Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?

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:

整体感悟

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。

英语·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.
Jâr	We can play soccer.
	They can sing.
	It can do kung fu.
Hasedre of	He can dance.

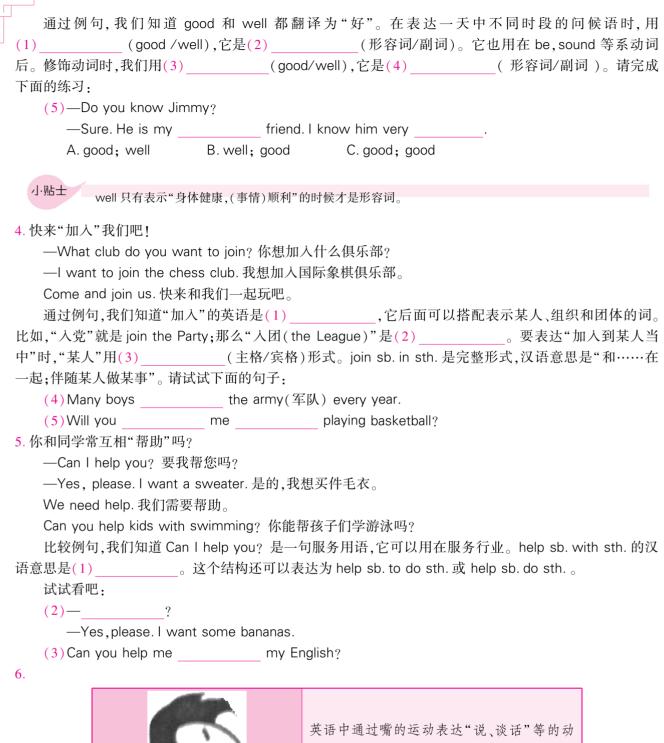
Ⅱ.根据自己的实际情况,回答下面的问题。

- 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!

Z

Unit 1
做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自己潜力无限
Section A
(资) 语言探究
 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,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。否定句在 can 后加(4)。疑问句把 can 提到(5)语前面。 请看下面这道中考题: (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 的形式不变哦!
 2. 定冠词 the 加不加? 你来定夺。 Maria <u>eats lunch</u> at school. 玛丽亚在学校吃午餐。 We want to go to a movie <u>on Sunday</u>. 星期天我们想去看电影。 Let's <u>play soccer</u>. 让我们踢足球去吧。 Can you <u>play chess</u>? 你会下国际象棋吗? I can <u>play the guitar</u>. 我会弹吉他。 通过例句我们可以看出在(1)(2)(3)(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 play piano on weekends? —No. I often play volleyball with friends. A./; the B. the; /
 在学科、节日、月份、季节前也不加 the。它们的用法很多,在学习的过程中要善于总结哦! 3. 你会正确使用两个"好"吗? Good morning/afternoon/evening/night. 早上好。/下午好。/晚上好。/晚安。 —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? Runners eat well. 运动员们吃得好。 He can't play the guitar very well. 他弹吉他的水平一般。

英语·七年级·下册(人教版)



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)"____",表示

"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 and _____hello to her.
- (9) Can you that again?
- (10) I want to join story _____ club.

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……"。

🔨 Kevs 🛹

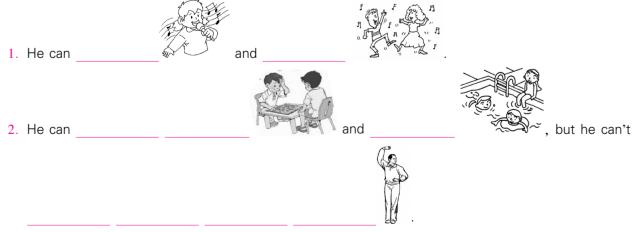
1.(1)能 (2) 会 (3)动 (4) not (5)主 (6)C 2.(1) 三餐 (2) 周日 (3) 球类 (4) 象棋 (5) 乐器 (6) B 3.(1) good (2) 形容词 (3) well (4) 副词 (5) A 4. (1) join (2) join the League (3) 宾格 (4) join (5) join, in 5. (1)帮助某人做某事 (2) Can I help you (3) with 6. (1) speak (2) 说话,说 (3) tell (4) 讲故事 (5) 谈话 (6) talking (7) speak (8) say (9) say (10) telling

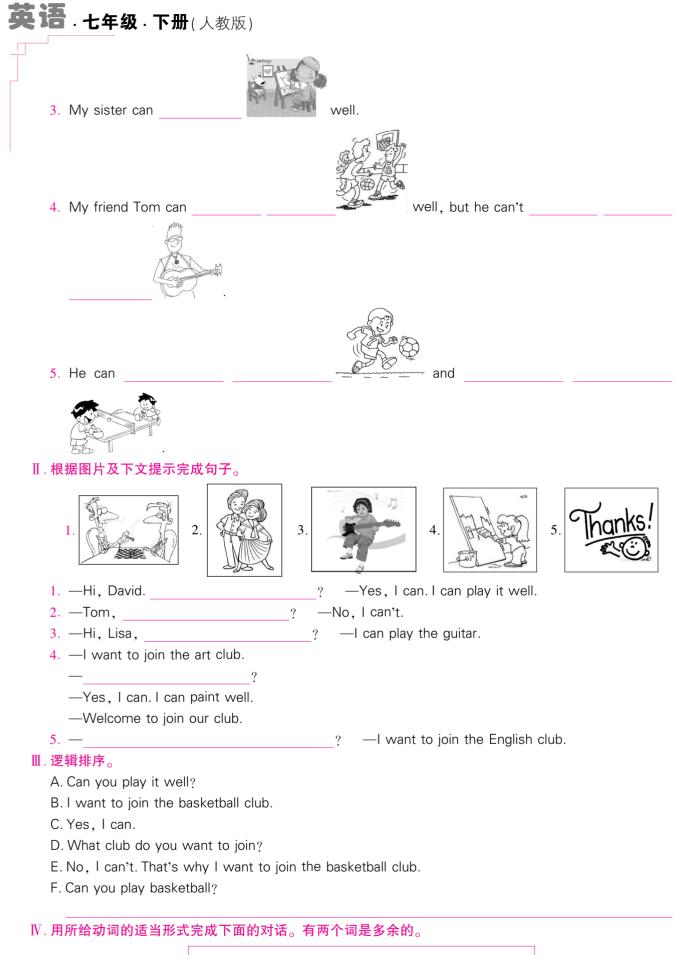
)考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

Unit 1







do, talk, sing, play, speak, join, show, swim

-Hi, Annie! Do you want to 1. _____us?

Unit 1 ---What? -Next week will be our school show. Can you 2. ? —No, I can't. But I can 3. the 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 school. V. 根据所学课文内容完成下面的短文。 Jane and Bob are talking about what club they want to 1. _____. Bob can play 2. _____, so he wants to join a 3. club. Jane is very good at 4. _____ stories and she 5. _____ to draw, too. She 6. to join the story telling club and the 7. club. Section B 主动、合作、协同探究 语言探究 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. the English club. (5) She wants to join the art 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/动词);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 learn 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. 我们养老院需要帮助。

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 school.

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/ ' 它们的用法相似 可以直接加久词 加 sh to do sth 结构或者 to do sth 结构

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。

英语.七年级.下册(人教版)

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。

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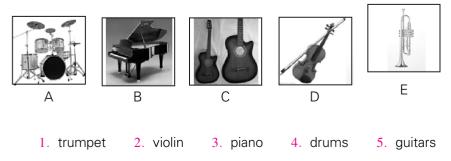


(1)肯定 (2)疑问 (3)否定 (4)or (5)and (6)or
 (1)名词 (2)动词 (3)with
 (1)需要 (2)想 (3)to go (4)help (5)to help (6)to play
 (1)空闲的 (2)Do you have time
 (1)友好的 (2)友谊 (3)结识朋友,交朋友

)考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

Ⅰ.请连线。





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Ⅱ. 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
- 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。

New States					ה היינייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי
Tom	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×
1. Tom can			·		
He can					
Не					
He can't					
Не	·				
Tim				×	×
2. Tim can					
He can					
Не					
He can't					
He					
Ⅳ. 在空格处填入恰当的冠	词(a, an, the,	或 /)。			
My friend Lily is 1			e can speak 2.	Chir	nese very wel

My friend Lily is 1. _____American girl. But she can speak 2. _____Chinese very well. She likes to talk with people. She is kind and friendly. She can play 3. _____chess and also 4. _____guitar. She can dance and sing, too. We are in 5. _____school club. It's 6. _____music club.

