

Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?

整体感悟

同学们,该部分呈现的是本单元的核心内容和要求,看过之后你就会了然于胸

亲爱的同学,学校的各种社团活动为我们的才艺展示提供了一个很好的平台。你所在的学校有什么社团?你有什么样的才艺:驰骋篮球场?还是用甜美的歌喉表达自己的心情?还是通过灵巧的手指弹奏出美好旋律?我们将在第一个单元学习用英语来表达自己的能力、自己的喜好以及各种社团活动!

●核心目标:

话 题	参加一个社团。
词 汇	有关乐器、才艺展示、社团活动的词汇。
语 法	情态动词 can 表"能力"的用法;一般疑问句和简短回答;What 引导的疑问句。
功能	谈论有关才艺展示方面的能力以及自己的喜好和意愿。
技 能	听:能听懂表示才能的词汇;听懂有关乐器、社团名称的词汇;听懂有关"询问他人才能和参加某个社团意愿"的句子。 说:能准确使用 can 表达自己的才能,并询问他人的才能;熟练谈论有关乐器演奏和参加社团意愿的话题。 读:能熟练运用本单元词汇和句型,读懂本单元的相关阅读材料。 写:运用本单元所学的词汇、句型和语法知识,填写学校社团活动的招聘启事并设计一份有关学校活动招聘启事的海报。
文 化	了解欧美学生的课外活动情况。
日常用语	熟练使用下列日常用语: 1. — Can you swim? 你会游泳吗? — Yes, I can. /No, I can't. 是的,我会。/不,我不会。 2. — What can you do? 你会做什么? — I can dance. /I can't sing. 我会跳舞。/我不会唱歌。 3. — What club do you want to join? 你们想加入什么社团? — We want to join the chess club. 我们想加入国际象棋社团。



情景导学 眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

I.请同学们仔细观察下面的图片和英语表达,注意 can 的用法。





I like Beethoven, He's a great musician, I can play the piano.



We can play soccer.



They can sing.



It can do kung fu.



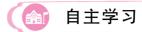
He can dance.

Ⅱ. 根据自己的实际情况,回答下面的问题。

- 1. Can you play the piano?
- 2. Can you swim?
- 3. Can you dance?
- 4. Can you play soccer?
- 5. Can you play the guitar? 回答了这些问题后,咱们一起开始本单元的学习吧!







做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自己潜力无限

Section A

(语言探究		主动、合	· 作、协同探究
1. 亲爱的同学,你愿意与大家分享你的"才能"吗? I can play the guitar. 我会弹吉他。 He can't swim. 他不会游泳。 Can you speak English? 你会讲英语吗? Yes, I can. 是的,我能(我会)。/No, I can't. 不	5,我不能(我不会)。		
从例句中我们可以看出 can 的意思有"(1)	, (2)	"。情态动词	can 表能力,
不能独立做谓语,后面需加上(3)词原形。 到(5)语前面。 请看下面这道中考题:	否定句在 can 后加(4)	。疑问]句把 can 提
(6) He canmany songs in English. A. to sing B. sings	C. sing		
小贴士 无论主语是第几人称,无论主语是单数还是复	数,情态动词 can 的形式不变吗	我!	
2. 定冠词 the 加不加? 你来定夺。 Maria eats lunch at school. 玛丽亚在学校吃午 We want to go to a movie on Sunday. 星期天是 Let's play soccer. 让我们踢足球去吧。 Can you play chess? 你会下国际象棋吗? I can play the guitar. 我会弹吉他。 通过例句我们可以看出在(1)	我们想去看电影。	、 (4)	前不加定
冠词 the,而在(5)前面需要加定冠词 the。			
试试看:			
(6)—Do you playpiano on weeker			
—No. I often playvolleyball wind A. /; the B. the; /			
小贴士 在学科、节日、月份、季节前也不加 the。它们的		善于总结哦!	
3. 你会正确使用两个"好"吗? Good morning/afternoon/evening/night. 早上好一Let's play soccer. 让我们去踢足球吧! —That sounds good. 好呀。 Are you good with kids? 你和孩子们相处融洽吗如ners eat well. 运动员们吃得好。 He can't play the guitar very well. 他弹吉他的	吗?	·晚安。	

英语·七年级·下册(人教版)

通过例句,我们知道 good 和 well 都翻译为"好"。在表达一天中不同时段的问候语时,用 (1)(good / well),它是(2)(形容词/副词)。它也用在 be,sound 等系动词后。 修饰动词时,我们用(3)(good/well),它是(4)(形容词/副词)。请完成下面的
练习:
(5)—Do you know Jimmy?
—Sure. He is my friend. I know him very
A. good; well B. well; good C. good; good
小贴士 well 只有表示"身体健康,(事情)顺利"的时候才是形容词。
4. 快来"加入"我们吧!
—What club do you want to join? 你想加入什么俱乐部?
一I want to join the chess club. 我想加入国际象棋俱乐部。
Come and join us. 快来和我们一起玩吧。
通过例句,我们知道"加入"的英语是(1),它后面可以搭配表示某人、组织和团体的词。
比如,"入党"就是 join the Party;那么"入团(the League)"是(2)。要表达"加入到某人当中"
时,"某人"用(3) (主格/宾格)形式。join sb. in sth. 是完整形式,汉语意思是"和······在一起;
伴随某人做某事"。请试试下面的句子:
(4)Many boys the army(军队) every year.
(5) Will you me playing basketball?
5. 你和同学常互相"帮助"吗?
—Can I help you? 要我帮您吗?
—Yes, please. I want a sweater.是的,我想买件毛衣。
We need help. 我们需要帮助。
Can you help kids with swimming?你能帮孩子们学游泳吗?
比较例句,我们知道 Can I help you? 是一句服务用语,它可以用在服务行业。help sb. with sth. 的汉
语意思是(1)。这个结构还可以表达为 help sb. to do sth. 或 help sb. do sth.。
试试看吧:
(2)—?
—Yes, please. I want some bananas.
(3)Can you help me my English?
6.



英语中通过嘴的运动表达"说、谈话"等的动词有:speak, say, tell 和 talk。你知道它们有什么区别吗?

After school they often go to the English corner to speak English.

下学后他们经常去英语角说英语。

Does your friend from the USA speak Chinese?

你的美国朋友说汉语吗?

"It's still early," he says.

"还早。"他说。

She doesn't like saying goodbye. 她不喜欢说再见。





Can you tell me your telephone number?	
你能告诉我你的电话号码吗?	
My granny often tells us stories after dinner in the evening.	
我祖母经常在晚饭后给我们讲故事。	
Do you want to help kids with math? You can talk to Mr. Black.	
你想帮助孩子们学数学吗?你可以跟布莱克先生聊一下。	
Can I talk with you for a minute?	
我可以跟你谈一会儿吗?	
从上面的句子中我们可以知道:说某种语言时,用动词(1);动词 say 表示(2)"	";若
表示"告诉",用动词(3),(4) tell stories 表示"";而动词 talk 表示(5)"	
"跟某人交谈"时,既可以用介词 to,也可以用介词 with。	
请用所给词(tell, speak, say, talk)的正确形式完成下面的句子。	
(6) They are with our new teacher.	
(7)I can't Japanese.	
(8) Come andhello to her.	
(9)Can you that again?	
(10)I want to join storyclub.	
小贴士 Talk about what Frank can do. 谈一谈弗兰克会什么。其中的 talk about 表示"谈论有关"	•
Keys	
S C Reys C S	
1.(1)能 (2) 会 (3)动 (4) not (5)主 (6)C	
2.(1)三餐 (2)周日 (3)球类 (4)象棋 (5)乐器 (6)B	
3.(1) good (2)形容词 (3)well (4)副词 (5)A	
4.(1)join (2) join the League (3)宾格 (4) join (5) join,in	
5.(1)帮助某人做某事 (2)Can I help you (3)with	
6.(1)speak (2)说话,说 (3)tell (4)讲故事 (5)谈话 (6)talking (7)speak (8)say (9)say (10)	telling
考点链接 ************************************	作、协同探究
Ⅰ.根据图片完成句子。	
The state of the s	
1. He can and "January".	
T, Tie cuit and 2	
2. He can and, b	ut he can't

3.	My sister can well.
4.	My friend Tom can well, but he can't
5.	He can and
Ⅱ. 根	据图片及下文提示完成句子。
	1. 2. 3. 4. Thanks!
	—Hi, David? —Yes, I can play it well.
	Tom,? —No, I can't. —Hi, Lisa, ? —I can play the guitar.
	—I want to join the art club.
	?
	—Yes, I can. I can paint well.
_	—Welcome to join our club.
	一? —I want to join the English club. 辑排序。
	本作序。 Can you play it well?
	I want to join the basketball club.
	Yes, I can.
D.	What club do you want to join?
	No, I can't. That's why I want to join the basketball club.
F.	Can you play basketball?
Ⅳ. 用	
	do, talk, sing, play, speak, join, show, swim
_	Hi, Annie! Do you want to 1us?





Whate	
—What?	9
—Next week will be our school show. Can you 2.	:
—No, I can't. But I can 3the guitar.	
—What else can you 4.—I can do kung fu. I want to 5.it, too.	
—Great! Let's 6. to Mr. Zhang after schoo	
V. 根据所学课文内容完成下面的短文。	1.
Jane and Bob are talking about what club they we	ant to 1 Rob can play 2 so
he wants to join a 3 club. Jane is very goo	
draw, too. She 6. to join the story telling clu	
and the state of t	
Section	n B
(语言探究	主动、合作、协同探究
	土列、台下、脚門休元
1. 让我们揭开连词两兄弟 and 和 or 的神秘面纱好吗?	
She can sing and dance, 她会唱歌跳舞。	
Can you play the piano, the trumpet, the drums	or the guitar? 你会弹钢琴、吹喇叭、击鼓、弹吉
他吗?	
He doesn't like bananas or broccoli. 他不喜欢香蕉	和菜花。
从例句中,我们可以分析出 and 和 or 都是并列连词。	, and 用于 (1)句, or 用于(2)
句和(3) 句。请完成下面的练习:	
(4)I don't like English Chinese.	
(5) She wants to join the art club th	e English club.
(6) Are they actors teachers?	
2. 这两个例句里的 help 用法一样吗?	
Thank you very much for your help. 非常感谢你的‡	帮助。
Then we need you to help with sports for English-	speaking students.
然后我们需要你帮助讲英语的学生进行体育活动。	
第一个句子中的 help 是(1)(名词/云	カ词);第二句中的 help 是(2)(名词/
动词),常和介词(3)搭配使用,表示"帮助某人做	某事",也可以用 help sb. do sth. 结构。
让我们再看两个句子,巩固一下:	
The school needs help to teach music. 学校需要教	音乐的帮手。
We can help kids with math. (We can help kids le	arn math.)
我们可以帮助孩子们学数学。	
3. need 和 want 有区别吗?	
I need a sweater for school. 我上学需要一件毛衣。	
We need help at the old people's home. 我们养老	浣 需要帮助。
He needs me to help him with English. 他需要我帮	助他学英语。
I don't want to be fat.我不想长胖。	
He wants me to play basketball with him after sc	hool.
他想让我下学后跟他打篮球。	
通过上面的例句我们知道:need 表示"(1)	_(需要/想)",而 want 表示"(2)(需要/

想)"。它们的用法相似,可以直接加名词、加 sb. to do sth. 结构或者 to do sth. 结构。

让我们做下面的练习巩固一下:用所给词的适当形式填空。

- (3) She wants____ (go) to the USA.
- (4)Do you need any (help)?
- (5) He needs us (help) him with his math.
- (6) Does he want us (play) soccer with him?
- 4. 你知道 Are you free? 的中文意思吗?

课本中的 Are you free in July? 表示"你 7 月份有时间吗?"或"你 7 月有空吗?",所以 free 在这句话里表示"(1) (自由的/空闲的/免费的)"。

上个学期我们就学过 free 的反义词是 busy"忙碌的"。今天,我们知道:Are you free? 的同义句是:(2)

这里我们多看一些与 free 有关的例句:

Now you are free to ask questions. 现在你们可以自由提问了。

The food and drinks here are free. 这里的食物和饮料都是免费的。

Everything is clear and you are free now. 一切都清楚了。现在你自由了。

5. 看下面的图片,你会想到 friends, friendly 和 friendship 吗?



They are good friends. 他们是好朋友。

They are friendly to us. 他们对我们很友好。

Everyone needs friendship. 每个人都需要友谊。

It's easy to make friends here. 在这里很容易结识朋友。

由此,我们不难知道这些词分别表示:(1) friendly "______";(2) friendship "______";(3) make friends " "。

Keys

- 1.(1)肯定 (2)疑问 (3)否定 (4)or (5)and (6)or
- 2.(1)名词 (2)动词 (3)with
- 3.(1)需要 (2)想 (3)to go (4)help (5)to help (6)to play
- 4.(1)空闲的 (2)Do you have time
- 5.(1)友好的 (2)友谊 (3)结识朋友,交朋友

考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

Ⅰ.请连线。











1. trumpet

2. violin

3. piano

4. drums

5. guitars





[[.连词成句(请注意句首字母大写哦)。 1. kids,are,with,you,good	
2. can, do, what, you	_?
3. well, play, guitar, Tom, can't, the	_?
4. join,club,to,do,what,want,you	_•
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_?
5. swimming, help, can, kids, with, you	_?
6. the, the, piano, violin, you, play, can, or	_?
7. the, music, school, help, to, needs, teach	
8. the, story, club, you, telling, join, can	-
9. festival, music, school, you, our, in, then, be, can	<u>-</u> •
10. games, them, you, with, play, can	.·
III. Tom 和 Tim 是一对双胞胎。根据图片提示,对他们的能力进行描述。 1. Tom can	× ×
He can He	
He can't He	
	×
2. Tim can He can	
He	
He can't He	
W. 在空格处填入恰当的冠词(a, an, the, 或 /)。	
My friend Lily is 1American girl. But she can speak 2. likes to talk with people. She is kind and friendly. She can play 3	
guitar. She can dance and sing, too. We are in 5sch	
club.	



1	/ 翻	译	下	面	的	台	子	

- 1. 你周末有空吗?
- 2. 他可以帮助那些讲英语的学生。
- 3. 她很擅长讲故事。
- 4. 他想让我们帮助养老院的老人们。
- 5. 在这里我们可以跟很多人交朋友。



探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

Ⅰ. 亲爱的同学,课外辅导中心招募志愿者,请根据所给信息补全这个海报。



Volunteers(志愿者)Wanted for After-school Care Center (课外辅导中心)

We 1.	three great volunteers for	our after-school care center.	Are you 2.	with
kids? 3.	_you sing? Can you 4	English? Can you play the 5.	? Can you <mark>6.</mark>	
them with	sports?			
Please 7.	Linda at 659-8341.			
TT				

II. Group work

亲爱的同学,你既有才华又乐于助人,你是否已迫不及待报名当一名志愿者?请将这张表填好,和小组同学一起组织个志愿者小分队吧!

Name:			
Age:			
Telephone Number:			
E-mail address:			
What can you do?			
Why do you want to be a	volunteer?		

·**七年级·下册**(人教版)

归纳小结

梳理脉络、构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化



C. must

C. should

)3. We don't allow taking magazines out, but you copy the article you need on the

(2019年 山东临沂)

(2019年 浙江温州)

D. would

A. need

A. can

machine over there.

B. can't

B. must





()4. The designer about its we	has tried every possiblight.	le way to make the rob	oot light, so you	worry
	A. must	B. may	C. can't	D. needn't	S 400 S
				(2019 年	安徽)
()5. We should ke	eep quiet in the library.	We speak lou	dly.	
	A. must	B. mustn't	C. can	D. needn't	
				(2019年 四川)	立山州)

答案解析

- 1.【答案】B。情态动词 should 表示责任或义务,根据句意:"作为中学生,无论我们到哪里都应该遵守公共规章制度。"
- 2.【答案】C。情态动词 must 表示肯定的推测,意为"一定"。根据句意:蚂蚁相当小。你也许认为他们一定很弱小。但你也许不知道的是对于他们的大小来说他们实际上是很强壮的。故选 C。
- 3.【答案】A。情态动词 can 表示"许可",根据句意:我们不容许把杂志带出去,但你可以在那边的机器上复印你需要的文章。故选 A。
- 4.【答案】D。情态动词 need 表示"需要",根据句意:设计师已经尽力使机器人的重量减轻,所以你不必担心它的重量。故选 D。
- 5.【答案】B。情态动词 must 的否定表示"不要、不能、禁止"的意思,根据句意:我们在图书馆应该保持安静。我们不能大声说话。故选 B。

(

你说我听

耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果

Ⅰ. 请将听到的图片代码写在题后空格上。(有两项多余选项)



Ⅱ. 请听问题,选出正确的应答语。

)6. A. I like basketball.

B. I can do Chinese kung fu.

C. I want to play volleyball.

)7. A. I want to join the swimming club.

B. I can swim.

C. I like swimming.

)8. A. Yes, you are.

B. No, you can't.

C. Yes, please. I want to join the music club.

)9. A. He can't swim.

B. He can speak English well.

C. He likes sports.

)10. A. Because I like English.

