

根据新版义务教育课程标准编写

# 暑假 新动向

SHUJIA XINDONGXIANG


《暑假新动向》编写组 编

期末 + 假期 + 衔接

## 英语

七年级



 根据最新版义务教育课程标准编写

# 暑假 新动向

SHUJIA XINDONGXIANG

《暑假新动向》编委会 编

# 英语

七年级

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

暑假新动向·英语·七年级/《暑假新动向》编写组主编. —成都: 电子科技大学出版社, 2015. 4  
ISBN 978-7-5647-2932-5

I. ①暑… II. ①暑… III. ①中学英语课—初中—习题集 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 070046 号

## 暑假新动向 英语 七年级

《暑假新动向》编委会 编

---

出版发行: 电子科技大学出版社

(成都市一环路东一段 159 号电子信息产业大厦 邮编: 610051)

策划编辑: 杜 倩

责任编辑: 杜 倩

主 页: [www.uestcp.com.cn](http://www.uestcp.com.cn)

电子邮箱: [uestcp@uestcp.com.cn](mailto:uestcp@uestcp.com.cn)

印 刷: 成都翔川印务有限责任公司

成品尺寸: 205mm×280mm

印 张: 7.5

字 数: 200 千字

版 次: 2015 年 4 月第一版

印 次: 2015 年 4 月第一次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5647-2932-5

定 价: 25.00 元

---

■ 版权所有 侵权必究 ■

◆ 本社发行部电话: 028-83202463; 本社邮购电话: 028-83201495。

◆ 本书如有缺页、破损、装订错误, 请寄回印刷厂调换。

## 第一部分 期末快速复习

## Units 1—2

## 教材原句 1(p. 1)

—Can you draw? 你会画画吗?

—Yes, I can. 是的,我会。

—Can you swim? 你会游泳吗?

—No, I can't. 不,我不会。

情态动词 can 的用法: can 意为“能;会”,没有人称和数的变化,不能独立用作谓语,后面必须接动词原形,情态动词和动词原形一起构成谓语。

I can play badminton.

我会打羽毛球。

Mary can play the drums.

玛丽会敲鼓。

否定句: 主语+can+not+动词原形+其他。

He can't play the piano.

他不会弹钢琴。

一般疑问句: Can+主语+动词原形+其他?

Can he play the piano?

他会弹钢琴吗?

特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词+can+主语+动词

原形+其他?

What can we do to help him?

我们能帮他做些什么吗?

1. can 没有人称和数的变化,不论什么人称代词作主语,也不论主语是单数还是复数形式,can 都不变化。

2. can 不能单独作句子的谓语,必须和动词原形一起构成句子的谓语。

3. can 除了表示“能、会”之外,还可以表示“允许、许可”的意思。有时候用 could 比 can 语气更加委婉、客气。

4. 以 can 开头的一般疑问句的肯定回答为: Yes, 主语+can; 否定回答为: No, 主语+can't。如:

—Can she play chess?

——她会下棋吗?

—Yes, she can.

——是的,她会。

—No, she can't.

——不,她不会。

## 活学活用

( ) 1. My little sister \_\_\_\_\_ now, but she \_\_\_\_\_ some English songs.

A. can't swim; can sing

B. can't swim; can sings

C. can swim; can sing

( ) 2. —\_\_\_\_\_ you make a cake?

—Yes, I can.

A. Do      B. Can      C. Are

( ) 3. —Can you paint?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, a little      B. Yes, little

C. No, a little      D. No, little

## 教材原句 2(P. 3)

Can he play chess?

他会下棋吗?

1. play 后接表示“棋、牌”等游戏的名词时,意为“玩”,此时名词前面不用冠词。

I'm too busy. I have no time to play cards.

我太忙了,没有时间玩牌。

2. 表示演奏乐器时,乐器的前面要加 the,如:

play the violin/piano/guitar/drums

注意:中国乐器名词前不与冠词连用,如:play erhu(二胡)。

3. 表示踢、打某种球,球类名词前不加 the,如:

play basketball/football/volleyball/soccer/tennis/ping-pong 等。

## 活学活用

- ( ) 4. Her sister can play \_\_\_\_\_ piano, but she can't play \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.  
A. the; the                      B. /; the  
C. the; /                         D. /; /
- ( ) 5. Bob can play \_\_\_\_\_ chess but can't play \_\_\_\_\_ violin.  
A. the; the                      B. /; the  
C. the; /                         D. /; /

## 教材原句 3(p. 2)

—What club do you want to join?

——你想加入哪个社团?

—I want to join a sports club.

——我想加入体育社团。

1. What+名词+一般疑问句? 可以提问人物的身份、姓名、内容、性质和类别,也可以提问事物的目的、价格、数量和效果,用法如下:

(1) 对年级、班级、排号、号码等提问时要用 what, 并与名词 grade, class, row, number 等连用。如: What number are you? 你是几号呢?

