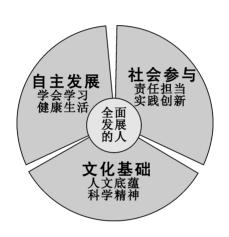
《中国学生发展核心素养》总体框架

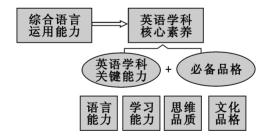
中国学生发展核心素养,以科学性、时代性和民族性为基本原则,以培养"全面发展的人"为核心,分为文化基础、自主发展、社会参与三个方面。综合表现为人文底蕴、科学精神、学会学习、健康生活、责任担当、实践创新六大素养。

中学生发展核心素养



英语学科核心素养

英语学科核心素养归纳为语言能力、文化品格、思维品质和学习能力四个方面。



1. 语言能力

语言能力主要是指在社会情境中借助语言进行理解和表达的能力。语言能力是英语学科核心素养中的 "核心"。

- 2. 文化品格
- 文化品格主要是指国际理解能力和跨文化交流能力。
- 3. 思维品质

思维品质主要是指与英语学习紧密相关的思维品质和思维能力。

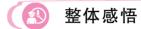
4. 学习能力

学习能力是指学生不仅需要在学英语、用英语的过程中使用学习策略,而且要形成学习英语的能力,为自主学习和可持续学习创造有利条件。



Module 1 People and places

Unit 1 People around us



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

在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍"我们周围的人"的文章以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听、说以外,我们在"语法初步"中将学习"定冠词 the 的基本功能和用法"。

●核心内容:

阅	读	《我们周围的人》,要求看懂文章,流利地大声朗读课文直到背出课文。
听	力	《莎拉的亲戚》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第6页的练习。
语	法	了解并学习"定冠词 the"的基本功能和用法。
П	语	学习课本上第 10 页的音标。就"谈谈我喜欢的人"这一话题用英文讲 6~10 句话。
写	作	用正确的英文写一篇不少于 40 词的作文《我喜欢的人》,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。

情景导学

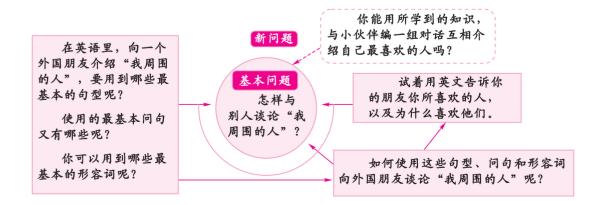
眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

在我们周围有很多人,爸爸妈妈、爷爷奶奶、亲戚朋友、老师同学……每一个人的外貌、性格、职业、爱好都不一样。你能用英文来描述他们吗?用英文来描述你周围的人可不容易呢,这要求我们掌握很多的词汇和句型。定下心来学词汇,学句型。相信在学完这一单元时,你的英语水平又上了一个台阶。



图式优化

知识问题化,问题系统化,思维可视化



英语 · 七年级 · 下册(上教版)



过程支架

通过构建学习支架科学解决问是

1. 在英语里,要向一个外国朋友介绍"我周围的人",要用到哪些最基本的句型呢?
My father is
My mother is
My grandma iswith
My grandpa is with
My uncle isold, and he is a
My aunt isold, and she is an

My father likes...but he doesn't like...

My mother likes...but she doesn't like...

2. 使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

What does your father look like?
What does your mother look like?
How old is your grandma?
How old is your grandpa?
What does your father like?
What is your mother good at?
What is your father?

What does your mother do?

3. 你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词呢?

tall, short, black, grey, white, kind, beautiful, handsome, patient, successful, wonderful...

4. 同学们,在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后,让我们试着向外国朋友介绍"我喜欢的人"吧。和你的小伙伴一起讨论,查字典,问爸爸妈妈,问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的人,以及为什么喜欢他们。

Question: Of all your family members, who is the oldest?

Answer: My grandma.

Q:			
A:			
Q:			
Α:			

- 5. 你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论"我周围的人"吗?
- (1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:

Pair work 1: Key words: my father, tall, handsome, engineer, works hard

S1: How many people are there in your family?

S2:There are...





SI: How old is your lather?	
S2:He is	
S1:What is your father?	
S2:He is	
S1:What does your father look like?	
S2:	
S1:	
S2:	
(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用另外的关键词完成下列对话: Pair work 2:Key words:my grandpa,old teacher,70 years S1:How old is your grandpa?	old,healthy,teach English
S2:He is 70 years old.	
•	
S1: S2:	
S1:	
S2:	
S1:	
S2:	
S1:	
S2:	
自主学习 做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自	1己潜力无限

(语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. My grandma was a short woman with grey hair.

with grey hair 是表示"有……"的状语。hair 是不可数名词,这里只能说 with grey hair,不能说 hairs,如:

Mary is a tall girl with big eyes and golden hair. 玛丽是个大眼睛金头发的高个子姑娘。

2. She was a very good $\underline{\operatorname{cook}}$.

注意:这里的 cook 指人,意思是"厨师"。cook 也是个动词,意思是"烧、煮"。cooker 是名词,意思是"煮饭的锅"。

- 3. I will never forget the taste, and the smell as well.
 - 这里 as well 的意思是"也,和",通常放在句子的最后,如:

She can speak English and Italian as well. 她会讲英文,也会讲意大利语。

- 4. Grandma took care of my family.
 - take care of 是固定词组,意思是"照顾,照看"。
- 5. She died two years ago and I miss her very much.

miss,想念。如:He misses his wife very much. 他很想念他的妻子。

miss 还有一个意思,是"失去,错过",如:

Yesterday I missed the bus. 昨天我错过了公交车。

6. She is a girl with glasses.

这里的 with glasses 是状语,用法和第一句一样,意思是"戴着眼镜"。glasses,眼镜,因为有两个镜片,所以 glasses 要用复数。

7. She often tells me jokes to make me laugh.

注意 make somebody 后的动词的用法。这里要用动词原形,做 make 的宾语补足语: make somebody do something 表示"使某人做……";不能说 make somebody to do something,如:

正:The moving story made us cry. 那个感人的故事使我们哭了。

误:The moving story made us to cry.

8. But she never <u>makes fun of</u> others.
make fun of 是固定词组,意思是"和……开玩笑",如:
Don't make fun of me. 请不要开我的玩笑。

9. She is good at Maths.

be good at 是固定词组,意思是"擅长于……",如: Mary is good at foreign languages. 玛丽擅长外语。

10. I hope we will always <u>remain friends</u>.
remain,维持,保持。remain friends 维持朋友关系。

11. His classes <u>are</u> always <u>full of fun.</u>
be full of 是固定词组,意思是"充满……",如:
The classroom is full of students, 教室里全是学生。

12. He uses <u>lots of</u> games in his teaching. lots of = a lot of,许多。

13. Mr Li <u>is strict about</u> our studies, be strict about,对……严格。

14. Never give up and you'll be successful.

这是一个"祈使句+and +句子"的句型,如:

Think it over and you will find a way. 好好想一想,你会找到一个方法的。successful,形容词,成功的;success,名词,成功;succeed,动词,成功;successfully,副词,成功地。

15. Mums do a lot of hard work. work 是个不可数名词, hard work 意思是"辛苦的工作,艰苦的工作"。

16. People celebrate <u>Mother's Day</u> <u>on the second Sunday</u> <u>in May</u> every year. 注意:在节日前不用冠词,如:

National Day, Children's Day, New Year's Day 在"某一天"用介词 on; 在"某月"用介词 in。

17. We can help our mums <u>do the housework</u>.
help somebody (to) do something 中的 to 可省可不省,如:
Mr Wang helped us to study English grammar last week.
=Mr Wang helped us study English grammar last week.

18. Why not plan a special Mother's Day for her? 在 why not 后直接跟动词原形,意思是"为什么不……呢?",如: Why not buy her some flowers? 为什么不买些花给她呢?

② 语法初步

主动、合作、协同探究

一、定冠词 the 的基本概念:

冠词是一种虚词,放在名词的前面,帮助说明名词的意义。冠词分不定冠词和定冠词两种。a (an)是不定冠词; the 是定冠词。英语中冠词在具体运用中比较复杂,除了掌握基本的用法外,还要靠平时多观察,多积累,多练习。我们在上学期学了不定冠词,现在我们来学习定冠词。



以下是冠词的总表:

	泛指	特指	
单数可数名词	a book an apple	the book the apple	
复数可数名词	(some) books	the books	
不可数名词	(some) ink	the ink	

二、定冠词 the 的基本用法:

- A. 特指某(些)人或者某(些)事物,是定冠词的最主要的用法:
 - 1. Please pass me the book. 把那本书递给我。 参照:Pass me a book. 递给我一本书。(不管哪一本都行)
 - 2. How do you like the books? 你觉得这些书怎么样? 参照:Books are our best teachers. 书是我们最好的老师。
- B. 指谈话双方都知道的人或事物:
 - 1. Close the door, please. (双方都知道是哪一扇门)
 - 2. What do you think of the movie? (双方都知道的电影)
- C. 指上文提到的人或事物:
 - 1. I have a radio. The radio is made in Japan.
 - 2. Once upon a time there lived a king. The king had ten daughters.
- D. 表示世界上独一无二的东西:
 - 1. It is a beautiful day. The sky is blue and the sun is shining brightly.
 - 2. We have friends all over the world.
- E. 用在序数词和形容词最高级前:
 - 1. The last lesson is the longest lesson in the text book.
 - 2. Mary is the tallest girl in her class.
- F. 用在江、河、海、山前:
 - the Changjiang River 长江
 - the Pacific Ocean 太平洋
 - the Tianshan Mountains 天山山脉
 - the English Channel 英吉利海峡
- G. "定冠词 the+形容词"表示一类人,是个复数概念;"定冠词 the + 姓氏复数"表示一家人,是个复数概念:

the poor 穷人

the rich 富人

the sick 病人

the Smiths 史密斯一家人

the Wangs 王家一家人

- 1. The sick are taken good care of here. 病人在这儿被照顾得很好。
- 2. The Browns are going to the seaside this summer. 布朗一家今年夏天将到海边去。
- H. 用在弹奏的乐器前:
 - 1. I like to play the piano.
 - 2. My father is good at the violin.
- 1. 用在由普通词组成的专有名词前:

如 great 是个普通的形容词,wall 是个普通的名词。由这两个普通词组成的专有名词"长城",就要用定冠词 the,写成:the Great Wall。

同样道理:

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the Summer Palace 颐和园
J. 习惯上用 the 的地方:
in the morning 在早晨
in the afternoon 在下午
in the evening 在傍晚
the day before yesterday 前天
the next morning 第二天
by the way 顺便说一下

Exercise	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	目板点
LACICISC	王砌、合作、协同	习狱死

Ⅰ. Fill in the blanks with proper articles where necessary(在必要的地方填上恰当的冠词):				
1. There are sixty minutes in hour. And there are twenty-four hours in day.				
2. We have no classes on Friday afternoon.				
3 elephant is much bigger than dog.				
4 Changjiang River is longest river in our country.				
5. My mother is reading interesting story these days.				
6. Take medicine and you'll be all right.				
7 Chinese Communist Party (中国共产党) was founded in 1921 in Shanghai.				
8. Let's put new piano by window.				
9. He is always first one to go to school.				
10. I have violin. But I can't play violin. I can play piano.				
11. My grandmother comes to see us once month.				
12. This is useful dictionary.				
13 woman at door is a famous pianist.				
14 monkeys are clever animals.				
15. Have rest please. You look tired.				
16. Did you have good time at the party?				
17. I have computer computer is made in China.				
18 Smiths are ready for the party.				
19. What fine morning it is! sky is blue and air is warm.				
20 finest tea is grown in China.				
Ⅱ.Turn the following sentences into negative and question(把下列句子变成否定句和一般疑问句):				
1. My grandma was a short woman with grey hair.				
否定句:				
疑问句:				
2. She was always cheerful.				
否定句:				
疑问句:				
3. Her dishes were the best in the world.				
否定句:				
疑问句:				
4. I will always remember the taste and the smell of her dishes.				
否定句:				
疑问句:				



5. Grandma took care of my family.	
否定句:	
東内句:	
6. Alice is a tall girl with glasses.	
否定句:	
東内句:	
7. John is good at Maths.	
否定句:	
東内句:	
8. We often study and play table tennis together.	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
9. Mr Li's classes are always full of fun.	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
10. He always encourages his students and gives them support.	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
Ⅲ. Ask questions about the underlined part(就画线部分提问):	
1. My best friend's name is <u>Alice</u> .	
2. Alice often tells us jokes.	
3. She is good at singing and dancing.	
4. He often says, "Never give up and you'll be successful."	
5. Mr Li speaks English <u>very well</u> .	
6. My grandfather is very strong <u>because he loves sports</u> .	
7. In China Mother's Day is on the second Sunday in May.	
8. She goes to the school library <u>twice a week</u> .	
9. His mum speaks three foreign languages.	