B. Because I don't like English.

C. Because I am Chinese.

Ⅲ.请听一段独白,根据所听内容完成表格。

Tom

Likes sports.	Can play 11 and 12
Doesn't like 13	Can 14
Because it is boring.	Can do Chinese kung fu because it's 15

单元自测

(满分:100分 得分:____)

()1. Are you good kids? We need help my son's English. A. at with B. for with C. with with ()2. We want some singers our rock band. A. for B. of C, to ()3. I can't sing dance. A. and B. or C. but ()4. — are you interested in pop music? —Because it's relaxing. A. Who B. Why C. Where ()5. Jack's sister doesn't want the sports club. She doesn't like sports. A. join B. joins C. to join ()6. —Can you Chinese? —No. But I can stories. A. speak; tell B. speak; talk C. say; tell ()7. —What can he do? ————————————————————————————————————	Ⅰ.单项	5选择 (10分)		
()2, We want some singers our rock band.	()1. Are you good	kids? We need help _	my son's English.
A, for B, of C, to ()3.1 can't sing dance.		A. at; with	B. for; with	C. with; with
()3.1 can't sing dance,	()2. We want some sin	gers our rock ban	d.
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()3, A, buys B, plays C, does	()2. A. music		
	(·	_
=	(•		
()5, A. pictures B. sports shoes C. computers	(_		
()6, A. it B. them C. her	(•	·	·
()7, A. needs B. joins C. meets	(
()8, A, but B, or C, and	(



()9, A. spell B. say C. call

()10. A. ID card number B. telephone number C. e-mail address

Ⅲ. 阅读理解(30分)

阅读下面的三篇短文,根据短文,分别完成后面各题。





Sept-Oct 2018





Monday Sept 10th 17th 24th Oct 1st 8th 15th

Dodge ball club

Music club (bring your own instruments, except piano)
3:15 pm—4:15 pm





Tuesday Sept 11th 18th 25th Oct 2nd 9th 16th

Gymnastics Club Craft club 4:15 pm—5:15 pm





Wednesday Sept 12th 19th 26th Oct 3rd 10th 17th

Drama club Craft club (girls only) 3:15 pm—4:15 pm

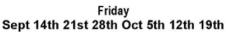




Thursday Sept 13th 20th 27th Oct 4th 11th 18th

Film club (suitable for year 5 and above)
Rounders club
3:15 pm—4:15 pm





Street Dance club Football club (boys only) 4:15 pm—5:15 pm





A. Monday









C. Friday



()1. How long does the r	nusic club last?		
	A. Half an hour.	B. An hour.	C. An hour and a h	alf.
()2. Girls can join craft o	club on		
	A. Monday	B. Tuesday and We	dnesday C. Thursday	
()3. On Wednesday, stu	dents can join	after school.	
	A. Music club	B. Drama club	C. Street dance clu	ıb
()4. Which of the following	ng is NOT true?		
	A. Craft club on Wed	dnesday is only for girls.		
	B. Students can join	drama club on Sept. 26t	h .	
	C. Film club is suital	ole for every student.		

B. Thursday

)5. Mary likes dancing, so she can go to the club on

B

My name is Dora, I'm American and I'm thirteen, I'm a student in No. 7 Middle School, I like music very much, I can play two <u>instruments</u> — the guitar and the piano, I play them very well and I'm on the school art club.



Jeff and Michael are my brothers. They are students, too. But we aren't in the same school. They like sports. Jeff plays basketball and soccer very well.

Michael swims and plays ping-pong very well. I am not good at sports. They help me with sports after school.

We live in London with our parents now. My mother is an English teacher and my father is a musician. My mother swims well. My father can play the violin.

()6. There are	people in Dora's family.	
	A. three	B. four	C. five
()7. The underlined v	vord "instruments" means "	"in Chinese.
	A. 器具	B. 乐器	C. 工具
()8. Jeff is good at _	,	
	A. soccer and pi	ng-pong	B. swimming and ping-pong
	C. soccer and bo	ısketball	
()9. What does Dora	s father do?	
	A. He is a music	an.	B. He is a doctor.
	C. He is a sports	player.	
()10. Which of the fo	lowing is TRUE?	
	A. Dora is good	at sports.	B. Jeff and Michael like music.
	C. Dora's paren	ts live in London now.	

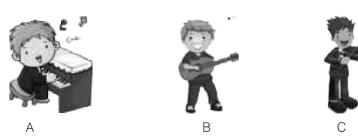
Many of you want to collect(筹集) money to help the poor. But how? Jasper and Aedan do it by playing the violin on the street. Both boys are 12 years old. They study in California, the US. In the past three years they have collected \$200 for homeless(无家可归的) people.

Nine years ago, they began to study violin. In their free time they play songs on the street behind a sign(标示): Help makes holidays happy. All money goes to the Rebele Homeless Shelter (庇护所).

In the first year they collected \$70 for Meals on Wheels, Last year they collected \$150 for another charity(慈善机构).

"Helping people in need is very important," said Jasper. "I felt very good when I handed money to the manager of the shelter," said Aedan.

)11. Jasper and Aedan collected money by .



C. 10

)12. Jasper and Aedan are both_____

. 12 B. 11

)13. They began to study violin when they were_____.



		A. 2	B. 3		C. 9
	(Aedan collected	I manay for the	O. 9
		A. homeless		oor kids	C. homeless animals
	()15. They collect		oor Kras	O. Homeless animals
		A. they are		ney are busy	C. they go to school
W	任 冬 刑	/(they die 阅读 (10 分)	. ii	icy are basy	o. they go to sendon
11			today can be v	erv stressful ("\$	张的). They are under pressure(压力) every
			•	•	sk children to do something else. But not let
	-	-	the TV. A hobby		
			•	•	as is a good example. It is a very enjoyable
		_	s children devel		
	_	•			nildren. A child can collect almost anything:
		_	_	_	these collecting can be both interesting and
	-			-	ir knowledge. For example, gardening(园艺)
		-			d it also teaches children about nature.
		_		-	en may become experts in something if they
					ecome more organized and make places, for
	-				each children a lot about responsibility (责
	任).	9			
		一个适当的词替换	(1)处画线的词。		
			, ,		
	 2. 在短	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	换下面所给句子	的一句话。	
	It is	a good hobby f	or children to co	ollect something) .
	3. Hov	v many kinds of	hobbies can you	ı find in this pas	ssage?
	4. 在下	下面句子的横线上	填上恰当的词,改	女写原文中的句子	•
	Gar	dening is a usef	ul hobby. Becau	ise it is	a physical activityit teaches
	chil	dren about natu	re.		
	5. 将文	(2)白田线部分(2)白	的句子译成汉语。		
V	. 词汇(10分)			
	用方框	医里的单词或短语	的适当形式填空	,每词只能用一次	,
		photo, music	c, good, join, n	eed, from, play	the guitar, or, different, musician
	Т	ony is a boy 1.	Beijing	. He likes 2.	, especially (尤其是) rock music. He
					4 In his bedroom there are lots of
					guitars. Now his band 7 an
					e drums 9 the violin? Come and
					or e-mail him at tony2008@126.com.
VI		——— t完成下列各句, t			,
			e well.(改为一般	:疑问句)	
		•	speak Chinese w		
			piano.(改为否定		
		y		÷ -	
			brother play so	ccer?(作否定回	1答)

	4. My sister can tell stories. (对画线部分提问)
	your sister?
	5. I can play basketball. (用 soccer 改为选择疑问句)
	play basketball soccer?
VI	Ⅱ.阅读下面短文,从方框中选出能填入文中空白处的最佳选项。(提示:每个选项只用一次,选项中有一项
	为多余选项)
	Hello! I'm Eric. It's Tuesday today. Frank, Dale, Bob and I want to join some clubs.
	1, So I want to join the art club. I can't tell stories. 2, but Frank thinks it is
	easy and interesting. 3 Dale wants to join the English club. 4 Bob can play
	basketball. 5 But his mother wants him to join the art club.
	A. I think it is interesting
	B. I think it is difficult
	C. Because he wants to help some Chinese students
	with English
	D. I'm good at drawing
	E. He wants to be in the sports club
	F. So he wants to join the story telling club
1 ,70	
VI	删. 书面表达(10 分)

学校音乐节就要来了,音乐俱乐部在寻找新成员,快根据表格内容写一份申请吧。文章开头结尾已 给出。

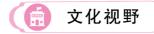
Name	Linda
Age	13
Class/Grade	In Class 2, Grade 1
What can you do?	Sing a lot of English songs. Play the guitar and the violin a lit-
Be good at	Singing, playing the piano
Want to	Join the music club to play in the Music Festival
E-mail address	Linda163@163.com
Telephone number	8869562

Application(申请)

My name is Linda. I'm			



I think I can do well in the club. I hope to get your letter soon.



了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

你知道如何为你的俱乐部招募新成员吗?快来学习一下吧!

English Club

Do you want to join an English club? If yes, we have a great new English club!

Can you sing English songs or play the piano? Can you tell stories in English? You are welcome to join our club. It's a good place to show your skills. Are you good at speaking English? If not, that's OK. You can still join us. Here you can practice your spoken English with foreigners, teachers and other students. You can also make more friends here.



Our club is open from 5:00 to 7:00pm every Wednesday. If you are interested, please call Miss Yang at 1234567 by Friday.

Join us and we'll have fun together!



趣味天地

劳逸结合,张弛有度

猜谜语,并把你猜到的东西画在右边的方框里,看看你和你的好朋友谁猜对的多!

~						
	1. We often see it in the sky at night. It goes around Earth. Sometimes it is a circle. Sometimes it is part of a circle.					
	2. It is a sweet and juicy fruit. They have white flesh (果肉). They have yellow or green skin.					
	3. They grow on trees. When autumn arrives, they become yellow and fall.					



词句盘点

重点短语

play chess 下国际象棋

join the art club 参加艺术俱乐部

speak English 说英语

be good at... 擅长于······· talk to... 跟······说

be good with... 善于应付······的;对·······有办法

make friends 结交朋友

help (sb.) with sth. 在某方面帮助(某人)

on the weekend (在)周末

"趣味天地"答案:

1.



2.



3.





Unit 2 What time do you go to school?

整体感悟

同学们,该部分呈现的是本单元的核心内容和要求,看过之后你就会了然于胸

亲爱的同学,时间老人对我们所有人都是公平的,每个人每天都有24小时。不会安排时间、没有时间观念的人,总觉得时间不够用。你有作息时间表吗?你擅长安排自己的时间吗?你能描述你的一天或者询问别人的一天吗?让我们走进这个单元,学习如何用英语表达时间!

●核心目标:

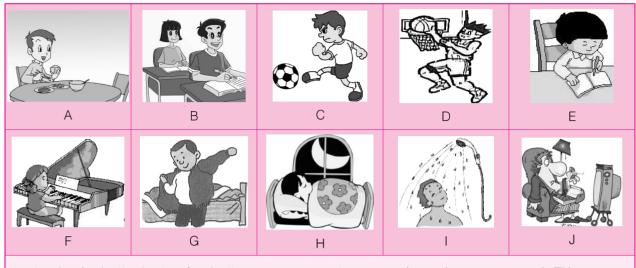
话 题	谈论日常作息习惯。
词 汇	有关日常生活的行为动词、表达时间的单词及短语。
语 法	会正确使用 always, usually 和 never 描述日常生活;掌握 what time 和 when 引导的疑问句。
功能	谈论日常生活;询问时间和表达时间。
技 能	听:能听懂日常生活中不同活动的短语;能听懂不同时间的表达;能听懂"When"和"What time"引导的问句。 说:能谈论日常生活;能表达具体时间点。 读:能理解本单元提供的有关"日常生活"话题的文章。 写:能写一篇有关自己日常生活的文章。
文 化	不同人的不同日常作息习惯。
日常用语	1. 询问对方的作息习惯: —What time do you usually get up? 你通常几点起床? —I get up at six thirty. 我六点半起床。 2. 询问他人的作息习惯: —What time does Rick eat breakfast? 里克几点吃早餐? —He eats breakfast at seven o'clock. 他七点吃早餐。 —When does Scott go to work? 斯科特几点上班? —He always goes to work at eleven o'clock. 他总是 11 点去上班。



情景导学

眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

Ⅰ.请同学们仔细观察下面的图片和英语表达,并进行搭配练习。



- 1. play basketball 2. play football 3. get up 4. sleep 5. take a shower 6. watch TV
- 7. eat breakfast 8. play the piano 9. do homework 10. have lessons

Ⅱ.根排	民自己	的实际	情况	完成	下面的	台 一	子。
H - IK J	$P \mathrel{\vdash} \vdash$	H1 75 101	・1日・クレ・	76 77	1 ред н	ירי נ	1 0

1. I usually get up at	
2. I usually take a shower at	
3. I usually eat breakfast at	. (OR: I don't have time for breakfast at home.)
4. I usually go to school at	
做完这些练习后,咱们一起开始本单元的	的学习吧!

自主学习

做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自己潜力无限

Section A

语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. 你会"洗澡"吗?

Scott usually takes a shower at five o'clock in the morning. 斯科特通常在早晨五点洗澡。 Alice likes having a shower after running in the morning. 早晨跑步之后,艾丽斯喜欢洗个澡。

- —What time do you usually shower? 你通常什么时候洗淋浴?
- —Well, eight o'clock. 八点钟。
- —How many showers do you have at your house? 你家有几个淋浴器?
- -We have only one shower. 我们只有一个淋浴器。

同学们仔细观察这些例句不难发现,表达"洗澡"可以用三种动词或动词词组:(1)

13	1 1111 41 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	门门作及处外农户门		
(2)	,(3)	。其中(4)	既可以做动词使用,也可以做名词用。做	女名词
时它还	表示(5)	0		



9	用英语表达"工作"。	有 [] 种丰壮方式?

说到"工作"的时候,我们马上想到 work。让我们看一下文章中出现的相关句子:

Scott has an interesting job. 斯科特有一个很有意思的工作。

He works at a radio station. 他在一家广播电台工作。

When do you go to work? 你什么时候去上班?

So I'm never late for work. 所以我上班从来不迟到。

从这些例句中我们知道: work 既可以做(1) ,也可以做(2) ;做名词时,是

(3) 。而 job 是名词,是(4) ,所以前面要加不定冠词 a。

小贴士

work 做可数名词,表示"文学、音乐或艺术作品",如:a new work by the composer of "Cats"《猫》的作曲家的新作;works 复数形式,表示"(一个作家创作的)全部著作;(一个作曲家创作的)全部乐曲",如:the works of Beethoven 贝多芬的全部作品

3. 你知道 What time 和 When 的区别吗?

—When is your birthday?

—It's on May 6th.

-When do people have dinner?

—In the evening.

—When do you want to go to Shanghai?

—I want to go to Shanghai next month/this summer/next year.

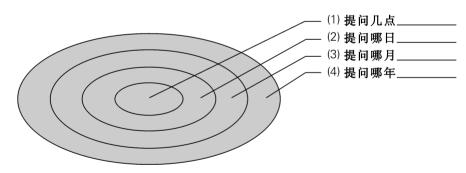
—What time/When do you go to school?

)—I go to school at 7:00.

—What time/When do you get up?

)-I get up at six o'clock.

从上面例句中我们可以看出二者的区别,请同学们看下图并用 When 或 What time 填空。



4. 请区分 exercise 在下面句子中的意思!

- A. I usually exercise at five o'clock in the afternoon.
- B. You need a lot of exercises, or you will get fat.
- C. He never takes any exercise. He hates sport.
- D. Please look at the Exercise 2 on Page 3.
- E. They always do some more exercises after they finish homework.

请注意: 在句 A 中的 exercise 是(1)_____(动词/名词),表示(2)"_____(练习/训练)";句 B 和句 C 中的 exercise 表示(3)"_____(运动/练习)",由此知道,表示这个含义时,既可以做可数名词也可以做不可数名词;句 D 和句 E 中的 exercise 的意思是(4)"_____(运动/练习)",只做可数名词。

5. 你知道 dress 有几个意思吗?

课文中的 get dressed 表示"穿衣服",其中的 dressed 是动词 dress 的过去分词形式。"穿衣服"可以用 put on clothes 和 dress oneself 表达。其次,dress 可以做名词,表示"连衣裙,套裙"。

英语:七年级:下册(人教版)

让我们再看几个例句吧!

Can you dress quickly? 你能穿快点吗?

I usually get dressed at six thirty and then have breakfast.

我通常六点半穿衣服,然后吃早餐。

He can't dress himself yet. 他还不会自己穿衣服呢。

You look great in the new dress. 你穿着新裙子真好看。



- 1.(1)take a shower (2)have a shower (3)shower (4)shower (5)淋浴器
- 2.(1)名词 (2)动词 (3)不可数名词 (4)可数名词
- 3.(1)What time/When (2)When (3)When (4)When
- 4.(1)动词 (2)训练 (3)运动 (4)练习

考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

I. 你会"洗澡"了吗? 赶快把下面你家人洗澡的时间告诉大家,别忘记告诉我们你家有几个淋浴器哦! 每空一词。

People	Activity	Time
	take a shower	6:30
have a shower		7:00
	shower	7:30

Hello! My family h	as		. So we d	are very busy in the	morning. My
mother			at	My father	
	at	.1	at		

- Ⅱ. 你会区分 work 和 job 了吗? 试一试! 根据汉语完成下面的句子。
 - 1. 现在很难找到一个工作。

It's very hard to find a now.

2. 他 7 点去上班。

He goes to at seven o'clock.

3. 他就在附近工作,所以不需要早起。

He nearby, so he doesn't need to get up early.

- Ⅲ.用 When 或 What time 填空。
 - 1. is your birthday? —It's in March.
 - 2. _____ do you go to school? —At 2:50 p.m.
 - 3.—_____ does Linda have her birthday party? —On Sunday.
 - 4. do people eat dinner? —In the evening.
- Ⅳ.用 exercise 和 dress 的适当形式填空。
 - 1. Mary usually in the afternoon because she wants to keep fit.







