

初一英语寒假班基础教案

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第一讲 7AU1-U10 知识点复习

一. U1-U5 重要句子:

Unit 1

He has invited us to stay with his family in August.

It's cheaper and more expensive.

How long does it take to travel from Garden City to Beijing by plane?

We're going to come back at the end of August.

It is in the north-west of Beijing.

Unit 2

They had no food or water.

Which one do you like best?

I prefer the yellow and brown one.

Take him to a park or the countryside for a walk every day.

They can bring other animals to the farmers.

Unit 3

Over six million people live in Garden City.

We can read about them in magazines and newspapers.

I've visited the UK. It's far away from China.

What would you like to know about your penfriend?

Unit 4

They live in the same block of flats as Ben and Kitty. They have different jobs.

They drove quickly to the hospital.

A motorcycle came toward Ben and knocked him down.

Tom sees Mrs Hu selling flowers in her flower shop.

Unit 5

My bedroom is the smallest and I need a bigger room for my things, too.

What's the matter?

What kind of bedroom would you like? I'd like a bedroom with one big window.

Put it near the big window. Then put the plant next to it.

二. U6-U10 知识点总结

Unit 6

1. 现在进行时

现在进行时表示说话时正在进行的动作,由 be 动词加动词的 ing 形式构成,一般与 now, recently, Listen, Look 等词连用。

Listen! Someone is singing.

Now my mother is cooking the dinner.

当描述图片或照片内容时也需要使用现在进行时。

Look, it is my photo. I am swimming in the sea.

2. 序数词

3. arrive in (大地方) / at (小地方) = get to = reach 到达.....

I arrived in Shanghai yesterday. = I got to Shanghai yesterday. = I reached Shanghai yesterday.

I arrived at the bus stop. = I got to the bus stop. = I reached the bus stop.

注意: arrive 可以单独使用, 表示到达。如: I have already arrived. 我已经到了。

4. because

because 用于引导原因状语从句, 不能与 so 同时使用。

Unit 7

1. must, can 作为情态动词, 后面加动词原形, must 表示“必须”, 而 can 表示“能够”。

2. 否定警示语的两种表达。

(1) No doing!

No smoking here!

(2) Don't do ...!

Don't smoke here!

3. else 要与不定代词、疑问代词、否定代词或副词连用, 并且必须放在这些词的后面, 表示“除.....之外, 其他”的意思。

She will go to Nanjing tomorrow. I need to find somebody else to help me.

4. 动词过去式、过去分词的不规则变化

Unit 8

1. 提出建议

常见的提建议的方式:

① Let's do... Let's have a picnic.

② Shall we do...? Shall we have a picnic?

③ Why not do...? Why not have a picnic?

④ Why don't we do...? Why don't we have a picnic?

⑤ Would you like to do...? Would you like to have a picnic?

⑥ How/What about doing...? How/What about having a picnic?

2. (1) until 直到 (与延续性动词连用)

Wait here until your father comes back!

He watched TV until 12 o'clock last night.

(2) not... until... 直到.....才, 不到.....就不 (与非延续性动词连用)

I will not leave until you finish your work.

Tom didn't come back until yesterday.

4. used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事 (现在不做了)”, 只用于过去时态。

He used to get up early.

5. not... any longer 不再

People cannot close their eyes to the fact any longer.

Unit 9

1. with 的用法

意为“带有”, 如: scones with butter, tea with milk and sugar

2. 特殊疑问词

what 什么 why 为什么 where 哪儿 when 什么时候 how 怎样 who 谁

3. 询问价格

(1) How much is it / are they?

(2) How much does it cost / do they cost?

(3) How much do I pay?

4. 钱的表达

(1) 人民币的表达: ... yuan and ..., 前面为整数, 后面为零钱
ten yuan and eighty (10.80 RMB)

(2) 美元的表达: ... dollars and ...

one dollar and five five dollars and twenty

Unit 10

1. 电话用语

(1) 电话用语中使用 “This is...” 和 “Is that...?” 来表示 “我是……” 和 “你是……吗?”

(2) May I speak to... 表示 “我能与……通话吗?”

(3) 如果接电话的是本人, 则回答 “This is... speaking.” 或者说 “Speaking.”

2. (1) would like to do sth. = want to do sth. 想要做某事

I'd like to have a cup of tea. = I want to have a cup of tea.

(2) would rather do sth. 宁愿做某事

I'd rather have some coffee.

3. look forward to sth. / doing sth. 期盼/盼望某事/做某事

I'm looking forward to my birthday party.

I'm looking forward to visiting Beijing. (此处的 to 为介词, 因此动词为 ing 形式)

4. 顺序或步骤的表达方法

First..., Secondly..., Thirdly..., Fourthly..., Next..., Then..., After that..., Finally...

三. 综合练习:

I. Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the phonetic symbols.

(根据所给音标用适当的单词填空):

1. I like watching _____ [kɑ: 'tu: nɪz]. I often watch them at weekends.

2. My grandma is very healthy. She often exercises _____ ['regjʊləli].

3. We must not leave rubbish here. It is a _____ ['wɔ: nɪŋ] sign.

4. There is a _____ [tʃə: tʃ] at the bottom of the mountain.

5. Now they are _____ ['dekəreɪtɪŋ] the flat for the party.

II. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

() 1. We are going to have _____ international food festival this week.
A. a B. an C. the D. /

() 2. ---What does this sign mean?



--- It means _____.

A. You may ride a bicycle here. B. you may not ride a bicycle here.
C. You must ride a bicycle here. D. You mustn't ride a bicycle here.



- () 3. This sign means _____. We can find it _____.
 A. you can go into here; on a road B. you can go out here; on a road
 C. you can go into here; at the airport D. you can go out here; at the airport
- () 4. It's bad for you to watch _____ television and eat _____ spicy chicken wings.
 A. too many; too little B. too much; too few
 C. too much; too many D. too many; too much
- () 5. There are _____ vegetables in the fridge, please buy some this afternoon.
 A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- () 6. I would rather _____ basketball with Simon. What about you?
 A. to play B. played C. play D. playing
- () 7. I'll see you at eight o'clock at Pudong International Airport. The underlined part means "_____"?
 A. find B. know C. look for D. meet
- () 8. Washing your feet _____ going to bed is a _____ habit.
 A. after; good B. before; good C. after; bad D. before; bad
- () 9. This film is _____ exciting than that one.
 A. very B. as C. more D. much
- () 10. A: Joe doesn't want to clean the room.
 B: _____.
 A. So do I. B. So am I. C. Neither am I. D. Neither do I.
- () 11. Look, it's snowing outside. Let's go _____.
 A. shopping B. camping C. skiing D. swimming
- () 12. ---May I have some raisin scones and a plate of fish and chips?

 A. Yes, that's a good idea. B. That's all right.
 C. Yes, of course. D. Thanks, I have had enough.

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子):

- There are a lot of _____ on the desk. (battery)
- His _____ made our class teacher very angry. (silent)
- All the students had a _____ time in the zoo yesterday. (please)
- Please don't put the _____ in the basket. (mix)
- _____, Tom wasn't late for the film yesterday evening. (luck)

IV. Rewrite the sentences as required (按要求改写句子, 每空格限填一词):

- Tom often went to school on foot. (保持句意)
 Tom _____ walk to school.
- We are going to have a big meal because of the New Year's Day. (划线部分提问)
 _____ you going to have a big meal?
- His favourite hobby is playing football. (保持句意)
 He _____ playing football _____.
- You need to buy some balloons and flowers (改为否定句)
 You _____ to buy any balloons and flowers.

