读。
- 回顾上一节课学习的内容,为下一次上课做准备。
- 每天学习一点儿英语,即使当天没有英语课也要学。
- 课外要多听、多说英语。
- 有不明白的地方问教师。

记住,你一定能学好英语。祝你成功!

编者



## Welcome to Junior High English

You'll recognize many features from the first level of the series as you work through the book. Be sure to make full use of the special features that are designed to help you learn. Check out the Learning to learn and Language contrast boxes, and think about the questions in the Reflection box at the end of each unit. Don't forget the Language summary at the back of the book.

As with **Junior High English**, in this book you'll work in different ways at different times—sometimes with the rest of the class, sometimes on your own, sometimes with a partner, and sometimes in small groups. You'll improve your skills in listening, reading, speaking, and writing and you'll learn lots of new vocabularies.

Some students get discouraged when they feel that their teacher is correcting them all the time in class or when their homework comes back covered in red ink. Don't worry about making mistakes. Every language learner makes mistakes. It's an inevitable and necessary part of the process. Remember, learning a language takes time. Be patient and steady in your studies and you'll see the result in the end.

To help you, here's a list of habits of good learners of English.

Good learners:

- work on their English outside the classroom, even on days they don't have a class
- get to know their coursebooks well and make full use of all the reference materials
- don't worry about making mistakes; they learn from them
- are active and participate in class activities
- do their homework regularly
- check over their written work carefully before handing it in
- speak and listen to English as often as they can
- are responsible for their own learning
- reflect on their learning process and develop their own learning styles and preferences
- are patient and methodical because they know that there is no miracle quick method for learning English
- ask for help when they need it

Finally we'd really like to know what you think of this book. So, when you've finished, tell us what you liked and what you didn't like!

Have fun using **Junior High English** and learning English.

Good luck!

# Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Structures	Functions / Skills	Vocabulary	Pronunciation
7	Routines	Simple present for routines Adverbs of frequency Prepositions of time <i>By</i> with means of transportation	Telling the time Talking about daily and weekly routines Talking about schedules Talking about dates and holidays	Days of the week Months of the year Means of transportation School subjects Ordinal numbers Special holidays	Cardinal vs. ordinal numbers s for third person singular
8	Seasons and Clothes	Present continuous for events or states happening now	Talking about the weather Asking about current activities Describing what someone is wearing	The weather Adjectives to describe the weather Clothing Adjectives to describe clothes Leisure activities	-ing verb endings
9	People	Verb <i>to be</i> + adjectives Imperatives: affirmative and negative	Describing physical appearance Describing personality Talking about health Giving advice	Adjectives to describe appearance and personality Health-related words	
10	In the Past	Verb <i>to be</i> : <i>was, were</i> <i>There was / There were</i> Prepositions of time for dates	Talking about past events Talking about inventions comparing past to present	Occupations Inventions and discoveries Dates and years Adjectives	ch vs. sh
11	Vacations	Simple past tense Regular and irregular verbs Adverbs: <i>first, then, later</i>	Describing past events	Vacations Tourist attractions Places of historical interest	Regular past tense endings: / t /, / d /, / d /
12	China	Review of simple present Verb <i>to be</i> in the past <i>Do and does</i>	Describing places in the past Ask and answer questions about past events	Geographical terms Cultural activities	

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# UNIT 7

## Routines

In Unit 7 you will learn:

- to talk about the time
- to talk about routines using the simple present
- names of school subjects
- days of the week
- adverbs of frequency
- ordinal numbers
- the months of the year
- to say dates
- prepositions of time





## 1. What time is it?

**1.1** Listen and number the parts of the dialog in the correct order.

2. Uh... What time is it, Mom?
5. But, Mom, today is Saturday!
3. It's seven thirty.
1. Good morning, Gary!
4. Seven thirty?!
6. Come on, Gary. Wake up.
7. Zzzzzz.
4. Yes. Time to get up. Come on.



**1.2** Look at the clocks and tell the time. In groups, ask each other the time.



three o'clock



half past six  
six thirty



ten to nine  
eight fifty



twenty past eight  
eight twenty



a quarter past eleven  
eleven fifteen



a quarter to two  
one forty-five

What time is it?