(2) 询问“某物有何毛病”或“某人怎么了”常用 what, 如: What's wrong with your bike? 你的自行车出什么毛病了?

(3) what 与 colour 构成 what colour 来询问颜色。如: What colour is your coat? 你的上衣是什么颜色?

(4) 与名词 number 连在一起用来询问汽车或电话号码等。如: What number is Mr Green's car? 格林先生的车牌号是多少?

(5) 询问具体的时间(几点几分)常用 what time, 如: What time is it? (= What's the time?) 现在几点了?

(6) 询问“星期几”时,常用 what 与 day 一起提问。如: What day is today? (What day is it today?) 今天星期几?

2. join 为及物动词,意为“参加,加入”,后面接表示团体、俱乐部或组织的词作宾语,意为“加入某种团体、俱乐部或组织,并成为其中的一员”。如:

Do you want to join the army/the League/the party?

你想参军/入团/入党吗?

## 活学活用

6. I want to join the art club. (对画线部分提问)

- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ he want \_\_\_\_\_ the English club.  
A. Does; to join  
B. Does; join  
C. Do; join

## 教材原句 4(p. 2)

You're very good at telling stories.

你很擅长讲故事。

be good at 意为“擅长……;精通”,后面接名词、代词、动词的-ing 形式,相当于 do well in.

Mike is good at swimming.

=Mike does well in swimming.

迈克擅长游泳。

I am good at English.

我擅长英语。

## 【拓展】

1. be good with 与……相处得好

He is very good with the children.

他与这些孩子处得很好。

2. be good for 表示“对……有好处(益处)”,此短语的反义词是 be bad for 对……有害处。如:

Running is good for your health.

跑步对你身体有好处。

Watching TV too much is bad for your eyes.

电视看得太多对你的眼睛有害。

3. be good to 表示“对待……好”,to 后一般接表示人的代词或名词,其中 good 可用 friendly 代替。此短语的反义词是 be bad to 对待……不好。

Miss Li is very good / friendly to us students.

李老师对我们学生非常好/友善。

The son is not good / bad to his old parents.

那个儿子对他年老的父母不好/坏。

## 活学活用

- ( ) 8. Miss Green is good \_\_\_\_\_ music. She can be good \_\_\_\_\_ children in the music club.  
A. at; at                         B. to; to  
C. at; with                       D. with; with



## 活学活用

11. He always goes to work at 7:00. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ he go to work?

12. We always go home at nine. (变为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ always go home at nine?

教材原句 7(p. 9)

—When does Scott go to work?

——斯科特什么时候去上班?

—He always goes to work at eleven o'clock.

He's never late.

——他一直都是 11 点去上班。他从不迟到。

when 作为疑问副词,引导特殊疑问句,意为“什么时候;何时”。如:

When do they come back?

他们什么时候回来?

When does she do her homework?

她什么时候做家庭作业?

回答 when 引导的从句,不一定指出具体的时间点,可用 tomorrow, next month 等。而回答 what time 引导的问句,则必须说出具体的时间点,如:at two o'clock, at five past ten 等。

## 【拓展】

what time 与 when 的区别

what time 常用来问钟点,而 when 除了问钟点外,还可用来问日期、月份、年份等;有时两者可以换用,有的场合不可以。如:

1. 询问做某事的具体时刻(钟点)时,两者可互换。

—When / What time do you go to school?

——你什么时候去上学?

—I go to school at seven o'clock.

——我七点钟去上学。

2. 询问事件发生的日期、月份、年份等,只能用 when,不能用 what time。

—When is the English exam?

——英语考试是什么时候?

—Next week.

——下个月。

3. 询问具体时间,即几点几分,只能用 what time,不能用 when。

—What time is it?

——几点了?

—It is seven twenty.

——7 点 20。

## 活学活用

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday?

14. —\_\_\_\_\_ did you call this afternoon?

—I called at 4:00 this afternoon.

15. People usually eat breakfast in the morning. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ people usually \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast?

教材原句 8(p. 11)

She usually gets up at six thirty.

她通常在 6 点半起床。

I sometimes play basketball for half an hour.

我有时打半个小时的篮球。

Then she always takes a shower at eight thirty.

她总是在 8 点半洗澡。

usually, sometimes, always, never 这四个副词表示行动或动作的频率。频率最高的是 always(总是),其次是 usually(通常,总是),sometimes(有时),never(从不)。由于频率副词表示的是经常性的、一般性的动作或情况,不是具体指某一次,因此常常和一般现在时连用,但应该放在哪里你知道吗?