2. Our homework is3 on Page Five. 3. Look at the redin the window! 4. It's eight o'clock! Getquickly. V. 根据所学课文内容完成下面的短文。 Scott has an 1 job. He works at a 2station from twelve o'clock at 3
to six in the morning. He usually 4 up at half past eight at night and then he 5 his
breakfast. After that he 6 for half an hour. He's never 7 for work because he
usually goes to work at 8 o'clock.
Section B
(② 语言探究 ————————————————————————————————————
a. H. A. ((lithered in Lote Manner) a. The Parky, b. L. Parky, abb ptt. 1.
1. 你会"搭配时间"吗?读完这封信你就明白了。
Dear Mum, How are you? Do you still have coffee and watch news in the morning? I'm busy in May. I have many things to do at school. We have our basketball game on May 5th. And I want to be in an English speech contest on Monday, May 12th. Our school also has an Art Festival on the afternoon of May 17th. I want to join it so I get up at around six o'clock to play the guitar every morning. I'm sure I can do it well. Best wishes, Emily
介词使用口诀: 上午下午和晚上,世纪年和季月周, 将来时间一段后,全都放在 in 后面。 具体某日上下晚,星期几号 on 到位。 泛指 noon 和 night, 几点几分用 at。
读完这封信,同学们能认清楚什么情况下用 in, on 和 at 了吗?请你给它们做个小结:a. 月份前用 in,泛指一天的上/下午或晚上用 in。b. "几月几号"前用 on,"星期几"前用 on, 具体日期的上午、下午或晚上用 on。c. 具体时刻前用 at。咱们试试吧! (1)在九点

请翻i 3.请区别 ¹ I don I eith 两个 ²		含义。 不喜欢体育。 uter games, 我要么看电 (1)(柞	视,要么玩电脑游戏。 同/不同)。第一个句子中的 either 用在(2) 子中的 either 和 or 连用,表示"要么要
∕ ∠····· 。		Vaus e	
		Keys	
2.(1)请付(2)你有	(2)in (3)at (4)on (5)on 你在做作业的时候,不要听音乐。 需要帮助的时候,请来找我们。 司 (2)否定句		
考点 考点	ī链接 ····································		主动、合作、协同探究
T /与人"··	发而时间"四点:建建四:		
	答配时间"吗?试试吧! v1. Jones often gets up	7.30	the morning
	A. in; at	B. at; in	C. at; on
()	2. —My birthday is		
· /	—It's Tue		, sar an anay .
	A. in; in	B. on; on	C. in; on
()			the evening of June 5th.
, , , ,	A. on	B, in	C. at
()	4. Mr. Miller gets up early		
	A. on	B. in	C. at
()	5. —What time is it now?		
	—It's hal		ve lunch.
	A./; a		
Ⅱ.根据图	片用适当的词或短语补全短		
			bout five o'clock. Then she 1.
			at six. She has
breakt	fast 3	. After	that, she 4.
	to school. She gets to	her classroom 5.	She has four
classe	es in the morning and she 6	S	with her classmates in the af-
ternoc	on. She also likes 7.		. She gets home at 8.



. She starts to 9.	at seven o'clock. She thinks it's
easy and relaxing. She has a 10.	Her brother likes to 11
and 12	She usually 13
at 10:00 p.m. How abou	t your life at school?

Ⅲ. 根据例句用表格内的词写对话。

People	Activity	Time
I	run	6:00 a.m.
Tina	have a shower	6:40 a.m.
Jeff and Jerry	get home	5:30 p.m.
we	watch TV	8:30 p.m.

 $\label{eq:model:model:model:model} \begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Model:} & -\textbf{What time do you usually run?} & -\textbf{I usually run at six o'clock.} \end{tabular}$

1.	—What time	Tina usually		<u> </u>
	—She usually		at	
2.			Jeff and Jerry	?
	get hom	e		
3.	—What time		_ watch TV?	
	—We	at		



探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

亲爱的同学,本单元学习的知识你掌握了吗? 赶快来展示一下你的学习成果吧!

I. Group work

请同学们以小组为单位,共同阅读下面的两篇文章,讨论后面的问题,看看你们能找到文章的奥妙吗。

My Saturday Afternoon

My name is Jack. Do you want to know about my Saturday afternoon? Well, I don't have any classes on Saturday afternoon. After lunch, I am really sleepy(瞌睡的). But I can't sleep because I have to do my English homework, math homework, Chinese homework and so on. I have too much homework to do, you know. And it's so boring and difficult. After three hours, I play the piano. I don't like playing the piano but my parents like listening to the piano music. They want me to learn it well. So I play the piano for my parents for an hour. It's so boring, isn't it?

英语 · 七年级 · 下册(人教版)

My Saturday Afternoon

My name is Linda. Do you want to know about my Saturday afternoon? Well, I don't have any classes on Saturday afternoon. After lunch, I can sleep for a short time. Then I do my homework. We don't have much homework on weekends. I think it's easy for me. After that, I play the piano for two hours. I like music very much, and my parents love to listen to me, too. It's a really relaxing thing for our family. Do you think so?

1.	两篇文章的相同之处:Jack 和 Linda 的文章中都写了相同的活动,它们是 sleep,,
	and。
2.	两篇文章的不同之处: Jack 的文章体现一个中心词是, Linda 的文章体现一个中心词
	是。
3.	为什么用相同的动词,却写出完全不同的文章?关键在哪里?
	Tip One: Jack 的文章中体现中心词的句子有:I'm sleepy but I can't sleep;;
4.	同学们,你们还有什么其他的发现?赶紧写下来,互相交流一下吧!

II. Pair work

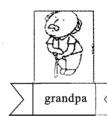
咱们以二人小组为单位,为下列人物之一设计一个有特色的周末上午计划。可以参考下面两个方框中的词,看哪个小组写得好。

boring, happy, relaxing, tiring(累人的), bad, sad, interesting, fun, exciting...

get up, run, do morning exercise(做早操), have breakfast, do homework, make dinner (做饭), watch TV, play the guitar, play soccer, dance, sing, take a shower...









1. I am a teacher. I often have athe morning. Then	Sunday morning. I usually get up at 7:00 in
2. I am a soccer player. I often have a5:00 in the morning. Then	
3. I am an old man. I often have ain the morning, Then	



	n		g. I usually get up at 6:00 in
归纳小结	梳理脉络、构建框架,努力作	吏所学知识条理化	
学们,学完这个单元 写得多。	,你会表达一天的活动。	了吗?下面假设是你-	一天的活动,请你写一写,汇总一
14分。			
<u>un</u>			# 1 8 2 1
 的这些活动都是几 _点	 点钟做的?把你最喜欢做	女的事情告诉我们吧!	
at _	·		
at _	·		
at _	<u> </u>		
at _	·		
想当面问问你朋友的	的作息习惯,你会怎样问	?	
	do you	?	
l	at	·	
中考考点你来: 演练,使所学知识用于实验	戦	se his wife always m	akes delicious food for him.
		C. often	
A. seldom			
A. seldom		0. 011011	(2018年 海
			(2018年 海
	ffee, so he almost B. always		(2018 年 海 D. ever
)2. Bob dislikes co	ffee, so he almost	drinks it.	D. ever
)2. Bob dislikes co A. often	ffee, so he almost B. always	drinks it.	D. ever
)2. Bob dislikes co A. often)3. —These people	ffee, so he almost B. always	drinks it. C. never	D. ever
)2. Bob dislikes co A. often)3. —These people	ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice.	drinks it. C. never	D. ever
)2. Bob dislikes co A. often)3. —These people —Yes, they	ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice. show respect for	drinks it. C. never our feelings.	(2018年 辽宁沈
)2. Bob dislikes co A. often)3. —These people —Yes, they A. seldom)4. —I heard you m	ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice show respect for B. never	drinks it. C. never our feelings. C. always	D. ever (2018年 辽宁沈 D. already (2017年 辽宁沈 one while at home".
)2. Bob dislikes co A. often)3. —These people —Yes, they A. seldom)4. —I heard you m	ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice show respect for B. never	drinks it. C. never our feelings. C. always	D. ever (2018年 辽宁沈 D. already (2017年 辽宁沈 one while at home".
)2. Bob dislikes co A. often)3. —These people —Yes, they A. seldom)4. —I heard you m	ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice. show respect for B. never nade a new family rule e busy checking	drinks it. C. never our feelings. C. always "Put away your phong our mobile phones	D. ever (2018年 辽宁沈 D. already (2017年 辽宁沈 one while at home".
)2. Bob dislikes co A. often)3. —These people —Yes, they A. seldom)4. —I heard you m —Yes. We were nicating with	ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice. show respect for B. never nade a new family rule e busy checking	drinks it. C. never our feelings. C. always	D. ever (2018年 辽宁沈 D. already (2017年 辽宁沈 one while at home".
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)2. Bob dislikes co A. often)3. —These people —Yes, they A. seldom)4. —I heard you m —Yes. We were nicating with A. always)5. We'll have to so together.	ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice show respect for B. never nade a new family rule e busy checking our family. B. never	drinks it. C. never our feelings. C. always "Put away your phong our mobile phones C. seldom	D. ever (2018年 辽宁沈 D. already (2017年 辽宁沈 one while at home". s before, but now we enjoy common to the common to

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答案解析

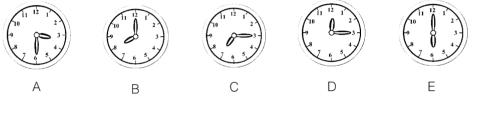
- 1.【答案】A。考查频率副词的用法。根据句意"梁叔叔很少在饭店吃饭,因为他的妻子总是给他做好吃的。"我们知道表示"很少"用 seldom,所以答案是 A。
- 2.【答案】C。考查频率副词的用法。因为题干的前半句"鲍勃不喜欢咖啡",所以后半句"他几乎不喝",表示否定用 never,答案是 C。
- 3.【答案】C。考查副词辨析: A 项表示"很少,不经常"; B 项表示"从不,绝不"; C 项表示"总是"; D 项表示"已经"。根据句意"这些人真好!""是呢,他们总是尊重我们的感觉",表示"总是",所以选 C。
- 4.【答案】A。根据句意"听说你制订了一个新的家规'在家的时候收起手机'";"是,以前我们总是看手机,但是现在我们喜欢与家人交流"。表示"总是",所以选 A。
- 5.【答案】C。考查副词辨析。句意:我们不得不说再见了,我亲爱的朋友们。但是我将永远不会忘记我们在一起的日子。根据关键词 But 转折可知此空应该填一个表否定的词,A、B和D均是肯定意义的,故答案是C。



你说我听

耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果

Ⅰ. 听音选图。



 1.

 3.

 4.

 5.

Ⅱ. 听对话和问题,选择答案。

()6. A. Six. B. Six thirty. C. Seven thirty.

()7. A. He gets up at six ten.

B. He eats breakfast at six ten.

C. He takes a shower at six ten.

()8. A. Victor. B. Emily. C. Maria.

()9. A. On Saturday afternoon. B. On Saturday evening.

C. On Sunday evening.

()10. A. At 7:30. B. At 8:30. C. At 9:30.

Ⅲ. 听短文,完成表格内容。

Т	lime	Activity
At 11	o'clock	gets up
At six thirty		12
At noon		has a big lunch
At 13		plays volleyball
At seven o'clock		14
At nine thirty		15



单元自测

(满分:100分 得分:____)

. 单	!项选择 (10 分)						
()1. My brother often	English on the re	adio.				
	A. hears about	B. listens for		C. listens to			
()2. It's six o'clock in the n	norning.It's time					
	A. get up	B. for get up		C. to get up			
()3. We go to school	Monday	Friday.				
	A. from; with	B. from; to		C. on; on			
()4. When your brother take a shower?						
	A. does	B. is		C. do			
()5. What do you usually d	o Sunday r	norning?				
	A. to	B. at		C. on			
()6. My brother often goes	to school o	after	_ breakfast.			
	A. /; the	B. the; the		C. /; /			
()7. —Do you have a	?					
	—Yes. I at a	food shop.					
	A. job; work	B. work; work		C. work; job			
()8. — does your t	father go to work ev	ery day?				
	—He goes to work at h	nalf past six.					
	A. How	B. What		C. What time			
()9. —What time do you usually go to bed?						
	— nine o'cloc						
	A. At	B. On		C. In			
(party.						
	A. invite	B. to invite		C. inviting			
1 . 完	!形填空 (10 分)						
				drives a car in a 2. She 3			
				s up 5 at six. She goes to work			
a.				ctory. She has lunch there, too. She			
				loes housework in the evening. She			
				10 ? Yes, she watches it for an			
no	our every day. She goes to be	·	n.	Codestar			
()1. A. worker	B. bus driver		C. doctor			
()2. A. farm	B. hospital B. works		C. factory			
()3. A. studies)4. A. far	B. in front of		C. comes C. near			
(
()5. A. early)6. A. After	B. late B. At		C. before C. Between			
(B. At B. breakfast		C. food			
()7. A. something)8. A. gets	B. arrives		C. leaves			
()9. A. reading	B. dancing		C. singing			
(/J. A. reduing	D. dancing		o, singing			

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)10. A. playing games C. watching TV B. listening to the radio

Ⅲ. 阅读理解(30分)

阅读下面的三篇短文,根据短文,分别完成后面各题。

A

This is Li Lin's Day. He's a young worker. His job is carrying coal (运煤). He thinks it's great.

Li Lin's Day				
5:10 a.m.	:10 a.m. Don't work.			
5:20 a.m.	Go home by car.			
5:30 a.m. Take a shower.				
5:40 a.m.	Eat breakfast.			
6:00 a.m.	Go to bed.			
5:00 p.m.	Get up.			
5:10 p.m.	Buy vegetables or other things for supper.			
6:00 p.m.	Have a big dinner.			
6:30~7:30 p.m.	Watch news on TV.			
7:40 p.m. Leave home and go to work.				

()1. When does Li Lin have breakfast?

A. At 5:20 in the morning.

B. At 5:10 in the afternoon.

C. At 5:40 in the morning.

()2. How does he go to work?

A. By bike.

B. By car.

C. By bus.

)3. He watches news

A. in the morning

B. in the evening

C. at noon

)4. Li Lin goes home

A. at 7:40 every evening

B. at 5:20 every evening

C. at 5:20 every morning
)5. —How old is Li Lin?

A. About 50

B. About 25

C. We don't know

B

John is six years old. He can read and write well. But he can't tell the time. His mother, Mrs. Brown teaches him many times, but he still can't tell. He would say "Breakfast time" "Lunch time" and "Tea time" instead of (代替) saying eight o'clock, twelve o'clock and four o'clock in the afternoon. His mother doesn't know how to help him. One day John's aunt, Mary comes to see his mother. His mother tells her about that. His aunt says, "Let me help you. I think I



can help him." When John comes home after school, Mary begins to teach him. "Can you count, John?" she asks him. "Yes. One, two, three, four..." John says. "That's fine. Now I put the long hand(钟表的长指针) on twelve and the short hand on one—that is one o'clock. If I put the short hand on two, what is the time?" "Two o'clock." "Good. And on three?" "Three o'clock." Then it is



fou	ur o'clock in the afternoon, an	d John's aunt asks him,'	"What time is it now, John?" "Tea time,				
Au	ınt,and I am very hungry." Jo	hn looks at the clock and	l answers.				
()6. John's mother teaches John many times, but he can't						
	A. read	B. write	C. tell the time				
()7. When it's twelve o'cloc	k John says it's					
	A. Breakfast time	B. Lunch time	C. Tea time				
()8. The underlined word "c	ount" may mean (意思是)				
	A. 计算	B. 说出	C. 数数				
()9. The long hand is on tw	elve, and the short hand i	s on five. What's the time?				
	A. It's twelve.	B. It's five.	C. It's four.				
()10. From the text (文章),	we know					
	A. tea time means fou	r o'clock in the afternoon					
	B. John can't read or write						
	C. John isn't very clev	er					
		C					
	My father is a music teacher. He gets up early. He often gets up ① five						
o'c	o'clock. After brushing his teeth, he eats breakfast. After that, he often plays the						
vio	olin. ②他每天早上开车去上班。		\$ 100				
	School begins at nine o'clock. He is busy in the morning. He eats lunch with						
oth	other teachers in the school. He has no classes on Thursday and Friday. He usually						
go	goes to the violin club. There he helps kids with the violin. Oh, my father plays the violin very						
W	ell. Father comes home at 6:	00 every day. He often to	alks with us when we eat dinner.				
	3Do you love to play the violin? Do you want to join the violin club? Please call my father at						
658	5587221 at 7:00 in the evening.						
	根据短文内容完成下面的任务:						
11.	11. 在画线①处填入一个恰当的介词。						
12.							
13.	. 把画线③处译成汉语。						
14.	What does my father often do after breakfast?						
15.	. What time can you call my f	ather?					
. 用							
	Jenny 1 (get) up	early in the morning. Sh	ne 2 (have)her breakfast and				
3.	(go) to school. Sh	e 4 (walk)	to the bus stop and takes a bus. She				
5.	(get)to school at about half past seven.						
	Jenny 6 (be) never late for school. She 7 (like) school and works hard.						
Clo	asses begin at 8:00. She has six classes every day. Jenny is good at all her 8.						
(le	esson), but she likes English best.						
	Usually Jenny has lunch at school. She goes home at five in the afternoon. Sometimes, she						
9.	(help)her friends w	ith their lessons. After sup	oper she usually 10 (watch)TV				
			bout 9:30. Jenny is a good girl.				