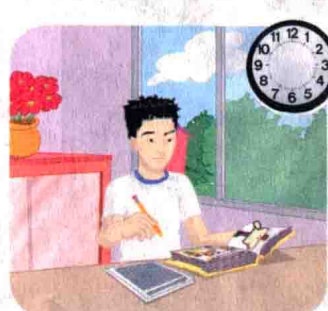
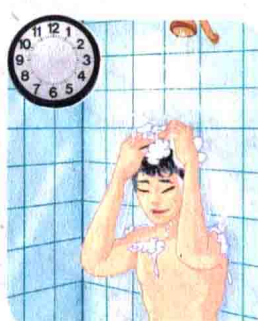
It's eight twenty.

It's twenty past eight.



## 2. What time does Gary get up?

**2.1** Listen and draw the time on the clocks.



## 2.2 Look at the pictures and complete statements about Gary's day.

At 6:45 Gary \_\_\_\_\_.  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ at 6:50.  
 He gets dressed at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Gary \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:30.  
 Gary \_\_\_\_\_ at 4:00.  
 He does homework at \_\_\_\_\_.

What time does Gary get up?

He gets up at 6:45.



## 2.3 In pairs, talk about Gary's day.

## 3. What time do you get up?

### 3.1 In pairs, interview your partner about his/her routine.

What time do you go to bed?

I go to bed at 10:15.

### 3.2 Study the examples and complete the blanks.

#### Work it out

I wake up at seven o'clock.

My mother wakes up at six thirty.

They study at two o'clock.

She has breakfast at seven o'clock.

We go to school at eight thirty.

He goes to the office at nine fifteen.

What time do you wake up?

What time does your mother wake up?

What time do they study?

What time does she have breakfast?

What time do you go to school?

What time does he go to the office?

### 3.3 In pairs, talk about your family members' routines. → 15分

What time does your father wake up in the morning?

He wakes up at six fifteen.

### 3.4 Read and discuss the text.

#### Language contrast

In English, we use the following expressions to talk about a general time of the day.

(英语中, 用下列表达法表示一天的时间段。)

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening

at night

How do we say these expressions in Chinese?



## 1. What does your father do?

1.1

Listen to the dialog and fill in the blanks with the phrases you hear.

Bob: Well, Melissa, tell me about your father. What does he do?

Melissa: He's a photographer for the magazine, *Now!* He's always very busy.

Bob: Really? What's his day like?

Melissa: He always gets up early, about eight o'clock.

He usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the mornings. Then he takes pictures in his studio.

Bob: Does he always work in his studio?

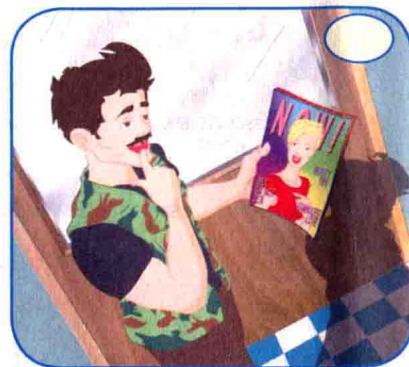
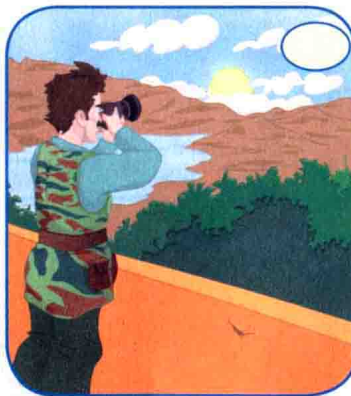
Melissa: Oh, no. He often \_\_\_\_\_ to take photographs of mountains and forests.

Bob: Do you sometimes help him?

Melissa: No, never. He likes doing everything by himself.

Bob: Does the magazine always use his pictures?

Melissa: Not always, but usually. I always feel proud when I see one of his photos in the magazine.



1.2

Listen to the dialog again and number the pictures in order.

1.3

In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

What does Melissa's dad do?