1. 放在实意动词前面:I sometimes chat online. 我有时在网上聊天。

2. 放在 be 动词后面:The English class is usually in the morning. 英语课通常都在上午。

3. 放在助动词之后:He doesn't always get up early. 他不总是早起。

当频率副词放入一般现在时第三人称单数的句子时,不要忘记将动词变为第三人称单数。虽然主语和动词中间加入了频率副词,句中的动词仍要变成第三人称单数形式,不受任何影响,因为频率副词是用来形容动词的。如:

She sometimes plays tennis.

她有时打网球。

## 【拓展】

频度副词在句中的位置:

1. 在 be 动词之后。

She is sometimes very busy. 她有时很忙。

2. 在第一个动词或情态动词之后。

I will never forget the first time I met you.

我将永远忘不了和你的第一次见面。

3. 在实义动词之前。

We often go there.

我们常去那儿。

4. sometimes 也可放在句首、句中或句末, often 也可放在句末。

Sometimes she writes to me.

她有时候给我写信。

She writes to me often.

她经常给我写信。

对频度副词提问时,用 how often。

I write to my brother sometimes.

我有时给我哥哥写信。

How often do you write to your brother?

你多久给你哥哥写信?

### 活

### 学活用

16. I usually go to bed at 9:00. (用 he 作主语改写句子)

\_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at 9:00.

用 sometimes, always, never, usually 填空。

17. —What do you \_\_\_\_\_ do at your birthday party?

—We eat birthday cake.

18. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ makes a birthday cake.

She \_\_\_\_\_ buys a special cake from the cake shop.

19. \_\_\_\_\_, we give birthday cards to each other. It's fun.

### 教材原句 9(P11)

In the evening, I either watch TV or play computer games.

晚上,我要么看电视,要么玩电脑游戏。

either... or... 意为“或者……或者……”“不是……就是……”之意,表示两者之一,连接句子中两个并列的成分。如:

When the girl is happy, she either sings or dances.

那个女孩高兴时,不是唱就是跳。

(此句中 either... or... 连接两个动词,因为主语是第三人称单数,谓语动词要用其相应的形式。)

either... or... 连接两个主语时,其谓语动词应与最近的一个主语在人称和数上保持一致,即“就近原则”。如: Either you or I am going there tomorrow.

明天要么你去那里,要么我去那里。

注意:如果把上句变成一般疑问句,助动词形式与主语 you 保持一致,所以要用 are 提问,而不是 am。如:

Are either you or I going there tomorrow?

明天是你还是我去那里?

Either you or he has lunch at school.

变成一般疑问句应为:

Do either you or he have lunch at school?

是你还是他在学校吃午饭?

### 【拓展】

1. 单独使用 either, 其意为“两者中的任何一个”, 如:

There are many shops on either side of the street.

街道两边有许多商店。

这个句子也可以这样表达:

There are many shops on both sides of the street.

在街道两边有许多商店。

2. either 用在否定句的句末,表示“也”的意思。如:

If you don't go there. I won't, either.

如果你不去那里,我也不去。

### 活

### 学活用

句子翻译。

20. 我想去巴黎或伦敦游览一下。

21. 今天不是你就是他要去学校帮助乔治学习数学。

22. 不是他错就是我错。

## Units 3—4

## 教材原句 1(p. 13)

—Hey, Dave, How do you get to school?

—嗨,戴夫,你怎样到学校?

—I ride my bike.

—我骑自行车。

1. how 作疑问副词,表示“如何,怎样,以何种方式或手段”。此句是对交通方式的提问,其回答方式如下:

I get to school on foot / by bike / by bus.

我步行/骑自行车/乘公交车去上学。

I take the bus to school.

我乘公共汽车去学校。

I walk to school.

我步行去学校。

2. get 此处为不及物动词,意为“到达”,后接地点名词时应加介词 to。当目的地是副词 here, there, home 等时,则省略介词 to。如:

I usually get home at six o'clock.

我通常六点钟到家。

He'll get to Shanghai at nine tonight.

今晚 9 点他到达上海。

3. ride one's bike 是强调骑车的动作,其中 one's 还可用 a 或 the。如:ride a horse 骑马,ride the motorbike 骑摩托车。

I ride my bike to go to school. = I go to school by bike.

## 活学活用

- ( ) 1. —\_\_\_\_\_ do you go to school every day?  
—By bike.  
A. When B. How C. What
- ( ) 2. —How does your mother go to the market?  
—She goes to the market \_\_\_\_\_ foot.  
A. on B. by C. with

## 教材原句 2(p. 13)

She takes the subway.

她坐地铁去。

“take+the+交通工具”用于表示“乘……”,相当于“by+交通工具”。如:

I will take the train to Kunming.

= I will go to Kunming by train.