第二讲 7BUnit 1 Wring a travel guide

一、知识点梳理

I. 词性转换:

1. tour n.旅游 tourist n.游客
2. reason n.理由 *reasonable adj.合理的,通情达理的
3. oriental adj.东方的 *orient n.东方
4. fame n.名声, 名望 famous adj.著名的
5. surprise n./v. 惊奇 surprising adj.令人吃惊的 surprised adj. 感到吃惊的
6. surprised adj.感到吃惊的;惊讶的
7. competition n.比赛 *compete v.比赛
8. suggestion n.建议 suggest v.建议

II.词组

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 参加竞赛 | take part in a competition |
| 2. 设计一个旅游指南 | design a travel guide |
| 3. 提一些建议 | make some suggestions |
| 4. 看喷泉和鸽子 | see fountains and pigeons |
| 5. 吃不同的地方小吃 | eat different local snacks |
| 6. 在上海的南部 | in the south of |
| (东、南、西、北) | (east,south,west,north) |
| (东南、东北、西南、西北) | (south-east, north-east, south-west, north-west) |
| *east of, in the east of, to the east of, on the east of | |
| 7. 观光 | go sightseeing |
| 8. 欣赏它的夜景 | enjoy its night views |
| 9. 东方明珠电视塔 | the Oriental Pearl TV Tower |
| 10. 上海大剧院 | Shanghai Grand Theatre |
| 11. 上海科技馆 | Shanghai Science and Technology Museum |
| 12. 以……闻名 | be famous for |
| 13. 被誉为 | be known as |
| 14. 一大块开放式绿地 | a huge open area with green grass |
| 15. 购物天堂 | shopping paradise |

III.重要句子: 英译中:

1. Where can tourists go in Shanghai?
2. Shanghai is in the east of China.
3. Shanghai is famous for its night views.
4. People's Square is known as 'the centre of Shanghai'.
5. If you go to the Bund, you'll find the Huangpu River.
6. Can you think of some more interesting places?

二. 巩固练习:

I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions. (根据所给音标, 完成句子):

1. We are going to design a travel _____. [gaɪd] .

2. People from all over the world come to Shanghai for _____. ['saɪtsi:ɪŋ]

3. Could you give me a _____ ['ri:zn] for your mistake?

4. Which _____ ['dɪstrɪkt] do you live in?

5. I'd like to borrow a book on computer _____ [tek'nɒlədʒɪ].

II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子):

1. Could you give me some _____ about how to be a good student? (suggest)
2. Vancouver is an _____ city which attracts many travelers from all over the world. (nation)
3. All of us are _____ in the film "Avatar". (interest)
4. What a _____ performance (节目) Xiaoshenyang gave us at the 2008 CCTV Spring Festival Evening Show. (fun)
5. If you go to Sheshan, you can see a lot of new _____. (build)

III. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

- () 1. We are going to _____ People's Square which is in _____ centre of Shanghai.
A. the.../ B. /...the C. the...the D. /.../
- () 2. Shanghai is famous for _____ night views.
A. it B. itself C. herself D. its
- () 3. I haven't decided where to visit in Shanghai. Can you give me _____ suggestions?
A. some B. any C. something D. else
- () 4. The Maglev goes very fast. It can take you to Pudong International Airport _____ about eight minutes.
A. at B. to C. in D. on
- () 5. Xujiahui _____ very beautiful at night when all the lights are on.
A. sounds B. looks C. sees D. turns
- () 6. Hainan Island is _____ China.
A. south B. south of C. in south D. in the south of
- () 7. There _____ an open area of green grass in front of our classroom building.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
- () 8. _____ is not _____ that he can run that fast.
A. It...surprising B. It...surprised C. There...surprising D. There...surprised
- () 9. Whales are one of _____ in the world.
A. largest animals B. the largest animals C. largest animal D. the largest animal
- () 10. They felt so bored in the room that they wanted to have _____ to read.
A. something interesting B. something interested
C. anything interesting D. anything interested
- () 11. _____ are you getting on with your project?
A. What B. Why C. Which D. How
- () 12. If you _____ to the Bund, you _____ the Huangpu River which is a popular place.
A. go...see B. will go...see C. go...will see D. will go...will see
- () 13. _____ beautiful city Shanghai is!
A. What a B. How C. What D. How a

- ()14. There are a lot of huge shopping centres in Shanghai.
A. many B. much C. very large D. crowded
- ()15. -----Why don't we go to the Bund? -----
A. No, I don't want to. B. That's a good idea.
C. Yes, I want to. D. That's all right.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required (改写句子,每空格限填一词):

- I've already read the film guide. (改为疑问句)
_____ you read the film guide _____?
- You can go to Shanghai Science and Technology Museum at the weekend. (对划线提问)
_____ we go at the weekend?
- There is little delicious food in the restaurant. (改为反义疑问句)
There is little delicious food in the restaurant, _____?
- He does eye exercises twice a day. (改为否定句)
He _____ eye exercises twice a day.
- Go to People's Square, and you'll see many children feed the pigeons. (保持原意不变)
_____ go to People's Square, you'll see many children feed the pigeons.

三. 阅读提高:

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.

Hemingway (海明威) is one of the greatest American w____1____. He was born in Illinois in 1899 and showed his great writing talent (天赋) when he was young. He worked as a reporter and a driver. Then he d____2____ to become a writer and started to write some famous novels. He lived a bright life and took trips to many places. By v____3____ different places he got new experiences and wrote about them in his novels.

The Old Man and the Sea is one of his greatest novels. The story is a____4____ an old man who goes on the sea for 84 days without catching any fish. But he keeps w____5____ hard and catches a big fish on the 85th day. This book not only makes Hemingway world-famous, but also makes people r____6____ him long after he died in 1961.

四. Writing

Write a passage of at least 60 words on the topic "Shanghai---my hometown". (以“上海,我的家乡”为题写一篇不少于 60 个词的短文)

- Do you like Shanghai? Why?
- Where do you suggest tourists go in Shanghai?
- What can tourists do in these places.

第三讲 7B Unit 2 Going to see a film

一. 知识点梳理 7B U2 学习

I. 词性转换:

1. read v. --reader n
2. act v.-- actress n -- actor n -- activity n --- activities (pl) -- action n
3. excite v. ---excited a. --- exciting a
4. rob v. ---robber n ---robbery n --- robberies (pl)
5. policeman --- policemen (pl)
6. love v/n ----lovely adj
7. during prep. --- duration n
8. luck n --- lucky a. ---luckily ad (un...)
9. laugh v. ---laughter n
10. happy a. ---happily ad ---happiness n (un...)
11. far-farther-farthest/further-furthest
12. child ---children(pl)
- 13 diary --- diaries (pl)

II.词组

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. see a film = go to the cinema | 看电影 |
| 2. discuss which film to see | 讨论看哪部电影 |
| 3. take a look at = look at | 看一看 |
| 4. So do I. | 我也是。 |
| 5. Neither do I. | 我也不。 |
| 6. an action film | 动作片 |
| 7. the adventures of some astronauts in space | 宇航员在太空的探险 |
| 8. the greatest cartoon of the year | 年度最佳卡通片 |
| 9. (be) full of=be filled with | 充满 |
| 10. a film with a lot of action = a film full of action | 有很多动作场面的电影 |
| 11. the most exciting film | 最激动人心的电影 |
| 12. in a small town far away | 在遥远的小镇里 |
| 13. turn left / right (into) ... | 向左/右转进入..... |
| 14. walk along/down | 沿着.....走 |

III.重要句子

1. Which film would you like to see?
2. How much are they going to pay for the tickets altogether?
3. What is the film about? It's about policemen and robbers.
4. Turn left into Tree Road and walk along Tree Road.

二. 巩固练习

I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions. (根据所给音标, 完成句子) 1.