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Ⅴ.词汇(10 分) A. 根据句意及所给汉语提示,写出句中所缺单词。 1. Mike (步行) to school every day. 2. I don't have much _____(工作)to do today. 3. Julie's father is _____ (四十) years old. 4. Dave plays the drums at seven at (晚上). 5. A (四分之一) of the students in our class like vegetables. B. 根据句意,用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。 6. That's a (fun)story. 7. They do (they)homework at 8:00 in the evening. (clean)his room on Saturdays. 9. My father usually takes a _____(shower)in the morning. 10. The small dog only has three _____(tooth). Ⅵ. 句型(10分) A. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子,每空一词。 1. 他每天从上午八点工作到下午六点。 He works eight o'clock in the morning six o'clock in the afternoon. 2. 他爸爸通常六点五十锻炼。 His father usually _____ at ten ____ seven. 3. 苏珊每天帮她妹妹穿衣服。 Susan helps her sister _____ every day. 4. 我妈妈在广播电台工作。 My mother works at a 5. 他每天没有许多时间吃早饭。 ____ for breakfast every day. He doesn't have B. 根据各题后括号内的要求完成下列各题,每空一词。 6. Tom takes a shower after eating breakfast. (改为一般疑问句) Tom a shower after eating breakfast? 7. Do you do your homework at school? (用 Ann 做主语改写句子) Ann do homework at school? 8. Alice sometimes cleans her room on weekends. (对画线部分提问) ___does Alice sometimes _____ her room? 9. Helen watches TV at about half past eight. (对画线部分提问) does Helen watch TV? 10. Mary always plays sports after school. (对画线部分提问) does Mary always _____ after school? Ⅲ. 从方框内选择适当的句子补全对话(有一个多余选项)(10分)

- A. Are you in the sports club in your school?
- B. When do you get home?
- C. When do you get to school?
- D. Yes, I do.
- E. I get up at 6:00 o'clock.
- F. I always play soccer with my friends.

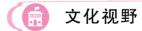


A: Hi, Sam. What time do you get up on school days? At 7:00?



	B: No, it's too late. I
	A: Do you have breakfast at home?
	B: 2 But some students eat breakfast at school.
	A: 3
	B: I get to school at 7:30. It usually takes me about half an hour by bus.
	A: What do you do after school?
	B: 4 I like it very much.
	A: 5
	B: Yes. I make many friends in the club.
	A: When do you get home?
	B: At six o'clock.
VIII	. 书面表达(10 分)
	假设你是 Lucy,请给 Laura 写一封信。内容包括:1.告诉 Laura 你周日的生活安排;2.请 Laura 写
	信告诉你她的周日生活。
	写作要求:1. 词数 70 左右。
	2. 信息内容完整,语句连贯。
	Dear Laura,

Yours, Lucy



了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识



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《宋· 月》 (宋· 别枝变。) 明月风香里说一天明月 一天山林地。 一天山林地。 明月里,一天山林地。 明月里,一天山林地。 明月里,一天山林地。 明月里,一天山林地。 The Moon over the West River
by Xin Qiji (Song Dynasty)

Startled by magpies leaving the branch in moonlight,
I hear cicadas shrill in the breeze at midnight.

The rice fields'sweet smell promises a bumper year;
Listen, how frogs'croaks please the ear!

Beyond the clouds seven or eight stars twinkle;
Before the hills two or three raindrops sprinkle.

There is an inn beside the village temple. Look!

The winding path leads to the hut beside the brook.

(Translated by Xu Yuanchong)



趣味天地

劳逸结合,张弛有度

Police in a small village were looking into a recent theft (偷窃案). They had no idea who did it at first. They searched (搜查) the village for days. They then gathered up eight suspects (嫌疑人) and brought them to Detective Jones.

The detective gave each of the suspects a stick (棍子) and said, "These are magic (神奇的) sticks. Overnight, one stick will grow 2 inches (英寸) longer than the rest. The person who has the longer stick is the thief. I want all of you to show up here again tomorrow."

The next day, one person's stick was 2 inches shorter than the other seven's. The detective told the police to take the person with the shorter stick away.

How did the detective know that he might be the thief?



词句盘点

重点短语

have a healthy life

起床;站起 get up get dressed 穿上衣服 淋浴 take a shower radio station 广播电台 on weekends (在)周末 do one's homework 做作业 take a walk 散步;走一走 要么……要么……;或者……或者…… either...or... lots of 许多;大量 brush one's teeth 刷牙 have much time for... 有足够的时间做 …… have...for lunch 吃……作为午餐

过健康的生活



Unit 3 How do you get to school?

整体感悟

同学们,该部分呈现的是本单元的核心内容和要求,看过之后你就会了然于胸

亲爱的同学,你每天怎么去学校?你家离学校远吗?去学校要花多长时间?你听说过吗,有些学生坐船去上学,有些坐校车,有些甚至坐火车去上学?你有独自出游的经历吗?如果要了解你同学的情况的话,应该怎样用英语表述呢?让我们一起学习这个单元吧!

●核心目标:

话 题	谈论交通方式。
词 汇	有关交通方式、交通工具的单词和短语;表示时间、距离的词汇。
语 法	how, how long 和 how far 引导的特殊疑问句。
功能	正确使用由 how 引导的特殊疑问句并能正确回答;进一步学习由 how long 引导的对时间提问的问句和由 how far 引导的对距离提问的问句并进行回答。
技 能	听:能听懂有关交通方式的对话;能听懂有关时间和距离话题的对话。 说:能用本单元的主要句型进行会话:询问有关交通方式、所需时间和多远距离;能清晰叙述自己、朋友、家 人如何去上学和上班或去某地、要多久、走多远。 读:能借助本单元的新单词、短语和句型准确理解本单元的课文,并能正确解题。 写:能运用本单元所学知识给朋友写一封电子邮件详述自己如何去上学、有多远、要花多长时间等。
文 化	了解国外学生的上学情况。
日常用语	能熟练使用下面的句型: —How do you get to school? 你怎么去上学? —I ride my bike. 我骑车。 —How long does it take to get to school? 上学要多长时间? —It takes about 20 minutes. 大概 20 分钟。 —How far is it from your home to school? 从你家到学校有多远? —It's about two kilometers. 大概 2000 米。

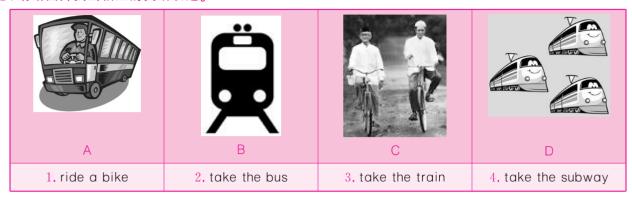
·七年级·下册(人教版)



情景导学

眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

Ⅰ.请给图片找出相应的英语表达。



Ⅱ.根据自己的实际情况,选择正确的选项。

How do you get to school?

A. I take the train to school.

B. I take the bus to school.

C. I take the subway to school.

D. I ride a bike to school.

E. I walk to school.



自主学习

做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自己潜力无限

Section A

主动、合作、协同探究

1. 数一数 take 有几张脸?



Dear Tom,

Thanks for your mail. I usually get up at six. I run for 15 minutes. I take a shower and then I have breakfast. I take the bus to school every day. The bus ride takes 7 minutes. The bus takes me to a stop near the school and then I walk to school. It takes me five minutes.

How about you?



Tim

读完这封信,同学们能认清楚 take 有几副"面孔"吗?它的汉语意思有(1) ;(2) ;(3)

;(4)

小贴士

take...to...有两个意思,一个是"把某物/某人带到某地。"如:I take my homework to the classroom. 我 把我的作业带到教室里。另一个是"乘车去某地"。如:I take a bus to our school. (我乘坐公交车去上 学。)其中这两个 to 都是介词。





2. ride a bike to school 和 go to school by bike 所表达的意思一样吗? 在回答这个问题之前,让我们阅读下面的句子:

1	He <u>rides a bike</u> to school. 他骑自行车上学。 He goes to school by bike.
2	I <u>take the bus</u> to school. 我坐公交车上学。 I go to school by bus.
3	She <u>takes the subway</u> to school. 她坐地铁上学。 She goes to school by subway.
4	My cousin <u>walks</u> to school every day. 我表弟每天步行上学。 My cousin goes to school on foot every day.

通过观察我们知道:表达交通方式的一些动词短语可以与由 by+表示交通工具的单词的介词短语结构
互换。注意:by 短语中不加任何冠词。例如:ride a bike to可以用 go to by bike 替换。所以(1)
take the bus to改写为 go to;(2) take the subway to改写为 go to;(3)
take the car to改写为 go to;(4)walk to改写为 go to。
现在我们可以回答上面的问题:ride a bike to school 和 go to school by bike 所表达的意思一样。
3. 在这个句子"About 15 minutes by bike"中的 about 是什么意思?
句中的 about 类似于 around,表示"大概",用在数字前面。例如:
—When do you go to school?你什么时候去上学?
—About seven thirty. 大概 7:30。
—How long does it take you to get to school? 去学校要多久?
—About ten minutes. 大概 10 分钟。
—How far is it from your home to your school?你家离学校有多远?
—About two kilometers. 大概两公里。
有关介词 about,我们还学过:
小贴士 Talk about what Frank can do. 谈一谈弗兰克会什么。其中的 talk about 表示"谈论有关"。
我们知道: about 还表示"关于,有关"。请做下面的练习:
请判断句子中 about 的含义:"大概"还是"关于"?
(1) It takes about twenty minutes to get home,
(2) Can you tell me about your school day?
(3) It's not far from here, just about five hundred meters.
(4) Please talk about your weekend.
4. "I ride it to school every day."和"The bus ride takes about 20 minutes."中的 ride 表达的含义—
样吗?
根据课文中出现的例句:
He rides a bike to school.他骑车去上学。
ride 在句子中做动词,表示"骑"。例如:ride a horse 骑马。
The bus ride takes about 20 minutes.乘车的旅程大概要 20 分钟。
ride 在句子中是名词,表示"(骑马、骑自行车或乘车的)旅行,旅程"。例如:
It is great for a ride. 天气很好,适合出去旅行。
How long does the ride take? 旅程要多久?
由此,我们知道上面问题的答案是:两个句子中的 ride 表达含义不同。前者 ride 是(1)(名词/

7		"
	Keys	
	1. (1)洗澡(与 a shower 搭配) (2)乘坐(交通工具) (3)花(多长时间) (4)载 2. (1)by bus (2)by subway (3)by car (4)on foot 3. (1)大概 (2)关于 (3)大概 (4)关于 4. (1)动词 (2)骑 (3)名词 (4)旅程	
	考点链接	主动、合作、协同探究
	I.选择 how, how long 或 how far 完成下面的句子。 1. —	
	4. Most kids here go to school by school bus. Most kids here the school bus to school. III. 用括号中所给词的适当形式填空。 1. —How does your brother go to school?	
	—He(take) the school bus. 2. My father(go) to work by car. 3. How far(be) it from your home to your granny's? 4. All my friends(go) to school by bike. 5. It(need) about an hour to get to school. IV. 根据图片提示完成下面的句子。	
	1. My brother usually	

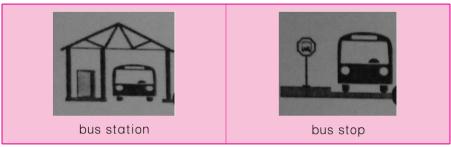


3. He never	a	taxi to wo	ork because it is dea	ar(昂贵的).	
4. She lives far from school, so	she has to			to school eve	ery day.

Section B

主动、合作、协同探究

1. bus stop 和 bus station 意思一样吗? 看下面的图片和相应表达



我们可以得出:(1)表示"公共汽车总站"的是_____(bus stop/bus station);(2)表示"公共汽车分站"的是_____(bus stop/bus station)。所以,上面问题的答案是否定的。

2. 请比较下面句子中出现的 think,你知道它们的意思和用法吗?

I think it's in your grandparents' room. 我想它在你祖父母房间里。

Let's think about the food. 让我们考虑一下食物。

What does he think of the trip? 他怎么看这次旅行?

从上面的句子里我们知道:think 表示(1)"_____(想/看待/考虑)";think about 表示(2)"____

(想/看待/考虑)";在第三个句子里的 think of 表示(3)" (想/看待/考虑)"。

3. 请比较这两个句子中的 many,它们的意思一样吗?

For many students, it is easy to get to school. 对于很多学生来说,上学很容易。

Many of the students leave the village. 学生中有很多人离开村庄。

第一句中的 many 是(1)_____(形容词/代词),后面跟名词复数形式;第二个句子中的 many 是(2)____(形容词/代词),后面跟介词 of+the+名词复数形式。

上面两个句子中的 many 都表示"很多,许多",只是词性不同。

- 4. 你知道在句子"The river runs too quickly for boats."中的 too 表示什么意思吗?
 - 上面句子里的 too 是副词,修饰副词 quickly,表示"太",区别于副词 very,表示"很",程度比 very 深。 让我们比较课文中的其他句子:
 - —Have a good day at school. 祝你在学校愉快!
 - 一You, too. 你也是!

由此,我们可以知道: too 修饰形容词或副词时,表示(1)"_____(太/也)";放在句尾,前面加逗号,表示(2)"____(太/也)"。

5. like 有几个意思?

让我们看下面的句子:

He's like a father to me. 他对我来说像一个父亲。

英语·七年级·下册(人教版)

Why do they go to school like this? 他们为什么像这样上学?	
Does the boy like this school? 这个男孩喜欢这所学校吗?	
由此我们知道:like 在第一个和第二个句子中做(1) (介词/运	1词),表示(2)" (像/喜
欢)";第三个句子中的 like 做(3)(介词/动词),表示(4)"	
6. 你知道 have 和 there is 的区别吗?	
首先,请阅读下面的句子:	
Do you have a ping-pong bat? 你有乒乓球拍吗?	
There is a big river between their school and the village. 他们学校	和村庄之间有一条大河。
There is no bridge. 没有桥。	11111 XXXXIII
He has two ping-pong bats. 他有两只乒乓球拍。	
由此我们知道:表示"某人拥有"的时候用(1)"";表示"某	地有某物"时用(2)"
"。让我们翻译下面两个句子。	<u></u>
(3)他有一个姐姐。	
He an elder sister.	
(4)这个村子没有学校。	
no school in the village.	
Keys	
1.(1)bus station (2)bus stop	
2.(1)想 (2)考虑 (3)看待	
3.(1)形容词 (2)代词	
4. (1)太 (2)也	
5.(1)介词 (2)像 (3)动词 (4)喜欢	
6.(1)have (2)there be (3)has (4)There is	
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
考点链接	主动、合作、协同探究
工、连进中有	
I.连词成句。 1.l,your,want,lives,know,brother,where,to	
1. 1, your, want, nives, know, brother, where, to	
2. trip, I, she, know, think, wants, what, of, the, to	_'
2. trips is ones knows tilling wantes whats or these to	
3. a, the, ropeway, river, to, on, cross, go, they	
	_•
4. there, the, the, a, school, village, river, between, big, is, and	
	_
5. it's, a, dream, bridge, have, to, their	
Ⅱ. 根据中文意思,选择 think,think about 或 think of 完成下面的句子。	- ·
1. 我想它在你的房间里。	
l it's in your room.	
2. 你认为他对吗?	
Do you he is right?	
3. 让我们考虑一下今晚晚会的音乐吧!	
Let's the music for the party tonight.	



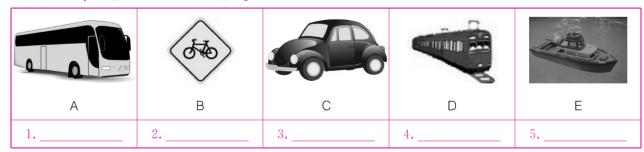
	4. 你怎么看你的新工作?	
	What do youyour new job?	
	5. 妈妈认为我们可以做到。	
	Mom we can make it.	
Ⅲ.	Ⅲ. 翻译句子。	
	1. Thanks for your last e-mail.	
	2. I want to know how you get to school every day.	
	3. It's never boring because I always talk to my friends.	
	4. Their dream can come true.	
	5. The school bus usually comes at seven thirty.	
IV.	────────────────────────────────────	
	1. He a lot of books.	
	2 no room for everyone here.	
	3. They many friends in the school.	
	4. Do you a basketball?	
	5. And a river near our school.	
	6 a good day at school.	
V.	Ⅴ. 根据所学课文内容完成下面的短文。	
	Lisa and Jane meet at the school 1 Jane has a new 2	. She goes to school
3	B bike. It takes her about 15 4 to get to school. She thinks	riding a bike is good
	5 Lisa goes to school by bus. The bus 6 takes about 20 minute	es. At last they wish
ea	each other a 7 day at school.	
	【 	

探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

本单元的学习内容你掌握了吗? 赶快来检验一下你的学习成果吧!

Ⅰ.根据图示,写出相应的交通工具名称。



Ⅱ. 利用你在这个单元所学的知识,采访你的同学、朋友和家人,然后填写下面的调查问卷。

How do you get to school?