英语·七年级·下册(上教版)



根据要求,完成下列表格:

No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
1	hair	是可数名词?还是不可数名词?	
2	cook/cooker	中文的意思是什么?	
3	take care of	中文的意思是什么?	
4	对别人开玩笑	英文怎么说?	
5	His classes are always <u>full</u> of fun.	画线部分的 full 是什么词性?	
6	 Can you tell me the meaning of the second word? Can you tell me the meaning of second word? 		
7	I miss my grandma very much.	这里的 miss 是及物动词还是不及物动词? 中文的意思是什么?	
8	 She often makes me to laugh. She often makes me laugh. 	这两个句子,哪句对?为什么?	
9	Never give up and you will be successful.	这是个什么句子?	
10	successful adj.	能说出它的动词吗?	
11	1. a lot of hard work 2. a lot of hard works	哪个对?为什么?	
12	为什么现在不休息一会儿呢? 1. Why not have a rest now? 2. Why not to have a rest now?	这两个句子,哪句对?为 什么?	
13	a short woman with white hair	中文是什么意思?	
14	对严格	英文怎么说?	
15	在六月的第一天	英文怎么说?	





探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

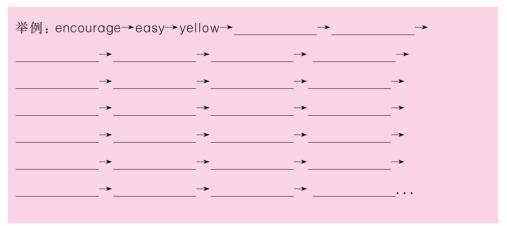
I . Pair work

在学校的"英语角",你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流。大家谈了自己喜欢的人。请使用本单元所学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。

A:I like our English teacher, Miss Bao very much.
B: like her, too. Why do you like her?
A:Because she teaches us very well.
B:
A:
B:

I . A word game

这个"接龙游戏"是要你和你的朋友比一比谁的词汇量大,谁的拼写准确。你写任意一个英文单词,如 encourage,你的朋友就要写一个由"e-"开头的单词,如 easy。你就要接下去写一个由"y-"开头的单词。看谁写得多,写得准确:

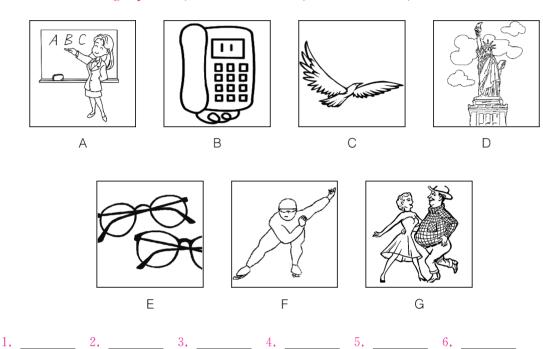


单元自测

举一反三,查缺补漏

(满分100分,40分钟完成)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的句子,选出相应的图片)(每小题 1 分,6 题,共 6 分)



- Ⅱ. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,选 出最恰当的答案)(每小题 1 分,10 题,共 10 分)
 -)7. A. Cartoons.
- B. World news.
- C. Western films.

-)8. A. By plane.
- B. By bus.

C. By train.

9. A. March.

B. April.

- C. May.
-)10. A. She made a phone call. B. She went to see a film.

 - C. She had dinner with Andrew.
-)11. A. Mark.

B. Harry.

C. Mary.

-)12. A. She draws pictures.
- B. She searches information.
- C. She sends e-mails.
-)13. A. A month.
- B. Five weeks.
- C. Seven weeks.

-)14. A. In a supermarket.
- B. At a post office.
- C. In a bar.

-)15. A. Husband and wife.
- B. Neighbors.
- C. Manager and secretary.

-)16. A. John likes hot dogs.

- B. Sandra will give John a puppy.
- C. John doesn't like dogs.
- D. Eddie will give John a hot dog.





				M1	Uni
Ⅲ.	Lister	n to the passage and tell wh	nether the following statements	are true or false (判断下列句子是否符	符合你
	听到的	的短文内容,符合的用"T"	表示,不符合的用"F"表示)(每	上小题 1 分,4 题,共 4 分)	
	()17. Tom was asked to	work on the farm for one ye	ear in his free time at the age of 15 .	
	()18. Tom was very plea	ased with his father's idea.		
	()19. The best thing Ton	n got was a big piece of bre	ead made from the wheat he grew.	
	()20. "No pain, no gain.	" is what Tom's father want	ed Tom to know.	
IV.	Choic	e(选择题)(每小题 2 分,2	0 题,共 40 分)		
	()21. His mother is a bec	utiful woman long	black hair.	
		A. with	B. in	C. for	
	()22. Five cook	our lunch at school. The	are very good.	
		A. cookers; dish	B. cooks; dishes	C. cookers; dishes	
	()23. Mr Li is my English	teacher. I will always remer	mber his face, and his smile	_•
		A. well as	B. as well as	C. as well	
	()24. His grandma is 90 y	ears old. So all the family r	nembers take good her.	
		A. cares for	B. care of	C. care with	
	()25. I am near-sighted,	so I need		
		A. glasses everyday	B. glass every day	C. glasses every day	
	()26. The teacher made h	nis students the ne	w words ten times yesterday.	
		A. copy	B. to copy	C. copying	
	()27. It is not good to mo	ake of others.		
		A. a fun	B. funs	C. fun	
	()28. A: What is your fath	ner good?		
		B: Taking photos.			
		A. in	B. at	C. for	
	()29. Peter and John are	good classmates. They war	nt to friends all their lives.	
		A. make	B. remain	C. become	
	()30. I like that movie ve	ry much. It is		
		A. full of fun	B. full with fun	C. full of funs	
	()31. Our history teacher	,Mr Kong always tells us _	interesting stories in class.	
		A. a lots of	B. lot of	C. lots of	
	()32. If you give up, I am	afraid that you will not	·	
		A. success	B. succeed	C. successful	
	()33. Yesterday			
		A. was the Teacher	s' Day		

B. was Teacher's Day C. was Teachers' Day

11

英语·七年级·下册(上教版)

-			
()34. We have worked for a lo	ng time. Why not	?
	A. have a rest	B. have rest	C. to have a rest
()35. I don't like you	gave me yesterday.	
	A. the book	B. a book	C. book
()36. There is library	in our school.	library is very beautiful
	A. a A	B. the The	C. a The
()37 last song was	most beautiful	one.
	Α. Α α	B. The the	C. Thea
()38 Huanghe River	is second long	est river in China.
	Α. Α α	B. Thea	C. The the
()39. I have been to	It is longest w	all in the world.
	A. the Great Wallthe		
	B. Great Walla		
	C. the Great Wallan		
()40 Browns are goi	ng to English C	Channel next month.
	A. / the	B. The/	C. The the

V. Reading comprehension(阅读理解)(每小题 2 分,10 题,共 20 分)

 \mathbb{A}

Look at this picture. It's a picture of the jungle (森林). There are many animals in it. They are monkeys, pandas, bears, zebras, peacocks and so on. Look! They are having a sports meeting. Some animals are climbing the hill. A big monkey can climb fast. It's at the top of the hill. It's clapping its hands and jumping high. A fat panda can't climb fast. It's eating bamboos under the big tree. A beautiful peacock is flying above the river near the hill. What's near the river? There are some dogs. They are running. Spotty can run fast. He is a winner.

根据上面短文内容,判断下列句子正(T)误(F)。

- ()41. The animals live in the zoo.
- ()42. The animals are having a sports meeting.
- ()43. The small monkey is clapping and jumping at the foot of the hill.
- ()44. The fat panda likes to eat meat.
- ()45. A peacock is flying above the hill.

B

Americans feel proud of themselves for working hard, but they feel equally proud of themselves when they sit and do nothing over weekends.

As a matter of fact some Americans measure success in terms of the length of their vacations.



The man who gets a month's vacation each year considers himself more successful than the man who gets two weeks. Many people become teachers because teachers get a three-month vacation every year.

In a word, the less work some Americans do, the more successful they consider themselves. 根据短文内容,选择最佳选项。

	()46.	From the passage, we know that
			A. Americans are lazy B. Americans do not work
			C. Americans work hard
	()47.	During the vacation, Americans
			A. still work very hard B. even work harder
			C. sit and do nothing
	()48.	In America, if you have longer vacation,
			A. you seem to be more successful than those who have short vacation
			B. you are less successful than those who have short vacation
			C. you are considered a boss
	()49.	Many people want to be teachers because
			A. teachers can get a lot of money
			B. teachers do not work hard
			C. teachers have longer vacation
	()50.	From the story, we know
			A. if you have no work, you are successful
			B. if you do less work, you seem to be successful
			C. if you do more work, you seem to be successful
VI.	Read	the f	following passage and complete the blanks with the given statements(根据短文内容,从短文后的
	选项。	中选	出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余项)(每小题4分,5题,共20分)
	A	A fev	w days ago, we talked about the Test of English as a Foreign Language, or TOEFL, a
	listen	ner a	isks if American colleges and universities also accept the IELTS exam. 51
	٦	Γhe	test measures ability to communicate in English for education, immigration or
	emplo	oyme	ent. The IELTS tests listening, reading, writing and speaking skills. The test is used by
	gove	rnme	ent agencies, schools and professional organization in 120 countries. 52 Many
	Amer	ican	schools that accepted the IELTS can be found on the Web at ielts.org.
	5	Some	e schools accept both TOEFL and IELTS, but the graduate school at Duke University in
	Durho	am,	North Carolina, for example,53
	٦	The I	istening and speaking parts are the same for everyone who takes the IELTS, but people
	have	a cł	noice of reading and writing tests—either academic or general training.
	٦	The I	istening test takes thirty minutes. 54

The reading test takes sixty minutes. Students answer forty questions based on three written passages.

The writing test also takes sixty minutes. Students have to write two essays. The shorter one is a description of something; the longer one has to support an argument.

The speaking test takes less than fifteen minutes. 55.