Unit 1

英语.七年级.下册(人教版)

V.翻译下面的句子。

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。

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用 探究展示

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)

three great volunteers for our after-school care center. Are you 2. with kids? We 1. you sing? Can you 4. English? Can you play the 5. ? Can you 6. 3. them with sports?

Linda at 659-8341. Please 7.

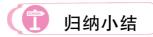
II. Group work

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!

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







杭理脉络、构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

I.根据图片写出动词和动词词组。



- I. 1. play chess 2. speak English 3. swim 4. play the guitar 5. sing 6. dance 7. play the trumpet 8. play the drums 9. do kung fu 10. play the violin
- ∐.1.can,do
 - 3. Are you good with old people?
 - 4. Can I make friends with you?
 - 5. Can you play chess or play the guitar?

中考考点你来试

情态动词 can

(

()1. As middle school students, wefollow the public rules wherever we go.A. wouldB. shouldC. mightD. could

- (2019 年 山东青岛)
 (2019 年 山东青岛)
 - A. need B. can't C. must

2. What club

(2019年 山东临沂)

- () 3. We don't allow taking magazines out, but you _____ copy the article you need on the machine over there.
 - A. can B. must C. should D. would (2019 年 浙江温州)
 -)4. The designer has tried every possible way to make the robot light, so you _____ worry

真题演练,使所学知识用于实践

春. 七年级. 下册(人教版)

about its weig	ht.		
A. must	B. may	C. can't	D. needn't
			(2019年 安徽)
)5. We should kee	ep quiet in the library. We _	speak loudly.	
A. must	B. mustn't	C. can	D. needn't
			(2019年 四川凉山州)

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)

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:)

I. 单项选择(10分) ()1. Are you good kids? We need help _____ my son's English. B. for; with C. with; with A. at; with)2. We want some singers our rock band. (A. for C. to B. of)3. I can't sing dance. (B. or C. but A. and)4.are you interested in pop music? -Because it's relaxing. C. Where A. Who B. Whv)5. Jack's sister doesn't want the sports club. She doesn't like sports. (B. joins C. to ioin A. join)6.—Can you Chinese? —No. But I can stories. (C. say: tell A. speak: tell B. speak: talk)7.—What can he do? (A. He wants to be in our school art festival B. He can sing and dance C. He likes football very much)8. My sister can play _____ violin, but she can't play _____ soccer. (B./; the C. the; / A. the; the)9. Does Mr. Green teach Chinese or English? A. their B. you C. we) 10. Please call us 85007596. (B. for C. at A. with Ⅱ. 完形填空(10分) I have a good friend. His name is Tom. He is a boy 1 London. He likes 2. He is in their school rock band (摇滚乐队). He often 3 the guitar on Sundays. He plays it very 4 . You can see lots of 5 in his bedroom. In 6 you can see all kinds of guitars. Now their school rock band 7 two good musicians. Can you play the piano, the drums 8 the violin? Come and join their band. You can 9 Tom at 812-3568. You can also write to him. His 10 is tom2008@ 126. com.)1. A. for B. on C. from C. English)2. A. music B. sports)3. A. buys B. plays C. does)4. A. good B. well C. nice)5. A. pictures B. sports shoes C. computers)6. A. it B. them C. her

B. joins

C. meets

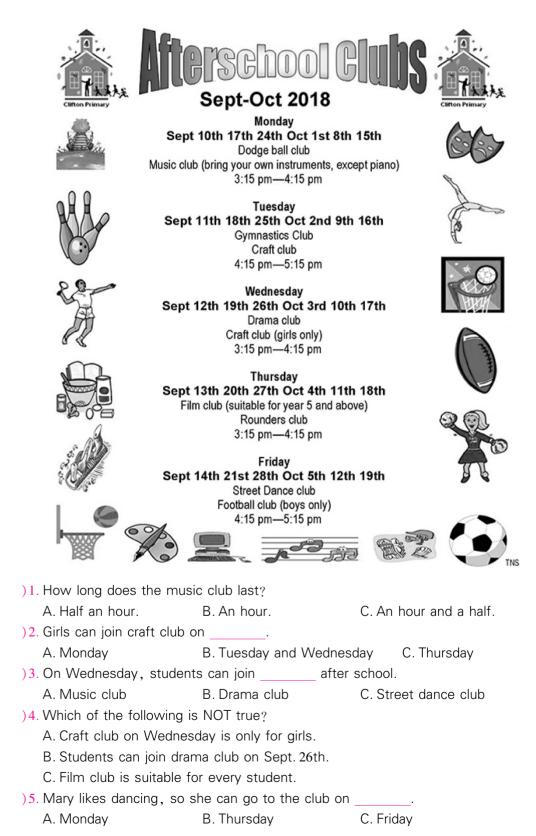
)7. A. needs

英语·七年级·下册(人教版)

()8. A. but
 B. or
 C. and
 ()9. A. spell
 ()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。

A



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(



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	word "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 ba	asketball	
()9. What does Dora	's father do?	
	A. He is a music	cian.	B. He is a doctor.
	C. He is a sport	s player.	
() 10. Which of the fe	ollowing is TRUE?	
	A. Dora is good	at sports.	B. Jeff and Michael like music.
	C. Dora's parer	ts live in London now.	

C

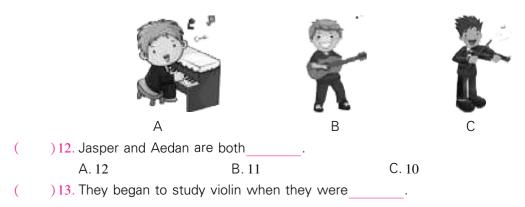
Many of you want to collect(筹集) money to help the poor. But how? Jasper and Aedan do it by playing the violin on the street. Both boys are 12 years old. They study in California, the US. In the past three years they have collected \$200 for homeless(无家可归的) people.

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





Unit 1

15

莫语·七年级·下册(人教版)

	A. 2	B.3	C. 9
()14. Jasper and Aedan coll	ected money for the	
	A. homeless people	B. poor kids	C. homeless animals
()15. They collect money w	hen	
	A. they are free	B. they are busy	C. they go to school
	(() 14. Jasper and Aedan coll A. homeless people () 15. They collect money w 	 ()14. Jasper and Aedan collected money for the A. homeless people B. poor kids ()15. They collect money when

Ⅳ. 任务型阅读(10 分)

The students' life today can be very stressful (紧张的). They are under pressure(压力) every day. They need a (1) <u>break</u> from it. Parents should ask children to do something else. But not let them relax in front of the TV. A hobby is the perfect answer.

There are many different kinds of hobbies. Chess is a good example. It is a very enjoyable game and it also helps children develop their thinking skills.

Collecting something is also a good hobby for children. A child can collect almost anything: key rings, stamps, postcards, old coins, etc. Many of these collecting can be both interesting and fun. They teach children a lot and broaden(开阔) their knowledge. For example, gardening(园艺) is a useful hobby because it is a physical activity and it also teaches children about nature.

(2)<u>A hobby can be a useful learning tool.</u> Children may become experts in something if they really love their hobbies. Children will also learn to become more organized and make places, for example in collecting something. Hobbies will also teach children a lot about responsibility (责任). 1. 用一个适当的词替换(1)处画线的词。

在短文中找出可以替换下面所给句子的一句话。
 It is a good hobby for children to collect something.

3. How many kinds of hobbies can you find in this passage?

- 4. 在下面句子的横线上填上恰当的词,改写原文中的句子。
 Gardening is a useful hobby. Because it is ______a physical activity ______it teaches children about nature.
- 5. 将文中画线部分(2)的句子译成汉语。

V.词汇(10分)

—No,

用方框里的单词或短语的适当形式填空,每词只能用一次。

photo, music, good, join, need, from, play the guitar, or, different, musician

Tony is a boy 1. _____ Beijing. He likes 2. ____, especially (尤其是) rock music. He often 3. _____ on Sundays. He can play it really 4. _____. In his bedroom there are lots of 5. _____ on the wall. In them you can see 6. _____ guitars. Now his band 7. _____ an excellent 8. _____. Can you play the piano, the drums 9. _____ the violin? Come and 10. _____ their band. You can call him at 812-3568 or e-mail him at tony2008@126.com.

₩. 按要求完成下列各句,每空一词(10分)

1. I can speak Chinese well. (改为一般疑问句)

____ speak Chinese well?

2. Mary can play the piano. (改为否定句)

Mary _____ the piano.

.

3.—Can Jack and his brother play soccer?(作否定回答)



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?

Ⅲ. 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

₩. 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 little.
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.

文化视野

) 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 7:00 pm 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1	词句盘点		
e e			
	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	
	play the drums	敲鼓	
	play the piano	弹钢琴	
	play the violin	拉小提琴	
	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.