- What a _____ cat. It didn't know the way to its owner's house. ['stju:pid]
 2. I _____ eating potatoes. So does my brother. [heit]
 3. How much should I _____ for this coat? [pei]
 4. What is the _____ of this book, please? [prais]
 5. I went to the _____ last Saturday. I bought a very useful book there. ['bukʃɒp]

II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子):

1. Look, a man is running after two _____. Let's help the man. (rob)
 2. "Police Story" is a film with a lot of _____. (act)
 3. Our classroom is full of _____ every day. (laugh)
 4. Don't miss the film. I hear it is very _____. (excite)
 5. What is the _____ time for the children to see the film? (good)

IV. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

- () 1. _____ old lady in white is _____ university teacher.
 A. An...a B. An...the C. The...a D. The...an
- () 2. Nobody teaches _____ English. He learns English by _____.
 A. him; him B. himself; him
 C. him; himself D. himself; himself
- () 3. Don't give up. You should have _____ try?
 A. other B. the other C. another D. others
- () 4. — Would you like some _____? — Oh, yes. Just a little.
 A. pears B. oranges C. sugar D. apples
- () 5. Turn right _____ Huaihai Road, and you'll see the post office.
 A. on B. in C. into D. onto
- () 6. What he said at the class meeting sounded _____.
 A. beautiful B. interested C. wonderfully D. wonderful
- () 7. The swan is swimming _____. It's looking for something to eat.
 A. angrily B. hard C. loudly D. slowly
- () 8. _____ people in the world are sending and receiving e-mails every day.
 A. Million of B. Several million of C. Millions of D. Several millions
- () 9. _____ you go to Nanjing Road Walkway, you will find a lot of department store.
 A. If B. Because C. Although D. So
- () 10. — Must we clean the house now? — No, you _____.
 A. needn't B. may not C. mustn't D. can't
- () 11. If it _____ tomorrow, we _____ a picnic in the Century Park.
 A. will rain...will have B. won't...will have
 C. rains... will have D. doesn't rain... will have
- () 12. I'm interested in animals, so I _____ every Saturday working in an animal hospital.
 A. pay B. get C. take D. spend
- () 13. We have decided which film _____.

- A. has seen B. seeing C. sees D. to see
- () 14. The hall was filled with people when the film star appeared. The underlined part means “_____”.
- A. full of B. crowded of C. filled in D. full in
- () 15. — Peter has never been to America. — _____.
- A. So do I B. Neither do I C. So have I D. Neither have I

V. Rewrite the following sentences as required (改写句子,每空格限填一词):(共 10 分)

1. I have to finish the work today. (改为否定句)
I _____ to finish the work today.
2. Mary had a good time in Shanghai. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Mary _____ a good time in Shanghai?
3. We would like to see the film “Transformer III”.
_____ film _____ you like to see? (对划线部分提问)
4. David will fly to Paris in a week. (对划线部分提问)
_____ will David fly to Paris?
5. Could you tell me the way to the City Cinema? (保持句意基本不变)
Could you tell me _____ get to the City Cinema?

三. 阅读提高

Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语 完成短文):

How does TV affect (影响) children? Most children enter the world of television long 1 they enter school. Children can watch at home and kindergartens. 70% of the kindergartens have the TV 2 every day. In a year, children spend about 900 hours at school but about 1023 hours in front of a TV.

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics (the AAP, 美国儿科协会), kids in the US watch about 4 hours of TV a day. The AAP says that children 3 than 2 should watch less than 2 hours a day of suitable programs (合适的节目). And, according to its advice, children under the age of 2 should have 4 “screen time”(TV, videos, computers or video games) at all. Children’s first 2 years is very important for brain development. Watching TV during the 2 years can 5 many problems.

Watching television in moderation (适度) can be a 6 things. Children can learn something useful in some children’s programs. Parents can also know some important news by watching TV. TV can be a wonderful teacher.

- () 1. A. when B. before C. as D. after
- () 2. A. on B. off C. down D. in
- () 3. A. younger B. taller C. older D. shorter
- () 4. A. much B. no C. enough D. little
- () 5. A. happen B. train C. get D. cause
- () 6. A. good B. bad C. dangerous D. foolish

第四讲 7B Unit1-Unit 2 知识点复习

一. 知识点梳理

I. “so, neither”引导的倒装句

“so”, 意为“同样地、也、亦”, 可以用于构成倒装结构。

句式为“so + 助动词 / be 动词 / 情态动词 + 主语”, 表示前面所述的肯定情况也适合于后者。

注意: so 引导的倒装句需要两个条件:

① 肯定句。②与上文主语是不同的人或物。

—They like funny films.

—So do I. = Me, too.

“neither”, 意为“也不”, 也可以构成倒装句, 构成的是否定的倒装句。

句式为“neither + 助动词 / be 动词 / 情态动词 + 主语”, 表示前面所述的否定情况也适合于后者。

注意: neither 引导的倒装句也需要两个条件:

① 否定句。② 与上文主语是不同的人或物。如:

—I have never been to Beijing.

—Neither have I. = Me, neither.

提示 1: 如果第二分句只是重复前句的意思, 用来表示赞同时, 且两句主语相同。so 和 neither 引导的句子就不倒装。如:

▲—It was cold yesterday. 昨天天气很冷。

—So it was. 是很冷。

▲—He has never been to Shanghai. 他从未去过上海。

—Neither he has. 他是未去过。

提示 2: so, neither 开头的倒装句一定要与上句的时态保持一致。如:

▲—Peter doesn't like swimming.

—Neither does Tom.

▲—Peter went to school by bus yesterday.

—So did Tom.

提示 3: so, neither 开头的倒装句中的助动词要根据人称的变化而变换。如:

—Peter doesn't like swimming.

—Neither do I.

II. 不同的“花费”

spend, take, cost, pay 这四个单词都有“花费”的意思, 但用法各不相同。主要体现在以下四个方面:

一、主语不同。

spend 和 pay 的主语通常为“人”; take 和 cost 的主语通常为“物”。其中, take 的主语常常是 it。

二、“花费”的内容不同。

spend 和 take 通常指花“时间”; spend, cost 和 pay 通常用来表示花“钱”。

三、搭配不同。

1. spend 常用于以下结构:

sb. + spend + some time / money + (in) doing sth. 某人花了时间 / 钱做某事

sb. + spend + some time / money + on sth. 某人在...上面花了...时间 / 钱

2. take 一般用于以下结构:

it / sth. + takes + sb. + some time + to do sth. 某人做某事花了.....时间

it / sth. + takes + some time + to do sth. 做某事花了.....时间

3. cost 后面接双宾语, 或直接跟钱的数目, 常用于以下结构:

sth. + cost + sb. + money 某物花了某人.....钱

sth. + cost + money 某物值.....钱

4. pay 后面常跟介词 for。pay for 可分开使用, 也可以连用, 其意思不一样。

sb. + pay + money + for sth. 某人花了.....钱买某物

sb. + pay for sth. 某人为.....付钱 / 赔钱

sb. + pay sb. (+money) 或者 sb. + pay money to sb. 某人付 (.....) 钱给某人

四、过去式不同。

动词	spend	take	cost	pay
过去式	spent	took	cost	paid

另外, cost 可作为名词使用, 表示“费用”。pay 可作为名词表示“工资”。

III. 巩固练习:

A. 选择填空:

- () 1. —How do you come to school?
—By bike. Taking a bus may __ much money. And walking __ too much time.
A. take; pays B. cost; takes C. pay; costs D. pay; takes
- () 2. She usually _____ much time shopping in the supermarkets.
A. spends B. costs C. takes D. pays
- () 3. American students spend _____ time _____ homework than Chinese students.
A. fewer, doing B. less, to do C. less, doing D. least, doing
- () 4. This kind of computer _____ too much. I can't afford one.
A. takes B. spends C. pays D. costs
- () 5. It will _____ us several years to learn a foreign language well.
A. cost B. take C. spend D. Use

B. “so, neither”引导的倒装句专练

- () 1. Mary never does any reading in the evening, _____.
A. so does John B. John does too C. John does not to D. neither does John
- () 2. —Well, I do think the rabbit is a beautiful, gentle animal which can run very fast.
—_____.
A. So it is B. So is it C. So does it D. So it does
- () 3. —Father, you promised!
—Well, _____. But it was you who did not keep your word first.
A. so was I B. so did I C. so I was D. so I did
- () 4. —I will never come to this restaurants again. The food is terrible!