- A. There are forty questions based on a recording
- B. There are forty questions based on a novel
- C. The score is based on a recorded talk between the student and a test examiner
- D. prefers face-to-face talk to testing
- E. IELTS is the International English Language Testing System
- F. And, yes, that includes the United States
- G. says it prefers the IELTS



词句盘点

本单元重要词组

1.	а	short	woman	with	grey hair	满头灰发的矮小女人
-	G	OITOIL	Woman	** 1 (11	grey man	

2. the best in the world 世界上最好的

3. take care of 照顾,照看

4. I miss her very much. 我很想念她。

5. tell me jokes 给我讲笑话

6. make me laugh 使我笑

7. be good at 擅长于

8. remain friends 维持朋友关系

9. be full of 充满

10. lots of 很多

11. be strict about 对······严格

12. give us support 给我们支持

13. a lot of hard work 很多辛苦的工作

14. on the second day in May 在五月的第二天

15. the perfect gift 完美的礼物





文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

上学期,我们向大家介绍了世界上最有名、最经典的英文儿童诗歌及其作者。这学期我们将继续向大家介绍这些世界闻名的大诗人。今天向大家介绍的 Robert Louis Stevenson 就是其中的一位。这些名诗在讲英语的国家流传了几十年,甚至几百年。这些诗歌文字流畅,韵味十足。每一首诗都是"背诵文选"。希望同学们能理解本书编者的用心,逐步培养对英文诗歌的欣赏力和理解力,进而为今后学习英美文学打下一定的基础。在看诗、读诗、背诗的过程中,对句子中出现的生词可以自己查阅词典,可以上网查询,可以在博客中与高手交流,当然也可以请教师长学友。愿本书中的"文化视野"给大家带来真善美的享受。

Whole Duty of Children

A child should always say what's true, And speak when he is spoken to, And behave mannerly at table: At least as far as he is able.

by Robert Louis Stevenson



- 1. duty n. 责任
- 2. behave v. 行事
- 3. mannerly adv. 举止文雅地

Unit 2 Travelling around the world



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

在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍法国的课文以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听说以外,我们在"语法初步"中将学习"专有名词""连词 and,but 和 so"的功能和用法。

●核心内容:

阅	读	《法国在召唤》,要求看懂文章,流利地大声朗读课文直到背出课文。
听	力	《埃菲尔铁塔》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第20页的练习。
语	法	了解并学习"专有名词""连词 and, but 和 so"的功能和用法。
П	语	学习课本上第24页的音标。就"谈谈我的假日计划"这一话题用英文讲6~10句话。
写	作	你在外地度假,用正确的英文给家人写一封不少于 40 词的信,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。

情景导学

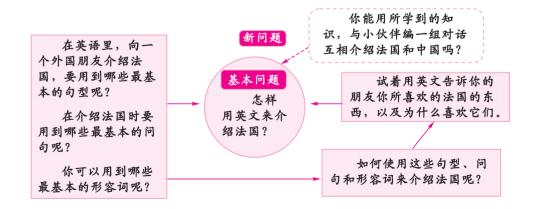
眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

"环游世界"是每个人的梦想。虽然我们现在还不能自己环游世界,但我们已经到了一个信息时代。通过学习,我们可以知道全世界的风土人情和名胜古迹。今天我们的课文《法国在召唤》要带我们到法国去。让我们去法国到处看看,增长见识。古人"读万卷书,行万里路"的道理就在这里。



图式优化

知识问题化,问题系统化,思维可视化







通过构建学习支架科学解决问题

1. 在英语里,向你的朋友介绍法国,要用到哪些最基本的句型呢?

France is in...

France is a(an)...country.

The area of France is...

The population of France is...

The capital of France is...

You can see... in Paris.

You can see... in the south of France.

You can see... in the north of France.

In France,... is very famous.

France is famous for...

2. 使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

Where is France?

What is the capital of France?

What can we see in France?

What can we do in France in summer?

What can we do in France in winter?

What is France famous for?

What can we buy in France?

What can we eat in France?

3. 你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词呢?

beautiful, large, interesting, famous, wonderful, delicious, warm, cold, happy...

4. 同学们,在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后,让我们试着写些东西来介绍法国吧。你喜欢法国的什么东西呢?和你的小伙伴一起讨论,查字典,问爸爸妈妈,问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的法国的东西,以及为什么喜欢它们。

Question: Why do you like France?

Ans	swer:Because
Q:	
Q:	
Α:	
Q:	
Α:	
Q:	
Α:	

- 5. 你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论法国吗?
- (1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:

Pair work 1: Key words: Paris, beautiful, the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre Museum, wonderful

英语·七年级·下册(上教版)

r	
Ť	S1: How long did you stay in Paris last month?
	S2: I stayed there for a week.
	S1: That's wonderful. What did you see?
	S2: I saw
	S1:Was it beautiful?
	S2: Yes. I also visited
	S1: What did you see there?
	S2:
	S1:
	S2:
	S1:
	(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用另外的关键词完成下列对话:
	$\hbox{Pair work 2:} Key \hbox{ words:} the \hbox{ south of France, the south of China, different things, different beautiful}$
	places, different food, different experiences
	S1: Where did you go last month?
	S2: I went to the south of France.
	S1:Really? I visited the south of China last month.
	\$2.



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



主动、合作、协同探究

1. France is calling.

请注意和"法国"有关的词汇:

France 名词,法国

French 名词,法文;形容词,法国的

Frenchman (Frenchmen),名词,法国男人(复数)

Frenchwoman (Frenchwomen),名词,法国女人(复数)

- 2. It is a country with many beautiful places.
 - with many beautiful places 是表示"有……"的状语。参照 Unit 1 的"语言探究"。
- 3. Here you will find many famous places of interest such as the Eiffel Tower. places of interest 旅游景点,名胜古迹。such as 例如,如:

She can speak many languages, such as English and French.

她能讲很多门外语,如英文和法文。

4. France is very famous for its wine.

be famous for,固定词组,意思是"在……方面很有名",如:

China is famous for china. 中国在瓷器方面很有名。





5. The south of France <u>lies on the coast</u>, and it is famous for <u>its</u> wonderful <u>beaches</u>. lie 是不及物动词,意思是"位于……"。on the coast 在海岸上。beach 因为以 ch 结尾, 所以变复数时要加 es。

注意:its 是代词,意思是"它的"。而 it's = it is 或 it's = it has。所以 its 和 it's 是完全不同的概念和意思。

- 6. But <u>if you prefer to visit France in winter</u>, you can <u>try skiing</u> on the mountains <u>in the French Alps.</u> if you prefer to visit France in winter 如果你更喜欢在冬天去法国的话。
 try skiing, 试着滑雪。in the French Alps 在阿尔卑斯山法国的那一面。
- 7. France has something for everyone, so why not visit France this year? 在 why not 后直接跟动词原形, 意思是"为什么不……呢?", 如:
 Why not plan a special Mother's Day for her? 为什么不在母亲节为她做个特别的安排呢?
- 8. The Tower of Pisa is one of the most beautiful bell towers in Italy.
 Italy,名词,意大利。Italian,名词,意大利语,意大利人;形容词,意大利的。
 one of the...······之一。one of the most beautiful bell towers 世界上最漂亮的钟塔之一。注意:这里的 towers 要用复数,如:
 - Shanghai is one of the biggest cities in the world. 上海是世界上最大的城市之一。
- 9. It is known as "the Leaning Tower of Pisa".

be known as 被人们称作……

- 10. It took nearly 200 years to complete.
 - It takes... to do something 是表示"花(时间、金钱)做某事"的句型。我们在上学期已经学过。
- 11. The builders tried to make the tower <u>straight</u> again when they built the upper floors, but <u>failed</u>. straight 能做形容词,也能做副词。这里的 straight 是形容词。fail 是不及物动词,意思是"没有成功做成某事"。
- 12. After a lot of effort, it <u>reopened</u> in 2001. 由前缀 re-开头的词,有"又,再"的意思,如:

open→reopen 重新开放

tell→retell 复述

write→rewrite 重写

13. Hopefully it will be safe, for <u>at least</u> the next 300 years.

at least 至少,如:

You must write an English composition in at least 60 words. 你要用至少 60 词写一篇英语作文。

② 语法初步

主动、合作、协同探究

一、什么是专有名词? 专有名词怎么用?

在英语中,专有名词包括:人名、地名、星期、月份、组织名、节日等。一般来说,专有名词前不用任何冠词,如:

人名:Steve Jobs, Henry Food, Mr Smith, Ms Li, Xiao Wang 等。

地名:England, London, New York, Beijing, Shanghai 等。

星期:Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday 等。

月份:January, February, March, April, May, June 等。

但是下面"节日"和"组织"的专用名词的情况就比较复杂,现在一一讲来。

A. 关于节日。只要在英美国家有的节日,都不用冠词,如:

新年: New Year's Day

国庆节:National Day

圣诞节:Christmas Day

儿童节:Children's Day

教师节:Teachers' Day

父亲节:Father's Day

母亲节:Mother's Day

复活节:Easter

在中国,英美国家的很多节日我们都有,如新年、国庆节、儿童节等。这时的节日前不用冠词。但是在 英文的语法中,关于冠词有一种规定,我们在 Unit 1 的"语法初步"中已经学过:

定冠词 the 用在由普通词组成的专有名词前:

如 great 是个普通的形容词, wall 是个普通的名词。由这两个普通词组成的专用名词"长城"就要用定 冠词 the,写成:the Great Wall。

同样道理,当我们要表示一个"只有中国有的节日",如"春节"时,我们用英文里的两个普通词 spring(春 天)和 festival(节日),构成一个专用名称"春节"(也就是我们中国农历新年)时,就要用定冠词 the:the Spring Festival.

同样道理,凡是"按中文意思来翻译的,只有中国才有的节日",就要用定冠词 the:

端午节: the Dragon Boat Festival

重阳节:the Double Ninth Festival

中秋节:the Mid-Autumn Festival

元宵节:the Lantern Festival

B. 关于组织。大部分的"组织名"都是由普通词组成的专有名词,所以通常前面也要加定冠词 the,如:

红十字会:the Red Cross

联合国:the United Nations

世界贸易组织:the World Trade Organization

世界卫生组织:the World Health Organization

二、什么是连词? 连词 and, but 和 so 表示什么?

连词用于连接语法上同类的词、短语或句子。and, but 和 so 都可以做连词。and 表示并列或附加关 系。but 的意思是"但是,可是"。so 的意思是"因此,所以",如:

- 1. There are many vineyards in the centre of France and farmers grow grapes to make excellent wine.
- 2. She will come to my house and we will drink wine together.

她将来我家,我们一起喝葡萄酒。

- 3. A French town by the sea is the perfect place for a summer holiday, but if you prefer to visit France in winter, you can try skiing on the mountains in the French Alps.
- 4. John is poor, but he is happy. 约翰虽然穷但很快乐。
- 5. France has something for everyone, so why not visit France this year?
- 6. I gave him some food so he wouldn't get hungry.

我给了他一点吃的东西,这样他就不会挨饿了。

注意:上面的六句话中,连词连接的都是句子。当然连词也可以连接其他的并列成分:

- 7. I gave him a pen and a pencil. 我给了他一支钢笔和一支铅笔。
- 8. He was cold and hungry. 他又冷又饿。

Ⅱ. Fill in the blanks with proper articles where necessary(在必要的地方填上恰当的冠词):

1. There are 365 days in _____ year. And there are seven days in week.





2. We have no classes on Saturday morning.	
3 apple is much smaller than watermelon.	
4 Spring Festival is happiest time for	children.
5. I am reading interesting book these days.	
6. Please drink more water in cold weather.	
7 People's Republic of China was founded in 1949.	
8. All the students had a very good time on Lantern Fe	estival last year.
9. My friend John is always last one to arrive at schoo	ı.
10. On Children's Day, they will go to Summer	r Palace.
11. The Chinese people eat $zongzi$ on Dragon Boat Fes	tival.
12. We usually send cards to our teachers on Teachers	s' Day.
13. All the boys are fond of football.	
14. This is Miss Liu, our new English teacher.	
15. What's wrong with you, uncle?	
16. We all believe that Johnson is honest man.	
17. Mr Peterson is studying Chinese and histo	ry of China.
18. What do you usually do on Double Ninth Festival?	
19. What do you usually eat on Lantern Festival?	
20. Both of them are good at basketball.	
Ⅱ. Turn the following sentences into negative and question(把下列句	子变成否定句和一般疑问句):
1. France is a country with many beautiful places.	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
2. The most famous street in Paris is the Champs Elysees.	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
3. France is very famous for its wine.	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
4. They tried skiing on the mountains in the French Alps last win	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
5. The Tower of Pisa is one of the most beautiful bell towers in I	•
否定句:	
疑问句:	
G	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
z. Over the years, the tower has continued to lean lutthef.	

」 否定句:
疑问句:
10. Experts have done a lot of studies to rescue the tower.
否定句:
疑问句:
Ⅲ. Ask questions about the underlined part(就画线部分提问):
1. The tower is strange because it leans to one side.
2. Today it is known as "the Leaning Tower of Pisa".

- 3. It took nearly $\underline{200}$ years to complete.
- 4. In 1178, when the building got to the third floor, it started to lean.
- 5. In 1990, it was closed to the public for safety reasons.
- 6. People hope it will be safe for at least the next 300 years.
- 7. France is in Western Europe.
- 8. You can go to the Louvre Museum if you like art.
- 9. There are many vineyards in the centre of France.
- 10. If you prefer to visit France in winter, you can try skiing on the mountains in the French Alps.