A BC



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

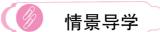
亲爱的同学,时间老人对我们所有人都是公平的,每个人每天都有24小时。不会安排时间、没有时间观 念的人,总觉得时间不够用。你有作息时间表吗?你擅长安排自己的时间吗?你能描述你的一天或者询问 别人的一天吗?让我们走进这个单元,学习如何用英语表达时间!

●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	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	能 谈论日常生活;询问时间和表达时间。	
技能	 技能,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。 技能;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	 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。 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。 	

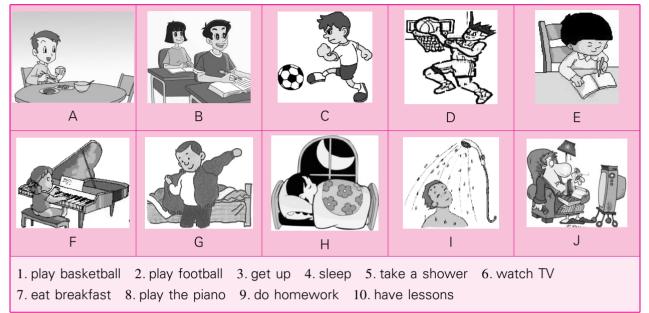






) 眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

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。

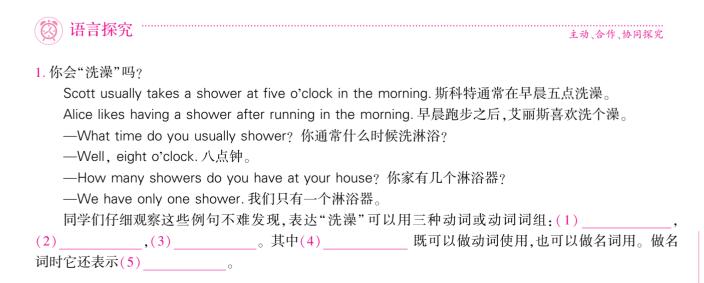


Ⅱ. 根据自己的实际情况,完成下面的句子。

- 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.)
- 4.1 usually go to school at_____. 做完这些练习后,咱们一起开始本单元的学习吧!

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(會)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
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Section A



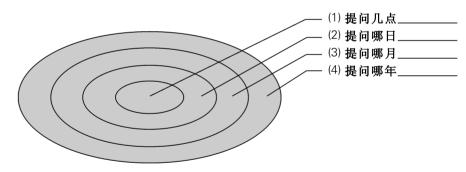
英语.七年级.下册(人教版)

- 2. 用英语表达"工作",有几种表达方式?
 - 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。
 - ____。 间 JOD 定名问, 定(4) _____, 所以則面安加不足泡问
 - 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.

小贴士

- (-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"。

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。

Keys	
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	
	Ş	have a shower	7:00	
	a and a	shower	7:30	
Hello! My fa	amily has	[. So we are very busy in	the morning. My
mother			at My father	
	a	tl	at	
Ⅱ. 你会区分 work 秝	I job <mark>了吗? 试</mark> -	一试!根据汉语完成下面	ī的句子。	
1. 现在很难找到-				
It's very hard	to find a	now.		
2. 他 7 点去上班。)			
· · _	at seven			
3. 他就在附近工作	·	-		
		pesn't need to get up ea	arly.	
Ⅲ. 用 When 或 Wha	-			
		day? —It's in March.		XII V
	2. — do you go to school? —At 2:50 p. m.			A. H
	3. — does Linda have her birthday party? —On Sunday.			
	4. — do people eat dinner? —In the evening.			E a
IV. 用 exercise 和 dr			and the large Ch	ILI IN N
1. Mary usually in the afternoon because she wants to keep fit.				
2. Our homework is3 on Page Five.				

23

Unit 2

英语.七年级.下册(人教版)

- 3. Look at the red in the window!
- 4. It's eight o'clock! Get____quickly.

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 2. _____ station 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

主动、合作、协同探究

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:

小贴士

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	nine o'clock (2)在早上	the morning
(3)在中午	noon (4)在11月12号	November 12th
(5)在周五的下午	Friday afternoon	

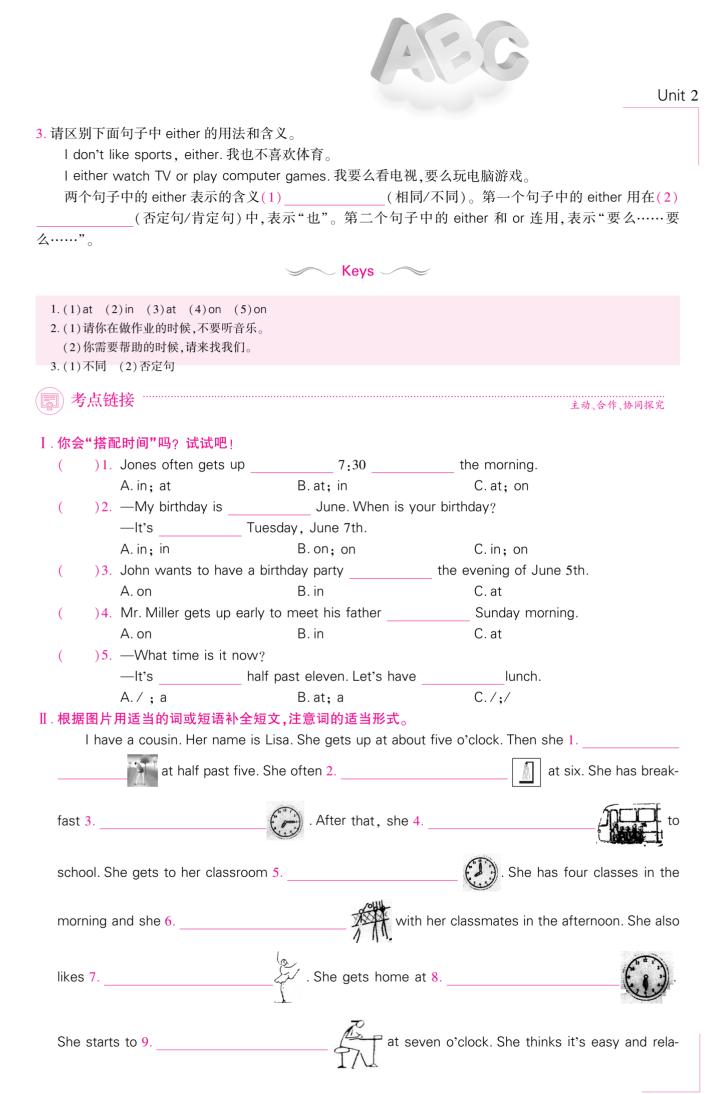
2. 这个句子"When I get home, I always do my homework first."中的 when 是表示"什么时候"吗?

我们学过"When is your birthday? 你的生日是什么时候?",这个句子里的 when 是疑问词,表示"什么时候"。而上面句子中的 when 是连词,引导时间状语从句,表示"当……时候",所以上面问题的答案是 "不"。句子可以翻译为:当我回到家,我总是先做作业。类似的还有:

(1) Please don't listen to music when you do your homework.

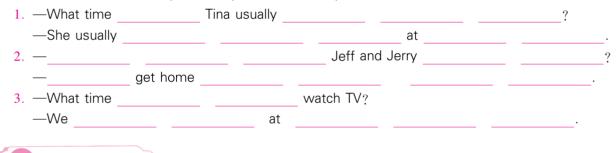
(2) When you need help, please come to us.

请翻译上面的两个句子。



英i	百.七年级.下册 (人教	(版)		
	xing. She has a 10.	O //d. Her brothe	r likes to 11.	
	Å	A S A		
	and 12.	X	ually 13.	
		low about your life at school?		
Ⅲ.	根据例句用表格内的词写对词	f .		_
	Deemle		Time	

I	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.



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?



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 <u>sleep</u>, ______。
- 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;
 ;

Tip Two: Linda 的文章中体现中心词的句子有: I can sleep for a short time; _____;

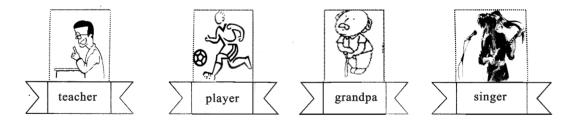
4. 同学们,你们还有什么其他的发现? 赶紧写下来,互相交流一下吧!

${\rm I\!I}$. 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 a ______Sunday morning. I usually get up at 7:00 in the morning. Then...