- _____.
 A. Nor am I B. Neither will I C. Same with me D. So do I
 () 5. If you don't go, neither _____.
 A. shall I B. do I C. I do D. I shall

二. 同步精练

I. Choose the best answers

- () 26. I hate sitting in the office all day. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?
 A. /heɪt/ B. /hæt/ C. /heIt/ D. /hæɪt/
 () 27. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation with others?
 A. The prince and princess lived happily.
 B. Bob keeps his diary every evening.
 C. Your idea sounds very stupid.
 D. The little boy was afraid of the dog.
 () 28. Which of the following word matches the sound /pr a I s/?
 A. please B. place C. price D. pizza
 () 29. Which of the following is RIGHT?
 A. What's your name? ↗
 B. My name is Bob. ↗
 C. How old are you? ↘
 D. I'm twelve years old. ↗
 () 30. It sounds like a nice room. Can we take _____ look at it?
 A. a B. an C. / D. the
 () 31. Children usually like to read magazines full _____ pictures.
 A. about B. in C. by D. of
 () 32. —_____ does the new computer cost you?
 —About 3,000 yuan.
 A. How many B. How old C. How long D. How much
 () 33. —I can't finish my homework in two hours.
 —_____ Peter.
 A. So does B. Neither can C. So can D. Neither does
 () 34. I think Hangzhou is _____ one of all the cities in China.
 A. beautiful B. more beautiful C. most beautiful D. the most beautiful
 () 35. Some day rockets may be able to go to any place _____ space.
 A. in B. at C. for D. by
 () 36. Lily had a headache, _____ she couldn't go to the party.
 A. but B. so C. or D. then
 () 37. —Must I clean the classroom right now?
 —No, you _____. You can do it after lunch.
 A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't D. may not
 () 38. Turn left _____ the Green Street and you will find the bookstore.
 A. of B. in C. about D. into

- () 39. I like English. I want _____ some foreign friends.
A. make B. made C. to make D. making
- () 40. Let's _____ to the Japanese restaurant to have dinner tonight.
A. goes B. to go C. go D. going
- () 41. Mike usually _____ a walk with his parents after dinner.
A. take B. takes C. is taking D. will take
- () 42. —Where is Tom?
—He _____ to Beijing and will come back tomorrow.
A. has gone B. has been C. goes D. will go
- () 43. I'd like to buy one hundred books for the children altogether. The underlined part means "_____".
A. with others B. in all C. happily D. quickly
- () 44. —Excuse me, _____?
—Take a No. 27 bus and get off at Guangming Road.
A. what time is it now B. what is your hobby
C. where do you live D. how can I get to the National Park
- () 45. —Could you please show me your new photos? —_____.
A. Sure, here you are B. I'm afraid you can't
C. Don't worry D. Enjoy your time

II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.

50. Her younger brother was hurt by a _____ last week. (rob)
51. The _____ pictures make all the people laugh a lot. (fun)
52. _____ films are popular in many parts of the world. (act)
53. Bob and his family had an _____ trip to the beach last month. (excite)
54. Nowadays it is difficult to hear the _____ of children. (laugh)

III. Rewrite the following sentences as required. (5 分)

55. Linda does morning exercises before the first class. (改为否定句)
Linda _____ morning exercises before the first class.
56. Jenny likes watching films about adventures. (对划线部分提问)
_____ of films does Jenny like watching?
57. Mr. Smith will spend 1,550 yuan on the motorcycle. (保持原句意思基本不变)
Mr. Smith will _____ 1,550 yuan _____ the motorcycle.
58. Shall we have a picnic this Sunday afternoon? (保持原句意思基本不变)
What _____ a picnic this Sunday afternoon?
59. Put the name cards into the blue bag, please. (改为否定句)
_____ the name cards into the blue bag, please.

第五讲 7B Unit 3 A visit to Garden City

一. 知识点梳理

I. 7BU3 词性转换

- 1.waiter n.--- wait v.--- waitress
- 2.train v. /n. -- trainer
- 3.teacher n.--teach v.--teaching n.
4. farm n.-- farmer n.
- 5.buy ---bought---bought

II.重要句子:

1. How long has she been a teacher?
2. She has been a teacher since 1997. she has been a teacher for quite a few years.
3. Aunt Betty works in a company in Beijing, doesn't she?
4. A watch is used for telling the time.
- 5.Simon has bought a key ring.

二. 巩固练习

I. Choose the best answers:

1. () Maggie's aunt works as _____ architect. (a, an, the, /)
2. () _____ has your brother been an engineer?
A: How far B: How much C: How long D: How often
3. () He _____ an astronaut for quirt a few years.
A: was B: has been C: have been D: is E: has worked
4. () I _____ playing the piano since I _____ five years old.
A: learnt, was B: learnt, has been C: learns... am :D has learnt, was
5. () Where's your mother? She _____ to Japan, she _____ there twice before.
A: has gone, has gone B: has been, has gone
C: has gone, has been D: has been , has been
6. () Walk _____ City Street and turn right at Water Road.
A: long B: with C: into D: along
7. () There is quite _____ milk left in the fridge.
A: a little B: little C: a few D: few
8. () They had few vegetables last week, _____?
A: hadn't they B: had they C: didn't they D: did they
9. () Linda helped a blind man _____ the road this morning.
A: cross B: crossing C: crossed :D to across
10. () I don't like this kind of key ring. _____.
A: Neither does she. B: Neither did she. C: So would she. D: So did she.

11. () Who _____ the project?
A: is charge of B: is in charge of C: is responsible of D: in charge of
12. () My mother asks me to keep my bedroom _____.
A: cleaning B: to clean C: clean D: cleanly
13. () My brother _____ the piano for three years.
A: has bought B: bought C: has had D: buy
14. () _____ Kitty's father like his job? Yes, he _____.
A: Is, is B: Does, does C: Does, is D: Is, does
15. () Mr. Brown taught _____ English last term.
A: our B: us C: we D: ours
16. () My father doesn't feel well. He hasn't eaten anything ___ last night.
A: in B: since C: for D: at
17. () My father has been a policeman _____ ten years.
A: for B: at C: in D: since
18. () My mother will be back from Macau _____ ten days.
A: for B: at C: in D: since E: after
19. () My cousin joined the army _____2006. That means he has been a soldier _____2006.
A: in, in B: since, since C: in, since D: in , for
20. () We often went to the beach _____ we lived in the suburbs.
A: when B: since C: for D: if

II. Fill in the blanks with the words in their proper forms:

1. Several _____ (thief) were caught by the policeman last night.
2. My ambition is to be an _____ in the future. (engine)
3. We had a _____(surprise) birthday party for Tom last Sunday.
4. If you go to Pudong New District, you will see many tall _____(build)
5. The _____(wait) in red are very friendly. They are lovely girls.
6. Police help to keep the city _____(save).
7. My mother likes _____(cook) food _____(介词) people.
She is an excellent _____(cook) in a famous restaurant.
8. I saw two _____(rob) break into the bank yesterday afternoon.
9. A cable car is used for _____(carry) people up to the hill.
10. My friend Kitty is very _____(help). I like to discuss my problems with her.

III. Rewrite the sentences:

1. We can use this kind of machine to make bread. (句意相同)
This kind of machine can _____ bread.
2. Mr. Brown is the headmaster of the middle school. (句意相同)
Mr. Brown's job is to be _____ of the middle school.
3. She never tells lies, _____? (反意疑问句)
4. Wendy has dinner with her parents every day. (否定句)
Wendy _____ dinner with her parents every day.