How	by bus	by car	by train	by boat	by bike	by subway	on foot
How many							

英语·七年级·下册(人教版)

问	卷调查做完后,用下				
		the bus to school.			
	 · · ·	the car to school.			
	 · · ·	the train to school.			
	 · · ·	the boat to school.			
	 -	the bike to school.			
		the subway to scho	ool.		
	people walk		.		
		,然后完成下面的文章		aur aghaal Ha/Cha ugugil	4
				our school. He/She usuall	
			1/ ner) about	minutes to get to school)1.
元)	成短文后,讲述给你	的问字听。			
SCHOOL	1 6th 1 6th	\ 梳理脉络、构建框架,努力	· 估所学知识冬理ル		
	归纳小结	加生办谷、何廷化木,为力	10000000000000000000000000000000000000		
同名	学们,学完这个单元	,你能完成下面的任务	子吗 ?		
		道的交通方式(means			
Ⅱ.写一	 ·篇文章详述自己、刖		上学的方式,路程有	———— 多远和用多久。	
_					
Ⅲ. 根据	品所学的课文,选择作	h当的单词和短语,完	成下面的文章。		
	but, interestin	a. love. never. dre	am. come true. ao	on, between, too, abou	t
				s. Because there is a big ri	
				quickly for boats, they	
				not afraid of it. They	
				nts and villagers	_ leave the
village.	.It's theirt	to have a bridge. The	eir dream can	, I'm sure.	
真题演	中考考点你来试练,使所学知识用于实践				
()1	l — do vo	u sleep every day,	Fric?		
	For about eigh		EIIO;		
	A. How much		C. How ofte	n D. How long	
		_,,	2, 1.0 00 0110	9	江苏宿迁)





()2.—I wonder	the students have	e a physical examination	ı.
	—Once a year.			
	A. how far	B. how soon	C. how long	D. how often
				(2019年 安徽)
()3.— are	the students in your cl	ass?	
	-Most of them	are only fourteen.		
	A. How long	B. How many	C. How old	
				(2019年 四川乐山)
()4.— is it	from Lanzhou to Lhas	a?	
	—It's about $2,1$	60 kilometers.		
	A. How often	B. How far	C. How long	D. How many
				(2019年 甘肃兰州)
()5.—Dad,	_ can we reach Huang	guoshu Waterfall?	
	—In about an h	our.		
	A. how long	B. how soon	C. how often	D. how far
				(2010年 四川呂小)

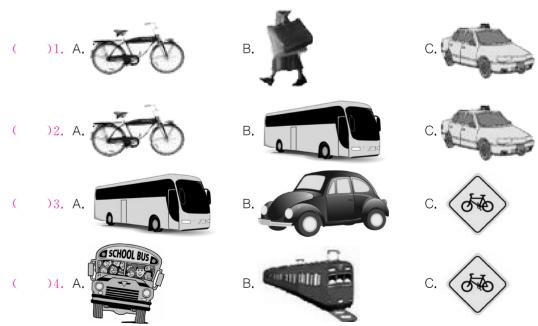
答案解析

- 1.【答案】D。考查由 how 引导的疑问句。how long 用来问时间或事物的长度。根据答语句意:大约 8个小时,我们可以推断问题是问 Eric 每天睡多长时间,故选 D。
- 2.【答案】D。how often 用来问频率,意为"多久一次"。根据答语句意:每年一次,我们可以推断问题是问学生多久进行一次体检,故选 D。
 - 3.【答案】C。how old 用来问年纪大小。
 - 4.【答案】B。how far 用来问距离,意为"多远"。常用句型为:How far is it from... to...? 故选 B。
 - 5.【答案】B。how soon 通常用在将来时中,问"多久后会……",答语常用"in+一段时间"。故选 B。

像说我听

耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果

Ⅰ. 听句子,选择与句子内容相符的图片。



·七年级·下册(人教版)







Ⅱ. 听句子,选择最佳答语。

- ()6. A. I go to school by bike.
 - C. He's over there.
- 7. A. After school.
 - C. On the playground.
-)8. A. It's about eight.
 - C. In the village.
-)9. A. About ten minutes.
 - C. About five o'clock.
-)10. A. It's warm.
 - C. Interesting.

- B. It's about our party.
- B. At seven in the morning.
- B. About two kilometers.
- B. About five kilometers.

C. fifteen

B. I'm OK.

A. five

. 听短	文,根据所听内容选择正确答案。		
()11. My friend Tom gets up at		
	A. half past six	B. seven	C. seven forty
()12. He usually after	getting up.	
	A. reads	B. runs	C. plays basketball
()13. Tom leaves home at		
	A. seven	B. seven ten	C. seven twenty
()14. Tom to school.		
	A. walks	B. takes the bus	C. rides his bike
()15. It takes Tom min	utes to get to school.	

B. ten



单元自测

(满分:100分 得分:____)

[.	单项i	选择 (10 分)		
	()1. Mrs. Yang has elever	n-year-old son.	
		A. a	B. an	C. the
	()2. Mike usually goes to school _	train.	
		A. in	B. on	C. by
	()3. Tina likes music and her	is to be a great mu	usician.
		A. habit	B. work	C. dream
	()4. Sam has a bike. He i	t to school every day.	
		A. takes	B. rides	C. walks
	()5. The river runs quickly and Fra	nk is to walk	on the ropeway.
		A. afraid	B. free	C. easy
	()6. —Is the school trip on Decemb	per 12th?	
		— Let's ask Lisa.		
		A. Yes, it is	B. You're right	C. I'm not sure
	()7. —There is no bridge. How can	we the river?	
		—By boat.		
		A. draw	B. find	C. cross
	()8. It Grace 30 minutes	to school by b	us.
		A. take;go	B. take; to go	C. takes; to go
	()9. —What do you the s	tory?	
		—It's funny.		
		A. think of	B. look at	C. play with
	()10. — do you need to g	et home from here?	
		—Only 10 minutes.		
		A. How long	B. How far	C. How much
Ι.		填空(10分)		
				sports club. His job is to 2 the
				as a car, but he doesn't $\underline{}$ it to
			_	d 6 and he can get to the club
	-	when many buses and cars are in		
		Every morning, Mr. Brown gets up		
				usually 9 an hour. "I never feel
	tired.	. I think the ride is <u>10</u> and inte		
	()1. A. plays	B. works	C. exercises
	()2. A. ask	B. join	C. teach
	()3. A. lives	B. gets	C. watches
	()4. A. buy	B. find	C. drive
	()5. A. by	B. on	C. in
	()6. A. subject	B. exercise	C. food
	()7. A. a	B. an	C. /

英语 · 七年级 · 下册(人教版)

)8. A. takes B. gets

9. A. sells B. finishes C. takes

)10. A. boring B. relaxing C. difficult

Ⅲ. 阅读理解(20分)

阅读下面的三篇短文,根据短文,分别完成后面各题。



C. rides

HOW WE GET TO SCHOOL

Millie: I usually ride my bike to school. It takes me about twenty minutes. Sometimes, my father drives me to school in his car.



Biff: My sister Mona and I like running to school. Running is good for us. Usually we leave home at half past seven. Then we get to school at seven fifty.

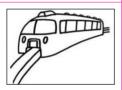


Alice:I don't like getting up early in the morning. So I have no time for breakfast at home. I usually have it on the school bus. I like my ride because in the thirty minutes, I can eat my breakfast and talk with my friends.



C.7:30

Mike: My home is ten kilometers from my school. Every morning I get up early. After breakfast I walk to the subway station. That takes about ten minutes. Then I take the subway to school. It takes twenty minutes.



()1. Mona usually	leaves home at		_•
	A.7.00		B. 7:15	

)2. Where does Alice have her breakfast?

A. At home. B. At school. C. On the school bus.

)3. It takes Mike about _____ to get to the subway station from his home.

A. ten minutes B. twenty minutes C. half an hour

)4. It takes 30 minutes to go to school from home.

A. Millie and Alice B. Alice and Mike C. Biff and Mike



Dear Peter,

How about your study? It's Sunday today. I'm writing a letter to you. I'm going to tell you about things in Beijing.

Beijing is different from London. In our country, we drive on the left side of the road, but here people drive on the right side. Most people go to work by bus or by bike. The rush hours(高峰时间) are from seven to nine in the morning and five to seven in the afternoon. People in China work around eight hours a day, five days a week. They usually begin to work at eight in the morning, and rest on Saturday and Sunday.

I have Chinese classes every morning from Monday to Friday. The students in our class are from many countries. We're all working hard and friendly. The Chinese students are ready to help



C. helpful

us with our Chinese. We also help them a lot with their English. We're getting along very well(相处得融洽).

That's all for today. Please write to me soon.

Yours, Susan

- ()5. People drive on in London.
 - A. the same side in Beijing as
 - B. the right side of the road
 - C. the left side of the road
-)6. In Susan's class, students are not _____.
 - A. lazy B. friendly

)7. The letter is written from .
 - A. a Chinese student to an English student
 - B. an English student to another English student
 - C. a Chinese student to an American student



Weekday mornings are very busy for US middle school students. When your school doesn't have a bus, and you live too far away to walk, you need a carpool (拼车). A carpool is a group of people sharing the responsibility(责任) of driving to school in the morning. There are usually four or five kids in a carpool and their parents take turns to drive the kids in their cars.



Someone's car smells like wet dogs. Some kids get to eat desserts (甜点) for breakfast and some parents shout so much that all you try to do is to stay quiet and go unnoticed. When your mom or dad drives the carpool, your classmates get a close-up look at how strange your parents can be. It might be your first sociological (社会学) study and your first time to work with others.

Teamwork is really important in the carpool because nobody wants to make everyone else late. It's a great lesson in responsibility. Imagine (想象)sitting in the car outside of a classmate's house, watching the clock and counting the seconds. Then you start to understand how your carpool friends might feel when you are still inside the house at 7:48. You really begin to learn all your real life lessons just moments before the start of school—in the carpool.

- ()8. What is a carpool?
 - A. Parents take turns to drive their kids to school.
 - B. Parents drive kids to schools on their way to work.
 - C. Kids go to school in their parents' cars.
- ()9. What can students learn from a carpool?
 - A. How to drive a car.
 - B. How to get along with others.
 - C. Real teamwork.
- ()10. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. If kids live far away from school, they are always late for school.
 - B. US children enjoy carpooling better than taking a school bus.
 - C. Kids can learn real life lessons in a carpool.

Ⅳ. 任务型阅读(10 分)

Joy always rides her bike to school. It's four miles to school and it takes her about fifteen

英语·七年级·下册(人教版)

minutes. Joy likes riding to school. She says it's good for her health.

Edward usually goes to school by bus. He likes talking with his friends on the bus. It's about ten minutes' journey (旅程) to school by bus.

Mary's home is near the school. She usually walks to school. It's about five minutes' walk. Mary says she likes taking walks after a meal.

	Mary says she likes taking walks after a meal.
	1. How does Joy go to school?
	2. Is riding good or bad for Joy's health?
	3. What does Edward like doing on the bus?
	4. Does Edward go to school by bike?
	5. How far is it from Mary's home to her school?
V.	
	A. 根据句意,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。
	1. Those (village) tell us not to swim in the river.
	2. There are five (hundred)students in our school.
	3. In the picture you can see four old (bus).
	4. I need thirty (minute) to finish my breakfast.
	5. Do you know where his father (work)?
	B. 根据句意及汉语或首字母提示完成单词。
	6. Miss Smith is from New York. But she(居住)in Beijing now.
	7. There is a tiger. But he isn't a
	8. Thirty m is half an hour.
	9. There are many people waiting for the bus at the bus s
г/т	10. The students go on a rto cross the river to school.
VI.	. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子(10 分)
	1. 他经常乘火车回家乡。
	He oftenthe train to his
	2. 我每天骑车去上学。
	lmy bikeschool every day. 3. 我相信我们的中国梦一定会实现。
	I believe our China Dream will
	4. 我有时步行去学校。
	I sometimes go to school
	5. 从学校到汽车站不是很远。
	It isn't the school to the bus stop.
VII .	.用方框中所给词的正确形式填空,每空一词,有两个多余的词(10 分)
	or, walk, some, drive, bike, dirty, transportation, street, car, subway, many, and
	Dear sir, We're students of Crade 7. 1
	We're students of Grade 7. 1 of our classmates come to school on the school bus.
	Some students 2 Other students take the 3 A small number of students come
	to school in the car.



But what about our teachers? Most of them 4.	to school. Some take the subway. A
small number of them walk or ride their 5	
We think the 6 situation in our town is not	very good. There are too many cars in the
7, especially at rush hours. And the air is 8.	because too many people drive
their cars to work.	
So what should we do with this problem? We think o	our school should ask all the students and
teachers not to come to school by 9 Instead, the	y should get to school by bus 10.
subway. That will help to solve the problem, we think.	
Thanks for attention!	
	Students from Class A
Ⅲ. 情景交际:在空缺处填入一个适当的句子,使对话完整、正确	(10分)
A: Morning, Linda.	
B: Morning!	
A: 1?	
B: I live in a village.	
A: 2?	
B: I think it is far. It's about ten kilometers from my home	e to school. I need to get up early.
A: 3?	
B: I usually get up at 5:40.	
A: 4?	
B: Yes, I eat breakfast at home.	
A: 5?	
B: I always walk to school. Sometimes, I take the bus.	
A: I think walking is good for your health.	
B: You are right. I like walking very much.	
Ⅸ. 书面表达 (10 分)	
假设你是李梅,居住在北京。你的澳大利亚朋友 Vera b	即将作为交换生来你校学习,她来信向你询
问你上学的交通方式并请你给出建议。请你给她写一封回信	言。要求:不少于 50 词。

文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

The school buses are bright yellow. They are stronger than the army's cars. The yellow school bus has a big nose. This keeps the students safe when other cars crash into the school bus. The bus also has some safety devices (装置), such as warning lights and a stop signal (信号) arm.

In the US, yellow school buses are very common. There are



about 480,000 school buses in the country. Usually, the yellow school buses are free to ride.

In China, school buses have became popular in the past few years. Besides the bus driver, there is always a teacher on the bus. The teacher watches the students.

Children usually rest on the bus. Some of them also recite (背诵) texts. School buses in China are not free. The fee is different from school to school.



趣味天地

劳逸结合,张弛有度

1. Four children and their pet dog were walking under a small umbrella. But none of them got wet (淋湿的). How?	
2. There is a kind of fish that can never swim. What is that?	
3. How do you make an egg roll?	
4. What do you call a dead snowman?	
5. When you remove (除去) my skin, I make you cry. What am I?	

Answers: 1.It was not raining! 2.Dead fish. 3.Push it. 4.Water. 5.An onion.



词句盘点

重点短语

	take the subway	乘地铁
	ride a bike	骑自行车
	every day	每天
	by bike	骑自行车
	think of	认为
i		L 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	between and	在和之间
	come true	在····································
	come true	实现;成为现实
	come true have to	实现;成为现实不得不



Unit 4 Don't eat in class.

整体感悟

同学们,该部分呈现的是本单元的核心内容和要求,看过之后你就会了然于胸

亲爱的同学,听说过俗语"没有规矩不成方圆(Nothing can be accomplished without norms or standards.)"吗?这句话告诉我们:做任何事都要有一定的规矩、规则、做法,否则无法成功。我们一起学习这个单元,来了解一下英美国家的孩子们是不是跟我们一样,在家有家规,在班有班规,在校有校规?

●核心目标:

话 题	谈论有关规章制度的话题。
词 汇	学习使用有关家规、班规和校规方面的单词和短语。
语 法	学习使用祈使句;情态动词 can 表示"可以";情态动词 must 和 have to 的用法。
功能	学会谈论规章制度。
技 能	听:能听懂有关规章制度的对话。 说:能就规章制度的话题正确地与他人交流。 读:能运用本单元所学单词和短语,看懂本单元的相关阅读材料。 写:能正确运用本单元的语法知识,制定相应的规章制度并能就相应的规章制度提出自己的看法。
文 化	学习和交流不同的家规和校规。
日常用语	能熟练使用下面的句型: Don't eat in the classroom. 不许在教室吃东西。 We can't arrive late for class. 我们上课不可以迟到。 We must be on time. 我们必须准时到。 Can we wear a hat in class? 上课时我们可以戴帽子吗? Yes, we can. /No, we can't. 是,可以。/不,不行。 We have to clean the classroom. 我们必须打扫教室。 We have to follow the rules. 我们必须遵守规章制度。



情景导学

眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

Ⅱ.请同学们仔细观察下面的图片和英语表达,搭配并注意用"Don't..."句式提醒这些同学!

1	2	3	4
A. Eat in the classroom.	B. Fight.	C. Draw on the desk.	D. Run in the hallway.

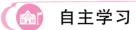
英语·七年级·下册(人教版)

例如:Don't shout loudly in the classroom. You must keep quiet.



Ⅱ. 根据自己的实际情况,回答下面的问题。

- 1. What do you think of your class rules, school rules, or family rules?
- 2. Do you like them or not?
- 3. What can you do well?
- 4. What rules do you often break? Why? 回答了这些问题后,咱们一起开始本单元的学习吧!



做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自己潜力无限

Section A

(语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. 你"不得不"学会"have to"。

请仔细观察下面这组句子:

I have to get up at 6 o'clock every morning.

否定句: I don't have to get up at 6 o'clock every morning.

He has to do his homework after school.

否定句:He doesn't have to do his homework after school.

Do you have to wear your uniform at school?

第三人称单数形式:Does he have to wear his uniform at school?

Whatdo you have to do at your school?

第三人称单数形式:What does he have to do at his school?

have to 是一个比较特殊的情态习语,虽然也具有情态动词的功能,却与其他的情态动词不同。它有人称、数和时态的变化,其否定式和疑问式的构成方式也与情态动词不一样。同学们在使用 have to 时必须弄清它的真面目,否则容易出错。

小贴士

have to 与 must 相比,更侧重于客观原因。试比较:① When you drive a car, you must obey the traffic rules.② We students have to wear school uniforms every day at our school.

你会了吗?	试着翻译下	面的句子。

- (1)周末 Monna 不得不早起。
- (2)Mary 很累,不得不坐下来休息一会儿。
- (3)她不得不待在家里。
- (4)你爸爸每天必须早些上班吗?
- (5)我们必须认真听老师讲课。





2. 你会"打架"吗?

Look! Tom is fighting with his brother Tim.

瞧!汤姆和他弟弟蒂姆在打架。

Don't fight about small things.不要为琐事争吵。

The two dogs are fighting over a bone. 两只狗为一块骨头撕咬。

从上述例句中我们发现:fight with 表示"与……争吵或打架"的意思。fight about/over sth. 因为某事 而争论,争夺。

fight 还可以做名词表示"打架"或"斗志"。如:The two boys had a fight,这两个男孩打了一架。There is no fight left in him. 他已毫无斗志。

3. 你会几种"迟到"?

This boy is late for class this morning. →This boy wasn't late for class yesterday.

We don't arrive late for class every day. → Did you arrive late for school yesterday?

"迟到"可以翻译成"be late for..."或""。同学们在应用过程中要注意二者不同句式的 变化。

4. "衣服"要怎么"穿"?

He usually gets dressed at seven thirty.

他通常 7:30 穿衣服。

At school students must wear the school uniform.

在学校学生必须穿校服。

It's a little late. Please hurry up and put on your overcoat!

有点迟了! 请快点,穿上你的大衣!