 2. I am a soccer player. I often have a ______ Sunday morning. I usually get up at 5:00 in the morning. Then. . . ______

3. I am an old man. I often have a ______ Sunday morning. I usually get up at 8:00 in the morning. Then. . .

Unit 2

	1 Lana a airear I	often have a		
		often have a		g. I usually get up at 6:00 in
	the morning. mer	····		
ско		梳理脉络、构建框架,努力,	估所学知识文理化	
	归纳小结	,加生林谷、构建征木,为力,	反川 于知 以示 庄化	
. 同	同学们,学完这个单元	,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
谁	写得多。			
	No XI I			
			anatherindertunktettelunktettelunktettelunktettelunktettelunktettelunktettelunktettelunktettelunktettelunktette	
l	run			
. 12		点钟做的?把你最喜欢偷	如的事情告诉我们吧!	
	l atat	 		
	atat	` 		
. 彷			?	
		· · ·		
	_	do you	?	
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į "		at		
人 真是	-1 中考考点你来 近演练,使所学知识用于实践	at		kes delicious food for him.
真是	-1 中考考点你来 近演练,使所学知识用于实践	at		kes delicious food for him.
<u>۾</u>	-I 中考考点你来 ^更 演练,使所学知识用于实践)1. Uncle Liang	atatatatatatatat	 e his wife always ma	
真是	-I 中考考点你来) ^{重演练} ,使所学知识用于实到)1. Uncle Liang A. seldom	atatatatatatatat	e his wife always ma C. often	
真是	-I 中考考点你来) ^{重演练} ,使所学知识用于实到)1. Uncle Liang A. seldom	at eats out becaus B. sometimes	e his wife always ma C. often	
真是	-I 中考考点你来i ^鉅 演练,使所学知识用于实到)1. Uncle Liang A. seldom)2. Bob dislikes co	at eats out becaus B. sometimes ffee, so he almost	 e his wife always ma C. often drinks it.	(2018 年 : D. ever
— 真灵	-I 中考考点你来i ^鉅 演练,使所学知识用于实到)1. Uncle Liang A. seldom)2. Bob dislikes co	at eats out becaus B. sometimes ffee, so he almost B. always	 e his wife always ma C. often drinks it.	(2018 年 : D. ever
真灵	-I 中書考点你来	at eats out becaus B. sometimes ffee, so he almost B. always	 e his wife always ma C. often drinks it. C. never	(2018 年 : D. ever
美 灵	-I 中書考点你来	at eats out becaus B. sometimes ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice.	 e his wife always ma C. often drinks it. C. never	(2018 年 : D. ever
 真灵	-I 中考考点你来i 種演练,使所学知识用于实到)1. Uncle Liang A. seldom)2. Bob dislikes cor A. often)3. —These people —Yes,they	at eats out becaus B. sometimes ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice. show respect fo	e his wife always ma C. often drinks it. C. never or our feelings.	(2018 年) D. ever (2018 年 辽宁: D. already
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	-I 中考考点你来i 種演练,使所学知识用于实践)1. Uncle Liang A. seldom)2. Bob dislikes cor A. often)3. —These people —Yes,they A. seldom)4. —I heard you m —Yes. We wer	at eats out becaus B. sometimes ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice. show respect fo B. never made a new family rule	e his wife always ma C. often drinks it. C. never or our feelings. C. always "Put away your phor king our mobile phone	(2018 年 : D. ever (2018 年 辽宁: D. already (2017 年 辽宁: he while at home". es before, but now we enjoy
 真灵	-I 中考考点你来i 種演练,使所学知识用于实践)1. Uncle Liang A. seldom)2. Bob dislikes cor A. often)3. —These people —Yes,they A. seldom)4. —I heard you m —Yes. We wer	at eats out becaus B. sometimes ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice. show respect for B. never made a new family rule re busy check	e his wife always ma C. often drinks it. C. never or our feelings. C. always	(2018 年) D. ever (2018 年 辽宁: D. already (2017 年 辽宁: ne while at home".
 真灵	-I 中書考点你来	at eats out becaus B. sometimes ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice. show respect fo B. never made a new family rule e busy check <i>v</i> ith our family.	e his wife always ma C. often drinks it. C. never or our feelings. C. always "Put away your phor king our mobile phone	(2018 年 : D. ever (2018 年 辽宁: D. already (2017 年 辽宁: ne while at home". es before, but now we enjoy D. sometimes
 真灵	-I 中書考点你来i 範演练,使所学知识用于实到)1. Uncle Liang A. seldom)2. Bob dislikes cor A. often)3. —These people —Yes,they A. seldom)4. —I heard you r —Yes. We wer municating w A. always	at eats out becaus B. sometimes B. sometimes ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice. show respect for B. never made a new family rule e busy check <i>i</i> th our family. B. never	e his wife always ma C. often drinks it. C. never or our feelings. C. always "Put away your phor king our mobile phone C. seldom	(2018年: D. ever (2018年 辽宁: D. already (2017年 辽宁: he while at home". es before, but now we enjoy D. sometimes (2017年 山东
 真灵	-I 中書考点你来i 範演练,使所学知识用于实到)1. Uncle Liang A. seldom)2. Bob dislikes cor A. often)3. —These people —Yes,they A. seldom)4. —I heard you r —Yes. We wer municating w A. always	at eats out becaus B. sometimes B. sometimes ffee, so he almost B. always e are really nice. show respect for B. never made a new family rule e busy check <i>i</i> th our family. B. never	e his wife always ma C. often drinks it. C. never or our feelings. C. always "Put away your phor king our mobile phone C. seldom	(2018年) D. ever (2018年 辽宁 D. already (2017年 辽宁 ne while at home". es before, but now we enjoy

答案解析

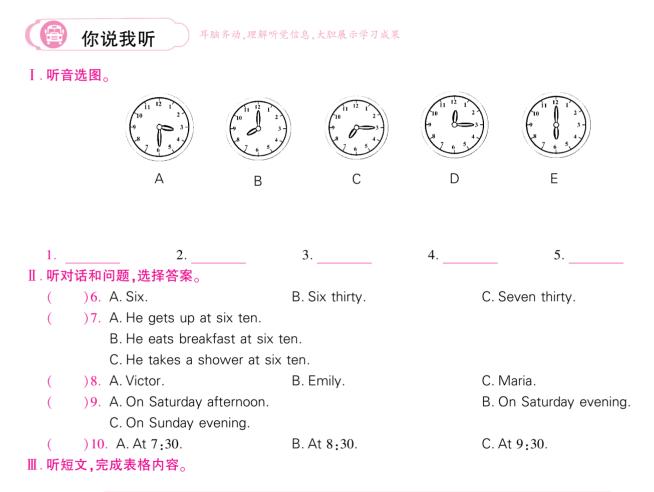
1.【答案】A。考查频率副词的用法。根据句意"梁叔叔很少在饭店吃饭,因为他的妻子总是给他做好吃的。"我们知道表示"很少"用 seldom,所以答案是 A。

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。



Time	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

Unit 2

英语.七年级.下册(人教版)

单元自测

(满分:100分 得分:____)

Ⅰ. 单项	选择(10分)		
()1. My brother often	_ English on the radio.	
	A. hears about	B. listens for	C. listens to
()2. It's six o'clock in the morn	ning. 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 broth	er take a shower?	
	A. does	B. is	C. do
()5. What do you usually do	Sunday morning?	
	A. to	B. at	C. on
()6. My brother often goes to	school after	breakfast.
	A./; the	B. the; the	C./;/
()7.—Do you have a		
	—Yes. I at a foo	d shop.	
	A. job; work	B. work; work	C. work; job
()8.— does your fath	er go to work every day?	
	—He goes to work at half		
	A. How	B. What	C. What time
()9.—What time do you usual	ly go to bed?	
	— nine o'clock.		
	A. At	B. On	C. In
()10. Thank you very much for		
	A. invite	B. to invite	C. inviting
Ⅱ. 完形	填空 (10分)		

My sister is a good 1. She is twenty-one years old. She drives a car in a 2. She 3 from Sunday to Friday. Her home isn't 4 the factory. She gets up 5 at six. She goes to work at 6:50. 6 7:30, she must get there. She has 7 in the factory. She has lunch there, too. She 8 the factory at 5:00 in the afternoon. She cooks and then does housework in the evening. She likes 9 very much and she has a lot of books. Does she like 10 ? Yes, she watches it for an hour every day. She goes to bed at about 10:30 p. m.