(归纳小结

梳理脉络,构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

根据要求,完成下列表格:

No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
1	法国/法文	英文怎么说?	
2	在方面有名	英文怎么说?	
3	beach	你能写出它的复数吗?	
4	He is one of the cleverest boy in his class.	这个句子对吗?如不对, 怎么改?	
5	retell / rewrite/ review / rebuild/ rename / restart	这些词的意思是什么?	



6	 We saw a wonderful movie on Children's Day. We saw a wonderful movie on the Children's Day. 	哪个句子对? 为什么?	
7	1. We ate a lot of delicious food on Mid-Autumn Festival. 2. We ate a lot of delicious food on the Mid-Autumn Festival.	哪个句子对? 为什么?	
8	西欧	英文怎么说?	
9	百货公司	英文怎么说?	
10	on the coast	中文是什么意思?	
11	prefer to do something	中文是什么意思?	
12	over the years	中文是什么意思?	
13	至少	英文怎么说?	
14	不向公众开放	英文怎么说?	
15	大量的研究	英文怎么说?	



探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

\boldsymbol{I} . Pair work

在学校的"英语角",你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流。大家谈了到外地旅游的事。请使用本单元所 学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。

A:Where did you go last winter holiday?
B:I went to Beijing. And you?
A:I went to Hong Kong.
B:
A:
B:

I . A word game

和你的同伴比一比,看谁能写出更多的和"旅游"有关的单词。

visit, France,				,
	,	,	,	_,
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	,	_·,
	,	,	,	_,
	,	,	,	



单元自测

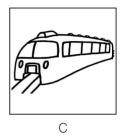
举一反三,查缺补漏

(满分100分,40分钟完成)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的句子,选出相应的图片)(每小题 1 分,6 题,共 6 分)

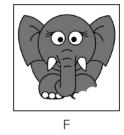














1	2	2	4	T .	C
1.	Δ.	ð.	4.	ə.	0.

- \blacksquare . Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案)(每小题 1 \mathcal{G} , 10 \mathbb{G} , 10 \mathbb{G})
 - ()7. A. At a post office.
 -)8. A. Every day.
 - ()9. A. To his school.
 - ()10. A. For three years.
 - ()11. A. Hot.
 - ()12. A. By bus.
 - ()13. A. The city.
 - ()14. A. Twenty-five.
 - ()15. A. Easy.
 - ()16. A. Teacher and student.

- B. At a supermarket.
- B. Once a week.
- B. To the cinema.
- B. For a year.
- b. For a year.
- B. Dry.
- B. By underground.
- B. The bus services.
- B. Fifteen.
- B. Not easy.
- B. Doctor and patient.

- C. In a library.
- C. Twice a week.
- C. To his home.
- C. For two years.
- C. Rainy.
- C. By taxi.
- C. The environment.
- C. Twenty.
- C. Interesting.
- C. Father and daughter.
- Ⅲ. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容,符合的用"T"表示,不符合的用"F"表示)(每小题 1 分,4 题,共 4 分)
 - 17. Once a boy went to buy some oranges with his mother in a shop.
 - ()18. The boy counted the oranges and he found he got fewer than his mother did last week.
 - ()19. The shopkeeper gave some more oranges to the boy.
 -)20. From the story we know the boy was very clever.

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T IV	_ . Choi	ce(选择题) (每小题 2 分,20 题,共	40 分)	
	()21. Last year, my family and I	went to	
		A. French	B. France	C. Frenchman
	()22. Three and four	visited our school le	ast month.
		A. Frenchman Frenchwa	oman	
		B. Frenchmen Frenchwo	mans	
		C. Frenchmen Frenchwo	men	
	()23. Here you will find many fa	mous places of interest	
		A. such as the Eiffel Tower	B. such as Eiffel Tower	C. such the Eiffel Tower
	()24. France is very famous	its nice food and win	e.
		A. in	B. on	C. for
	()25. If you visit Canada	winter, you can ski	the mountains.
		A. in on	B. in in	C. onin
	()26. Since you are good at sing	ging, why not a so	ong for us?
		A. to sing	B. singing	C. sing
	()27. Taiyuan is one of the most	beautiful in Chin	a.
		A. city	B. citys	C. cities
	()28. Oscar Peterson was known	n "the King of Jaz	zz Piano".
		A. as	B. for	C. with
	()29. A: did it take to I	ouild the tower?	
		B:Nearly 200 years.		
		A. How many	B. How long	C. How often
	()30. "He wanted to buy an iPho	one, but failed. "The senten	ce means that he
		A. bought an iPhone	B. didn't buy an iPhone	C. bought two iPhones
	(mar exercises. Here the underlined
		words "to redo" mean	·	
		A. to do again	B. not to do	C. to review
	(on in <u>at least 40 words</u> . Here the
			st 40 words" mean	
			B. exactly 40 words	C. more than 39 words
	()33. My mother was born on		
			_	C. the eighth of the December
	()34. On, we don't go		we go to school to study.
		A. the New Year's Day	•	
		B. New Year's Day Teac	-	
		C. the New Year's Dayt		
	()35. June 1 is, and all		I take part in
		A. Children's Day the st		
		B. the Children's Dayst		
	,	C. Children's Daystuder		
	()36. A: What are you going to a		
		B:We are going to visit		
		A. the Mother's DayRed	Cross	



	B. Mother's Day the	Red Cross		
	C. the Mother's Day	the Red Cross		
()37. We usually eat zongzi	on and mo	oncakes on	
	A. Dragon Boat Festiv	alMid-Autumn Fes	stival	
	B. the Mid-Autumn Fes	tivalthe Dragon E	Boat Festival	
	C. the Dragon Boat Fe	stivalthe Mid-Aut	umn Festival	
()38. There are many viney	ards in the centre of I	France	_ farmers grow grapes to make
	excellent French wine			
	A. and	B. but		C. so
()39. I got up very early yes	sterdayI w	as late for scho	ool.
	A. and	B. but		C. so
()40. France has something	for everyone,	why not visi	t it this year?
	A. and	B. but		C. so
. Read	ding comprehension(阅读理解)(每小题 2 分,10 题,	共 20 分)	

A

It will be Christmas Day in a few days. Mike and Jane are so excited that they can hardly wait. Their mother has already bought all her presents and sent all her cards. Tonight Mike and Jane are going to sing songs with their friends so that they may collect money for the poor people. On Christmas Day the family will exchange presents. Of course Mike and Jane believe Santa Claus will bring them the presents. They hang up stockings beside their beds so that their parents will give them some presents. The days are dark and short, but everyone is happy. "Christmas is coming!" they say.

根据上面短文内容,判断下列句子正(T)误(F)。

()41. Christmas will come soon.

V

- ()42. Mike and John are very excited and they can hardly wait.
- ()43. The children are going to sing songs to collect money for the poor people.
- ()44. Children hang up their coats beside their beds for presents.
- ()45. The days are long and everybody is happy.

B

Most of us use salt every day. We use it to make our food taste better. We think nothing of it. It is there, and we use it. There was a time, however, when salt was not so common.

In the ancient world, salt was a luxury (奢侈品) and only for the rich. Greek stories tell of people who did not live near the sea. They used no salt in their food. Salt was once so hard to get that it was used as money. Roman workers were once paid all or part of their wages (工资) in salt. That is why we have the express "not worth the salt". The English word "salary" comes from the Latin word, salarium, which means "salt money".

根据短文内容,选择最佳选项。

()46. Now, salt .

A. has become the enemy of people

B. is something everybody uses

C. is so expensive that nobody can use it

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†	()47. Although salt is a common thing, it used to be
		A. completely unknown
		B. common only in Greece
		C. a valuable luxury
	()48. In the ancient world, only used salt.
		A. rich people
		B. people who lived near the sea
		C. Roman workers
	()49. If we say "John's work is not worth his salt", it means
		A. 约翰的工作很努力
		B. 约翰的工作比盐还贵
		C. 约翰的工作不称职
	()50. The writer explains the origin of the word "salary" to show
		A. how quickly languages change
		B. that salt used to be used as money
		C. that we no longer value salt
V	I. Rea	d the following passage and complete the blanks with the given statements(根据短文内容,从短文后的
	选项	页中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余项)(每小题 4 分,5 题,共 20 分)
		A dog owner too lazy to walk his pet has lost his driving license after getting caught walking
	the	animal while driving his car.
		Paul Railton, 23, was seen driving at 5 mph, 51, dragging a dog along from a car. A
		iceman explained to him the dangers to the other road users. Due to the narrow road there was
		area for other cars to pass. Railton was told to put the dog in the back of the car and was
	allo	owed to go,52
		Railton said, "I accept it was a silly thing to do and there was an element of
	lazı	iness. 53 "
		The court confirmed that Railton, 54, was fined 66 pounds and ordered to pay 43
	pou	inds costs.
	£	He had three penalty points added to his license and,55, this meant he was banned
	Tron	n driving for six months.
		A. because he already had nine points
		B. on a wide road in New York
		C. along a country lane in County Durham
		D. I don't usually drive in such a manner
		E. I always drive in this way
		F. but five days later police turned up at his home to charge him
		G. who is unemployed



ВООК

词句盘点

本单元重要词组

1	Mootorn E	urono	西欧
Ι.	Western F	urope	74 KX

2. the capital of France 法国的首都

3. a place of interest 一个旅游景点,名胜古迹

4. such as 例如

5. a department store 百货公司

6. be famous for 由于······而著名
7. in the centre of France 在法国的中部

8. make excellent French wine 制造上等的法国葡萄酒

9, on the coast 在海岸线上

10. a perfect place一个完美的地方11. prefer to do something更喜爱做某事

12. try doing something 试着做某事

13. Why not do something? 为什么不做某事呢?

14. one of the ... ·······之一

15. It is known as... 被人们知道是……,被人们称作……

16. get to the third floor到达三楼17. over the years多年来18. a lot of studies大量的研究

19. be closed to the public 不向公众开放

20. at least 至少



文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

今天向大家介绍的仍是 Christina Rossetti 的一首诗歌。诗歌虽然不长,但意义深远。当我们知道今天和明天是短暂的,我们会更珍惜每一天。

What Are Heavy?

What are heavy? Sea-sand and sorrow; What are brief? Today and tomorrow; What are frail? Spring blossoms and youth; What are deep? The ocean and truth.

by Christina Rossetti

New words

- 1. heavy adj. 沉重的
- 3. sorrow n. 悲伤
- 5. frail adj. 易逝的
- o. nan aay. 99 Mg
- 7. ocean n. 海洋

- 2. sand n. 沙
- 4. brief adj. 短暂的
- 6. blossom n. 果树的花
- 8. truth n. 真理

Module 2 Man's best friends

Unit 3 Our animal friends



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

在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍一只导盲狗怎么勇救主人的故事以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听说以外,我们在"语法初步"中将学习"反身代词"的功能和用法。

●核心内容:

阅	读	《在大火中的盲人和他的"眼睛"》,要求看懂文章,流利地大声朗读课文直到背出课文。
听	力	《优秀的狗》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第34页的练习。
\ 	×1	
语	法	了解并学习"反身代词"的功能和用法。
	` =	W 7 1 1 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	语	学习课本上第 38 页的音标。就"谈谈动物怎样帮助人"这一话题用英文讲 6~10 句话。
,,,,	11-	
写	作	用正确的英文写一篇至少 40 词的作文《营救的故事》,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。

情景

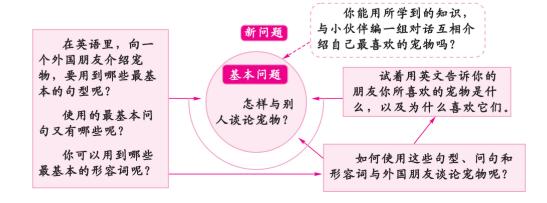
情景导学

眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

我们只有一个地球。地球、动物、植物都是我们人类的朋友。你一定知道狗是人类最忠诚的朋友。你也一定知道"导盲犬"是盲人的"眼睛"。也许你并不了解"导盲犬"到底有多大的本领,但你将在这一单元里读到一个令人感动的故事。

图式优化

知识问题化,问题系统化,思维可视化







通过构建学习支架科学解决问题

1. 在英语里,向一个外国朋友介绍宠物。	,要用到哪些最基本的句型呢?
----------------------	----------------

I have a pet dog, and his name is...
I have a pet cat, and her name is...
We have... at home.
We like... very much.
Our pet dog is black / brown/ white...
Our pet cat is... years old.
We all like our pet dog, because...
We all like our pet cat, because...