我将乘火车去昆明。

## 【拓展】

动词短语表示交通方式:

take the subway	乘地铁
take the bus	乘公共汽车
take the train	乘火车
take the plane	乘飞机
take a taxi	乘出租车
take a boat	乘船
drive a car	开车
ride a bike	骑自行车

介词短语表示交通方式:

by subway	乘地铁
by bus	乘公共汽车
by train	乘火车
by plane	乘飞机
by taxi	乘出租车
by ship	乘轮船
on foot	步行
in a car	坐小车
on a bike	骑自行车

## 活学活用

- ( ) 3. My friend Jack usually goes to school \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by buses B. by bus  
C. by the bus D. by a bus
- ( ) 4. I usually go to school \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ride the bike  
B. on bike  
C. on the bike
- ( ) 5. He often goes to work \_\_\_\_\_ his car.  
A. by B. in  
C. at D. with

## 教材原句 3(p. 14)

—How long does it take you to get to school?

—你到学校需要多长时间?

—It takes about 15 minutes by bike.

—骑自行车大概需要 15 分钟。

1. how long 在此句用来提问“多长时间”，强调的是一段持续的时间，答语为表示一段时间的名词性短语。如：

How long does it take to get to London from here?

从这里到伦敦要多长时间?

—How long will you stay in New York?

—你在纽约要待多久?

—About a year.

—大约一年。

2. take 此处作动词，意为“花费”，仅限于花费时间。常用于 It takes sb. some time to do sth. 这一句型，意为“做某事花费某人多长时间”。it 是形式主语，不定式 to do 是真正的主语。如：  
It took me an hour to go to the town by bus.  
我乘公交去市里花了一个小时。

#### 【拓展】

用来表示距离远近的方式有以下几种：

1. 用时间表达距离的远近：

10 minutes' walk

步行 10 分钟

15 minutes' drive

开车 15 分钟

half an hour's walk

步行半个小时

2. 用实际距离表达：

5 miles (away) from here

5 英里远

#### 活学活用

6. —\_\_\_\_\_ will it take you to get to the post office?

—About half an hour.

教材原句 4(p. 14)

—How far is it from your home to school?

—从你的家到学校有多远?

—I'm not sure... about 10 kilometers.

—我不确定，大概 10 英里吧。

how far 意为“多远”，用于询问两地间的距离，答语要用表示距离的词语。如：

—How far is it from Beijing to Shanghai?

—从北京到上海有多远?

—About a few thousand kilometers.

—大约有几千米。

在回答 How far 的提问时，有两种情形：

1. 有具体数字时，应与 away from 连用，表示具体距离的计量，口语中 away 可省去。

It's about ten kilometers away from the park.  
离公园大约有十公里远。

2. 没有具体数字时，应用 far 或 near 作答。如：

—How far is it from the earth to the moon?

—从地球到月球有多远?

—It's very far.

—很远。

3. from... to... 意为“从……到……”，既可用于地点，也可用于时间点，或其他内容。如：

It's ten minutes' walk from my home to school.

从我家到学校有十分钟步行的路程。

We have classes from Monday to Friday.

我们从周一到周五有课。

4. how long 与 how far 的区别

how long 对时间段或长度提问。

—How long does it take to get to your house?

—到你家需要多久?

—Twenty minutes.

—20 分钟。

how far 多远，提问两地之间的距离。

—How far is it from your home to our school?

—从你家到我们学校有多远?

—It's two kilometers.

—两公里。

#### 【拓展】

from... to... 的相关短语：

from house to house

挨家挨户

from head to foot

从头到脚

from beginning to end

自始至终

from morning to night

从早到晚

#### 活学活用

7. —\_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to your school?

—About 15 kilometers.

**教材原句 5(p. 16)**

Mary wants to know what he thinks of the trip.

玛丽想知道他认为这段旅程怎么样。

这是一个含有 what 引导的宾语从句的复合句, 宾语从句要用陈述语序, 时态通常与主句时态一致。如:

We all trusted what the boy said.

我们都相信他说的。

I don't know what class he is in.

我不知道他在哪个班。

**教材原句 6(p. 17)**

For many students, it is easy to get to school.

对多数学生来说, 到达学校是容易的。

It is+adj. +to do sth 做某事是……, it 代替不定式短语, 如:

It is difficult to learn English well.

把英语学好来说不容易。

It was wrong for you not to help her.

你当时不帮助她是不对的。

**教材原句 7(p. 19)**

Don't eat in the classroom.

不要在教室吃东西。

祈使句是用来表示请求、命令、叮嘱、号召或者劝告的句子, 这类句子的主语常是第二人称 you, 也就是听话者, 因而 you 常省去了。祈使句的开头是动词原形, 如: Look out! 小心! Wait here for me! 在这等我!