()1. A. worker	B. bus driver	C. doctor
() 2. A. farm	B. hospital	C. factory
()3. A. studies	B. works	C. comes
()4. A. far	B. in front of	C. near
() 5. A. early	B. late	C. before
()6. A. After	B. At	C. Between
()7. A. something	B. breakfast	C. food
()8. A. gets	B. arrives	C. leaves
()9. A. reading	B. dancing	C. singing



B. listening to the radio

() 10. A. playing games

C. watching TV

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.	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 (B. at 5:20 every evening A. at 7:40 every evening C. at 5:20 every morning)5.—How old is Li Lin? (B. About 25 C. We don't know A. About 50

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 <u>count</u>, 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 four o'clock in the

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afternoon, and John's aunt asks him, "What time is it now, John?" "Tea time, Aunt, and I am very hungry." John looks at the clock and 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'clock J	7. When it's twelve o'clock John says it's			
	A. Breakfast time	B. Lunch time	C. Tea time		
()8. The underlined word "count" may mean (意思是)				
	A. 计算	B. 说出	C. 数数		
()9. The long hand is on twelve	e,and the short hand is on fi	ve. 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 four o'clock in the afternoon				
	B. John can't read or write				
	C. John isn't very clever				

C

My father is a music teacher. He gets up early. He often gets up (1) five o'clock. After brushing his teeth, he eats breakfast. After that, he often plays the violin. ②他每天早上开车去上班。

School begins at nine o'clock. He is busy in the morning. He eats lunch with other



teachers in the school. He has no classes on Thursday and Friday. He usually goes to the violin club. There he helps kids with the violin. Oh, my father plays the violin very well. Father comes home at 6:00 every day. He often talks 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 6587221 at 7:00 in the evening.

根据短文内容完成下面的任务:

11. 在画线①处填入一个恰当的介词。

12. 把画线②处译成英语。

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 father?

Ⅳ. 用所给词的适当形式填空(10 分)

Jenny 1. _____ (get) up early in the morning. She 2. _____ (have) her breakfast and 3. (go) to school. She 4. (walk) to the bus stop and takes a bus. She (get) to school at about half past seven. 5.

Jenny 6. (be) never late for school. She 7. (like) school and works hard. Classes begin at 8:00. She has six classes every day. Jenny is good at all her 8. _____ (lesson), but she likes English best.

Usually Jenny has lunch at school. She goes home at five in the afternoon. Sometimes, she (help) her friends with their lessons. After supper she usually 10. (watch) TV 9. news. Then she does her homework. She goes to bed at about 9:30. Jenny is a good girl.



		Unit 2
V 扫汇(10 公)		
 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。 		
A. 很据可意及所有仅后提示,与古可中所缺单问。 1. Mike(步行) to school every day	,	
 I don't have much(工作) to do Julie's father is(四十) years old 		
4. Dave plays the drums at seven at		
5. A (四分之一) of the students in		blog
B. 根据句意,用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。	our class like vegeta	IDIES.
 6. That's a(fun) story. 7. They do(they) homework at 8: 	00 in the ovening	
8. Bill (clean) his room on Saturday		
9. My father usually takes a(show		
10. The small dog only has three(
VI. 句型(10 分)	(00(11)).	
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 m	orning	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。	0000000	
Susan helps her sister	everv dav	
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。 		
He doesn't have	for breakfast everv o	lav.
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. (i	-	
Tom a shower af		
7. Do you do your homework at school? (用 Ani		
Ann do homewor	,	
8. Alice sometimes cleans her room on weekend	ds. (对画线部分提问)
does Alice sometimes	her room?	
9. Helen watches TV at about half past eight. (X	过画线部分提问)	
does Helen watch	h TV?	
10. Mary always <u>plays sports</u> after school. (对画	(线部分提问)	
does Mary always	after school?	
Ⅶ. 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?

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- B: No, it's too late. 1.
- 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.

₩. 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







《西江月》	The Moon over the West River
« · · · · //	by Xin Qiji (Song Dynasty)
(宋·辛弃疾)	Startled by magpies leaving the branch in moonlight,
明月别枝惊鹊,	I hear cicadas shrill in the breeze at midnight.
清风半夜鸣蝉。	The rice fields'sweet smell promises a bumper year;
稻花香里说丰年,	Listen, how frogs'croaks please the ear!
听取蛙声一片。	Beyond the clouds seven or eight stars twinkle;
七八个星天外,	Before the hills two or three raindrops sprinkle.
两三点雨山前。	There is an inn beside the village temple. Look!
旧时茅店社林边,	The winding path leads to the hut beside the brook.
路转溪头忽见。	(Translated by Xu Yuanchong)

🔲 趣味天地

) 劳逸结合,张弛有度

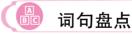
Police in a small village were looking into a recent theft (偷窃案). They had no idea who did it at first. They searched (搜查) the village for days. They then gathered up eight suspects (嫌疑人) and brought them to Detective Jones.

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?



上) 重点短语

get up	起床;站起
get dressed	穿上衣服
take a shower	淋浴
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
eitheror	要么要么;或者或者
lots of	许多;大量
brush one's teeth	刷牙
have much time for	有足够的时间做
havefor lunch	吃作为午餐
have a healthy life	

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:

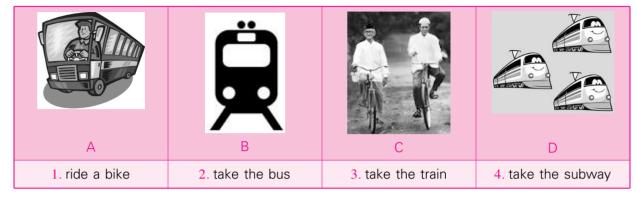
话题	谈论交通方式。	
词汇	有关交通方式、交通工具的单词和短语;表示时间、距离的词汇。	
语法	how, how long 和 how far 引导的特殊疑问句。	
功能	正确使用由 how 引导的特殊疑问句并能正确回答;进一步学习由 how long 引导的对时间提问的问句和 由 how far 引导的对距离提问的问句并进行回答。	
技能	 新小能听懂有关交通方式的对话;能听懂有关时间和距离话题的对话。 说:能用本单元的主要句型进行会话:询问有关交通方式、所需时间和多远距离;能清晰叙述自己、朋友、家人如何去上学和上班或去某地、要多久、走多远。 读:能借助本单元的新单词、短语和句型准确理解本单元的课文,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。	





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。

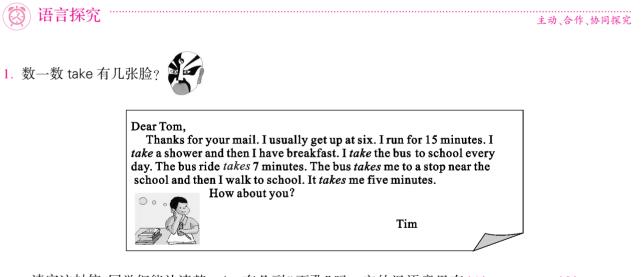
How do you get to school?

- A. I take the train to school.
- C. I take the subway to school.
- E. I walk to school.

- B. I take the bus to school.
- D. I ride a bike to school.



Section A



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) °



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?

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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:

小帖士 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 表达的含义一样吗? 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。

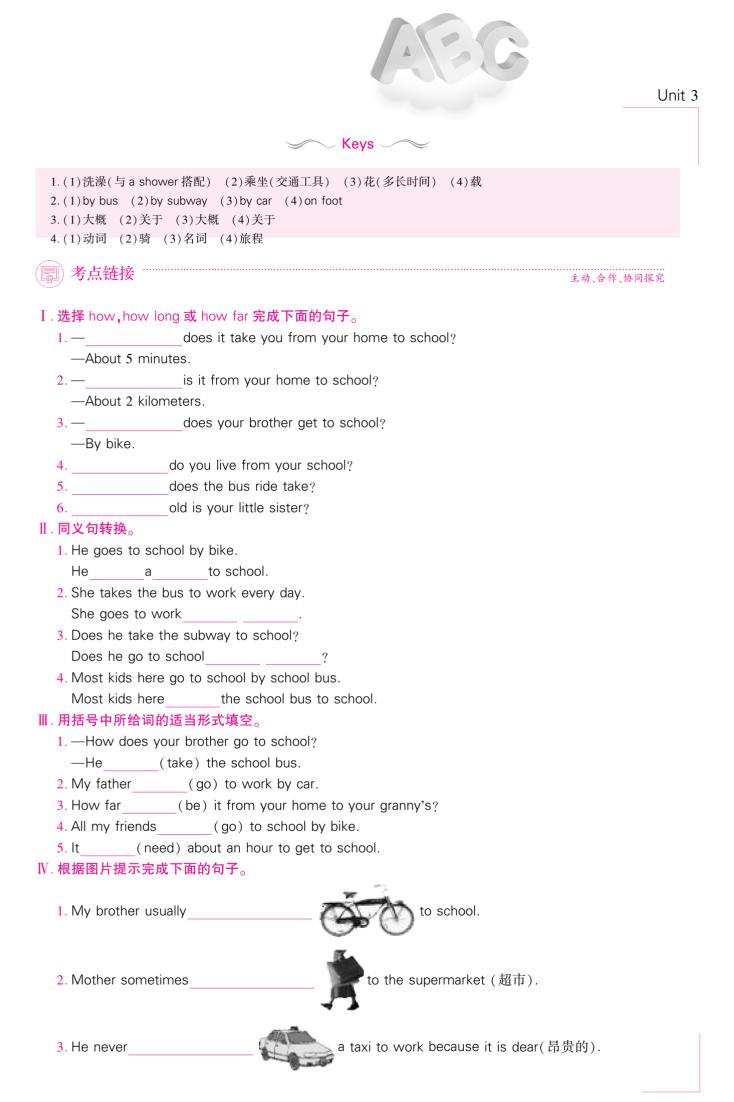
The bus ride takes about 20 minutes. 乘车的旅程大概要 20 分钟。