仔细阅读这些例句,我们可以知道:get dressed 表示"穿衣服",强调(1) (动作/状态),后面不 加名词; wear 表示"穿",强调(2) (动作/状态),后面加名词; put on 也表示"穿",强调(3) (动作/状态),后面加名词。

5. 你会用英语表达"到达"吗?

根据汉语意思,完成下面的句子:

(1) 你怎么到校?

How do you school?

(2)你 9点前必须回家。

You have to home before nine.

(3)上课不许迟到!

Don't late for class.

由此,"到达"用英语表达是: arrive 是(4) (不及物动词/及物动词),后面不能跟名词; get to 是(5) (不及物动词/及物动词),后面加名词;由于 home 是副词,所以省略 to,"回家"用 get home.

6. 你知道 listen 与 hear 的区别吗?

首先阅读下面的句子:

Don't listen to music in class.不要在课堂上听音乐。

The music is too loud. I can't hear you. 音乐太吵了。我听不到你说话。

Listen to me carefully. 仔细听我说。

Can you hear me? 你能听见我说话吗?

我们知道: listen to 强调"听"的(1) (动作/结果);而 hear 强调"听"的(2) (动作/结果)。

小贴士 I hear that we have a new English teacher. 听说我们有一个新的英语老师。其中的 hear 表示"听说"。

英语·七年级·下册(人教版)

Keys	
1. (1) Monna has to get up early on weekends.(2) Mary is very tired and has to sit down to have a rest.	
(3) She has to stay at home.	
(4)Does your father have to go to work early every day?	
(5)We have to listen to the teacher carefully.	
3. arrive late	
4.(1)动作 (2)状态 (3)动作	
5.(1)get to (2)get (3)arrive (4)不及物动词 (5)及物动词 6.(1)动作 (2)结果	
0, (17-3) IF (27-4) A	
(同) 考点链接	
(P) 2 / (C)	主动、合作、协同探究
Ⅰ.根据句意用 have to 的适当形式填空。	
1. Jenny clean up the room before her mother comes back.	
2. It's very cold outside. He wear a hat.	
3. We clean our classroom after school.	
4. You(not have to) get up so early this morning. It's Sunday today.	
5 Linda wear her sports shoes in gym class?	
Ⅱ.根据汉语完成句子。	
1. 不要在走廊里跑。	
in the	
2. 放学后你们必须打扫教室。	
You the classroom after school.	
3. 你们能在学校里戴帽子吗?	
you a hat ??	
4. 她必须现在就走吗?	
she go now? Ⅲ. 选择恰当的词并用其正确形式完成下面的句子。	
1. She likes(listen to/hear) music.	
1. Sile likes(listell to/fledi/ flusic.	

1. Sne likes(I	sten to/near) music.
2. It's too noisy outside and	d we can't(listen to/hear) anything.
3. Speak loud! Because I c	an't(listen to/hear) you clearly.
4. You have to	_(get to/arrive) school on time.
5. He usually	(get to/arrive) early.
6. Students in China must _	(wear/put on/get dressed) the school uniform
7. It's seven thirty!	(wear/put on/get dressed) and go to school.
8 It's cold outside Please	(wear/nut on/aet dressed) warm clothing

Ⅳ. 根据所学课文内容完成下面的短文。

It's the 1 do	ay for John at school. Alice	introduces school 2.	to him, for
example, it's very 3.	not to be late for class;	students can't 4.	music players to
school; students have to 5.	the school 6	$\underline{}$ and they have to be 7 .	in the 8.



Section B

(②) 语言探	究	主动、	合作、协同探究
1. 请你学会"是	遵守规则"。		
We stud	ents have to follow the school rules. 我们学生必	须遵守校规。	
As a dri	ver, you mustn't break the traffic rules.作为一名	宫司机,你不许违反交通规则。	
从上面例	则句可以看出,"遵守规则"是(1);"违	反规则"是(2) 。	
	other, 你会区别了吗?		
—What	other rules do you have? 你还有其他什么规则吗	?	
—I must	practice the guitar before dinner. 我必须在晚饭	前练吉他。	
—What	else would you like? 你还要什么?		
—l'd like	e a cup of tea, please. 请来杯茶。		
—Do yo	u want anything else?你还要什么吗?		
—Yes, I	want a cup of coffee, please. 是的,请来杯咖啡	0	
I got sor	me bananas. But I also want other fruit.		
other 和	else 都有"别的,其他的"的意思,两者的区别在于	:	
other 修	饰名词,放在被修饰的名词(前面/后面)。		
else 用法	去有两个:①修饰不定代词或不定副词等,如 some	one/someplace/anything/nov	where 来指代
另外一个,②	多用于特殊疑问词后。它的位置是在被修饰词	(前面/后面)。	
会了吗?	试试吧!用 other 或 else 填空。		
(1)What	t do you want to say?		
(2)—Wh	nat things do you want? —I need some	e paper and a pen.	
(3)—Ja	ck, who join the chess club? —Lily an	d Mike.	
(4)I hav	e nothing to do this morning.		
(5)I hav	e some English books. But I think I need some _	books.	
	语语 in the morning, at night 和 on school nights,		
	I道表示几点钟的时间短语前面用介词(1)		
	晚上的时间短语前面用介词(2);at night		
	,如:on Sunday, on my birthday;如果表示"某	天的早晨、下午或晚上",短语的	前面用的介词
	,如:on Sunday morning。		
	我们现在一起做练习:		
	9介词填空:		
	nina students must get to school seven	,	
	weekends students don't have to go to sch		
	ave sports Friday afternoon. I like it ve	ery much.	
	usually have a party the birthday.	(共油)	
	the morning we usually have four periods 妈妈做家务吗?做什么?你会用英语表达吗?	(日床).	
		注	
m1 有 一 「	「你的课本,总结一下我们在这个单元都学了什么。 「		1
	set the table	摆餐具	
	(1)	做早餐	
	(2) bring the dirty dishes to the kitchen		

(3) do the dishes
(4) 打扫房间

如果现在会用这些短语的话,我们读一下这个段落,请注意下面的短语:

Mary is a very good girl. She is kind and quite helpful. She likes helping others (别人). At home she often helps her mother with some housework. In the morning she helps $make\ breakfast$. In the evening she often helps $do\ the\ dishes$ after dinner. On weekends she helps $clean\ the\ room$. She is eight years old, but she $makes\ her\ own\ bed$ every day. So everyone loves her. Do you do so at home?

5. 注意观察: "leave"在下面句子中的意思一样吗?

我们在课本上曾经学过:

He usually leaves home at seven. 他通常 7 点离开家。

Don't leave the dirty dishes in the kitchen. 不要把脏盘子留在厨房。

我们知道 leave 有两个含义:(1)____(2)____。

让我们多读几个句子:

Just don't bother me any more. Leave me alone.

就是不要打扰我! 别理我!

Don't leave home before you finish your work for the weekend.

在你完成周末作业以前,不要离开家。

She leaves school at the age of 16.

她 16 岁离开学校。

Sorry, I can't leave my school bag here.

对不起,我不能把我的书包留在这里。

6. 你知道"before"的用法吗?

我们先看一下这些句子:

You can stand before me. 你可以站在我前面。

Before dinner I usually finish my homework. 我通常晚餐前完成作业。

Molly must read a book before she watches TV.

茉莉在看电视前必须读一本书。

我们知道:before 既做介词,又做连词。做介词时,后面加名词;做连词时,后面引导句子。before 短语既可以做时间状语,也可以做地点状语。

7. 你会用英语发号"命令"吗?

祈使句是用来提出要求、建议或发出命令的句子。其主语通常为 you(在具体句子中常省略),谓语用动词原形。句尾是句号或叹号。下面请同学们仔细观察例句,分步骤总结出祈使句的不同句式。

(1) Listen to the teacher.

Please pass me the pen. →Pass me the pen, please.

Let's go to the zoo.

祈使句的肯定句是: 开头, please 放在开头和结尾都可以。

(2) Don't talk loudly in the library.

Don't open the window. It's windy outside.

Don't arrive late for school!

祈使句的否定句是: 开头。

请记住下面的歌诀,学会使用祈使句。

祈使句,无主语, 动词原形在句首。 否定式,加 don't, 放在句子最前头。





表命令,提要求, Please 放前放后都可以。

小贴士

No smoking!(禁止吸烟) No photos!(禁止拍照) No parking!(禁止泊车)由"No+动词-ing/名词"形式构成公共警示语,是祈使句的一种省略形式。有"言简意赅"的味道。

Kevs	

1	.(1)follow the rules (2)break the rules		
2	.前面;后面 (1)else (2)other (3)else (4)els	se (5)other	
3	.(1)at (2)in (3)in the night (4)on (5)on	(6)at (7)On (8)on (9)on (10)In	
4	.(1)make breakfast (2)把脏盘子拿到厨房 (3)	清洗餐具 (4)clean the room	
5	.(1)离开 (2)留下		
7	.(1)动词原形 (2) Don't		
	考点链接		主动、合作、协同探究
			271211111111111111111111111111111111111
Ι.	短语翻译。		
	1. 铺床	2. 制定规则	_
	3. 十点以前	4. 练习吉他	
	5. 要求严格	6. 做早饭	
	7. 太多的规则	8. 睡觉	
	9. 在周末	10. 祝好运!	
Ⅱ.	句型转换。		
	1. He has to do his homework after schoo	1.(改为一般疑问句)	
	he	his homework after school?	
	2. Listen to music in the hallways. (改为召	5定句)	
	listen to music in the hallway	S.	
	3. At school, you must clean your classro	oom after school every day.(改为同义	句)
	At school, you clear	n your classroom after school every do	ay.
	4. You can't go out at night.(改为祈使句)		
	at night.		
	5. His sister has toplay the piano after so	hool every day.(对画线部分提问)	
	his sister_	after school every d	ay?
Ⅲ.	用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。		
	learn, watch TV, on, join, pro	actice, rule, usual, because, homewo	rk, relax
		ny 1 in her house. She is not	
	to follow them. She has to do her 2.		
	habit 3 the knowledge. She ca		
	dishes after dinner, then she can 5.		
	reads at night. She has to be in bed by		
	morning. She 8 a music club. Sh	e has to 9 her guitar every (day. Sometimes she

thinks it is very boring. She can't 10. ____.



探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

本单元的学习内容你掌握了吗? 赶快来检验一下你的学习成果吧!

I. 我们学了那么多有关"规章制度"的语言要点,你能说一下你们学校的校规吗?如果有可能的话,你会改变它们吗?例如:

What do you think of school rules?

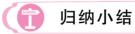
Do you want to change some of them?

"I want to ban (取缔) homework."

Ⅱ.请同学们以小组为单位,先填写下面的有关"班规"的表格,然后再讨论这些规则的必要性或可行性,最后写一篇小短文,念给大家听。

Class Rules	Reason/Why
Clean the classroom after school.	Help make a nice place to study.

Hello, everyone! Our class has many rules.



梳理脉络、构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

I.同学们,学完这个单元,你会表达多少种校规或班规?请你写一写。比一比,看谁写的多。











1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Ⅱ. 询问和回答有关"规则"的句子,你会了吗? 试试吧!

机锅气点	(Can	?
一般疑问句:	Do	?
4七 74	(What	
特殊疑问句:	What	

	中考考点你来试
直.题 ;	窗练, 使所学知识用干实践

)1 me an email before you come to Hohhot, and I'll meet you at the train s	tation.
--	---------

A. Send

B. Sending

C. To send

D. Sent

(2019年 内蒙古呼和浩特)



()2 more	books, and you will impro	ve your reading skills.		
	A. Reading	B. Read	C. Reads		
				(2019年 广西	(桂林)
()3 on the	e grass. It's a rule of the p	oark.		
	A. Step	B. Don't step	C. To step		
				(2019 年	青海)
()4. Please	the rubbish into different	t litter bins according to t	he signs.	
	A. puts	B. put	C. putting	D. to put	
				(2018 年	上海)
()5 every	one with politeness even	those who are very rude	to you, not becaus	e they
	are nice, but b	pecause you are.			
	A. Treat	B. Treating	C. Treated	D. To treat	
				(2018年	河南)

答案解析

- 1.【答案】A。考查祈使句的用法。这里的祈使句相当于条件状语从句,该句型结构为:祈使句,and/or +句子。例如:Work hard, and you will succeed. 努力吧,你会成功的。故选 A。
 - 2.【答案】B。考查"祈使句, and/or+句子"的句型。
 - 3.【答案】B。考查祈使句的否定用法。祈使句的否定是在句首直接加 don't 即可,故选 B。
 - 4.【答案】B。考查祈使句的用法。祈使句直接用动词原形开头,故选B。
- 5.【答案】A。句中 who 引导的是定语从句,后面又接了 because 引导的原因状语从句,根据句意:礼貌 地对待那些对你粗鲁的人,并不是因为他们好,而是因为你善良。故选 A。

你说我听

耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果

Ⅰ. 听音选图。



Ⅱ. 听对话和问题,选择答案。

)6. A. In the library.

)7. A. He is sleeping.

)8. A. No smoking.

)9. A. Clean the classroom.

)10. A. By ten o'clock.

B. In the park.

B. He is jumping.

B. No photos.

B. Clean the blackboard.

B. By two o'clock.

C. In the dining room.

C. He is drawing.

C. No fishing.

C. Clean the door.

C. By twelve o'clock.

Ⅲ. 听短文,完成表格内容。每空一词。

Emily has to wear her 11.	at school.
Emily has to get to school	at 12 o'clock.
Emily can't eat or drink	in the 13
Running in the hallways makes the teachers	very 14
In the afternoon, Emily has to	15her guitar.

单元自测

		(满分:100分 得分:_)	
T.单	!项选择 (10 分)			
(ss,Hu Lei! —,Mis	s Zhang.	
		B. Sorry	C. No problem	
(school nights.	·	
	A. on	B. at	C. in	
()3. Don't be late	class. We must be	time.	
	A. for; in	B. for;on		
()4. Students have to g	jo back to dormitories(宿台	a)10:00,because they will close	the
	gate at 10:00.			
	A. by	B. with	C. after	
()5.—I would like som	e bread and a cup of coffe	ee.	
	— do you	want?		
	A. What other	B. What others	C. What else	
()6. We had h	nomework yesterday and i	t took me two hours to finish(完成) it.	
	A. much too	B. too many	C. too much	
()7. In our school, we d	on't have to the scl	nool uniform.	
	A. put on	B. wear	C. dress	
()8. Annie's bike is bro	ken, so she walk	to school.	
	A. have to	B. has to	C. need to	
()9. Our teacher is	us.		
	A. strict in		C. strict with	
()10. Schools make rule	es students.		
	A. help	B. helping	C. to help	
Ⅱ. 完	!形填空 (10 分)			
		ary, and there are many		·
		sh, science, history, music		To the
		ooks from it. But there are	e some <u>3</u> . You must	
ok	pey(遵守) <u>4</u> .			1
	When you are reading	in the library, you have to	o <u>5</u> quiet. Don't talk	
lo	udly or make any noise.	You <u>6</u> listen to mus	ic, either. You can't take your bags or	wet
ur	mbrellas(雨伞) into the I	ibrary or drink in	the library. You can borrow books from	the
lik	orary, <u>8</u> you can't len	d(借出) them to <u>9</u> .Yo	u have to take good care of(好好保管)th	nem
ar	nd return(归还)them on ti	me. If the library books are	e <u>10</u> , you have to pay for them.	
()1. A. people	B. books	C. magazines	
()2. A. can	B. have to	C. need	
()3. A. magazines	B. rules	C. CDs	
()4. A. that	B. them	C. it	
()5. A. be	B. are	C. do	
()6. A. don't	B. can't	C. have to	

B. Not eat

C. Don't eat

)7. A. No eating



()8. A. but	B. if	C. when
(9. A. others	B. the others	C. other
()10. A. old	B. lost	C. found

Ⅲ. 阅读理解(30 分)

阅读下面的三篇短文,根据短文,分别完成后面各题。



Disney's princess stories are famous around the world. You must know some of them, such as Snow White, Cinderella and Sleeping Beauty.

All princesses are very beautiful. Princes fall in love with them at first sight. In the end, the princess and prince will have a happy life together.

However, princesses often cannot protect themselves. They need help from others. This is the old image of Disney's princesses.

A few weeks ago, Disney made $10\,$ new rules. To be a princess you must follow these rules. Surprisingly, no rule talks about having a "pretty face".



Princesses need to grow up. When they meet problems, they need to protect themselves. They need to find ways to get away from dangerous people.

For example, Elsa and Anna fight against the bad prince in Frozen. They need to believe in themselves and their friends. Mulan shows her courage (勇气) to fight in the army. "Beauty" cannot help them. But a strong heart can. In the real world, these are the rules you need to follow.

IOW.					
()1. What is the tradition	al image of a princess in s	tories?		
	A. Pretty but not stro	ng.	B. Kind and strong		
	C. Beautiful but unkir	nd.			
()2. Which one is NOT in	Disney's new rules for a pr	incess?		
	A. Honesty.	B. Pretty face.	C. Loyalty.		
()3. Which of the following	g characters is a new kind	of princess?		
	A. Snow White.	B. Cinderella.	C. Elsa.		
()4. To follow the new rules, a princess				
	a. can protect herself				
	b. can run away from dangerous people				
	c. can fight against bad people				
	d. should wait for a p	orince when in danger			
	e, must have beauty as well as a strong heart				
	A. abc	B. abe	C. bde		
()5. Which is the best title for the passage?				
	A. Disney's princess	stories			
	B. New rules for princ	cesses			
	C. Princesses need to	protect themselves.			

Every school has its rules. The rules are different. Here are some funny school rules:

Japanese rules

Most schools ask the students to wear uniforms, for example, sports suits or skirts. But in many Japanese schools, if the schools don't know, students can't go to cinemas, leave home in the

B

evening or play video games.