2. 使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

Animals are our friends, we must...

Do you have a pet...at home?
What is your pet dog's name?
How old is your pet...?
Of all the animals, what animal do you like best?
How long have you kept your pet dog?
What color is your pet cat?
Do you walk your pet dog every day?
How do you take care of your pet...?

3. 你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词呢?

wonderful, beautiful, clever, loyal, quiet, noisy, black, brown, white, funny, interesting...

4. 同学们,在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后,让我们试着向外国朋友介绍"我喜欢的宠物"吧。和你的小伙伴一起讨论,查字典,问爸爸妈妈,问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的宠物,以及为什么喜欢它们。

Question:Of all the animals, what animal do you like best?
Answer: I like dogs best.
Q:
A:
Q:
A:
Q:
A:
Q:
Λ.

5. 你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论宠物吗?

(1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:

Pair work 1: Key words: pet cat, Lily, three years old, eat fish, catch mice, wonderful S1: Do you have any pets at home?

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Ť	S2:Yes,I do.I have a pet cat at home.	
۲	S1:What's his name?	
	S2:His name is	
	S1:How old is he?	
	S2:He is	
	S1: What does he eat?	
	S2:	
	S1:	
	S2:	
	S1:	
	S2:	
	S1:	
	S2:	
	S1:	
	S2:	
	(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用另外的关键词完成下列对话:	
	Pair work 2: Key words: three golden fish, beautiful, big, fat, fish	food, change water
	S1:Do you have any animals at home?	9
	S2:Yes,I do. I have three golden fish at home.	
	S1:	
	S2:	
	S1:	
	S2:	
	S1:	
	S2:	
	S1:	
	S2:	
	自主学习 做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自己潜力	5 无限
	日工于约	
	() 语言探究	
	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	主动、合作、协同探究
	1. One day, John Dancer and Charlie arrived at a hotel.	
	arrive 是不及物动词。到达大地方用 arrive in,到达小地方用 ar	rive at. ₺□.
	They arrived in Shanghai last night.	
	They arrived at the theatre at 5:45.	
	2. You're welcome to stay, but I'm sorry that we don't allow pet	s here.
	welcome 在这里是形容词。"欢迎你!"的英文是:You are welco	
	也要用 welcome,如:	
	A:Thank you very much.	
	B:You are welcome.	
	D: FOU AIC WEICOING.	

3. The receptionist <u>apologized</u>.
apologize 是不及物动词,"因为……而向某人道歉"的英文是: apologize to somebody for

句中 allow 是"允许"的意思。



something,如:

He apologized to her for his mistake. 他因为自己的失误向她道歉。

4. He soon fell asleep.

fall asleep 是"睡着"的意思。注意 fall 的过去式和过去分词:fell,fallen。

5. <u>Some time</u> later, Charlie started barking.

some time 表示"一段时间"。some times 表示"几次"。

6. John woke up and smelt smoke.

wake up 是"醒来"的意思。

smell smoke 闻到烟味。

7. Smoke started to come in from under the door.

come in 中的 in 是副词,是"进来"的意思。在这后面有两个介词, from under 的意思是"从……的下面……",如:

A cat came out from under the bed. 一只猫从床下出来。

8. With Charlie's help, John put some wet towers along the bottom of the floor.

with somebody's help 在某人的帮助下,如:

With Miss Huang's help, she made rapid progress in Mathematics.

在黄老师的帮助下,她在数学上有了很大的进步。

the bottom of 的意思是"……的底层"。

9. Then he got down on the floor $\underline{\text{next to}}$ Charlie and waited.

next to 在 ······ 的旁边。

10. a friendly dolphin

friendly 虽然以-ly 结尾,但它是个形容词,如:

She came with a friendly smile on her face. 她来的时候脸上带着友好的微笑。

11. I swam really far, past the rocks and out to the sea.

这里的 past 是介词,表示"经过,过了",如:

It is five past seven. 现在是七点零五分。

12. Suddenly another creature appeared next to me in the water.

appear 是不及物动词,意思是"出现,显现"。

13. As soon as I stepped onto the beach, the dolphin swam away.

as soon as 是固定词组,意思是"一·····就·····",如:

As soon as he arrives in New York, he will call you. 他一到纽约后就会马上打电话给你。



主动、合作、协同探究

什么是反身代词? 反身代词怎么用?

英文里的 Reflexive pronoun 的中文是"反身代词",也有语法学家称之为"自身代词"。反身代词表示"我自己""你自己""他自己"等。

请看反身代词总表:

单数	myself 我自己	yourself 你自己	himself 他自己	herself 她自己	itself 它自己
复数	ourselves 我们自己	yourselves 你们自己	themselves 他们自己		己

A. 反身代词做主语和宾语的同位语,用来加强语气:

1. I can do the exercises myself.

这里的 myself 做主语 | 的同位语:我自己能做这些练习。

如果这句子不加强语气的话应该是:I can do the exercises.

- 2. He <u>himself</u> is able to answer these questions. 这里的 himself 做主语 He 的同位语:他自己有能力来回答这些问题。
- 3. Can you fix the radio <u>yourself</u>? 这里的 yourself 做主语 you 的同位语:你自己能修这台收音机吗?
- 4. If you want to know when the meeting will be held, please ask the teacher <u>himself</u> about it. 这里的 himself 做宾语 the teacher 的同位语:如果你想知道会什么时候开,请去问老师本人吧。
- B. 反身代词做宾语:
 - 1. Yesterday I bought myself a jacket.
 - (=Yesterday I bought a jacket for myself.)
 - 2. Tim made himself a model plane.
 - (=Tim made a model plane for himself.)
 - 3. My aunt makes clothes for herself.
 - 4. It is wrong of you to think only about yourself.
- C. 请注意句子中反身代词单复数的用法:
 - 1. Help yourself, John. The fish is very good. (单数)请自己动手,约翰,这鱼很好吃。
 - Help yourselves, boys. The soup is very nice.
 (复数)男孩们请自己动手,这汤很好喝。
- D. 请注意反身代词不能做主语:

正:I myself can do it.

误:Myself can do it.

T.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Exercise	主动、合作、协同探》

Ⅰ.Choice(选择题):
1. This nice present is for George and(I/me).
2. My father and (I/me)have been to Beijing three times.
3. Our English teacher is very kind to(our/us)students.
4. You look pale. Please have a good rest and take care of (you/your/yourself).
5. The teacher asked the students, "Can you do this exercise (myself/yourself/yourselves/ourselves)?"
6. I can't repair the model plane (me/myself). Can you help(me/myself)?
7. A: Who will do the work with(him/her/herself)?
B:Nobody. She will do the work(her/herself).
8. When we have dinner with her, she always says, "Help (ourselves/our/you/yourself/
yourselves) to the dishes."
9. Don't worry, Mum (I myself/Myself) can do it.
10. When (he/himself) was doing (him/his) homework, we were doing
(ourselves/our/ours).
Ⅱ. Turn the following sentences into negative and question(把下列句子变成否定句和一般疑问句):
1. The receptionist apologized.
否定句:
疑问句:
2. The receptionist led John and Charlie to their room.
否定句:



	疑问句:
	John fell asleep soon.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
4.	Smoke started to come in from under the door.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
5.	John put some wet towels along the bottom of the door.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
6.	A fireman got him out of the building.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
7.	The shark started to swim around me.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
	Another creature appeared next to me in the water.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
9.	I sat on its back as it swam towards the beach.
	否定句:
	疑问句:
10. I will always remember how this friendly animal saved my life.	
	否定句:
	疑问句:
\prod	. Ask questions about the underlined part(就画线部分提问):
1.	"Good morning, sir," said the receptionist.
2.	The receptionist apologized because she didn't know Charlie was a helper.
3.	John was tired that night.
4.	Smoke started to come in from under the door.
_	
5.	John put some wet towels along the bottom of the door.
C	With the help of you English to sehoul people good progress in English
Ь.	With the help of my English teacher I made good progress in English.
7	The meeting will be an fer three bours
٠.	The meeting will be on for three hours.
Q	The meeting will be over in five minutes.
υ,	The mooting will be ever in five finities.
9	My new computer costs me 1,000 yuan.
0.	my new computer coole me 1,000 yaarii
10	The students go to the school library twice a week.



归纳小结

梳理脉络,构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

根据要求,完成下列表格:

No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
1	到达······(大地方)/ 到达······(小地方)	英文怎么说?	
2	向某人道歉 / 为某事向某人道歉	英文怎么说?	
3	some time/	意思一样吗?	
4	friendly	它的词性是什么?	
5	as soon as	中文意思是什么?	
6	Help, Mary. The fish is very nice.	用 yourself 还是用yourselves?为什么?	
7		用 yourself 还是用yourselves?为什么?	
8	 The old man himself can speak German and French. Himself can speak French and German. 	这两个句子哪句对?为	
9	把领到	英文怎么说?	
10	睡着	英文怎么说?	
11	闻到烟味	英文怎么说?	
12	的底部	英文怎么说?	
13	some time later	中文是什么意思?	
14	from under the door	中文是什么意思?	
15	get somebody out of	中文是什么意思?	



探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

I . Pair work

在学校的"英语角",你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流。大家谈了喜欢的动物。请使用本单元所学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。



A:Do you like animals?
B:Yes,I do.
A:What animal do you like best?
B:
A:
B:

I . A word game

和你的同伴比一比,看谁能写出更多的和"动物"有关的单词。

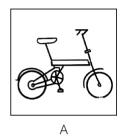
dog,dolphin,	,		,	,
	,	,	,	_,
	,	,	,	_,
	,	_',	_,	_,
	,	,	,	_,
	,	_,	_,	

单元自测

举一反三,查缺补漏

(满分100分,40分钟完成)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的句子,选出相应的图片)(每小题 1 分,6 题,共 6 分)

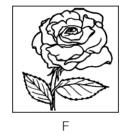














1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

Ⅱ. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案)(每小题 1 分,10 题,共 10 分)

()7. A. Jerry.

B. Will.

C. Jack.

()8. A. Flowers.

B. Books.

C. Food.

()9. A. History.

B. Maths.

C. Physics.

- ()10. A. Go to sleep.
- B. Go to the hospital.
- C. Go to work.

- ()11. A. By bike.
- B. By bus.

B. 120 yuan.

C. By taxi.

C. 240 yuan.

- ()12. A. Husband and wife.()13. A. 100 yuan.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Mother and son.

- ()14. A. Ways of planting trees.
 - B. Activities on March 12th.
 - C. Importance of trees.
- ()15. A. He doesn't like the film.
 - B. He has to do the homework first.
 - C. He has to go with his mom.
- ()16. A. To raise money for the homeless.
 - B. To prepare Christmas presents.
 - C. To do Maths homework.