第六讲 7BU1-U3 复习

一. 7BUnit 1 复习

I. Grammar 语法复习

Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given (根据汉语意思完成下列句子，每空一词):

- 如果明天下雨，我将要呆在家。
I _____ stay at home _____ tomorrow.
- 如果你做完了作业，你现在可以回家了。
_____ your homework, you can _____ now.
- 即使你感到很热，也不要跳入河里。
_____ into the river _____ very hot.
- 如果我是你，我就不会那么做的。
If I _____ you, I wouldn't do it _____.
- 如果你给我一些钱，我就会很高兴的。
If you _____ some money, I _____ very happy.

II. Key points 重点复习

Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given (根据汉语完成下列句子):

- _____ (画家花费了两个小时) finish his work of art.
- A boy _____ (带领一群游客参观我们的学校).
- Do you want to be _____ (钢琴演奏家还是小提琴家)?
- _____ (一些骑自行车的人) went into the street by cycling.
- Yunnan is _____ (在上海的西南方).
- Fujian is _____ (在中国的东南部).
- Shanghai is _____ (在泰国的东北方).
- Germany is _____ (在法国的东北方).
- (很危险) _____ that he drives the car so fast.
- (昂贵的) _____ that people use electricity for cooking.

二. 7BU2 复习

I. Grammar 语法复习

Rewrite the following sentences as required (按要求改写下列句子):

- A: I like interesting films.
B: I like interesting films, too. (保持原句意思不变)
B: _____.
- A: We don't enjoy love stories.
B: Tom doesn't enjoy love stories, either. (保持原句意思不变)
B: _____.
- A: Mary can play the violin.
B: We can also play the violin. (保持原句意思不变)
B: _____.
- A: I have been to Beijing twice.
B: She has been to Beijing twice, too. (保持原句意思不变)
B: _____.
- A: I am never late for school.

B: She's never late for school, either. (保持原句意思不变)

B: _____.

6. A: I went to the cinema yesterday evening.

B: Me too. (保持原句意思不变)

B: _____.

7. Shall we go to the bookshop? (保持原句意思不变)

Let's go to the bookshop, _____?

_____ to the bookshop?

_____ to the bookshop?

8. Would you like to see the film this Saturday? (保持原句意思不变)

_____ you _____ to see the film this Saturday?

II. Key Points·重点复习

Follow-ups 练练吧 Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given (根据括号内的汉语, 完成下列句子):

1. There are many trees _____ (在街道的两边).
2. This is a(n) _____ (狭窄的胡同).
3. Mr Smith _____ (住在第五大街).
4. It's dangerous _____ (在马路上踢足球).
5. Don't forget to _____ (问路) when you get to a new city.
6. I have _____ (三条路线) to the museum.
7. You can write to me _____ (当你想我的时候).
8. The girl looked worried because of _____ (没赶上最后一班车).

三. 7B Unit 3 复习

I. Grammar·语法复习

Fill in the blanks with the verbs in their proper forms (用动词的适当形式填空):

1. He _____ (come) back two hours ago.
2. He _____ (be) here since two hours ago.
3. Ben _____ (not see) this film two hours ago.
4. Alice _____ (not do) her homework yet.
5. Mr. Li _____ (be) ill for three days.
6. Peter _____ (be) a teacher since 1998.

II. Key Points·重点复习

Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given (根据汉语, 完成下列句子)

1. This restaurant is _____ (贵得多) than that one.
2. The boy said he _____ (完全同意你的观点).
3. My parents asked me, "Are you _____ (完全准备好) tomorrow's exam?"
4. I like you _____ (非常).
5. The person _____ (负责我们班) is Mr White.
6. Your plan is _____ (好得多) his.
7. This box is _____ (相当小). I need a large one.
8. This shop used to _____ (由凯特的阿姨负责). (Kate)
9. His answer is right, but yours _____ (完全错了).
10. It was _____ (相当遗憾) that you didn't see the pop star yesterday.

第八讲 7B Unit 4 Let's go shopping

知识点梳理

一. 7BU4 学习

I. 7BU4 词组:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. let sb. (not) do sth. | 让某人(不)做某事 |
| 2. need to buy a lot of things | 需要买许多东西 |
| 3. a new pair of jeans | 一条新的牛仔裤 |
| 4. a furniture shop | 一家家具店 |
| 5. the jeans with the yellow belt | 配黄色皮带的牛仔裤 |
| 6. the shirt with the long sleeves | 长袖衬衫 |
| 7. blue spots | 蓝色斑点 |
| 8. a sweater with V-neck | 一件V领毛衣 |
| 9. a sweater with round neck | 一件圆领毛衣 |
| 10. a pair of trousers with checks | 一条格子裤子 |
| 11. a pair of trousers with stripes | 一条条纹裤子 |
| 12. a dress with red spots | 一条红色斑点裙子 |
| 13. try on the jeans | 试穿牛仔裤 |
| 14. changing room | 试衣间,更衣室 |
| 15. too long and loose | 太长太松 |
| 16. in my size | 适合我的尺寸 |

II. 词性转换:

- different adj. --- difference n.
shop n. --- shop v.
need v. / modal v. --- necessary adj.
fashion n. --- fashionable adj.
taste v. --- tasty adj.
kid n. --- v.
fun n. --- funny adj.
spot n. --- spotted adj. --- spotless adj.
check n. --- checked adj.
stripe n. --- striped adj.
change v. --- changeable adj.
certain adj. --- certainly adv.
tight adj. --- tightly adv. --- tighten v.

二. 同步精练

I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcription.

26. There is a _____ /kləʊðz/ shop at the end of this street.
27. We had a good time yesterday. It was a _____ /ˈsju:pə/ day.
28. My uncle will come to my home for dinner _____ /təˈnaɪt/.
29. The shirt is too large. Could you change a _____ /ˈmi:diəm/ one for me?

II. Choose the best answer.

30. My friend likes _____ sweater with Hello Kitty.
A. / B. a C. an D. the
31. My sister cooked breakfast for _____ yesterday morning.
A. hers B. herself C. her D. she
32. The lady _____ there is their new English teacher.
A. at B. in C. over D. to
33. Tom likes the trousers with checks. He doesn't like _____ with stripes.
A. the ones B. the one C. that D. it
34. People can choose _____ they want in that shop.
A. a furniture B. some furniture C. some furnitures D. a piece furniture
35. Do you have the skirt _____ my size? It's too small.
A. of B. with C. at D. in
36. Your jeans are too large. Do you feel _____?
A. loose B. tight C. tightly D. loosely
37. Granny _____ glasses when she reads newspapers.
A. doesn't need B. not need C. don't need to D. needn't to
38. Let him _____ you to the underground station.
A. drives B. to drive C. drive D. driving
39. Would you like to _____ this fashion jacket?
A. try to B. try on C. try best D. try along
40. Which film does Tony prefer, Space Wars _____ Police Story?
A. So B. but C. and D. or
41. Uncle David _____ a coach since twenty years ago.
A. was B. has been C. is D. be
42. —_____. Could you tell me the way to the nearest hospital?
—Sorry. I'm new here, too.
A. Hello B. Pardon C. Sorry D. Excuse me
43. —May I have a piece of cake, Mum? —Certainly. Here you are!
The underlined part means "_____".
A. Of course B. Not at all C. All right D. That's right
44. _____ nice gloves Jane is wearing!
A. What a B. What C. How a D. How
45. —Would you like to go to the cinema with me this Sunday? —_____.
A. That's good B. Yes, I would C. Yes, I'd love to D. Certainly

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.