祈使句的否定形式多以 do not (常缩写成 don't) 开头, 再加上动词原形。

Don't fight! 别打架!

Don't arrive late for school. 上学别迟到。

Don't look out of the window. 不要向窗外看。

**教材原句 8(p. 9)**

We can't arrive late for class. We must be on time.

我们上课不能迟到。我们必须准时。

1. arrive late for=be late for 做某事迟到。

arrive late for 侧重到达的时间晚, be late for 侧重于状态。

Don't arrive late for the meeting next time.

= Don't be late for the meeting next time.

下次开会别迟到。

2. must 和其他情态动词一样, 没有人称和数的变化, 后接动词原形, 表示某种语气和情态。如:

We must work hard at English.

我们应该努力学习英语。

在肯定句中, must 表示“必须; 应该”的意思, 后者一般指在第一人称中。如: I must (我应该), we must (我们应该), 其他人称一般表示“必须”的意思。如:

You must talk to them about their study.

你必须同他们谈谈关于他们学习的事。

变成否定句, 要在 must 之后加 not, 常常缩写成 mustn't, 均表示“禁止; 不可以; 不允许; 不允许”的意思。如:

Children mustn't play on the road. It's very dangerous.

孩子们不允许在路上玩耍, 这样非常危险。

You mustn't leave here.

你不能离开这儿。

关于 must 的简短回答:

—Must I clean the dining room at once?

——我必须马上打扫饭厅吗?

—Yes, you must.

——是的。

—No, you needn't. / No, you don't have to.

——不必马上打扫。

3. on time 准时

Hand in your paper on time.

请准时交卷!

比较: in time 及时

He arrived in time and got on the train.

他及时赶到, 上了火车。

**【拓展】**

get, arrive, reach 的用法。

1. get 意为“到达”时为不及物动词, 构成“get to+地点”结构。

We get to school at 8:00 every day.

我们每天 8 点到学校。

2. arrive 意为“抵达, 到达”, 是不及物动词, 后接地点名词时, 应跟介词 at 或 in。当表示的地点是国家、城市等相对大地方时, 用介词 in, 反之, 当到达的地点是车站、机场等小地方时, 用介词 at。如:

When will they arrive in Beijing?

他们几点到达北京?

Please call me as soon as you arrive at the hotel.

一到宾馆请给我打电话。

3. reach 意为“到达”,是及物动词,后可直接接地点名词。

The climbers reached the top of the mountain at midnight.

登山队员们半夜到达山顶。

### 活学活用

- ( ) 8. We \_\_\_\_\_ smoke here. (禁止在这儿吸烟。)  
A. can't B. mustn't C. must
- ( ) 9. How does she \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai?  
A. reaches B. arrive at  
C. get to D. gets

#### 教材原句 9(p. 20)

—Can we bring music player to school?

——我们可以带音乐播放器到学校吗?

—No, we can't.

——不,我们不能。

can 表示“可以”,常用于口语中,指许可或请求做某事。如:

Can I have a cup of tea, please?

请问我可以喝一杯茶吗?

You can go out.

你可以出去了。

其肯定答语用 Yes, 主语 + can; 否定答语用 “No, 主语 + can't”。注意答语中作主语的人称代词,应根据问句中的主语作相应的变化。其变化规则为:第一人称问,则第二人称答;第二人称问,则第一人称答;第三人称问,第三人称答。例如:

—Can you sing an English song for us?

——你可以为我们大家唱一首英语歌吗?

—Yes.

行。(注意在 Yes 后面常省略 I can)

—Can I skate?

——我可以滑冰吗?

—Yes, you can.

——可以。

—Can she climb hills?

——她能爬山吗?

—No, she can't.

——不,她不能。

特殊疑问句句型为: Who + can + 动词原形 + 其他。该句型中 who 相当于主语。如:

Who can sing in English in your class?

你们班上谁会用英语唱歌?

#### 【拓展】

bring, take, carry 的用法。

这几个词都有“拿、带”的意思,但用法上有很大的区别。

1. bring 指从别处把某人或某物“带来”或“拿来”。如:

Please bring your textbook.

请把课本带来。

2. take 指从这里把某人或某物“带走、拿走”。如:  
Take this empty box away and bring me a full one.

把这个空盒子拿走,给我拿一个满的来。

注意:bring 和 take 方向性较强,它们的关系如同 come 和 go 的关系,但词组 bring out 和 take out 都表示“拿出来”,没有区别,表示这个意思时也可以用 get out。如:

He brings out/takes out/gets out a picture of his daughter.

他拿出一张他女儿的照片。

4. carry 表示“携带”“载运”等,具有负重含义,不表示固定方向。如:

Let me carry this bag for you.