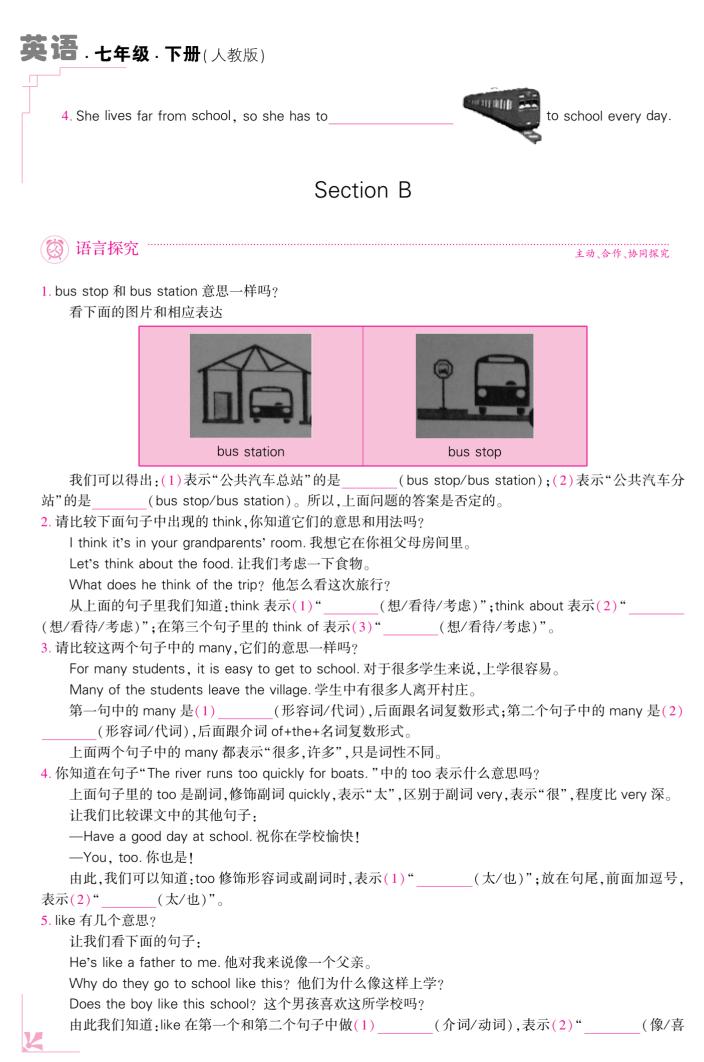
ride 在句子中是名词,表示"(骑马、骑自行车或乘车的)旅行,旅程"。例如:

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/
动词);表示(2)"	";第二个句子中的 ride 是(3)	(名词/动词);表示(4)"	







	Unit 3
 次)";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. 他们学校和行下中下。 There is no bridge. 没有桥。 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"靠 "。让我们翻译下面两个句子。 (3) 他有一个姐姐。 Hean elder sister. (4) 这个村子没有学校。no school in the village.	村庄之间有一条大河。
Keys	
 (1) bus station (2) bus stop (1) 想 (2) 考虑 (3) 看待 (1) 形容词 (2)代词 (1)太 (2) 也 (1)介词 (2)像 (3)动词 (4) 喜欢 (1) have (2) there be (3) has (4) There is 	
() 考点链接	主动、合作、协同探究
 I.连词成句。 1. I, your, want, lives, know, brother, where, to 2. trip, I, she, know, think, wants, what, of, the, 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	
 根据中文意思,选择 think, think about 或 think of 完成下面的句子。 我想它在你的房间里。 我想它在你的房间里。 	·
Mom we can make it.	

ABG

英语.七年级.下册(人教版)

」 □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. 根据句意,选择 have 或 there is 填空。

- 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. 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. _____ 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 minutes. At last they wish each other a 7. day at school.

) 大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用 探究展示

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。

	(Ho)			
А	В	С	D	E
1	2	3	4	5

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							

问卷调查做完后,用下面的句型进行总结:

- people take the bus to school.
 - ___ people take the car to school.



- _____ people take the train to school.
- _____ people take the boat to school.
- people take the bike to school.
- _____ people take the subway to school.
- _____ people walk to school.

Ⅲ. 详细采访一个你的朋友,然后完成下面的文章。

My friend is _____. He/She lives _____(far from/near) our school. He/She usually _____to school _____. Usually it takes _____(him/her) about _____minutes to get to school. 会成每文后 讲述给你的同学听

完成短文后,讲述给你的同学听。

归纳小结 杭理脉络、构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

同学们,学完这个单元,你能完成下面的任务吗? I.小组活动:总结你所知道的交通方式(means of transportation)。

Ⅱ. 写一篇文章详述自己、朋友和家人每天上班、上学的方式,路程有多远和用多久。

Ⅲ.根据所学的课文,选择恰当的单词和短语,完成下面的文章。

but, interesting, love, never, dream, come true, go on, between, too, about

Today I learn an _____text. It's _____a group of students. Because there is a big river ______their school and the village and because the river runs _____quickly for boats, they _____a ropeway to cross the river to school. ______the students are not afraid of it. They ______school and their teachers. Because of the big river many of the students and villagers ______ leave the village. It's their to have a bridge. Their dream can ______, I'm sure.

کر به	中考考点你来试 题演练,使所学知识用于实践				
()1.— do yo —For about eight	ou sleep every day, E t hours.	ric?		
	A. How much	B. How far	C. How often	D. How long (2019 年	江苏宿迁)
()2.—I wonder	the students have	ve a physical examination.		
	-Once a year.				
	A. how far	B. how soon	C. how long	D. how often	

英语	■ ·七年级 · 下册	(人教版)		
		the students in vour al	2008	(2019年 安徽)
	·	the students in your cla are only fourteen.	ass?	
		B. How many	C. How old	(2019年 四川乐山)
()4.— is it —It's about 2,10	from Lanzhou to Lhasa 60 kilometers.	a?	
	A. How often	B. How far	C. How long	D. How many (2019 年 甘肃兰州)
()5.—Dad, —In about an ho	_ can we reach Huang our.	guoshu Waterfall?	
	A. how long	B. how soon	C. how often	D. how far (2019 年 四川眉山)

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。

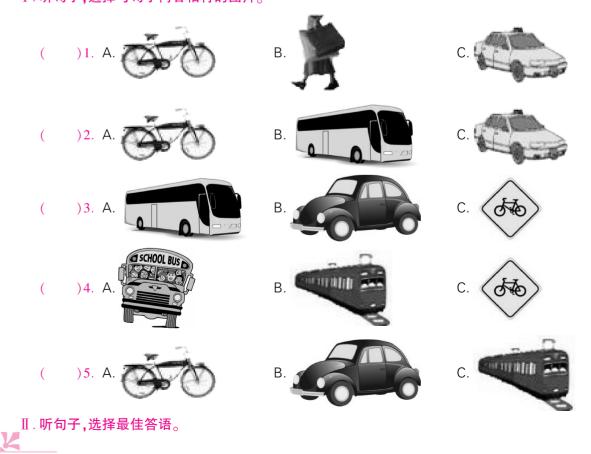
3.【答案】C。how old 用来问年纪大小。

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。

Ⅰ. 听句子,选择与句子内容相符的图片。

你说我听



耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果



()6. A. I go to school by bike.	B. It's about	t our party.
	C. He's over there.		
()7. A. After school.	B. At seven	in the morning.
	C. On the playground.		
()8. A. It's about eight.	B. About tw	vo kilometers.
	C. In the village.		
()9. A. About ten minutes.	B. About fiv	e kilometers.
	C. About five o'clock.		
() 10. A. It's warm.	B. I'm OK.	
	C. Interesting.		
Ⅲ. 听知	豆文,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 g	getting up.	
	A. reads	B. runs	C. plays basketball
() 13. Tom leaves home at	<u> </u>	
	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.	
	A. five	B. ten	C. fifteen