54. Each child has lots of _____ at home. (toy)
55. People can go to Fun Videos on the _____ floor to buy CDs. (five)
56. Is there _____ special in today's newspaper? (something)
57. I finish the work by _____ without any help. (I)
58. You can find two _____ rooms there. (change)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

59. Cathy will play badminton with her classmates after school. (改为否定句)
Cathy _____ badminton with her classmates after school.
60. The nurses went to Girls' Fashion to buy dresses. (对划线部分提问)
_____ the nurses go to buy dresses?
61. My father likes the shirt with the long sleeves. (对划线部分提问)
_____ does your father like?
62. Our class teacher bought her daughter a new bicycle. (保持原句意思不变)
Our class teacher _____ a new bicycle _____ her daughter.
63. Mr Smith went camping yesterday. Mr Smith went sightseeing yesterday. (改为选择疑问句)
_____ Mr Smith go camping _____ go sightseeing yesterday?

三. 阅读提高

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给): (共 6 分)

If there is a conflict (冲突) at home, should teens be a _____ and have some time away from their families?

Many parents will say “no” to this. But experts say that it might be a good idea. They say teens living away f _____ their families can test new ways of thinking and getting along with people. They may find new w _____ to deal with their problems. Besides, letting a teen live in another place can also help other family members. It gives everyone space to build up better relationships. This is quite different from escape.

So w _____ there is a conflict at home, parents should listen why a child wants to move out. They should try to find out w _____ the child wants some time away. Often, parents can help the children find a safe place to s _____ during that time. ■



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

第九讲 7B Unit 5 What can we learn from others?

一. 知识点梳理

I.7BU5 学习:

1 词组:

1. a farmer called ...: 一个叫...的农夫
2. give you three wishes: 给你三个愿望
3. smile at someone: 朝某人微笑
4. earn much/a lot: 赚很多钱
5. live happily: 快乐地生活
6. work in the fields: 在农田里工作
7. learn from someone: 向某人学习
8. vote for : 投票(赞成) 表决(支持)
9. model student: 模范学生
10. give up: 放弃
11. be late for class: 上课迟到
12. be busy with one's studies : 忙于学习
13. exercise regularly: 有规律地锻炼
14. pocket money : 零花钱

11. 词性转换:

- 1.farm n. 农场 → farmer n. 农民
- 2.call v. 称呼 → called (p.p). 被称为
- 3.wish n. 愿望 → wishes n. 愿望 (复数)
4. happy adj. 高兴的 → happily adv. 快乐地
→ happiness n. 开心, 快乐
- 5.greed n. 贪婪 → greedy adj. 贪婪的
6. luck n. 运气 → lucky adj. 幸运的
→ luckily adv. 幸运地
- 7.gold n. 金子 → golden adj. 金色的
- 8.appear v. 出现 → disappear v. 消失

二. 同步精练

I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcription.

26. Farmers work in the _____ /'fi: ldz/ every day.
 27. The girls like wearing beautiful _____ /sk3 :ts/.
 28. Tom gets his _____ /pøkɪt/ money from his grandparents every month.
 29. It is _____ /'dɪfɪkltɪ/ to finish the work in half an hour.

II. Choose the best answer.

30. _____ old small hut over there was Mr. Hunter's.
A. The B. A C. / D. An
31. Our monitor is a very kind and helpful girl. We can learn a lot from _____.

- A. him B. hers C. she D. her
32. _____ a winter night, the Luck Fairy visited the farmer and his wife.
A. / B. At C. On D. In
33. I wish you _____ forever.
A. happiness and healthy B. happiness and health
C. happy and health D. happiness and healthy
34. Judy always smiles _____ the people around her. Everyone likes her.
A. to B. with C. for D. at
35. Alice would like to go to _____ countries for her holiday.
A. others B. other C. another D. the others
36. The policemen are working hard to keep our city _____.
A. safe B. safely C. safety D. save
37. "I didn't pass the test," the boy said to his parents _____.
A. sad B. happy C. happily D. sadly
38. The child likes to see the cartoon _____ "Monkey King".
A. calls B. calling C. called D. call
39. The teacher asked the boy _____ the window because of the heavy rain.
A. not to open B. not open C. opened D. opens
40. _____ he is very rich, he buys cheap things all the time.
A. Because B. But C. If D. Although
41. Joe's father _____ smoking two years ago.
A. gave up B. gave out C. gave to D. got up
42. Mr. Black's daughter _____ to play the piano for six years.
A. learns B. learned C. will learn D. has learned
43. "We'll stay there for three weeks," replied the tourists. The underlined part means "_____".
A. asked B. answered C. said D. talked
44. The old man wanted to know _____.
A. when could he leave here B. when he could leave here
C. what was he going to do D. what is he going to do
45. —You look pretty in this yellow dress.
—_____.
A. Don't say so! B. Just so so! C. Thank you! D. Certainly.

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.

54. The Fairy would like to give the little girl three _____. (wish)
55. The postman said "Goodbye" to Granny Li and _____. (appear)
56. The _____ flowers look shiny in the sun. (gold)
57. _____, no one died in the typhoon. (luck)
58. The new sofa feels _____. We all like it. (comfort)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

59. Jack needs some time to do his homework. (改为否定句)
Jack _____ any time to do his homework.

60. Kitty's never late for school. (改为反意疑问句)

Kitty's never late for school, _____?

61. The boys played football happily in the playground yesterday. (对划线部分提问)

_____ the boys play football in the playground yesterday?

62. My father gave me a bicycle as my birthday present last week. (保持句意不变)

My father _____ a bicycle _____ me as my birthday present last week.

63. Simon is not very strong. He always helps his teacher. (合并成一句)

_____ Simon is not very strong, _____ he always helps his teacher.

三. 阅读提高

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.

Climbing a mountain is h__1__ work. But one step after another finally brings a person to the top. Along the way, he can stop and look around. And the higher he climbs, the more wonderful his view is. If he keeps c__2__, he will have a new world before him. He will have a new way of seeing e__3__.

Now learning a__4__ language is something like climbing a mountain. This new language can give you a new view of life. And it is more than a look at the surface of things. It can open the way into people's minds and hearts, into a culture (文化) very d__5__ from the one of your own. This will make you richer and richer in things that money can't buy. Even though you n__6__ set foot on a ship or a plane, you can be an armchair traveller through books.

Like the mountain climber who stops now and then to e__7__ the scenery around him, everyone who is interested in reading will find pleasure in books as he fights on to learn more and more of that new language.

第十讲 7BU4--U5 知识点复习

一. 知识点梳理

状语从句 (Adverbial Clause)

状语从句指句子用作状语时，起副词作用的句子。它可以修饰谓语、非谓语动词、定语、状语或整个句子。根据其作用可分为时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、让步、方式和比较等从句。状语从句一般由连词(从属连词)引导，也可以由词组引起。从句位于句首或句中时通常用逗号与主句隔开，位于句尾时不用逗号隔开。

状语从句的种类：

1. 时间状语从句；(adverbial clause of time)
2. 地点状语从句；(adverbial clause of place)
3. 原因状语从句；(adverbial clause of cause)
4. 条件状语从句；(adverbial clause of condition)
5. 目的状语从句；(adverbial clause of purpose)
6. 让步状语从句；(adverbial clause of concession)
7. 比较状语从句；(adverbial clause of comparison)
8. 方式状语从句；(adverbial clause of manner)
9. 结果状语从句。(adverbial clause of result)

让步状语从句 although/ though 的意思基本相同，表示“虽然…但是”，用来引导让步状语从句。Although 一般用于句首，比较正式。注意使用了 although/ though，就不能使用 but。Although, though, but 都是连词，however 是副词时也表示转折。如：

Although /Though the sun was shining, I took an umbrella in case.

I took an umbrella in case though the sun was shining.

The sun was shining, but I took an umbrella in case.

The sun was shining. However, I took an umbrella in case.

- 2). 有时为了强调，although /though 可与 still, yet 等副词连用。

Though she said she would be late, yet she arrived on time.

Though he was very tired, he still kept on working.

- 3). Although /though 所引导的从句均可使用省略句。

Though (she is) very intelligent, she is still rather modest.

Though (she was) in pain, she didn't cry.