让我替你扛这个袋子吧。

### 活学活用

回答问题。

10. Can we play football in the classroom?  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Can we eat in the subway?  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. Can we play basketball on the playground?  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Can we listen to music in the music room?  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. Can we talk loudly in the library?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**教材原句** 10(p. 20)

And we also have to be quite in the library.

而且我们不得不在图书馆保持安静。

1. have to 的意思是“不得不;必须”,后接动词原形,如:

My pen is broken. I have to buy a new one.

我的钢笔坏了,我得买一支新的。

2. have to 有人称、数和时态的变化,其第三人称单数形式为 has to。如:

His mother is ill. He has to stay at home to look after her.

他妈妈病了,他得待在家里照顾她。

3. 含有 have to, has to, had to 的句子需分别借助助动词 do, does 构成疑问句和否定句。如:

They have to go home now.

他们得现在回家。

—Do they have to go home now?

——他们得现在回家吗?

—They don't have to go home now.

——他们不必现在回家。

**【拓展】**

have to 与 must 的区别。

1. have to 表示客观的需要和义务, must 表示主观的认识。如:

I missed the train, so I had to take a taxi.

我没搭上火车,所以我只得打出租车。

(客观上需要打车)

I must study hard.

我必须努力学习。

(主观上认为应该努力学习)

2. 在疑问句和否定句中, have to 多用助动词 do 构成, must 则直接提前或加 not。

Do he have to do it? = Must he do it?

他必须得做那件事吗?

而且在否定句中, have to 表“不需要”, must 表“不允许”,如:

You don't have to go there.

你不需要去那儿。

You mustn't go there.

你不能去那儿。

**活学活用**

- ( ) 15. I'm sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ go now. My father told me on the phone that my mother was ill.

A. can    B. have to    C. must

- ( ) 16. —May I put my bike here?  
—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You should put it over there.

A. haven't to

B. can't

C. mustn't

**Units 5—6****教材原句** 1(p. 25)

—Why do you want to see them?

——为什么你想看它们呢?

—Because they're interesting.

——因为他们有趣。

Why 是特殊疑问词,意为“为什么”,用来引导询问原因的特殊疑问句,用 because 引导的句子来回答,表示直接的原因或理由,如:

—Why do you always wear that blue shirt?

——为什么你总穿蓝色的衬衣?

—Because I like it.

——因为我喜欢它。

—Why don't you stay at home?

——为什么你不待在家里?

—Because I want to see something interesting outside.

——因为我想出去看看有趣的东西。

—Why are there so many cats?

——为什么那儿有那么多猫?

—Because there are too many mice.

——因为老鼠太多了。

—Why can't I enter into this room?

——为什么我不能进这个房间。

—Because Mary is changing dresses in it.

——因为玛丽在里面换衣服。

注意:用 because 不用 so,或用 so 不用 because, 如:

Because English is very interesting, I like it.

Because English is very interesting, so I like it. (×)

### 活学活用

- ( ) 1. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you like animals?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ they are cute.  
A. Why; Because  
B. Why; So  
C. What; Because
- ( ) 2. Why \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ koalas?  
A. does; like                      B. does; likes  
C. do; like                          D. do; likes

#### 教材原句 2(p. 27)

—Where are lions from?

——狮子来自哪里?

—They're from South Africa.

——它们来自南非。

1. where 用作疑问副词, 表示“在(往、从)哪里, 在什么地方”, 如:

Where are you?

你在哪儿?

Where do you come from?

你从哪儿来?

Where dose your father work?

你爸爸在哪儿上班?

Where shall we go?

我们将去哪里?

Where do they want to take a walk?

他们想去哪儿散步?

2. be from = come from

be from 和 come from 意思相同, 都是“从……来; 来自……”, 的意思, 表示某人来自某一地方。如:

—Where are you from?

——你是哪儿的人?

—I am from Beijing.

——我是北京人。

—Do you come from America?

——你是从美国来的吗?

—No, I am from Japan.

——不, 我是从日本来的。

### 活学活用

- ( ) 3. Lily is \_\_\_\_\_ Africa. What about you?  
A. to                                      B. from  
C. at                                        D. for
- ( ) 4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. do; from  
B. are; from  
C. are; come from  
D. are; come from
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ these tigers \_\_\_\_\_ from?  
A. What; are                              B. What; come  
C. Where; come                          D. Where are; /

#### 教材原句 1(p. 28)

I like dogs because they're friendly and smart.

我喜欢狗, 因为它们友好又聪明。

friendly 是一个形容词, 它是由名词 friend 加上 -ly 构成的, 意为“友好的”。

#### 【拓展】

be friendly to sb      对某人友好/友善

be friendly with sb    和某人友好相处

### 活学活用

- ( ) 6. She is very \_\_\_\_\_ to me. We are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friend; friend  
B. friendly; friend  
C. friend; friendly  
D. friendly; friends

#### 教材原句 3(p. 26)

Well, because she's kind of boring.