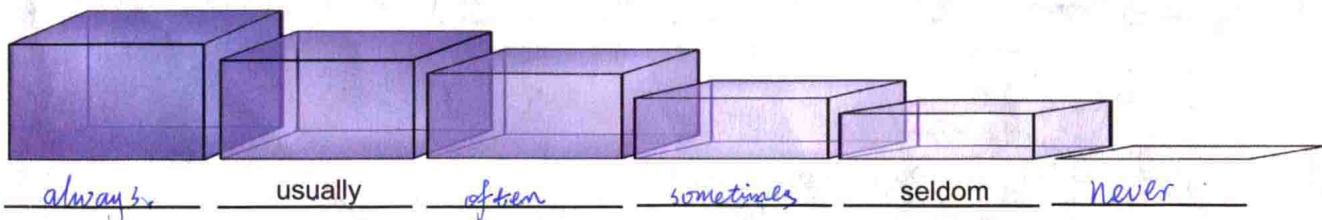
What does he usually do in the mornings?

Where does he often take photos?

Does Melissa help her father with his pictures?

Do they always use his photographs in the magazine?

1.4

Complete the graph with the words *sometimes*, *always*, *never*, and *often*.



1.5 In pairs, talk about Tim's life according to the information.

always	100%	works hard
usually		gets up at seven
often		plays sports on weekends
sometimes		goes to school by bus
seldom		watches TV in the evening
never	0%	walks to school

Does Tim always work hard?

Yes, he does.



1.6 Write about yourself.

I always	_____
I often	_____
I never	_____
I sometimes	_____
I usually	_____
I seldom	_____

1.7 Listen to the stress on the adverbs in these sentences. Then, practice saying them aloud.

She always works hard.

I usually have breakfast at seven thirty.

He never gets up early.

We sometimes meet him at his office.

2. He goes to school by bus.

2.1 Write each phrase under the correct picture. Then, in pairs, ask and answer questions about how you travel to and from school.

by bus

by car

on foot

by train

by bicycle



2.2 In pairs, ask and answer questions about your routine.

A: What time do you get up on Sundays?

B: I get up at nine o'clock.

A: Do you always get up at nine o'clock?

2.3 Write questions and interview your classmates about their habits and routines.

	always	usually	often	sometimes	seldom	never
1. Do you _____ go to movies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Do you _____ get up at nine?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 1. Melissa's day.

## 1.1 Read the class schedule, and complete the sentences.

Melissa has English \_\_\_\_\_ times a week.

She has geography \_\_\_\_\_ times a week.

Adams Junior High School					
Name: <u>Melissa Read</u>		Class: <u>FB</u>		Room: <u>21</u>	
Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00 – 8:40	Math	Computer	English	History	Chinese
8:45 – 9:25	Geography	Music	Science	Math	English
9:30 – 10:10	Science	Math	Chinese	English	Math
10:10 – 10:40	RECESS				
10:40 – 11:20	History	Science	Computer	P. E.	Science
11:25 – 12:05	English	English	History	Art	Music
12:05 – 1:00	LUNCH				
1:00 – 1:40	Chinese	Art	Math	Chinese	Computer
1:45 – 2:25	English	Science	P. E.	Geography	Geography

## 1.2 In pairs, take turns saying a subject and making sentences about Melissa's class schedule.

When does she have history?

She has history on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

## 1.3 Listen and complete the table.

Name	Favorite Day	Reason
Melissa		
Beth		
Gary		

## 1.4 Write out your class schedule in English. In groups, exchange opinions about your favorite days and your favorite classes.

I like Mondays because we don't have physics on Mondays! I don't like physics.

My favorite day is Wednesday because...

Name:	Class:				
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday



## 2. Lisa Barrett—State Junior Figure Skating Champion.



Read the article quickly and complete the sentences.

Lisa is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

She walks \_\_\_\_\_.

She enjoys \_\_\_\_\_.

Lisa trains \_\_\_\_\_ times a week.

Lisa eats hamburgers and \_\_\_\_\_.

After training, she plays \_\_\_\_\_.

In many ways Lisa Barrett is an ordinary girl. She goes to school every day. She enjoys listening to music and likes dancing. She eats hamburgers and pizza and she talks to her friends on the telephone for hours.

But Lisa is not an ordinary girl. She is the State Junior Figure Skating Champion, and she is only fourteen years old.

Lisa trains at the ice rink four

times a week. She walks to the ice rink. It's just two blocks from her house. She's really lucky. After training, she usually watches TV or she plays computer games with her younger brother.