英语.七年级.下册(人教版)

单元自测

(满分:100分 得分:____)

I 单语	〔选择 (10分)		
1、千平 ()1. Mrs. Yang has e	eleven-vear-old son.	
X	A. a	B. an	C. the
()2. Mike usually goes to scho		
× ×	A. in	B. on	C. by
()3. Tina likes music and her	is to be a gre	eat musician.
	A. habit	B. work	C. dream
()4. Sam has a bike. He	it to school every	day.
	A. takes	B. rides	C. walks
()5. The river runs quickly and	Frank is to	walk on the ropeway.
	A. afraid	B. free	C. easy
()6.—Is the school trip on De	ecember 12th?	
	— Let's ask Lisa	а.	
	A. Yes, it is	B. You're right	C. I'm not sure
()7.—There is no bridge. Hov	v can we the	e river?
	—By boat.		
	A. draw	B. find	C. cross
()8. It Grace 30 min		
	A. take; go		C. takes; to go
()9. —What do you	the story?	
	—It's funny.		
	A. think of	B. look at	C. play with
() 10. — do you need	I to get home from he	re?
	—Only 10 minutes.		
	A. How long	B. How far	C. How much
Ⅱ、元形	填空(10分) My upolo in Mr. Prown Ho in	26 years old Ha 1	in a sports club. His job is to 2 the
stud			e has a car, but he doesn't 4 it to work.
			6 and he can get to the club early when
			and he can get to the club carry when
man			takes a shower and has 7 good break-
fast.			
man fast.	y buses and cars are in the str Every morning,Mr. Brown gets	reet. s up at 6:30. Then he he club. The bike ride	takes a shower and has <u>7</u> good break- usually <u>9</u> an hour. "I never feel tired. I

B. works C. exercises)1. A. plays ()2. A. ask B. join C. teach C. watches)3. A. lives B. gets)4. A. buy B. find C. drive)5. A. by B. on C. in C. food)6. A. subject B. exercise)7. A. a B. an C./



)8. A. takes

)9. A. sells

()10. A. boring

B. gets B. finishes

B. relaxing

C. rides C. takes

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。

A

HOW WE GET TO SCHOOL

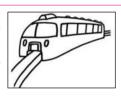
Millie: I usually ride my bike to school. It takes me about twenty minutes. Sometimes, my father drives me to school in his car.

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.



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 C. 7:30
- ()2. Where does Alice have her breakfast? A. At home. B. At school. C
- 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

B

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 us



英语,七年级,下册(人教版)

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.

- ()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

C. helpful

()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

C

B. friendly

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



Yours, Susan



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.

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.词汇练习(10分)
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
10. The students go on a r to cross the river to school.
₩. 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 often the train to his .
2. 我每天骑车去上学。
Imy 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.
Ⅲ. 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 Grade 7. 1. of our classmates come to school on the school but
Some students 2 Other students take the 3 A small number of students con

译语 · 七年级 · 下册(人教版)

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 our school should ask all the students and teachers not to come to school by 9. _____. Instead, they should get to school by bus 10. _____. subway. That will help to solve the problem, we think.

Thanks for attention!

Students from Class A

₩. 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 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 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。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.

1. Four children and their pet dog were walking under a small umbrel- la. 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: 1.1t was not raining! 2.Dead fish. 3.Push it. 4.Water. 5.An onion.



词句盘点 🔵 💷 🖽

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
between and	在和之间
come true	实现;成为现实
have to	不得不
bus stop	公共汽车站
how-far	多远

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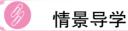
Unit 4 Don't eat in class.

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。



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,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.

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!

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. 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。

小帖士 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。_____

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2. 你会"打架"吗?
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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。

小贴士 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. \rightarrow This boy wasn't late for class yesterday.

We don't arrive late for class every day. \rightarrow 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?

小贴士

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。

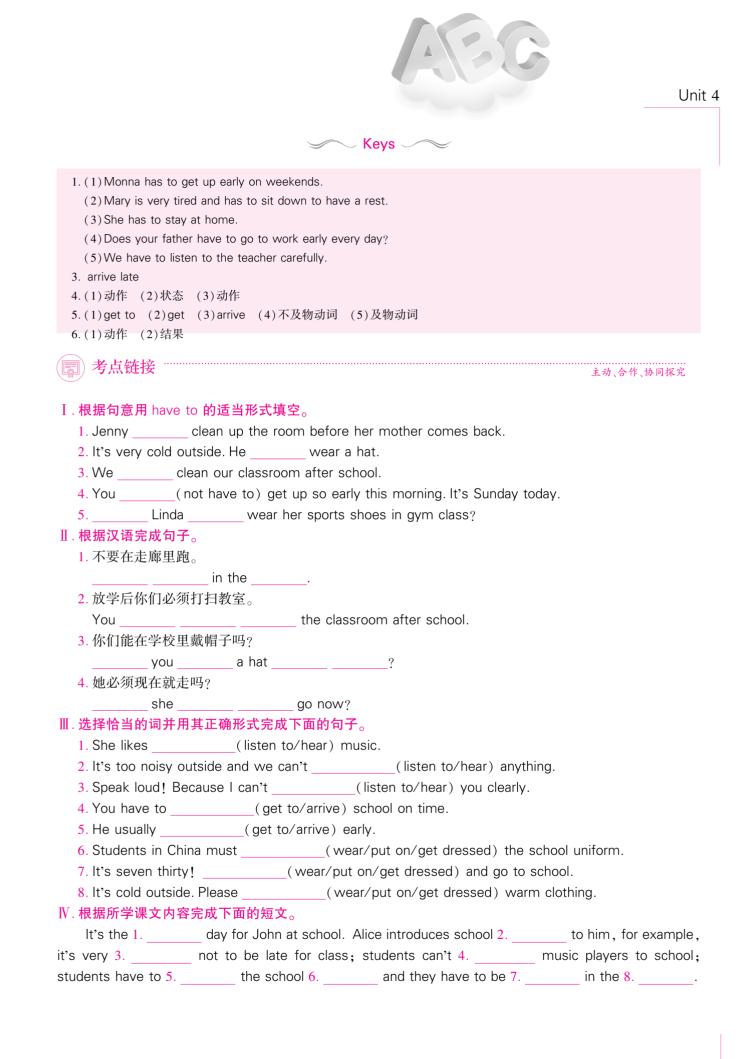
The music is too loud. I can't hear you. 音乐太吵了。我听不到你说话。

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)。

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"。



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Section B

资 语言探究	主动、合作、协同探
1. 请你学会"遵守规则"。	
We students have to follow the school rules. 我们学生必	须遵守校规。
As a driver, you mustn't break the traffic rules. 作为一名	司机,你不许违反交通规则。
从上面例句可以看出,"遵守规则"是(1);"i	违反规则"是 <mark>(2)</mark> 。
2. else 还是 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?	
—I'd like a cup of tea, please. 请来杯茶。	
—Do you 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 some 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 用法有两个:①修饰不定代词或不定副词等,如 some	one/someplace/anything/nowhere 来打
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 do you want to say?	
(2)—What things do you want? —I need som	
(3)—Jack, who join the chess club? —Lily an	d Mike.
(4) I have nothing to do this morning.	
(5) I have some English books. But I think I need some	
3. 我们学过短语 in the morning, at night 和 on school nights, f	
我们都知道表示几点钟的时间短语前面用介词(1)	
上午、下午和晚上的时间短语前面用介词(2);at night	
词(4),如:on Sunday, on my birthday;如果表示"某	大的早晨、卜午或晚上",短语前面用的分
是(5),如:on Sunday morning。	
怎么样?我们现在一起做练习:	
用恰当的介词填空:	
(6) In China students must get to school seven	,
(7) weekends students don't have to go to sch	
(8) We have sports Friday afternoon. I like it ve	ry much.
(9) They usually have a party the birthday.	(+++-)=)
(10) the morning we usually have four periods4. 你帮助爸爸妈妈做家务吗? 做什么? 你会用英语表达吗?	(利日).
4. 你帮助爸爸妈妈做家务吗? 做什么? 你会用夹诺表达吗? 翻看一下你的课本,总结一下我们在这个单元都学了什么。	法和译下面的知道
set the table	摆餐具

set the table	摆餐具
(1)	做早餐
(2) bring the dirty dishes to the kitchen	

Z



(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. \rightarrow 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。

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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)else (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 I.短语翻译。 1. 铺床 2. 制定规则 3. 十点以前 4. 练习吉他 6. 做早饭 5. 要求严格 7. 太多的规则 <u>8</u>.睡觉 9. 在周末 <u>10</u>. 祝好运! Ⅱ. 句型转换。 1. He has to do his homework after school. (改为一般疑问句) his homework after school? he 2. Listen to music in the hallways. (改为否定句) listen to music in the hallways. 3. At school, you must clean your classroom after school every day. (改为同义句) At school, you clean your classroom after school every day. 4. You can't go out at night. (改为祈使句) at night. 5. His sister has toplay the piano after school every day. (对画线部分提问) his sister _____ after school every day? Ⅲ.用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。 learn, watch TV, on, join, practice, rule, usual, because, homework, relax Susan is my cousin. There are so many 1. _____ in her house. She is not happy, but she has to follow them. She has to do her 2. _____ after school. Because her mum believes that is a good habit 3. _____ the knowledge. She can't go out 4. _____ school nights. She has to do the dishes after dinner, then she can 5. _____ for half an hour. She likes reading. She 6. _

reads at night. She has to be in bed by ten o'clock 7. ______ she has to get up early the next morning. She 8. _____ a music club. She 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.