嗯, 因为她有点枯燥。

kind of (口语) 有点儿、有几分; 相当

It's kind of late to begin now.

现在开始有点晚了。

I kind of like him.

我有几分喜欢他。

注意: a kind of 表示“一种”

a kind of fruit                      一种水果

a kind of animals                  一种动物

**教材原句 4(p. 29)**

The elephant is one of Thailand's symbols.  
大象是泰国的象征之一。

one of the+复数名词或代词,表示“一群人或事物中的一个”,复数名词前需有定冠词 the,以表示特指。许多时候这一名词之前有形容词最高级修饰,以表示人或事物的特点或性质。one of... 短语作句子主语时,谓语动词用单数。

He is one of the best students.  
他是最好的学生之一。

Shanghai is one of the largest cities in the world.

上海是世界上最大的城市之一。

One of the students comes from America.  
其中的一个学生来自美国。

**活学活用**

7. 这部电影是玛丽最喜欢的电影之一。

**教材原句 5(p. 29)**

People say that “an elephant never forgets”.  
人们说大象永远都不会忘记。

1. 大象的记忆力出众,我们人类望尘莫及。因此大凡说到记忆力,英美人士往往用大象来进行比喻。如:

Jack never forgets anything. He has a memory like an elephant.

杰克从来不忘事,他的记忆力好得惊人。

2. forget (vt.) 忘记

I'll never forget your kindness.  
我永远不会忘记您的善意。

I always forget his name.  
我总是忘记他的名字。

**【拓展】**

forget to do sth 忘记做某事(该事还没做)

forget doing sth 忘记做了某事(该事已做了)

I always forget to close the door.  
我总是忘记关门。(门没关)

I always forget closing the door.  
我总忘记我关了门的。(门已关了)

Don't forget to brush your teeth after dinner.

别忘记晚饭后刷牙。

**教材原句 6(p. 29)**

Elephants can walk for a long time and never get lost.

大象可以行走很长时间却不迷路。

1. lost 作为形容词,表示“走失的、迷路的、失散的;丢失的;遗失的”,常与系动词 get 或 be 一同构成短语,表示“丢失;走失;迷路”,相当于 lose one's way,如:

What bad luck! My keys are lost again.  
倒霉! 我的钥匙又丢了。

**【拓展】**

lost 还经常直接用于名词之前,作定语修饰名词。

a lost child 走丢了的孩子  
the lost tourists 迷了路的游客们  
a lost watch 被人遗失的手表

**教材原句 6(p. 29)**

We must save the trees and not buy things made of ivory.

我们必须挽救树木,不买象牙做的东西。

be made of 表示“由……制成”,从制成的物体上可看出原材料,of 后接原材料。

The table is made of wood.  
这桌子是用木头制成的。

**【拓展】**

1. be made from 表示“由……制成”,从制成的物体上看不出原材料,from 后也接原材料。

Wine is made from grapes.  
葡萄酒是用葡萄酿制的。

2. be made by 表示“由谁制成”。

Wine is made by Mr. Green.  
葡萄酒是由格林先生制作的。

3. be made in 表示“在什么地方制造”。

The clothes is made in China.  
这件衣服是在中国制作的。

注意:当 made of... 作定语限定修饰名词时,必须放在该名词之后,语法将这种用法称作“后置定语”。

a boat made of paper 一条纸叠的小船  
things made of bamboo 竹制品;竹子做的东西

**活学活用**

8. The desk is made \_\_\_\_\_ wood.

9. The book is made \_\_\_\_\_ trees.

10. The bridge is made \_\_\_\_\_ stone.

**教材原句** 7(p. 29)

But elephants are in great danger.

但是大象处于严重的危险之中。

be in danger 意为“处于危险之中”。

The old man was knocked down by the motorbike. He was in danger.

那位老人被摩托车撞倒了,处于危险之中。

**【拓展】**

1. in danger of 有……的危险,后接动名词或动名词短语。

Some birds are in danger of dying away.

有些鸟有灭绝的危险。

The man was in danger of losing his life.

那个人有生命危险。

2. out of danger 脱离危险

He is now out of danger.

他现在已经脱离危险了。

**教材原句** 8(p. 33)

—What are you doing?

—I am cooking.

—What are they doing?

—They're playing basketball in the park.

—What's he doing?

—He's studying at his friend's home.

1. 现在进行时表示现在(说话瞬间)正在进行或发生的动作、行为。如:

His father is reading newspaper.

他父亲正在看报纸。

The students are listening to the teacher.

学生们正在听老师讲课。

2. 现在进行时也可表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。如:

The workers are building a big house these days.

工人们这些天来在建一栋大房子。

I'm teaching the children to swim this month.