Exercise:

- 1) . _____ , he doesn't earn a lot of money. (虽然他十分喜欢这份工作)
- 2). _____ , I recognize her because I had seen her in a photograph.
(虽然我从没见过她)
- 3). She wasn't wearing a coat _____. (虽然天气很冷)
- 4). He was still late for the meeting _____. (虽然他提前两小时

出发)

二. 同步精炼:

I. 选择最恰当的答案。

1. _____ old man in brown is _____ university professor.
A) An...a B) An... / C) The...an D) The...a
2. Angela is very happy that her uncle will buy _____ a new bicycle.
A) she B) her C) hers D) herself
3. There isn't much bread here, but you can take _____ if you want to.
A) few B) a few C) a little D) little
4. Jack usually get up _____ six in the morning and then does some exercise.
A) at B) on C) in D) for
5. Grandpa Li has two daughters. One works in Beijing, and _____ studies in Shanghai.
A) the other B) another C) other D) the others
6. People _____ clothes by hand. Nowadays many people do it by washing machine.
A). use to wash B). used to wash C). are used washing D). are used to wash
7. _____ that pair of new _____ expensive?
A) Is...shoe B) Are...shoe C) Is...shoes D) Are...shoes
8. I don't think a taxi runs as _____ as all underground train.
A) fast B) faster C) fastest D) more fast
9. Mr White was born _____.
A) on June 28 in 1968 B) in 28 June, 1968 C) in 1968, June 28 D) on June 28
10. _____ lucky we were to see Liu Xiang at the airport!
A) What B) What a C) How D) How a
11. If you are able to get the tickets ,please tell me _____ phone.
A) at B) by C) on D) through
12. John is a good student. All the teachers are _____ his work.
A) famous for B) pleased with C) surprised at D) afraid of
13. A: Must I finish the work today, Mr. Wang?
B: No, you _____. Have a good rest today.
A) mustn't B) Can't C) may not D) needn't
14. The man can't walk fast. He _____ a large bag on his back.
A) will carry B) carries C) is carrying D) was carrying
15. Taiwan fruit tastes _____. Will you take some more?
A). nice B). well C). beautifully D). wonderfully
16. Work harder, _____ you'll succeed in your life.
A) because B) or C) unless D) and
17. I don't know _____ next week.
A) when my uncle leaves B) when will my uncle leave
C) where my uncle will stay D) where does my uncle stay
18. Tim could _____ neither French nor German, so I _____ with him in English.
A) speak...talked B) talk...told C) say...spoke D) tell...talked
19. Our English teacher always lets us _____ a lot of games in class.
A) playing B) play C) to play D) played

20. A: I don't know how to use the computer .B: _____.

A)so do I B)So am I C) Neither do I D) Neither am I

II.用所给动词的正确形式填空。

1. Father _____ back in three days. (be)
2. Don't make any noise. Your father _____ (sleep).
3. Are you Mr Smith? Someone _____ for you at the gate. (wait)
4. I hope that you _____ next time. (succeed)
5. John put on his hat and _____ (leave) the room.
6. We happened _____ her on the way to school .(meet)
7. He will give me a call as soon as he _____ there. (reach)
8. Richard _____ to Africa. He is not here. (go)
9. Henry _____ to Hong Kong twice. He has got lots of photos of this city. (be)
10. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.

III. 用所给词的正确形式填空。

1. The teacher made some _____ to prepare for the examination. (suggest)
2. There are two _____ bedrooms in this flat.(sun)
3. How to make friends is one of the _____ problems. (importance)
4. He has gone for a _____ in Europe. (tourist)
5. Too much fat makes a person _____.(health)
6. Since the children are not at home, it is _____ to cook a big meal tonight. (necessary)
7. It was _____ of you to do so. (fool)
8. His money comes _____ from business. (main)
9. Red Cross, an international _____, helped thousands of people in the world. (organize)
10. We must keep the _____ rules. (save)

IV. 按要求改写句子，每空格限填一词。

1. My friends lost their way when they were traveling in Hong Kong. (改一般问句)
_____ your friends _____ their way when they were traveling in Hong Kong?
2. Yao Ming has been in the Rocket Team since 2002. (对划线部分提问)
_____ has Yao Ming been in the Rocket Team?
3. Don't throw rubbish here and there. Our teacher said to us. (合并为一句)
Our teacher told us _____ throw rubbish here and there.
4. Peter is 150 centimeters tall, so is Mike. (保持原句意思)
Mike is the same _____ Peter.
5. The talk is very important. (改为感叹句)
_____ the talk is !
6. The hospital is about 300 meters away. (对划线部分提问)
_____ is the hospital ?

第十一讲 7BU6 Hard work for a better life 学习

一. 知识点梳理

1. Key phrases 重要词组

1. 像蚂蚁一样为了更好的生活而努力工作 work hard like an ant for a better life
2. 开始颤抖 start shivering
3. 看黑板 look at the blackboard
4. 清楚地看到单词 see the words clearly
5. 听老师 listen to the teacher
6. 让我想起出游/做某事 make me think of doing sth.
7. 看到蝴蝶在花周围飞舞 see butterflies flying around the flowers
8. 在潮湿和肮脏的街道上走路 walk in the wet and dirty streets
9. 整个夏天坐在阳光里 sit in the sun all summer (sat sat)
10. 收集食物 collect food
11. 看起来饥饿且失望 look hungry and disappointed (felt felt)
12. 承诺(不)做某事 promise (not) to do sth.
13. 最终 at last/ in the end/ finally/ eventually
14. 某人怎么了? What's the matter(with sb.)

II. 词性转换

1. 原级—比较级—最高级

good—better—best / well—better—best

bad—worse—worst hard—harder—hardest

If you work _____ (hard), you can do it better.

2. poem n. 诗歌 poet n. 诗人

3. sun n. --- sunny a. snow n./v. --- snowy a.

wind n. --- windy a. rain n. /v. 下雨 --- rainy a.

4. shine—shining

5. fun n. funny a. 好笑的

6. happy a. happily adv. happiness n.

unhappy a. unhappily adv. unhappiness n. 不幸

7. laugh v. laughter n.

8. disappointed a. 自己感到失望的 disappointing a. 令人感到失望的

9. sad a. --- sadly adv.

10. dirt n. --- dirty a.

11. interested a. interesting a.

二. 巩固练习

I. Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the phonetic symbols.(根据所给音标完成句子)

1. Many people like _____ / 'pəʊɪmz / written in Tang Dynasty and Song Dynasty.

2. The weather forecast will tell us the _____ / 'temprətʃə / today.

3. Winter came and the grasshopper felt cold, _____ / 'hʌŋɡri/ and _____.
/dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/

4. Don't be so _____ / 'sili /. Just believe yourself.
 5. Jack is not clever, but he is always _____. /ha:d'wə:kiŋ /

II. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

1. The holiday _____ soon. We are looking forward to it.
 A. are coming B. is coming C. came D. come
2. His wife made him _____ the dinner.
 A. cook B. cooked C. cooking D. to cook
3. There is _____ in this film. No one likes it.
 A. exciting nothing B. excited nothing C. nothing exciting D. nothing excited
4. Don't read _____ the sun. It's bad for your eyes.
 A. under B. in C. to D. with
5. The photo makes me _____ a friend.
 A. think over B. thinking over C. think of D. thinking of
6. -- _____, Tom? You don't look well. -- I feel cold.
 A. What's the matter B. How do you do C. Can I help you D. How are you
7. It often snows there in February, _____?
 A. doesn't it B. don't they C. doesn't they D. does it
8. Please give me _____. I am so hungry.
 A. two bread B. two breads C. two pieces of breads D. two pieces of bread
9. What's _____ weather like in Garden City in _____ spring?
 A. the... the B. the... a C. the... / D. a... a
10. The little girl is lovely. She looks _____ her mother very much.
 A. for B. as C. to D. like
11. _____ Mike is poor at Chinese, he is good at other subjects.
 A. Because B. Although C. So D. If
12. Would you like to have _____ piece of cake?
 A. other B. the other C. another D. others
13. We start _____ fun.
 A. have B. having C. has D. had
14. The milk is bad. It _____ awful.
 A. looks B. sounds C. feels D. smells
15. I have _____ my bike everywhere but I couldn't _____ it.
 A. looked for, find B. found, look for C. found, find D. looked for, look for