On weekdays, she always gets up at seven o'clock, but on Saturdays and Sundays, she does not. She is at home with her family. On Sundays, her dad always makes her favorite breakfast — French toast!



2.2

In pairs, role-play an interview with Lisa.

Do you go to school every day?

How many times do you train a week?

What do you do at weekends?



Listen to the pronunciation of the S sound in these verbs. Then write them in the correct columns.

skates plays watches buys rests dances goes fixes trains walks eats

/s/ sound	/z/ sound	/ɪz/ sound
skates	plays	watches

2.4

Read and discuss the text.

## Language contrast

In English, we write the first letter of the days of the week with a capital. (英语中, 星期的第一个字母大写。)

Monday, Thursday

The days of the week can also be abbreviated. (星期也可以缩写。)

Mon. = Monday Tues. = Tuesday Wed. = Wednesday

Thur. = Thursday Fri. = Friday Sat. = Saturday Sun. = Sunday





## 1. When is Gary's birthday?

**1.1** Listen and complete the dialog with *thirteenth* and *twenty-fifth*.

Melissa: When is your birthday, Gary?  
 Gary: It's in August.  
 Melissa: Yeah, I know. But what's the date?  
 Gary: It's on August \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Melissa: And when is your mom's birthday?  
 Gary: It's on May \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Melissa: But, Gary, that's today.  
 Today is the \_\_\_\_\_!  
 Gary: What? You're kidding!  
 Melissa: No, I'm not. Look!  
 Gary: Oh, no!

May						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

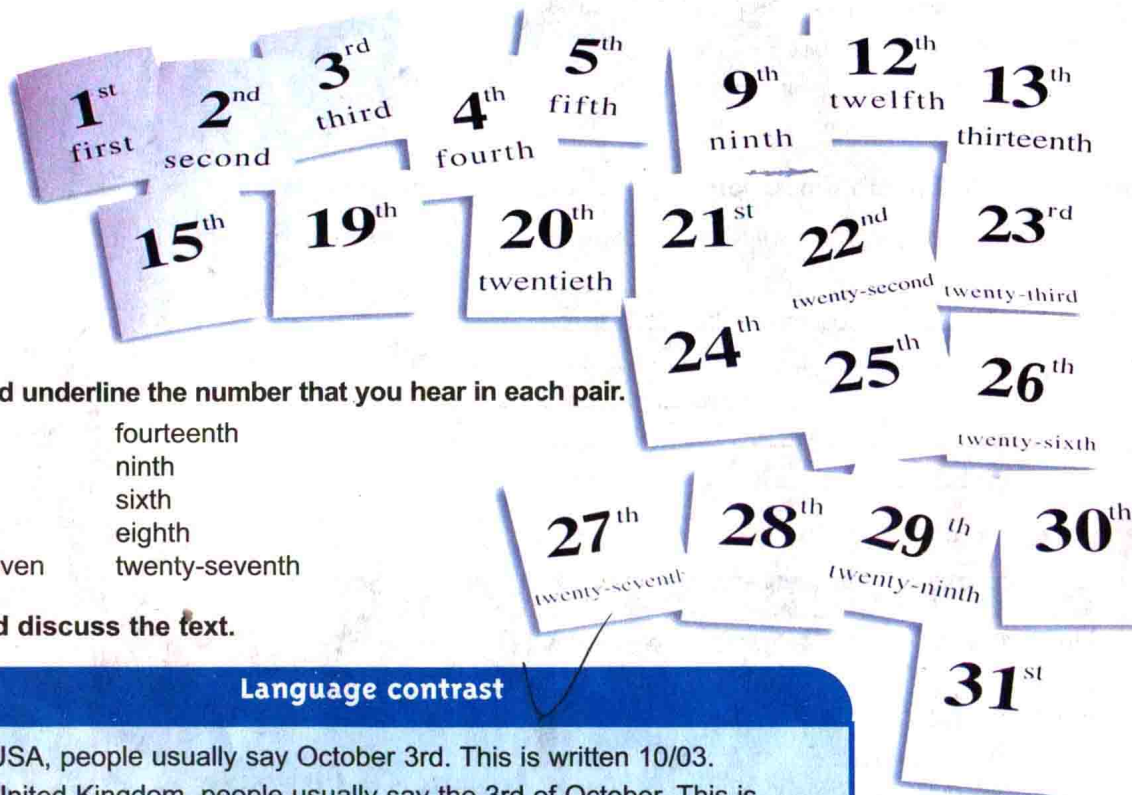


**1.2** Study the examples and complete the blanks.

### Work it out

When is your birthday? It's in October. It's on October 3rd.  
 Melissa's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ April 22nd.  
 Gary's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ August.