杭理脉络、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。

-	K.			Z	
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!			
一般疑问句:{ ^{Can} Do		? _?			
特殊疑问句:{What What		? ?			
中考考点你来试 真题演练,使所学知识用于实践					
()1 me an email	before you	come to Hoh	not, and I'll mee	t you at the	train station.
A. Send			C. To send		D. Sent
				(2019年	内蒙古呼和浩特)

Unit 4

· 七年级 · 下册(人教版)

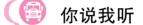
)2 more b	books, and you will improv	e your reading skills.	
	A. Reading	B. Read	C. Reads	
				(2019年 广西桂林)
()3 on the	grass. It's a rule of the pa	ark.	
	A. Step	B. Don't step	C. To step	
				(2019年 青海)
()4. Please	the rubbish into different I	itter bins according to the	e signs.
	A. puts	B. put	C. putting	D. to put
				(2018年 上海)
()5 everyo	ne with politeness even the	ose who are very rude to	you, not because they are
	nice, but becaus	se 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。

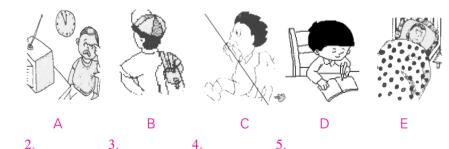
5.【答案】A。句中 who 引导的是定语从句,后面又接了 because 引导的原因状语从句,根据句意:礼貌 地对待那些对你粗鲁的人,并不是因为他们好,而是因为你善良。故选 A。



) 耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果

Ⅰ. 听音选图。

1.



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.

Ⅲ. 听短文,完成表格内容。每空一词。

- 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.

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	15 her guitar.



单元自测

(满分:100分 得分:____)

I. 单项选择(10分)

()1.—Don't eat in class,Hu	Lei! —, Miss Zh	ang.
	A. Excuse me	B. Sorry	C. No problem
()2. I can't watch TV	_ school nights.	
	A. on	B. at	C. in
()3. Don't be late cl	ass. We must be	time.
	A. for; in	B. for; on	C. in; to
()4. Students have to go bac	k to dormitories(宿舍)	10:00, because they will close the
	gate at 10:00.		
	A. by	B. with	C. after
()5.—I would like some brea	ad and a cup of coffee.	
	— do you want	?	
	A. What other	B. What others	C. What else
()6. We had home	vork yesterday and it tool	k me two hours to finish(完成) it.
	A. much too	B. too many	C. too much
()7. In our school, we don't h	ave to the school	uniform.
	A. put on	B. wear	C. dress
()8. Annie's bike is broken,s	o she walk to se	chool.
	A. have to	B. has to	C. need to
()9. Our teacher is	US.	
	A. strict in	B. strict about	C. strict with
() 10. Schools make rules	students.	
	A. help	B. helping	C. to help
. 完形	填空(10分)		

Ⅱ. 完形填空(10分)

I work in a school library, and there are many kinds of 1 in it, for example, books about English, science, history, music and so on. You 2 do some reading or borrow books from it. But there are some 3. You must obey (遵 守) 4 .



When you are reading in the library, you have to 5 quiet. Don't talk loud-

ly or make any noise. You <u>6</u> listen to music, either. You can't take your bags or wet umbrellas $(雨 \phi)$ into the library. <u>7</u> or drink in the library. You can borrow books from the library, <u>8</u> you can't lend(借出) them to <u>9</u>. You have to take good care of(好好保管) them and return(归还) them on time. If the library books are <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
()7. A. No eating	B. Not eat	C. Don't eat

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()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。

A

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". In-

stead the rules are about good characteristics (特征) like honesty (诚实), loyalty (忠诚) and never giving up.

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.

()1. What is the traditional image of a princess in stories?

- A. Pretty but not strong. B. Kind and strong.
- C. Beautiful but unkind.
- ()2. Which one is NOT in Disney's new rules for a princess?
 - A. Honesty. B. Pretty face. C. Loyalty.
- ()3. Which of the following 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 prince when in danger
 - e. must have beauty as well as a strong heart
 - A. abc B. abe
-)5. Which is the best title for the passage?
 - A. Disney's princess stories
 - B. New rules for princesses
 - C. Princesses need to protect themselves.

B

C. bde

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 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

Students can't have strange hair in some British schools. But the students can wear certain hairstyles during the World Cup years.

)6. The students can't leave home in the evening in _____ if they don't tell their schools. (A. Japan B. the US C. the UK)7. Why can't the students eat gum at school in the US? A. Because it is not safe. B. Because it's hard to clean. C. Because they have no time.)8. When can the students in the UK have strange hair? (A. After school. B. During the daytime. C. During the World Cup years.)9. The underlined word "safe" means ______ in Chinese. (B. 安全的 C. 漂亮的 A. 干净的) 10. This passage is about ____ (A. school uniforms B. school shoes C. funny school rules

Our school has too ① many rules. We have to be in the classroom five minutes before the classes start(开始). I really don't know why. My friends and I like to play basketball, but we can't run in the school. It's really boring. We have to wear a uniform and we can't wear hats at school. We can't eat in the classroom. ② We have to do homework every night. We can't leave the school alone, and we have to keep all of our things in our bags. The teachers say all these rules are made to help us, but I don't know why. I think our school rules are too strict.

11. What sport do the writer and his or her friends 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。

Ⅳ. 词汇(30分)

A. 用方框内所给单词的适当形式完成短文。

rule, practice, join, after, lucky, for, on, read, by, early

Emily has so many 1. _____ in her family. She has to do her homework 2. _____ school. She can't go out 3. _____ school nights. She has to wash the dishes after dinner, and then she can watch TV 4. _____ half an hour. She likes 5. _____. She usually reads at night. She has to be in bed 6. _____ ten o'clock because she has to get up 7. _____ the next morning. She 8. _____ a music club. She has to 9. _____ her guitar every day. She doesn't think she's

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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 f You two should be friendly to each other.
12. Every Sunday Mother w the clothes of all my family.
13. All students should obey their school r
14. Don't stay It's too cold. Come in!
15. Don't be s with your son. He's too young.
16. We eat in the d hall every day.
17. Don't run in the h It's dangerous.
18. No (talk) in class!
19. Alice is wearing her school u today.
20(read) in the sun is bad for your eyes.
C. 按要求改写句子。
21. You can't play soccer in the hallways. (改为祈使句)
soccer in the hallways.
22. My mother has to do much housework. (对画线部分提问)
your mother to do?
23. The students have to do homework after school. (改为一般疑问句并作出否定回答)
— the students to do homework after school?
—No,they
24. We can't talk in class. (对画线部分提问)
we?
25. No photos in the library. (改为同义句)
photos in the library.
····································
A: Can you go to the movies tonight, Emily?
B: No, 1
A: Oh, I can't, either. I want to go out, but 2.
B: 3 I have too many rules in my family.
A: Family rules? Like what?
B: I can't play with my friends after school.
A: 4. ?
B: Yeah, I have to go home by 5:30 and do my homework.
A: Oh, I do, too. And I have to practice playing the piano every day.
B: Do you have to wash your clothes?
A: Yes, I do. 5, I think.
A. That sounds great
B. Really
C. I can't go out on school nights
D. I have to stay at home
E. It's too bad
F. Don't eat in the hallways
G. We're too tired every day

Z



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

文化视野 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).



英语.七年级.下册(人教版) 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

		-
(be)on time	准时	
listen to	听	
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	J