Different shoes in the US

In some schools, students must wear indoor shoes in school every day. So the students can't fall down(摔倒), and they are <u>safe</u> on the floors. They can keep the school clean, too. Students can't eat gum(口香糖), because it's hard to clean.

No strange hair in the UK

NO	Students can't have strange	e hair in some British scho	pols. But the students can wear c	ertain
ha	irstyles during the World Cup			
(if they don't tell their sch	iools.
	A. Japan	B. the US	C. the UK	
()7. Why can't the students	eat gum at school in the U	JS?	
	A. Because it is not safe	2.		
	B. Because it's hard to	clean.		
	C. Because they have no	time.		
()8. When can the students	in the UK have strange ha	ir?	
	A. After school.	B. During the daytime	c. C. During the World Cup years	3.
()9. The underlined word "so	afe"means in Chi	nese.	
	A. 干净的	B. 安全的	C. 漂亮的	
()10. This passage is about	·		
	A. school uniforms	B. school shoes	C. funny school rules	
		C		
	Our school has too ① many	rules. We have to be in	the classroom five minutes before	re the
clo	 rsses start(开始). I really don'	- t know why. My friends an	d I like to play basketball, but we	can't
	•		m and we can't wear hats at scho	
			every night. We can't leave the s	
	——————————————————————————————————————			
	·		ne teachers say all these rules are	maae
	help us, but I don't know why.		e too strict.	
11.	What sport do the writer and	nis or ner triends like?		
12.	Where can't the writer eat?			
13.	What does the writer think of	the school rules?		
14.	写出画线单词①的同义短语。			
15.	把画线部分句子②改为否定句。			
. 词:	汇 (30 分)			
Α.	用方框内所给单词的适当形式完	 尼成短文。		
	rule, praction	ce, join, after, lucky, for	on, read, by, early	
	Emily has so many 1.	in her family. She has	s to do her homework 2sc	chool.
			ash the dishes after dinner, and the	
			She usually reads at night. Sh	
	ten o'c	ciock because sne has to (get up 7the next morning	g. Sne



	8	a music club. She has to 9.	her guitar every day. She doesn't think she's
	10	_•	
	B. 根据句意及	首字母提示完成下列单词或用括号。	中单词的适当形式填空。
	11. Don't <u>f</u>	You two should be friend	ly to each other.
	12. Every S	unday Mother <u>w</u> the cloth	nes of all my family.
	13. All stud	ents should obey their school <u>r</u>	
	14. Don't st	ay It's too cold. Come in	n!
	15. Don't b	e <u>s</u> with your son. He's to	o young.
		in the <u>d</u> hall every day.	
		ın in the <u>h</u> . It's dangerous	•
		(talk)in class!	
		wearing her school <u>u</u> too	
		_(read)in the sun is bad for your	eyes.
	C. 按要求改写		Warth to
		n't play soccer in the hallways. (改	
		soccer in the hallways	
	•	her has to <u>do much housework</u> . (첫	
		your mother	to do: school.(改为一般疑问句并作出否定回答)
		the students to do h	omework after school?
		't talk in class.(对画线部分提问)	
		 tos in the library.(改为同义句)	
	•	photos in the library.	
V.			内容完整(其中有两项为多余项)(5 分)
		to to the movies tonight, Emily?	
	B: No, 1.		
		t,either. I want to go out, but 2.	
	B: 3.	I have too many rules in my t	family.
	A: Family rul	es? Like what?	
	B: I can't plo	y with my friends after school.	
	A: 4	?	
	B: Yeah, I ho	ave to go home by $5:30$ and do my	homework.
	A: Oh, I do,	too. And I have to practice playin	g the piano every day.
	-	ve to wash your clothes?	
	A: Yes, I do.	5,l think.	
	A. That sour	nds great	
	B. Really		
	C. I can't go	out on school nights	
		stay at home	
	E. It's too bo		
	F. Don't eat	in the hallways	
	G Wa're too	tired every day	

英语 · 七年级 · 下册(人教版)

Ⅵ. 书面表达(15 分)

假如你是 Liu Mei, Jane 下周要来你们学校学习。你现在给她发一封邮件, 向她介绍一下你们学校的校规。

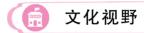
内容包括:1.上课不许迟到; 2.不允许打架; 3.要保持教室的干净、整洁、安静; 4.不能在教室里吃东西; 5.不能在走廊听音乐; 6.放学后按时回家。

Dear Jane,

	How's it going? I'm very glad to hear you are coming to our school.		
-			

I hope to see you soon.

Yours, Liu Mei



了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

Now in the United States, I am trying to learn new school rules. My school has clear and strict rules.

As for clothes, we must wear school uniforms(校服). We can wear brown, black or gray pants and shoes. Our shoes must be made of leather(皮) or canvas(帆布). Our pants must be made of canvas. No sneakers(运动鞋) or boots(靴子) can be at school. We must change into the PE uniform and sneakers before class.

The break time between each class is only four minutes. We need to arrive at the classroom for the next class on time. Sometimes, there is even no time to go to the restroom. We usually put all the books in school bags two minutes before class is over.

If we are late, we must give a good reason or a permission(允许) card from the teacher of the last class. Or we will get lower scores. If we are late five times in one semester(学期), then we will be called truants(逃学者). This may bring us a detention(课后留校).





趣味天地

劳逸结合,张弛有度

What's the difference?

Teacher: Who can tell me the difference between lightning(闪电) and

electricity(电)?

Student: You don't have to pay for lightning.



Knowledge is power

Father: What did you learn today?

Son: Knowledge is power(力量).

Father: Good. Tell me about it.

Son: Today, my English teacher Mary fought with my PE teacher Tim.

Father: What! Why?

Son: And my English teacher won.

Father: Did they teach you how to fight?

Son: No, my English teacher Mary said that knowledge is power.





词句盘点

重点短语

(be)on time 准时

go out 外出(娱乐) do the dishes 清洗餐具

make (one's)bed 铺床

be strict (with sb.) (对某人)要求严格

follow the rules 遵守规则

Unit 5 Why do you like pandas?

整体感悟

同学们,该部分呈现的是本单元的核心内容和要求,看过之后你就会了然于胸

我们和动、植物,环境一起构成了自然界。你去过动物园吗?你会用英语说出动物的名称吗?你一定有自己喜欢的动物吧?你会用英语描述它们吗?在这个单元,我们将一起来学习一些动物的名称,并学会如何表达自己的喜好。动物是人类的朋友,让我们爱护它们,与它们一起和谐友好地生活吧!

●核心目标:

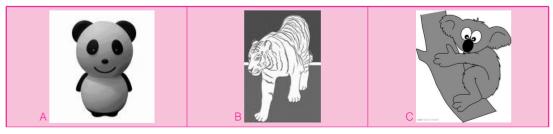
话 题	动物园里的动物。		
词 汇	有关动物和谈论喜好的词汇和短语。		
语 法	what, where, why 引导的特殊疑问句;用 because 表示原因;表示性质、品质的形容词。		
功能	描述动物;表达对事物的喜好并陈述原因。		
技 能	听:能听懂动物的词汇和描述动物的形容词;能听懂"对动物的介绍";能听懂"对喜欢的动物的询问"和"说明偏爱某种动物的理由"的听力材料; 说:会说出动物的名称;能口头表达对个人喜好的提问; 读:识别所学词汇和结构,理解本单元提供的文化背景及相关阅读材料; 写:运用本单元所学内容以 e-mail 和书信形式写出"我喜欢的动物"。		
文 化	了解世界各国野生动物状况,增加地域常识。		
日常用语	熟练使用下列日常用语: —What animals do you like? 你喜欢什么动物? —I like koalas. 我喜欢考拉。 —Why do you like koalas? 你为什么喜欢考拉? —Because they are very cute. 因为它们很可爱。 —Where are koalas from? 考拉是哪里的动物? —They are from Australia. 它们来自澳大利亚。		

情景导学

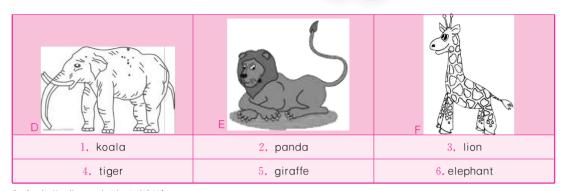
眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

请同学们仔细观察图片,跟老师一起进入本单元的学习吧!

Ⅰ.配对练习。







表达"我喜欢熊猫。"应该这样说:

你还知道哪些动物的名称?

Ⅱ. 根据实际情况,回答下面问题。

- 1. Do you often go to the zoo?
- 2. Do you like animals?
- 3. What animal do you like best?
- 4. Why do you like it?



自主学习

做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自己潜力无限

Section A

(②) 语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. "喜爱"的表达形式有几种?

看下面几句话:

They are my favorite animals. 它们是我最喜欢的动物。

What animals do you like? 你喜欢什么动物?

I love pandas. 我喜欢熊猫。

My favorite is my pet, a cute dog. 我最喜欢我的宠物——一只可爱的小狗。

从上面的例句我们可以知道:favorite 既可以做(1) 也可以做(2) ;like 和 love 一样在

这里做(3)。 like 表示"喜欢"; love 表示"爱",程度比 like 深。

2. 有没有 the 大不同!

请你观察下面这两个句子:

I like koalas. 我喜欢考拉。

Let's see the koalas! 让我们去看考拉吧!

其中,第一句中 koalas 前面没有加(1)_____,名词用复数形式,指一类动物;第二句中 koalas 前面

加了(2) ,特指谈话双方都知道的那些考拉。请你翻译:

她喜欢猫。(3)_____.她喜欢这只猫。(4)_____

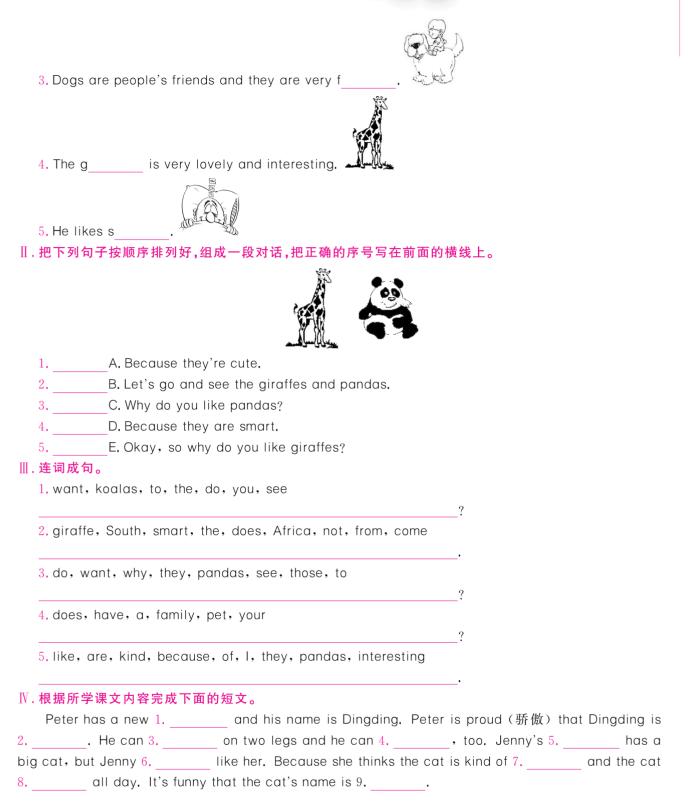
3. 说一说"kind"!

请你观察下列句子,判断 kind 的词性和意思,以及在句中的用法。

- A. Mr. King is a kind teacher.
- B. Koalas are kind of cute.
- C. There are all kinds of things in the supermarket.

通过观察, 手	发们知道 kind 在	A 句中是形容词, 意思是	虐 (1)	,有时可与 f	riendly 互换使
		을 kind of,相当于(2)			
		中的固定搭配是 kinds of			
请翻译下面					
		f,因为她很亲切还有些幽	默(humorous)。		
(5)					
4. 如何表示"一类					
		解如何表示"一类动物"。			
	e people's frien				
_	people's friend				
_	is people's frie				
•		种表达方式:一是用(1)_	,	如 A 句;第二种是	是(2)
		,如 B 句;第三种是(
如 C 句。					
5. 看一看"a lot"	'怎么用?				
	句子,观察"a lo	t"的用法:			
		of homework. 每天我们都	3有很多作业。		
	s a lot. 我非常喜				
o o		ot of 相当于 lots of,表示	" (1)	",修饰名词	、名词复数或者
		词,相当于 very much,表			
翻译下面的		•			
(3)非常感识					
		时间 。			
		疑问词 how,例如:			
	you like pandas				
		·非常喜欢。			
,,,,,		Keys	~		
1.(1)形容词 ((2)名词 (3)动词				
		(3) She likes cats (4) She	likes the cat		
3. (1)亲切的,和	和蔼的 (2)a little	或 a little bit (3)有几分,	稍微 (4)各种各样的		
(5)We all like o	our English teache	r, because she is kind and l	kind of humorous.		
4. (1)名词的复	数 (2)不定冠词	(3)名词的单数 (4)定冠词	(5)名词的单数		
5. (1)许多 (2)非常 (3)Thanks	a lot./Thank you a lot. (4)Don't hurry. We hav	ve a lot of time.	(5) Now there
are a lot of stud	dents on the playg	ground.			
考点链接				主动	、合作、协同探究
Ⅰ. 根据图片及户	听给首字母提示 :	完成所缺的单词。			
		·	200 h		
1. Let's go to	o the z	to see the animals.			
2. My f	animal is th	e nanda			





Section B

主动、合作、协同探究

1. "······之一"用英语怎么表达? 试着翻译这句话:大象是泰国的标志之一。

看一下:The elephant is one of the Thailand's symbols. 你翻译的和这个一样吗?从这个例句我们可
以学到:结构 one of the/形容词性物主代词+名词复数,表示"······之一"。例如:
It's one of the reasons. 这是原因之一。
The dog is one of the usual pets.狗是常见的宠物之一。
让我们翻译:
(1)这是我最喜欢的书之一。
(2)他是我的好朋友之一。
2. 你知道"with"的含义吗?
Can you help me with my homework?你可以帮助我做作业吗?
I am with my grandma on weekends.周末我和奶奶在一起。
They can also remember places with food and water. 它们也能记住有食物和水的地方。
仔细阅读上面的例句,我们不难知道:with 在不同的句子里表达意思不同。"在方面帮助某人"
"和······一起""有"。让我们翻译下面句子中 with 的含义:
(1) That is a house with a big window.
(2) She often stays with her sister Mary.
(3) Come with me
3. danger表示"危险",请选择正确的翻译:
Elephants are in great danger,A. 大象很危险。B. 大象有危险。
我们在做出选择之前,先学习 danger 的用法:
danger 是名词,表示"危险";例如:
Look out! Danger. 小心!危险!
He likes the danger of rock climbing. 他喜欢攀岩过程中的危险。
Tigers are in great danger. 老虎有危险。
句子中的 in danger 表示"处在危险中"。所以上面翻译题的答案是(1);让我们再翻译一句话
"让我们帮助那些处在危险中的老虎吧!"(2)
4. 谈谈否定疑问句。
请看下面的例句:
Don't you know him?难道你不认识他吗?
Can't you see it? 难道你看不见它吗?
否定疑问句是带有惊异、赞美、反问、失望、责难等语气的句子。表示"难道不吗?"否定疑问句
的答语形式上与一般疑问句的答语是一样的。但翻译成汉语时,应注意其不同之处。Yes 翻译成"不",No
翻译成"是"。请翻译:
(1) Isn't it a fine day?
(2) Can't you come a little earlier?
(3) —Don't you like Paris? —Yes, I do
- Vaus
Keys
1. (1) This is one of my favorite books. (2) He is one of my good friends.
2. (1)有 (2)和一起 (3)和一起
3. (1)B (2) Let's help the tigers in danger.
4.(1)今天天气难道不好吗? (2)难道你不能早点来吗? (3)——你难道不喜欢巴黎吗?——不,我喜欢。



考点链接 主动、合作、协同探究

Ι.	根	据提示	完成所缺的单词	0			
	1.	Не са	n learn math we	ell, so I think he is a s	boy.		
	2.	Linda	is k of	shy and she is always	quiet.		
	3.	We th	ink snakes(蛇)	are s, so we a	re afraid(害怕)	of them.	
	4.	Quasi	modo(《巴黎圣母	k院》中的卡西莫多)look	s u, b	ut he has a gol	den heart.
	5.	The li	ttle baby is very	/ C			
Ι.	单	项选择	0				
	()1.	There is	elephant in the zoo.	eleph	ant is from Sou	th Africa.
			A./;An	B. an; The	(C.a; The	
	()2.	People cut dow	vn trees so elephants a	e the	r homes.	
			A. lose	B. losing	(C. lost	
	()3.	Mr. Li is kind _	us, but sometin	nes he is kind _	serious	i.
			A. to; of	B. with; to	(C. of; to	
	()4.	l like pandas _	they are beaut	ful.		
			A. so	B. and	(C. because	
	()5.	My little cat sl	eeps the day,	but n	ight he begins t	to work.
			A. at; at	B.on; in	(C.in; at	
Ⅱ.	根	据图片	及所给首字母,补	卜全单词,完成短文。			
		This	is 1. a	_ 2. e	Her name is	Molly. She is	A (C)
	thr	ee <mark>3.</mark> y	/ old. S	She is 4. f Afric	a. She is a very	5.b	16. C)
	an	imal a	nd has a 6. I	nose called trunk	. She's very 7.s	and	
	8.	f	She likes to	play 9. w her	friends and to	10. e	Set (
	ba	nanas					
V.	根	据汉语	意思,完成下面的	句子。			
	1.	你喜欢	中国制造的玩具	吗?			
		Do you	ı like toys	in China?			
	2.	他们想	拯救大熊猫。				
		They _			pandas.		
	3.	这是来	自澳大利亚的考	拉。			
		These	are koalas				
			了食物杀死小动				
		Tigers	kill small animo	als	·		
	5.	有地图	你不可能迷路的	0			
	,	With a	map you can't		·		

探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

本单元的知识你都掌握了吗? 赶快来展示一下你的学习成果吧!