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子)

1. When she heard the bad news, she cried _____ (sadness).
2. He felt _____ (disappointing) at the news in the newspaper.
3. It's _____ (interest) to have a picnic in the park.
4. In autumn, some _____ (leaf) are falling.
5. If you work _____ (hard), you can do it better.
6. They enjoy _____ on their holidays. (they)
7. I am very _____ lying on this hard and cold floor. (comfortable)

8. This is my _____ time to visit China. (two)
9. You _____ know a lot about trees, Mr. Brown. (certain)
10. "Go and try it in the _____ room," said Jimmy. (change)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子)

1. Linda is an honest girl. (改为感叹句)
_____ honest girl Linda _____!
2. There will be plenty of food in the forest in autumn. (对划线部分提问)
_____ there be plenty of food in the forest?
3. Your sister has never been to Beijing, _____? (反意疑问句)
4. It started raining outside. (保持句意不变)
It started _____ outside.
5. Spring makes me think of outings. (对划线部分提问)
_____ does spring make you think of?

三. 阅读提高:

C. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文)

Reading can bring us great pleasure. Some books like interesting novels are mostly for ____1____. When we have done a lot of work and get tired, it is a relaxation to read some stories by fine writers.

____2____ to read nothing except fiction is just like eating only chocolates and not tasting other nice things. In fact, serious reading is to the ____3____, as food is to the body. There are many good books ____4____ history, travel and science. We must read these kinds of books because they give us not only joy but also ____5____. We should develop a taste for serious reading and it can give us more knowledge than novels.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. studying | B. news | C. information | D. fun |
| () 2. A. But | B. And | C. Then | D. So |
| () 3. A. heart | B. eyes | C. mouth | D. mind |
| () 4. A. in | B. on | C. for | D. to |
| () 5. A. lessons | B. advice | C. education | D. exercise |

第十二讲 7BU1-U6 的语法点及词汇的综合练习

一. 知识点梳理

I. 词性专项练习

1. We can ask our teachers for some _____. (suggest)
2. Has Mary made a _____ yet? (decide)
3. They have _____ to visit Shanghai Wild Animal Park. (decide)
4. Can you tell me the _____ between the twins? (different)
5. You can eat _____ local snacks in Yu Garden. (difference)
6. Many foreign _____ visit Beijing every year. (tour)
7. A lot of students are _____ in the _____ film. (interest)
8. I am _____ at the _____ news. (surprise)
9. Let's do some _____ this weekend. (shop)
10. I want to have lunch in a _____ restaurant. (float)
11. Beijing is _____ for the Great Wall. (fame)
12. Venice is _____ as the city of water. (know)
13. We can go to the Century Park for _____. (sightsee)
14. The Stupid Clown is full of _____. (funny)
15. Nanjing Road is _____ with people at weekend. (fill)
16. The _____ (fun) film can make us _____. (laughter)
17. I hear the _____ from my classroom. (laugh)
18. The Police Story is a film with a lot of _____. (actor)
19. My brother likes _____ films best. (act)
20. Can you tell me the _____ route to the City Cinema? (short)
21. A bank _____ happened yesterday. (rob)
22. I saw two _____ running across the road. (rob)
23. The _____ of the film is 80 minutes. (during)
24. A watch is _____ for telling the time. (use)
25. A coach's job is to _____ someone in sport. (training)
26. Many students would like to be _____. (coach)
27. Maggie and her daughter work as _____ in a restaurant. (wait)
28. Tom wants to be a _____ in the future. (wait)
29. An _____ works in a company and designs a machine. (engine)
30. _____ cook food for people. (cook)
31. She _____ 4000 yuan for the mobile phone yesterday. (pay)
32. It _____ me two hours to finish my homework last weekend. (take)
33. A policeman is to catch _____ and helps keep the city safe. (thief)
34. _____ work hard in the fields. (farm)
35. My little sister can look after _____. (she)
36. There isn't _____ special in the newspaper. (something)

37. I plan to buy several _____ tomorrow. (video)
38. Miss Li is _____ a good teacher. (certain)
39. Would you like to try on the trousers with _____? (stripe)
40. The _____ rooms are over there. (change)
41. The weather in London is _____. (change)
42. Your bag is quite _____. (fashionable)
43. Kitty prefers this new pair of _____ with the blue belt. (jean)
44. It is comfortable to wear _____ coats. (loosen)
45. People hold their raincoats _____ when there is a typhoon. (tight)

II. 7B 复习之句型转换

1. The boy would like to fly a kite in the park. (划线提问)
_____ the boy _____?
2. Which is your favourite restaurant?(同义句)
Which restaurant _____ you _____?
3. The tallest girl is my sister. (划线提问)
_____ is your sister?
4. Do you want an apple?(同义句)
_____ you _____ an apple?
5. The boy on the bike is Simon. (划线提问)
_____ is Simon?
6. The boy is on the bike. (划线提问)
_____ the boy?
7. Our house has 20 rooms. (划线提问)
_____ does your house _____?
8. He would like to live in the big city. (划线提问)
_____ he like to live?
9. She is listening to music in her bedroom. (划线提问)
_____ she _____ in her bedroom?
10. He doesn't have his own bedroom. He and his brother have a bedroom together.
(同义句)
He _____ a bedroom _____ his brother.
11. They are going to the park to see the beautiful flowers. (划线提问)
_____ they _____ to see the beautiful flowers?
12. What is your father's job?(同义句)
What _____ your father _____?
13. Kitty works in a shopping mall in Nantong. (划线提问)
_____ Kitty _____?
14. I think it will be a fine day tomorrow. (否定句)
I _____ it _____ be a fine day tomorrow.

15. Why not make the campfire together?(同义句)
 _____ make the campfire together?
16. We will meet some American children at the party. (否定句)
 We _____ American children at the party.
17. Simon is going to bring us some drinks. (一般疑问句)
 _____ Simon _____ you any drinks?
18. There is only one tin of Coke on the table. (划线提问)
 _____ of Coke _____ there on the table?
19. He has two cups of milk for breakfast every day. (划线提问)
 _____ milk does he have for breakfast every day?
20. I would like to go the supermarket. (划线提问)
 _____ you _____ to go?
21. Why not order some fast food?(同义句)
 _____ ordering some fast food?
22. The shopping mall is close to the post office. (同义句)
 The shopping mall _____ the post office.
23. He spends half an hour going to school by bus every day. (同义句)
 It _____ half an hour _____ to school by bus every day.
24. You can find many wonderful presents for your friends in the shopping mall. (划线提问)
 _____ for your friends in the shopping mall?
25. There is a computer in Kate's room. (同义句)
 Kate _____ a computer _____ her room.
26. Her printer is beside her computer. (同义句)
 Her printer is _____ her computer.
27. Daniel sits behind Kitty. (同义句)
 Kitty sits _____ Daniel.
28. The door is on one side, and the window is on the other side. (同义句)
 The door is _____ the window.
29. We can go there by bus. (同义句)
 We can _____ a _____ there.
30. We'd better go there by bike.
 We'd better _____ ride our bikes there. (否定句)
 We'd better go there _____ our bikes. (同义句)
31. I think it's best for us to walk there. (同义句)
 I think it's best for us to go there _____.
32. Shall we take a taxi?(同义句)
 _____ taking a taxi?
33. Let's take the underground to go there, _____?(反义疑问句)