这个月来我都在教孩子们游泳。

3. 现在进行时是由 be (am / is / are)加动词-ing形式构成,动词-ing形式即现在分词。其陈述句式为:sb+be+v-ing+其他。如:

I'm cleaning the blackboard.

我正在擦黑板。

He is playing computer games.

他正在玩电脑游戏。

The students are listening to the teacher.

学生们正在听老师讲课。

由于现在进行时的句中含有动词 be,因此,否定句和一般疑问句只要遵循“否 be not, 疑 be 提前”就可以了。以上例句的否定句和一般疑问句具体如下:

I'm not cleaning the blackboard.

我没有在擦黑板。

Are you cleaning the blackboard?

你在擦黑板吗?

He's not playing computer games.

他没有在玩电脑游戏。

Is he playing computer games?

他在玩电脑游戏吗?

The students aren't listening to the teacher.

学生们没在听老师讲课。

Are the students listening to the teacher?

学生们在听老师讲课吗?

4. 如何辨别现在进行时:

现在进行好判断,汉译多有“正在干”;句中 now 最常见,look, listen 放在前。另外 It's+时间,还有 Don't+动词原形。如:

The children are swimming at the pool now.

孩子们现在正在游泳池游泳。

Look, the twins are flying a kite.

看,那对双胞胎在放风筝。

Listen, who is singing in the next room?

听,谁正在隔壁房间唱歌?

It's 8 o'clock. The students are having an English class.

现在8点了,学生们正上英语课。

Don't talk. I'm writing a letter.

别说话。我在写信呢。

**注意:**

1. 不是所有动词都能用现在进行时,如:see, like, want, know, find, hear 等动词往往都不用进行时态。

2. 一些表示位置移动变化的动词,如:go, come, leave, fly, move, start, begin, arrive, stay, return 等用于现在进行时,表示将要发生的动作和行为。如:

Mother's Day is coming.

母亲节就要来到了。

I know you're arriving next Saturday.  
我知道你下周六就要到了。

活

学活用

- ( ) 11. —Look at the picture! What's the man doing?  
—He is \_\_\_\_\_ a camel.  
A. ride                      B. to ride  
C. rode                      D. riding
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ you helping your mother \_\_\_\_\_ housework?  
A. Are; to                  B. Are; with  
C. Do; with                  D. Do; to
- ( ) 13. —Is Jack doing his homework?  
—No, he \_\_\_\_\_. He is \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar.  
A. doesn't; playing      B. isn't; play  
C. isn't; playing          D. doesn't; plays
- ( ) 14. Be quiet! The other students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sleep    B. sleeps    C. are sleeping
15. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (do) his homework every evening. But now he \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) it. He \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.

教材原句 9(p. 35)

... so it's like any other night for Zhu Hui and his host family.

因此对朱辉和他的寄宿家庭来说,今晚和任何一个平常的晚上是一样的。

any other night 意为“任何一个其他的夜晚”这里的 any 表示“任何一个/任意一个”。

any other... 表示“任何别的;任何其他”如:

Any other student in the class can play with you.

班里的任何一个同学都可以和你玩。

教材原句 10(p. 35)

Zhu Hui misses his family and wishes to have his mom's delicious zongzi.

朱辉思念他的家人并希望吃上他妈妈做的可口的粽子。

1. miss 作动词时意为“思念,怀念;错过;丢失”,作名词时意为“小姐(未婚女士)”。

John misses his friends very much.

约翰非常想念他的朋友。

A miss is missing a missing miss.

一位小姐正在思念一位失踪的小姐。

2. wish 作动词时表示“希望”,用法如下:

wish sb sth 祝愿某人某事

We wish you a happy new year.

我们祝你新年快乐。

wish to do sth 希望做某事

We wish to see the film.

我们都希望看那部电影。

wish sb to do sth 希望某人做某事

I wish you to go with me.

我希望你同我一道去。

教材原句 11(p. 35)

... but there's still “no place like home”.

但是仍然没有比家更好的地方。

still 副词,仍然;还,表示动作、状态、情形的反复和继续,多用于肯定句和疑问句中。如:

My mother is still cooking.

我妈妈还在做饭。

Are you still working there?

你还在那里工作吗?

He still often works on Sundays.

他仍然常在星期天工作。

Will you still go there tomorrow?

明天你还会去那儿吗?

## Units 7—8

教材原句 1(p. 37)

It's raining!

在下雨!

1. rain 作动词,意为“下雨”。

It's raining in Chengdu now.

现在成都在下雨。

2. rain 作名词,意为“雨,雨水”。

A spot of rain fell on her hand.

一滴雨落在她的手上。

【拓展】

用 rain 来表示“下雨”的几种方式:

It is raining in Chengdu. (动词 ing 形式)