I. 将图片上的动物与表示特性的形容词连接起来,并运用本单元所学的句型进行表达。如:like... because they are... They are from ...

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英语·七年级·下册(人教版)



lazy



interesting



cute



shy



scary



smart

Ⅱ. 看图补全对话。





A: What animals do yo	u like?
B: I like 1	
A: 2	
B: Because they're very	y cute.
A: 3	tigers?
B: No, I don't.	
A: Why not?	
B: 4	very scary.



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归纳小结

梳理脉络、构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

I. 学习完这个单元以后, 你是否掌握了动物的名称呢?请你把动物的名称写在图片的下面吧。

;	Y					A STATE
Π	L. <u></u> 宏能		3 物的句子吗? 完成后和依		56	
				NDI的什么相似有一下。		
			ŒΠ'A:			
			11:		-	
		口川小山 1				
			ਜ਼ੀ: ਜ਼ੀ:			
直		东,使所学知识用于实践	IIII 线			
71	X 1) X -1					
()1.	is t	he population of China	now, Jack?		
		—Let me think	for a moment, it is ab	out		
		A. How many;	1,400 million	B. What; 1,400 mi	llion	
		C. What; 140 m	nillion	D. How many; 140	million	
					(2019 年	四川达州)
()2.	.— will	the Jinniu Lake Animo	Il Kingdom be open?		
		—Maybe in the	e second half of this ye	ar.		
		A. When	B. Who	C. What	D. Where	
					(2019 年	江苏南京)
()3.	do	you exercise, Tony?			
		—Three times	a week.			
		A. How often	B. How soon	C. How long	D. How much	l
					(2019 年	湖北宜昌)
()4.	do	you put a lot of snakes	into the forest?		
			ne ecosystem.			
		A. Why	B. Which	C. How	D. When	
					(2019 年	湖北宜昌)
()5.		tionary is this? It's very	y nice.		
		— I think it's M	·	C Whom		
		Δ \//ho	K WNDOCO	(∶ VVn∩m		

答案解析

- 1.【答案】C。考查特殊疑问句。根据句意得知,问题是问中国现有多少人口。这是个特殊问句,要用 what 提问,故选 C。
- 2.【答案】A。根据句意:——金牛湖动物王国何时开业?——大概今年后半年。对时间提问用 when, 我们选A。
 - 3.【答案】A。根据答语可知问句是对频率提问, how often 多久一次, how soon 多久之后, how long 多

(2019年 湖南怀化)

英语·七年级·下册(人教版)

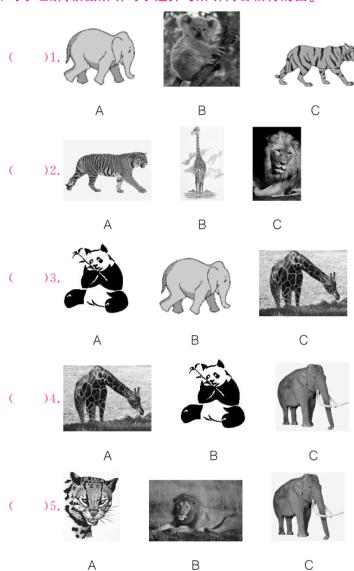
- 长, how much 多少(钱等),所以选A。
- 4.【答案】A。动词不定式通常表目的,根据答语句意:为了保护生态系统。我们推断出问题是问为何要往森林里投放很多蛇,故选 A。
 - 5.【答案】B。根据答语:我想它是玛丽的,可以得知问题是问"这是谁的字典",故选 B。

像

你说我听

耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果

Ⅰ. 句子理解:根据所听句子选择与所听内容相符的图。



Ⅱ. 对话理解: 听录音,选择正确答案。

- ()6. What's the girl's favorite animal?
 - A. Giraffe.
- B. Panda.
- C. Penguin.
- ()7. Why does the girl like elephants?
 - A. They're smart.
- B. They're interesting. C. They're cute.
- ()8. Where are giraffes from?
 - A. Australia.
- B. France.
- C. Africa.
- ()9. Who will the boy go to the zoo with?
 - A. His brother.
- B. His mother.
- C. His father.

()10. What animal is cute?





A. Koalas.

B. Tigers.

C. A and B.

Ⅲ. 听短文,完成表格。

Time to go to the zoo	On 11
Things on the wall of his room	Some animal 12
Animals in the zoo	Some animals are 13 Some are not.
Interesting animals	14
Things elephants can do	Play 15 or music.

单元自测

		(满分:100分 得分:)
Ⅰ.单项	页选择 (10 分)		
()1. There is ele	ephant in the zoo.	elephant comes from Africa.
	A. an; An	B. the; The	
()2. Some old people nee	d a because the	
	A. zoo	B. stick	C. pet
()3. One of my friends	playing basketball.	
	A. like	B. likes	C. wants
()4.— do you lil	ke animals?	
	— they are	cute.	
	A. Why; Because	B. Why; So	C. What; Because
()5. Miss Smith is a	teacher, and we all li	ke her.
	A. friendly	B. shy	C. lazy
()6. —Does Susan often p	olay with the cat?	
	— She likes	it very much.	
	A. Yes, she do	B. No, she doesn't	C. Yes, she does
()7.—I'm afraid we		
	—Don't worry. We ho	ive a map.	
	A. get to	B. get up	C. get lost
()8. Mickey Mouse is one	of the most famous	in American
	A. symbol; culture	B. symbol; cultures	C. symbols; culture
()9.—It is reported tha	t many wild animals in th	he world are because of huma
	behavior (行为).		
	—We must do some	thing to stop people from h	nunting and selling these animals.
	A. in danger	B. in public	C. in silence
()10.—?		
	—Australia.		
	A. What's your favo	rite animal	
	B. Why do you like h	koalas	
	C. Where do the koc	llas come from	
Ⅱ. 完刑	彡填空 (10 分)		
	Sharks (鲨鱼)are among	the oldest animals in the	world. There are 1 three o

Sharks (鲨鱼) are among the oldest animals in the world. There are $_1$ three hundred and fifty different kinds of sharks in the world. Most sharks are about two meters $_2$ and they live in $_3$ waters, but some in very cold areas. Most sharks live in the sea. A shark can smell a small amount (数量) of matter in the water, for example, the blood of animals. That helps them find their $_4$. Sharks eat fish, $_5$ sharks and plants in the sea. Some sharks can eat just about $_6$.



Sharks grow slowly. About 40% of the different kinds of sharks lay (产卵)eggs. The others give birth to the live young. Some sharks carry their 7 inside their bodies.

Most sharks bite (咬)people by mistake. They think a 8 is a large sea animal. When the sun goes down or comes up, sharks are 9 food. So at these times people 10 go swimming



in the ocean. Each year, bees, snakes and elephants kill(杀死) more people than sharks do.

()1. A. over

B. under

C. some

()2. A. wide

B. tall

C. long

()3. A. cool

B. warm

C. sunny

)4. A. food

B. eaas

C. children

)5. A. else

B. others

C. other

()6. A. anything

B. nothing

C. something

()7. A. small

B. big

C. young

)8. A. plant

B. fish

C. person

()9. A. looking at

B. looking for

C. looking over

)10. A. should

B. shouldn't

C. can

Ⅲ. 阅读理解(30分)

阅读下面的三篇短文,根据短文,分别完成后面各题。

A

Hi, I'm Bruce. I'm from South Africa. I have a big head and a big mouth. I'm good at sports and I can run very fast. Many people are afraid of me because I look scary.



Hello, I'm Peter. I'm from Thailand. I'm friendly. I'm very big and strong. I have a long nose. I eat grasses and trees. I can help people carry heavy things. Do you want to make friends with me? I can play soccer with you. I'm good at it.



I'm Buzz. I'm from Australia, but now I live in a zoo in the USA. I have four long legs. I can run very fast. I have a very long neck. I eat leaves. I'm shy and quiet. I like listening to music. And I can dance.



I'm Toby. I'm from China. I am black and white. My favorite food is bamboo. Many people like me. They think I'm cute and beautiful, but some people say I'm kind of lazy. Do you think so? Do you like Chinese kung fu? I can show you.



()1. Bruce is good at .

A. sports

B. music

C. art

()2. Peter is

A. scary

B. friendly

C. shy

()3. Where is Buzz from?

A. South Africa.

B. Thailand.

C. Australia.

()4. What can Toby do?

A. Play soccer.

- B. Dance.
- C. Do kung fu.
-)5. The four animals don't tell us .

英语:七年级:下册(人教版)

A. how old they are C. what they can do B. where they are from

B

Do you know Expo pandas (世博大熊猫)? They're ten pandas from Sichuan. They came to Shanghai in January. They're very happy to be here. Let me tell you about their life in Shanghai. At seven o'clock, they get up. They often take exercise before breakfast. Do you know what they eat for breakfast? Some fruit and milk. After breakfast, it's time for them to play. They like playing together. After that they usually sleep for two hours. At three o'clock in the afternoon they need to eat something. Bamboo(竹子) is their favorite. The ten pandas are very healthy. Many people come to see them. They're the best wishes for Shanghai Expo.

- ()6. Where do the ten pandas come from?
 - A. Shanghai.
- B. Sichuan.
- C. Beijing.
- 7. When do the ten pandas get up every day?
 - A. At seven o'clock.

B. At eight o'clock.

- C. At nine o'clock.
- ()8. What do the ten pandas often do before breakfast?
 - A. They often take a shower.

B. They often take a walk.

- C. They often take exercise.
- ()9. What do the ten pandas eat for breakfast?

Price: ¥10/ one person

A. Fruit and bamboo.

B. Bamboo and milk.

- C. Fruit and milk.
- ()10. How are the ten pandas?
 - A. They aren't happy.

B. They're healthy.

C. They're too old.

 \mathbb{C}

Animal shows in City Zoo

Lion show				
Day: Friday				
Time: 6:00 p.m.—8:00 p.m.	-0			
Place: Lions' Home	600			
Price: ¥20/ one person(人)				
Elephant show				
Day: Saturday	3			
Time: 8:00 a.m.—9:30 a.m.				
Place: Elephants' House				
Price: ¥ 30/ one person				
Monkey show				
Day: Sunday	() ₋ »,			
Time: 10:30 a.m.—11:30 a.m.				
Place: Monkeys' Home				



				Uni
()11. When is the lior	ı show?		
	A. On Friday ma	•	B. On Friday evening.	
	C. On Saturday	_	2. Shirmady evening.	
(_	s sister to see the lion show, they	need to pay
		1	,	1 7
	A. ¥ 30	B. ¥ 40	C. ¥80	
()13. How long is the			
	A. Half an hour.	•	B. One hour.	
	C. One and a ho			
()14. Where can we s	see the monkey show?		
	A. Near Elephar	·		
	B. Next to Lions			
	C. At Monkeys'	Home.		
()15. Which of the fol			
	A. You can see	the elephant show and t	he monkey show on the same day	'.
	B. The ticket (男	₹)for the elephant show	is the most expensive (最贵的) of	all.
	C. Ben has¥50	and he can see all the c	animal shows in City Zoo.	
Ⅳ. 任:	务型阅读 根据短文内容	回答下面的问题 (10 分)		
	Squirrels(松鼠) like t	o eat nuts. They like to r	run and jump on trees.	THE WASHING
Wh	nat else do they like to	do? Maybe take some p	photos.	
	Geert Weggen is a p	hotographer(摄影师) fro	om Sweden, according	
to	Daily Mail. (A) He en	joys taking photos of a	nimals. He lives in a	
hou	use with a big garden.	Some squirrels always v	visit the garden. Geert	
WO	ints to take some funny	pictures. So one day,h	e put a camera in the	
ga	rden.			
	A squirrel saw the co	amera and came to play	y with it. (B) Geert also came to	watch how the
squ	uirrel played. It looked	(C) the squirrel was	s taking photos of Geert. "It's gre	at to follow the
squ	uirrels and see the amo	zzing(令人惊讶的) things	s (D)they do," Geert said.	
1.	将(A)处画线句子译成汉	语。		
2.	将(B)处画线句子译成汉	语。		
_				
3. 7	在(C)处填入适当的介词	0		
-				
4.	写出(D)处 they 指代的P	引谷。		
- 5 [Do squirrels know how	to take photos?		
0, 1	50 3quirrers know now	to take photos:		
V.词;	汇(10分)			
Α.	根据句意及汉语提示写真	卓词 。		
	1. Elephants can walk	for a long time and neve	er get(迷路).	
	2. Her little sister is kir	nd of(害羞的)		
	3. We must do somethir	ng to(拯救)th	e pandas.	
	4 Pennle (茶	·死)elephants for their iv	/orv	

(超过)60 students in our classroom.

5. There are_

英语·七年级·下册(人教版)

B. 根据句意,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。
6. Don't forget (call)me after you get home.
7. There is some (water)in the cup.
8. The dog only has three (leg).
9. One of the boys (be)my brother.
10. There are so many (tree)near the river.
Ⅵ. 根据汉语意思完成下列句子(10 分)
1. 我们的语文老师对我们很友好。
Our Chinese teacher is very us.
2. 这个男孩有生命危险。
The boy's life is
3. 这个杯子是由什么制成的?
What is the cup?
4. 汤姆整天玩电脑游戏。
Tom plays computer games
5. 这个五岁的女孩经常迷路。
The five-year-old girl often
Ⅲ. 用方框里的单词或短语的适当形式填空,每词只能用一次。(10分)
it, pet, how, what, can, happy, animal, walk, but, mother
Sally wants to buy her 1 a birthday present. But she
doesn't know 2 to buy. One day, she 3 by a pet
store.
"My mother is lonely(孤独的). She needs a 4. ," Sally says
to herself.
Sally goes into the store and sees many lovely 5 There
are dogs, cats, gold fish and many other animals. But Sally doesn't like
6
"Do you have other great animals?" Sally asks the manager(店长).
"Yes," answers the manager. "I have a special parrot(鹦鹉). It 7 speak seven Ic
guages: Chinese, English, French, Korean, German, Russian and Japanese! 8 it is r
cheap. It costs about 30,000 yuan."
"Great!" says Sally. She buys the parrot and sends(寄) it to her mother.
The next day, Sally calls her mother. "9 do you like your birthday present?" Sa
asks. Her mother answers 10, "Thank you! It's very delicious!"
Ⅲ. 书面表达 (10 分)
假如你是 Taiyuan Zoo 的一名志愿解说者,请根据以下内容提示给远道而来的客人做个解说吧。
老虎(Tai Ge):来自吉林省,4岁,有点懒,喜欢吃肉。
熊猫(Li Li):来自四川省,3岁,害羞,喜欢吃竹子和睡觉。



文化视野

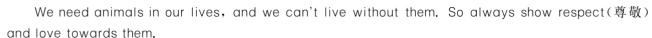
了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

Animals are a very important part of the world. Oct. 4 is World Animal Day. This is a great chance to celebrate our lovely friends.

They help keep nature on the right track(正确地). For example, bees move pollen(花粉) and seeds among plants. If they don't do this, things may stop growing, and we would have no food to eat.

Animals can also tell us about our past. Studies on monkeys have shown us human evolution(进化).

We also keep animals as pets. They give us support(支持) and make us happy. So we don't get lonely.



Facts about animals

- World Animal Day started in 1931.
- There are more than 1,200,000 kinds of animals on Earth.
- Around 800 kinds of animals died out(灭绝) and over 9,000 are in danger(危险).
- Blue whales(蓝鲸) are the largest living animals. They can be over 20 meters long and weigh about 150 tons(吨).



趣味天地

劳逸结合,张弛有度

英语中关于动物的趣味表达:

(1) adj. + animal expression 形容词+动物表达 eager beaver 干劲十足的人(beaver 河狸) big bug 大人物 early bird 早起或者早到者 lucky dog 幸运儿 black sheep 害群之马

(3) v.-ing+animal expression v.-ing 形式+动物 表达 spelling bee 拼字竞赛 sitting duck 容易攻击的对象 fighting cock 好斗的人 willing horse 自愿工作的人(willing 乐意的)

(5) animal expression+-ed 动物表达+-ed 形式 chicken-hearted 胆小的 hen-pecked 妻管严的(peck 啄食) dog-tired 疲劳的

(2)n. +animal expression 名词+动物表达 movie bug 电影迷 spring chicken 年轻的少女 iron horse 自行车(iron 铁) sea wolf 海盗 saw horse 锯木架

(4) animal expression+n. 动物表达+名词 monkey business 不法或不道德的行为 flea market 旧货市场(flea 跳蚤) crocodile tears 假慈悲(crocodile 鳄鱼) lion heart 勇士 calf love 少年时代的恋爱(calf 小牛)

(6) animal expression+animal expression 动物 表达+动物表达 cock sparrow 公麻雀 hen sparrow 母麻雀 bull elephant 公象 cow whale 母鲸(whale 鲸)

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(7) animal expression-and-animal expression 动物表达-and-动物表达

cat-and-mouse 折磨人的

horse-and-buggy 过时的(buggy 轻便马车)

cat-and-dog 不和谐的

(8) as+adj. +as+animal expression as+形容 词+as+动物表达

as brave as a lion 勇猛如虎

as timid as a hare 胆小如鼠(timid 胆小的 hare 野兔)

as hungry as a hawk 如同饿狼(hawk 鹰) as mute as a fish 噤若寒蝉(mute 缄默的)

Look at this "animal". It has the parts of many different animals. Can you find them?





词句盘点

重点短语

kind of 稍微;有点儿

get lost 迷路

be in (great)danger 处于(极大)危险之中

(be) made of 由·····制成的 sleep all day 整天睡觉 good luck 祝你好运!

lose their homes 失去他们的家园

sth. made of ivory 象牙制品