					M2	Unit
Ⅲ. Li	isten to	the passage and tell wh	ether the following statem	ents are true or false (判断下列句子	是否符	F合你
		•)(每小题 1 分,4 题,共 4 分)		
(stay in the hospital for a			
()18	. Staying in hospital	for a long time is not in	iteresting.		
()19	. Julie looks after bo	abies in the daytime and	small children at night.		
()20	. Martin's father is re	esponsible for the cooking	ng and the housework for the fam	ily.	
IV . CI	hoice(选	择题) (每小题 2 分,2() 题,共 40 分)			
()21	. When we arrived	the airport,it wa	s five o'clock.		
		A. in	B. at	C. to		
()22	. When foreign friends	s came to visit our scho	ol, we said,"!"		
		A. You welcome	B. Welcome you	C. You are welcome		
()23	. I made a mistake. S	o I must apologize	her.		
		A. to	B. for	C. at		
()24	. That night,I was ve	ry tired. So I a	t once.		
		A. fall asleep	B. fell sleep	C. fell asleep		
()25	. We waited for Peter	for,but he did	dn't come.		
		A. some time	B. some times	C. sometimes		
()26	.A:When did you	yesterday mornin	g?		
		B:Very early. But I d	didn't get up until 7:30.			
		A. woke up	B. wake up	C. wake down		
()27	. A cat came	_ the door.			
		A. in from behind	B. from in	C. in behind from		
()28	the help of	four English teacher, we	are very interested in English no	w.	
		A. For	B. From	C. With		
()29	. Mary came in the cl	assroom and sat next $_$	me.		
		A. to	B. for	C. on		
()30	. I am very happy at	school. All my classmate	es are to me.		
		A. quickly	B. friendly	C. patiently		
()31	. A:What time is it no	ow?			
		B:It's three minutes	eight.			
		A. passed	B. passes	C. past		
()32	. Suddenly another <u>c</u>	reature appeared in the	water. Here the underlined word	"crea	ture"
		means				
		A. man	B. animal	C. boat		
()33			n, we said "Good morning" to her.		
		A. As soon as	B. As long as	C. As far as		
()34	. Mr Wang is very str	ict. I am afraid of			
		A. he	B. him	C. his		

()35. My mother and _____ went to the supermarket last Sunday.

J		A. I	B. me	C. mine
()36.	You go to bed too late.	You must take care of _	<u> </u>
		A. you	B. yourself	C. yourselves
()37.	Children, please help _	to the cake.	
		A. yourself	B. yourselves	C. you
()38.	Mary is 10 years old. Sh	ne can brush her teeth _	·
		A. himself	B. her	C. herself
()39.	Don't worry. We can do	all these exercises	
		A. ourselves	B. with ourselves	C. yourselves
()40.	When we were doing	homework, they v	vere doing
		A. ourselves themselv	B. our theirs	
		C. ourselves their		

V. Reading comprehension(阅读理解)(每小题 2 分,10 题,共 20 分)

A

One day, a poor farmer took a bag of wheat to town. He didn't know what to do when the bag fell off his horse. The bag was too heavy for him to lift. He hoped that someone would come and help him.

Before long a man came over. But the farmer's heart sank when he saw the man, because he was the great man in town. The farmer was afraid to ask for help.

As soon as the great man came up to the farmer, the man got off his horse and said, "You need my help, don't you? Let me help you." Then he took one end of the bag, and the farmer took the other. They lifted the bag of wheat onto the horse.

"Sir," asked the farmer, "how can I pay you?"

"Well," the great man answered, "if you see anyone in need of help, do the same to him." 根据上面短文内容,判断下列句子正(T)误(F)。

- ()41. One day a poor farmer took a bag of wheat to his home.
- ()42. The bag was heavy and it fell off his horse.
- ()43. Soon the great man in town came over.
- ()44. The great man didn't help the farmer but gave him some money.
- ()45. It is important to help people when they need help.

B

Now machines are widely used all over the world. Why are machines so important and necessary for us? Because they can help us do things better and faster.

A washing machine helps us to wash clothes quickly. A printing machine helps us to print a lot of books, newspapers, magazines and many other things quickly. Bicycles, cars, trains and planes are all machines. They help us to travel faster than on foot.

The computer is a wonderful machine. It was invented not long ago. It not only stores



	intor	mati	on but also add numbers millions of times as fast as a scientist does.
		Let's	s study hard and try to use all kinds of machines to build China into a modern country.
	根据	短文	内容,选择最佳选项。
	()46	Now people use machines
			A. almost everywhere B. only in the factories
			C. in cities but not in the countryside
	()47	are used to print many books.
			A. Washing machines B. Printing machines C. Cars and trains
	()48	. Computers
			A. are very expensive
			B. are not as useful as cars and trains
			C. are wonderful machines
	()49	. From the passage we know
			A. machines are important and necessary
			B. machines can do all the things for people
			C. nothing is more necessary than the printing machines
	()50	. We must learn to use all kinds of machines to
			A. get good scores in our studies
			B. make our life like machines
			C. make our country into a modern country
VI.	Read	the	following passage and complete the blanks with the given statements(根据短文内容,从短文后的
	选项	中选	出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余项)(每小题 4 分,5 题,共 20 分)
	,	Wher	n my husband promoted, 51 Three weeks later, it was still on the market.
	becc	ame (a busy housekeeper. 52, and dishes had to be washed and put away after each
	meal	I. The	en one day the doorbell rang unexpectedly at 8 a.m. Sleepily, I opened the door and sav
	our c	agen	t standing there with a couple from New York. "53,"he explained, because the
	coup	le ho	ad to catch a plane home."
		The	three people made their way past the dirty breakfast dishes on the kitchen table and into
	the b	pedro	oom with unmade beds. As I retreated into a bathroom to comb my hair, I heard the mar
	sayir	ng so	omething to his wife. 54
		Two	days later, the agent phoned to tell me that the couple decided to buy the house. He
	repe	ated	what the buyer had said when he handed over the check the following day: "That house
	has	a wa	ırm feeling,55"

- A. There was no time to call
- B. just like ours
- C. we didn't want to sell our house
- D. Every room had to be kept tidy
- E. Then they paid the money
- F. Then they both laughed
- G. we put our house up for sale



词句盘点

本单元重要词组

1. arrive at	到达
2. by myself	靠我自己

3. lead...to... 把……领到……

4. fall asleep 睡着

5. some time later 过了一会儿

6. wake up 醒来 7. smell smoke 闻到烟味

8. come in 进来

9. from under the door 从门的底下
10. with Charlie's help 在查理的帮助下
11. the bottom of ……的底部
12. get down 趴下,蹲下

14. get somebody out of ...把某人弄出……15. a friendly dolphin一只友好的海豚16. appear next to me在我身边出现

17. too far away 太远了
18. towards the beach 朝海滩

19. as soon as — ……就…… 20. step onto the beach 踏上海滩



文化视野

13. next to

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

今天向大家介绍的是 Robert Herrick 的诗。一个人只要相信自己,就能前程无量。

Upon the Swallow

This pretty bird, oh, how she flies and sings!
But could she do so if she had not wings?
Her wings bespeak my faith, her songs my peace;
When I believe and sing, my doubtings cease.

在……旁边

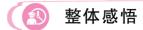
by Robert Herrick



- 1. swallow n. 燕子
- 2. wing n. 翅膀
- 3. bespeak v. 表明
- 4. faith n. 信念
- 5. doubting n. 怀疑
- 6. cease v. 终止



Unit 4 Save the trees



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

在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍树在我们日常生活中的作用的文章以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听说以外,我们在"语法初步"中将学习"现在进行时"的功能和用法。

●核心内容:

阅	读	《树在我们日常生活中的作用》,要求看懂文章,流利地大声朗读课文直到背出课文。
听	力	《松树》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第 48 页的练习。
语	法	了解并学习"现在进行时"的功能和用法。
П	语	学习课本上第52页的音标。就"树的重要性"这一话题用英文讲6~10句话。
写	作	用正确的英文写一篇至少 40 词的作文《植树节》,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。



情景导学

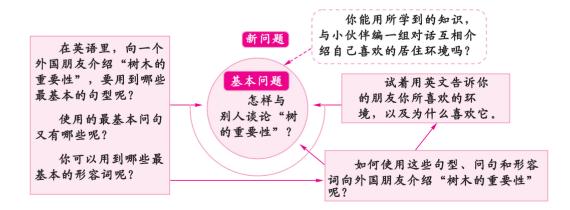
眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

在我们的周围,在我们的学校和城市,在田野和山区有很多树木。我们知道树能结果子,树能给我们阴凉。你还知道树别的用处吗?树的用处可大了!没有树,人类就不能生存。"树有那么重要吗?"如果你不相信,就读读本单元吧。



图式优化

知识问题化,问题系统化,思维可视化





过程支架

通过构建学习支架科学解决问题

1. 在英语里,向一个外国朋友介绍"树木的重要性",要用到哪些最基本的句型呢?

Trees are very important in our lives.

Trees help us in many ways.

Trees provide us with...

Trees keep the air...

We get... from trees.

We also get... from trees.

We should plant more trees.

We should not cut trees down.

Trees are people's best friends.

We must do our best to...

2. 使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

Do you know the importance of trees?

Are trees important to people?

Do trees help us in many ways?

Why are trees so important to people?

What do trees take in?

What do trees produce?

Why are trees our best friends?

What should we do?

3. 你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词呢?

a lot of,tall,big,clean,beautiful,harmless,convenient,wonderful,happy...

4. 同学们,在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后,让我们试着向外国朋友介绍"我喜欢的环境"吧。和你的小伙伴一起讨论,查字典,问爸爸妈妈,问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的环境,并说明为什么喜欢它。

Question: What place do you like to live in?

Answer: I lik	e to	live	in	а	place	with	a	lot	of	trees.
---------------	------	------	----	---	-------	------	---	-----	----	--------

Q:	

Ω.

A:_____

Q:_____

-

Q:_____

A:

5. 你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论喜欢的居住环境吗?

(1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:

Pair work 1: Key words: a place with a lot of trees, clean place, clean air, beautiful flowers



S1:What kind of house do you want to live in?
S2:I like to live in a house with a large garden.
S1:Me,too.
S2:I like to live in a place with a lot of tall trees.
S1: Why do you like to live in a place with a lot of trees?
S2:Because trees can
S1:What do trees do to make the air clean?
S2:Trees
S1:
S2:

(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用另外的关键词完成下列对话:

Pair work 2: Key words: tomorrow, Tree Planting Day, go to the country, plant tre	ees
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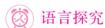
S1: Tomorrow is Tree Planting Day. What are we going to do?

S1:		
S2:		
S1:		
S2:		
S1:		
S2:		
S1:		
S2.		



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



主动、合作、协同探究

- 1. Trees in our <u>daily lives</u>... daily life 日常生活。life 的复数是 lives。
- 2. They help us <u>in many ways</u>. in many ways 在许多方面。
- 3. They keep the air cool and clean.

keep something cool and clean,这里的 cool 和 clean 是形容词,做 keep 的宾语补足语。

- 4. They <u>take in harmful gases from the air and produce oxygen for us to breathe.</u> take in 吸收。breathe 是动词, breath 是名词。
- 5. They're major fighters <u>against</u> air pollution. 这里的 against 是介词,意思是"反对,对抗",如: They are against this plan. 他们反对这个计划。
- 6. I know trees also <u>make our lives more convenient</u>, make our lives more convenient 中的 convenient 是形容词,做 make 的宾语补足语。 conveniently 是副词,convenience 是名词。
- 7. <u>In fact</u>, we get a lot more from trees. in fact 是固定词组,意思是"事实上"。
- 8. Tea also comes from the leaves of trees.

注意:"叶子"的单数是 leaf,复数是 leaves。

9. A lot of the furniture is made of wood.

furniture 家具,是不可数名词。be made of 由……做成,做成的成品能看得见原材料,如:

This bridge is made of stone. 这座桥是石头做的。

注意:be made from 由······做成,做成的成品看不见原材料,如:

Wine is made from grapes. 葡萄酒是用葡萄做的。

- 10. But we cut down millions of trees every year.
 - "一百万棵树"的英文是:a million trees
 - "两百万棵树"的英文是:two million trees (注意这里的 million 不能加 s)
 - "几百万棵树"的英文是:millions of trees
- 11. It covers five and a half million square kilometres of the Amazon Basin and spreads across nine countries

注意:spread 的过去式和过去分词:spread,spread。

- 12. The Amazon rainforest is very important because it is home to thousands of animals. thousand 和 million 的用法一样:
 - "一千棵树"的英文是:a thousand trees
 - "两千棵树"的英文是:two thousand trees (注意这里的 thousand 不能加 s)
 - "几千棵树"的英文是:thousands of trees
- 13. However, people are destroying the area by cutting down many of the trees.

by doing something,表示一种方法、手段,如:

We learn how to swim by swimming. 我们用游泳的方法学游泳。

- 14. This is called "deforestation".
 - is called 是被动语态,意思是"被叫作·····"。我们将在以后专门学习"被动语态"。
- 15. <u>As a result</u>, the number of kinds of animals, birds, insects and trees in the world is decreasing. as a result 其结果是。
- 16. We must <u>do our best</u> to protect the Amazon rainforest. do one's best 尽某人所能。

② 语法初

主动、合作、协同探究

一、什么是现在进行时?