**1.3** Complete each space with the correct word or ordinal number.



**1.4** Listen and underline the number that you hear in each pair.

fourteen      fourteenth  
 nine      ninth  
 six      sixth  
 eight      eighth  
 twenty-seven      twenty-seventh

**1.5** Read and discuss the text.

### Language contrast

In the USA, people usually say October 3rd. This is written 10/03.  
 In the United Kingdom, people usually say the 3rd of October. This is written 03/10. In China, we also say October 3rd. (美国人表示日期时是月在前, 日在后; 英国人则是日在前, 月在后; 中国人的表达顺序与美国人相同。)

1.6

Find out the birthdays of five classmates, and then write them in the table.

A: Hi, Tom. When is your birthday?

B: It's in January. It's on January 15th.

Name	Month	Day	Year
Tom	January	15th	1991

## 2. New Year's Day is January 1st.

2.1

Label each picture with the correct special day.

Halloween

Easter

Thanksgiving

Christmas Day

Spring Festival

Mid-autumn Festival



2.2

Work together and list as many festivals as you can.

Special Day	Date
New Year's Day	January 1st
Spring Festival	



2.3

Work in pairs.

Student A, turn to A7, page 85.

Student B, turn to B7, page 88.

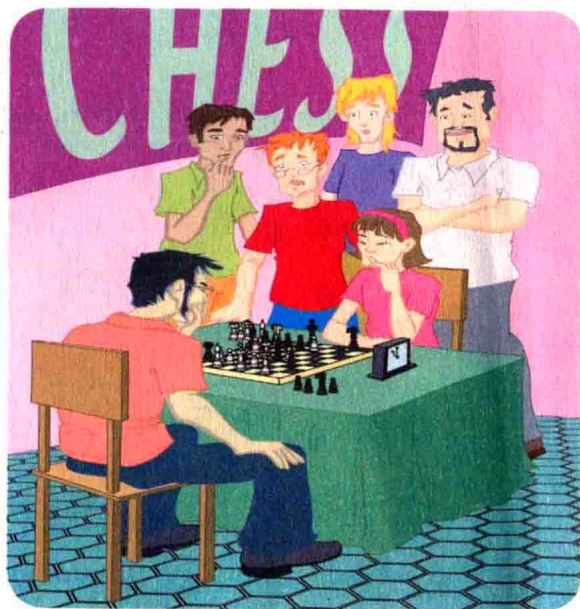


## 1 Look at the illustration and answer the questions.

What game is the girl playing?

Can you play this game? Do you like it?

What do you think is special about this girl?



## 2 Read the text quickly and complete the sentences.

Lily's favorite school subjects are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Lily's birthday is in \_\_\_\_\_.

My name is Lily. I'm thirteen years old. I live in Beijing with my family. Every day I go to school just like other teenagers. I always get up at seven o'clock and have breakfast with my parents. I usually ride to school on my bicycle – except when it's snowing. When it snows, I take the bus. I never take the subway. I don't like it. I enjoy school. My favorite subjects are math and music. In the afternoons, I do my homework or visit friends. In the evening, I have supper with my parents. We always eat at home. On my birthday (which is on June 22nd) we always go out for a meal and we often invite my grandmother to join us. I have many of the same interests as other teenagers but my big interest is chess. I love chess! So my weekend routine is a little different. I usually play on Saturday mornings. Sometimes I play matches in other cities. So, we often travel on the Friday for the match on the Saturday. My dad usually comes with me. He's my number one supporter!

## 3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

Where does Lily live? \_\_\_\_\_

What time does she get up every day? \_\_\_\_\_

How does she usually go to school? \_\_\_\_\_

What does she usually do in the afternoons? \_\_\_\_\_

Why does she often travel on Fridays? \_\_\_\_\_

Who usually travels with Lily? \_\_\_\_\_