现在进行时由 be + 动词的现在分词构成,请看以下的总表:

肯定句	否定句	疑问句
I am working.	I am not working.	Am I working?
You are working.	You are not working.	Are you working?
He(She) is working.	He(She) is not working.	Is he(she) working?
We(You, They) are working.	We (You, They) are not working.	Are we(you,they) working?

二、现在进行时怎么用?

现在进行时主要表示:(a)现在正在进行的动作;(b)现在这一阶段正在从事的动作(可能讲话时并没有在做此事);(c)be going to do something 的结构表示"将来";(d)瞬间动词的进行时也表示"将来"。以上的 a,b,c,d,我们——举例讲来:

(a)A:What are you doing? 你在干什么?

B:I am reading a newspaper. 我在读报纸。

(b)A:What are you doing these days? 你这些天在干什么?



B: | am reading *Around the World in 80 Days*. (尽管讲话时并没有看书,也应该用现在进行时)

- (c)A:What are you going to do this evening? 今晚你准备干什么? B:I am going to see a movie. 我准备看电影。
- (d)My aunt is coming to see me tomorrow. (come 是个瞬间动词) 我的阿姨明天将来看我。

Exercise	主动、合作、协同探究
I. Fill in the blanks with the given verbs in their proper forms(用所给动词的正确形式	大填空):
1. A:What you (do)these days?	
B:I(review)my English grammar.	
2. His brother (like) to play computer games very much. He often	(play)them
on Saturdays. Now he (play)"Catch the thief".	
3. Now they(clean)the classroom. They(clean)the classroom t	wice a week.
4. Hangzhou(be)really a very beautiful city. I (be)there three	times.
5. It usually (rain) at this time of the year and it (rain) now.	
6. A:What you (listen)now?	
B:l(listen)to James Last. He is my favorite musician(音乐家).	
7. A:What you(do)tomorrow?	
B:l (buy)an iPhone.	
8. We(visit) the science museum next month.	
9. The students of Grade 7(learn)Unit 4 now.	
10. Do you think the government (build)another subway next year?	
Ⅱ. Turn the following sentences into negative and question(把下列句子变成否定句和一	-般疑问句):
1. Trees help us in many ways.	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
2. Trees keep the air cool and clean.	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
3. They take in harmful gases from the air.	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
4. They are major fighters against air pollution.	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
5. I know trees make our lives more convenient.	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
6. Many of the things in our daily lives come from trees.	
否定句:	
疑问句:	
7. Tea comes from the leaves of trees.	
丕 党句:	

疑问句:
8. A lot of furniture is made of wood.
否定句:
疑问句:
9. I can imagine a world without trees.
否定句:
疑问句:
10. We should stop doing this.
否定句:
疑问句:
Ⅲ. Ask questions about the underlined part(就画线部分提问):
1. Trees help us in many ways.
2. People get fruit and oil from <u>trees</u> .
3. People cut millions of trees every year.
4. We should stop doing this if we don't want a world without trees.
5. It covers <u>five and a half million</u> square kilometers.
C. The America reinferent is very important because it is home to they and of grimals
6. The Amazon rainforest is very important <u>because it is home to thousands of animals</u> .
7. People are destroying the area.
r. reopie die destroying the died.
8. Many living things lose their homes because of deforestation.
o, many hang things lose their homes because of deforestation,
9. We must do our best to protect the Amazon rainforest.
and the state of the protect the number of the state of t
10. The students of Grade 7 are learning Unit 4 now.

归纳小结

梳理脉络,构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

根据要求,完成下列表格:

No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
1	life	你能写出它的复数吗?	
2	在许多方面	英文怎么说?	
3	breathe	你能写出它的名词形 式吗?	
4	事实上	英文怎么说?	





5	leaves 叶子	你能写出它的单数吗?	
6	furniture	是可数名词?还是不可数名词?	
7	一千个人 两千个人 几千个人	英文怎么说?	
8	其结果是	英文怎么说?	
9	尽我所能	英文怎么说?	
10	现在进行时	由什么构成的?	
11	daily life	中文是什么意思?	
12	take in	中文是什么意思?	
13	square meter	中文是什么意思?	
14	制造氧气	英文怎么说?	
15	停止做某事	英文怎么说?	



探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

I . Pair work

在学校的"英语角",你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流。大家谈植树节的体会。请使用本单元所学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。

A:Yesterday was Tree Planting Day. Did you plant any trees?
B:Yes,I did.
A:Where did you plant trees?
B:
A:
B:

I . A word game

和你的同伴比一比,看谁能写出更多的和"自然界"有关的单词。

tree,rainforest,	,	,,	·,	
	,,	,	,	
	,	,	,	
	,,	,	,	
	·,	,	 ,	
	,	,		



单元自测

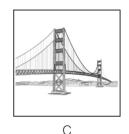
举一反三,查缺补漏

(满分100分,40分钟完成)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的句子,选出相应的图片)(每小题 1 分,6 题,共 6 分)

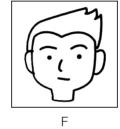


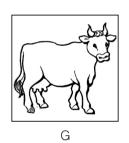












1. _____ 2. ___ 3. ___ 4. ___ 5. ___ 6. ___

Ⅱ. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案)(每小题 1 分,10 题,共 10 分)

()7. A. By ship.

B. By train.

C. By plane.

- ()8. A. 280 yuan.
- B. 200 yuan.
- C. 180 yuan.

- ()9. A. In Jane's room.
- B. In Mike's room.
- C. On Kitty's chair.

()10. A. A toy.

B. A book.

- C. A cake.
- ()11. A. Because he has already seen the movie.
 - B. Because he will have to do much work.
 - C. Because he will have to do his homework.
- ()12. A. Every day.
- B. Every month.
- C. Once a week.

- ()13. A. He is going to attend a meeting.
 - B. He is going to study English himself.
 - C. He is going to meet Mrs Smith in her office.
- ()14. A. A shop assistant and a customer.
 - B. A doctor and a patient.
 - C. A waiter and a customer.

()15. A. About thr	ee and a half	hours.		
	B. About two	and a half h	ours.		
	C. About thr	ee hours.			
()16. A. How to st	op the polluti	on.		
	B. What to c	o to stop usir	ng plastic bags.		
	C. What to c	lo on Tree Plo	anting Day.		
∭. Lis	sten to the passage an	d tell whether t	the following statements	are true or false	(判断下列句子是否符合的
听	到的短文内容,符合的	勺用"T"表示,	不符合的用"F"表示)(每	小题 1 分,4 题,	,共4分)
()17. Jane got he	er first call wh	nen she was having br	reakfast.	
()18. Mr Johnson	was badly il	I,so Jane went to help	o him wash and	put on his clothes.
()19. Jane answe	ered the old p	eople's questions and	helped them to	ake their medicines.
()20. From the po	assage we kn	ow Jane is probably c	nurse in the c	ommunity.
IV . Ch	oice(选择题)(每小题	2分,20题,井	失 40 分)		
()21. We can lear	n a lot of thir	ngs		
	A. on our da	ily life	B. in our daily lives	C. for o	ur daily life
()22. Our Maths to	eacher helps	us		
	A. in many v	vays	B. for many ways	C. on m	nany ways
()23 ke	ep the air cod	ol and clean.		
	A. Animals		B. Insects	C. Tree	S
()24. The student	s a l	ot of knowledge at sc	chool.	
	A. take in		B. take out	C. take	care
()25. When you fe	el tired,pleas	se deeply.		
	A. breath		B. breathe	C. brea	thing
()26. Computers r	nake our lives	and studies more	·	
	A. convenier	nt	B. conveniently	C. conv	renience
()27,1 c	lon't know an	ything about "defores	tation".	
	A. In facts		B. In the fact	C. In fa	ct
()28. In autumn, t	ne roads in ou	ur school are full of fa	llen	
	A. leaf		B. leafs	C. leav	es
()29. We are goin	g to move in	a new house, and we	will buy some r	new
	A. furniture		B. forest	C. insec	ots
()30. On a clear s	summer night	we can see		
	A. thousand	of star	B. thousands of star	C. thou	sands of stars
()31. We won the	1st prize. The	good news	quickly last we	ek.
	A. spread		B. spreads	C. spre	aded
()32. Some people	e are destroyi	ng the area by	many of the	trees.





	A. cut down	B. cuting down	C. cutting down
()33. A:What?		
	B:Deforestation.		
	A. is this call	B. is this called	C. does this called
()34. All the students are study	ying very hard, the	y are making great progress.
	A. In many ways	B. In fact	C. As a result
()35. All of the students in our	class are to improv	ve our English.
	A. doing our best	B. do their best	C. do our best
()36. What these day	s?	
	A. will you do	B. do you do	C. are you doing
()37. The Smiths TV r	now.	
	A. watch	B. are watching	C. is watching
()38. We all know that trees a	re major fighters ai	r pollution.
	A. against	B. for	C. in
()39. A: day is today:	?	
	B:Monday.		
	A. How	B. What	C. Where
()40. A: does your Eng	glish teacher Mr Wang help y	ou?
	B:He helps us in many w	ays.	
	A. What	B. Why	C. How

V. Reading comprehension(阅读理解)(每小题 2 分,10 题,共 20 分)

 \mathbb{A}

Once three men bought seventeen apples. The first man wanted one half, the second one, one third, and the third one, one ninth. They could not divide those seventeen apples as they wanted. Just as they were in such a difficulty, a small boy came with an apple in his hand. The boy said, "Don't worry about that. Let me divide them for you."

At first with his own apple added to them, he made the number of apples eighteen. Then he gave nine to the first man, six to the second man, two to the third man. He gave away seventeen in all and took his own for himself. These men said, "What a clever boy!" 根据上面短文内容,判断下列句子正(T)误(F)。

- ()41. There are three people in the story.
- ()42. The second man wanted 2/3 of the apples.
- ()43. The third man wanted 1/9 of the apples.
- ()44. It is impossible for the three men to divide 17 apples.
- ()45. At last a clever boy helped them to get what the three men wanted.

根据短文内容,选择最佳选项。

B

You may want to know what the sky is, where it is, how high it is and what lies above the sky. All these are very difficult to answer, aren't these?

Perhaps we can answer some of these questions now. The sky is a large space. It is all around the earth. In the sky there is the sun, the moon, and the stars.

When we look at the moon through a <u>telescope</u>, we can see lines and circles. The lines and circles are mountains, valleys and deep holes.

We know a great many facts about the moon. Scientists have studied the moon for many years. They have found many things. A spaceship with men reached the moon in 1969.

What do we know about the moon? First of all we know that the moon is much smaller than the earth. In the daytime it is very hot on the moon and at night it is very cold. Perhaps one day in the future we will be able to go to the moon. It will be an interesting trip.

)46. The sky is B. a large space C. always dirty A. a small space)47. We can see in the sky. A. trees and flowers B. animals and fruit C. the sun, the moon and the stars)48. The underlined word "telescope" in the passage means A. 望远镜 B. 电视机 C. 宇宙飞船)49. People _ A. wanted to go to the moon, but scientists don't B. wanted to go to the moon but they didn't get there C. have already been to the moon)50. From the passage we know on the moon _____. A. it is very cold in the daytime B. it is very hot in the daytime C. it is very hot at night

VI. Read the following passage and complete the blanks with the given statements(根据短文内容,从短文后的 选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余项)(每小题 4 分,5 题,共 20 分)

Jane Brown has been married for twelve years. She has three children and lives in a suburb outside Columbus, Ohio. 51. ______, Jane decided to go back to work. 52. ______. Her salary can make the difference between a financial struggle and a secure financial situation for her family. Jane also wanted to be more involved in life outside her home, 53. ______.

When Jane was at home all day, she was able to clean the house, go out for shopping, wash the clothes, take care of the children, 54. _____.



Now these same things need to be done, but Jane has only evening and early morning to do them. Both Jane and Bill are tired when they arrive at home at 6 p. m. Bill is used to sitting down and reading a paper or watching TV until dinner is ready. This is exactly Jane feels like doing. But someone has to fix dinner. 55. _______. Jane is becoming very angry at Bill's attitude. She feels that they should share the household jobs. But Bill feels that everything should be the same as it was before Jane went back to work.

- A. When she got 30 years old
- B. And Bill expects it to be Jane
- C. She felt that she should contribute to household finances
- D. make tea and cook three meals each day
- E. When her youngest child reached school age
- F. and this caused the problem between Jane and her husband Bill
- G. drink coffee and watch WeChat



词句盘点

本单元重要词组

1. daily life	日常生活
2. in many ways	在很多方面
3. keep the air cool and clean	保持空气凉爽和清洁
4. take in	吸收
5. produce oxygen	制造氧气
6. major fighters	主要的战斗者
7. against air pollution	对抗空气污染
8. make our lives more convenient	使我们的生活更方便
9. for example	例如
10. in fact	事实上
11. look around	看的周围
12. be made of	由做成
13. a world without trees	一个没有树的世界
14. millions of	几百万的
15. stop doing something	停止做某事
16. South America	南美洲
17. square kilometre	平方千米
18. thousands of	成千上万的
19. this is called	这被称作
20. living things	生物
21. as a result	其结果是
22. do our best	尽我们所能
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	



文化视野

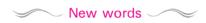
了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

今天向大家介绍的是 Robert Louis Stevenson 的一首比较长的诗歌《船儿去何方?》,描写了在船上看到的美丽风景。

Where Go the Boats?

Dark brown is the river,
Golden is the sand.
It flows along for ever,
With trees on either hand.
Green leaves are floating,
Castles of the foam,
Boats of mine are boating—
Where will all come home?
On goes the river,
And out past the mill,
Away down the valley,
Away down the hill.
Away down the river,
A hundred miles or more,
Other little children

by Robert Louis Stevenson



Shall bring my boats ashore.

- 1. boat n. 船
- boat υ.乘船
- 2. flow v. 流
- 3. for ever 永远
- **4.** float v. 漂浮
- 5. castle n. 城堡
- **6.** foam *n*. (诗歌中的)海
- 7. mill n. 磨坊
- 8. valley n. 山谷
- 9. ashore adv. 上岸

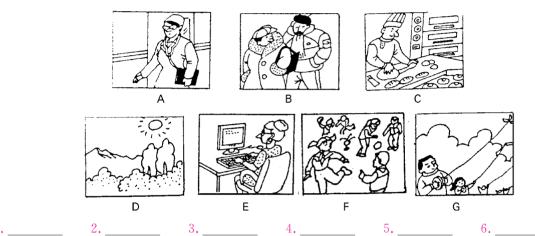


综合测评一

(满分100分,90分钟完成)

Part I: Listening 第一部分 听力(30 分)

I. Listen and choose the right picture(听句子,选出相应的图片)(共 6 分)



Ⅱ. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案)(共 10 分)

()7. A. Jane.	B. Linda.	C. Mary.
()8. A. In a restaurant.	B. At a library.	C. At home.
()9. A. Interesting.	B. Boring.	C. Difficult.
()10. A. Rainy.	B. Sunny.	C. Cloudy.
()11. A. Clean the rooms.	B. Go shopping.	C. Wash the clothes.
()12. A. One dollar.	B. Half a dollar.	C. One and a half dollars.
()13. A. Once a week.	B. Twice a week.	C. Three times a week.
()14. A. By bike.	B. By bus.	C. By underground.
()15. A. Two.	B. Three.	C. Four.
()16. A. School news.	B. TV news.	C. New teachers.

- Ⅲ. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容,符合的用"T"表示,不符合的用"F"表示)(共 7 分)
 - ()17. Elizabeth was beautiful but not rich.
 - ()18. A lot of young men in town wanted to marry Elizabeth.
 - ()19. One day, a young man named Washington came to Elizabeth's house.
 - ()20. Elizabeth didn't like the young man.
 - ()21. Elizabeth wanted a man who can sing and dance well.
 - ()22. Elizabeth wanted a man who can drink and smoke.
 - ()23. The young man thought only a television set could do all the things Elizabeth wanted.
- IV. Listen to the dialogue and complete the following sentences(听对话,完成下列内容,每空限填一词)(共 7 ↔)
 - 24. Mary and David are going to do something _____ this weekend.

25. David wanted to	see the movie	the World in 80 Days.
26. One World is a m		
27. The movie One W	orld will start at	o'clock.
28. Before the movie	they will go to a	restaurant.
29. Both David and M	lary will eat	in that restaurant.
30. Mary will go there	e by	

Part Ⅱ: Vocabulary and Grammar 第二部分 词汇和语法(50 分)

V . Cho	oose th	e best answer(选择最恰当)	的答案) (共 30 分)			
()31	. My father is a fat man _	short black hair.			
		A. with	B. in	C. for		
()32	. Our Maths teacher Mr W	Vang can speak Chinese	e and English		
		A. well as	B. as well as	C. as well		
()33	. I am a good student and	d I get up very early			
		A. everyday	B. everydays	C. every day		
()34	. There is cinema	in our city ciner	ma is very modern.		
		A. a A	B. the The	C. a The		
()35	first lesson was	most interesting	lesson in this textbook.		
		A. A a	B. The the	C. Thea		
()36	. Taiyuan is very famous	coal.			
		A. in	B. on	C. for		
()37	. Since you are in a grea	t hurry, why not	a taxi?		
		A. to take	B. taking	C. take		
()38	. Louis Armstrong was kn	own "The King o	of Jazz Music".		
		A. as	B. for	C. with		
()39	. June 1 is, and al	I in our school w	vill have a good time.		
		A. Children's Daythe students				
		B. the Children's Day students				
		C. Children's Daystu	dents			
()40	. She studies very hard $_$	she doesn't get go	ood marks.		
		A. and	B. but	C. so		
()41	. When the students arriv	ed the classroon	n, the class had started.		
		A. in	B. at	C. to		
()42	. She waited for you for c	a long time yesterday. P	Please apologize her.		
		A. to	B. for	C. at		
()43	. Yesterday I got up ver	y early and I did a lot	of homework. I was very tired. So after		
		dinner, I went to bed an	nd at once.			
		A. fall asleep	B. fell sleep	C. fell asleep		
()44	. Can you do all these ex	ercises,boys?			
		A. ourselves	B. with ourselves	C. yourselves		
()45	. When we were cleaning	classroom,they	were cleaning		
		A. ourselves themselv	/es			
		B. our theirs				
		C aurachica thair				



()46.	The roots (根) of trees _	water.	
		A. take in	B. take out	C. take care
()47.	Do computers make our	lives and studies more _	?
		A. convenient	B. conveniently	C. convenience
()48.	My uncle has collected _		
		A. thousand of stamp	B. thousands of stamp	C. thousands of stamps
()49.	A: day was the de	ay before yesterday?	
		B:Monday.		
		A. How	B. What	C. Where
()50.	A: does your siste	er do her homework?	
		B: She does her homewo	ork quickly and carefully.	
		A. What	B. Why	C. How
()51.	We are to finish o	all the homework before 3	3 o'clock.
		A. doing our best	B. do their best	C. do our best
()52.	What these days	?	
		A. are you reading	B. do you reading	C. did you read
()53.	In autumn, turn ye	ellow.	
		A. leaf	B. leafs	C. leaves
()54.	A:When did you	yesterday morning?	
		B:Very late.		
		A. woke up	B. wake up	C. wake down
()55.	Children, please help	to the chocolate.	
		A. yourself	B. yourselves	C. you
()56.	Mr Wang is a kind man.	We are not afraid of	<u> </u>
		A. he	B. him	C. his
()57.	Last month, Mary and Pe	eter visited	
		A. French	B. France	C. Frenchman
()58.	Datong is one of the mos	st beautiful in Chi	na.
		A. city	B. citys	C. cities
()59.	Mother made me	for 15 hours every week.	
			B. to play the piano	C. play the piano
()60.	A:What are you good	<u> </u>	
		B:Dancing.		
		A. in	B. at	C. for
_			words in their proper form	ns (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下
		[空限填一词) (共 8 分)		
		eacher Miss Wang teache		
		at last af		(successful)
		ther can speak a little		
		any is an		
				k in such a short time. (possible)
		nglish teacher, Miss Li is		
		iid goodbye, and soon the		r)
68. Co	ompi	uters bring us a lot of	(convenient)	

」 ■ W. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求,改写下列句子。每空限填一词)(共 12 分)
69. Grandma took care of the family.(改成否定句)
Grandma care of the family.
70. His mother teaches English in Taiyuan Middle School.(改成一般疑问句)
his mother English in Taiyuan Middle School?
71. The new bike costs 300 yuan. (就画线部分提问)
does the new bike cost?
72. She has been to Shanghai. She has also been to Beijing. (保持原句意思)
She has been to Shanghai and Beijing
73. The teacher asked us to write our homework again.(保持原句意思)
The teacher asked us our homework.
74. We got help from Miss Lin, and we got good marks. (保持原句意思)
help of Miss Lin, we got good marks.
Part Ⅲ:Reading and Writing 第三部分 读写(20分)
₩. Reading comprehension (阅读理解)(共 10 分)

 \mathbb{A}

One day a boy was playing with a cat in a room with his playmate. There was a pretty blue glass vase on the table, and the boy was trying to catch the cat when he hit the vase with his arm, and it fell on the floor and was broken.

The boy began to cry, for he was afraid that his father would think he had been very careless, and would punish him. His playmate said, "Never mind, tell your father that the cat did it."

But the boy said, "No, no! I will not tell a lie. I will go at once to my father and tell him what I have done."

His father was very sorry for the loss of the pretty vase, but he was not angry with his son. He said he was glad that the boy did not say the cat did it, for to him, it was more important for his son to tell the truth than to lose the vase.

The boy was very glad that he did not tell a lie, and was thankful to his father. He also saw clearly that it is always better to tell the truth than to try to fool others by a lie.

根据上面短文内容,判断下列句子正(T)误(F)。

- ()75. One day a boy was playing with some cats in a room.
- ()76. The boy broke the blue glass vase.
- ()77. The playmate told the boy's father the vase was broken by the cat.
- ()78. The boy told his father the vase was broken by himself.
- ()79. The boy's father was happy because the boy didn't tell a lie.

B

Australia is an island and it is a continent (大洲). It is the biggest island in the world but it is the smallest continent.

Australia is in the southern part of the world. It is between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The Indian Ocean is to the west and the south of Australia. The Pacific Ocean is to the east of Australia.

Most of the west of Australia is highland. The highest place is about 300m high.



There are mountains in the east of Australia. The highest mountain is called Mt. Kosciusko. It is 2,228m high.

The only big river in Australia is the Murray River. It begins in the mountains in the southeast of the country and runs westward into the Indian Ocean. 根据镇文内容. 选择最佳选项

11/4 1/11	/业 <i>人</i>	17日,这开政正是人。					
()80	Australia is the	continent but it is the _	island in the world.			
		A. biggest smallest	B. biggest biggest	C. smallest biggest			
()81	Most of the west of Aust	ralia is				
		A. mountains	B. highland	C. ocean			
()82	Australia is					
		A. in the biggest island of	of the world				
		B. in the east part of the	world				
		C. between the Indian Oc	cean and the Pacific Oce	an			
()83	The Murray River	•				
		A. runs into the Indian Ocean					
		B. is very small					
		C. begins in the southwest of Australia					
()84	From the passage we kn	ow that				
	A. most of the west of Australia is highland						
		B. Mt. Kosciusko is in the	e east of Australia				
		C. the Murray River is the	e only big river in Austra	lia			
Writ	ing (作文) (共 10 分)					
85. V	Vrite	a passage of at least 50	words on the topic "The	person l like"(以《我喜爱的人》为题写-			
篇不	少于	50 词的短文,标点符号不计	一算在内)				
Sent	ence	patterns are for referenc	e(以下问题供参考):				
* *	Who	is the person you like?					
* *	Why	do you like him/her?					

IX.