

2020 春七年级英语第一讲

一、知识点梳理 Unit 1 Writing a travel guide

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:ɪn]
- 3.Could you give me a _____ ['ri:zn] for your mistake?
- 4.Which _____['distrikt] 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)
6. We are going to show some _____ (tour) around Shanghai.
7. Shall we attend this _____ (compete).
8. It is _____ (surprise) that he is so clever.
9. Shanghai is one of the _____ (large) cities in the world.
10. We usually go there for _____ (funny).
11. Hong kong is _____ (know) as the Pearl of the Orient.
12. To my _____ (surprising), he won the first prize.

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. What does the underlined word mean?
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. 动词填空

- I often invite my friends _____ (watch) TV in my home cinema.
- Madee, be quiet! There are three babies _____ (sleep) in the next room.
- Would you like _____ (stay) with me in my dream home?
- Look! Who _____ (chat) with Stephen on the balcony?
- Mary, with her family _____ (live) in a small town.
- There _____ (be) more than 8 rooms in Stephen's house.
- What kind of home _____ you _____ (have)?
- Thank you for _____ (invite) me to your birthday party,
- Who _____ (speak), please? -This is Simon.
- A garden is the best place _____ (enjoy) flowers.

V. 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?
3. There is little delicious food in the restaurant. (改为反义疑问句)
There is little delicious food in the restaurant, _____?
4. He does eye exercises twice a day. (改为否定句)
He _____ eye exercises twice a day.
5. 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、阅读理解:

I. 完形填空

I love my house. It is not very big, 1 it's very beautiful. It has 2 floors. And there are seven rooms.

I have a big 3 on the ground floor. My family and I often chat there after dinner. There is a kitchen, a dining room and a bathroom on the ground floor, too.

The other rooms are on the first floor. There are two bedrooms. One bedroom is 4 my parents, and 5 is for me. Beside my bedroom, there is a study. Sometimes, my parents look for (查找) some information (信息) on the 6 in it. I often 7 in it, but my father doesn't let me play them too much.

We also have a garden. There are many beautiful flowers there. I water 8 every day. There are also some big trees. In summer, I like to sit 9 them and do some reading.

I'm really 10 to live in the great house.

- () 1. A. and B. but C. so D. or
- () 2. A. four B. one C. two D. three
- () 3. A. living room B. bathroom C. dining room D. kitchen
- () 4. A. as B. on C. to D. for
- () 5. A. the other B. other C. others D. the others
- () 6. A. TV B. desk C. machine D. computer
- () 7. A. listen to music B. do my homework
 C. play computer games D. watch TV
- () 8. A. me B. us C. it D. them
- () 9. A. under B. on C. over D. at
- () 10. A. healthy B. happy C. sorry D. busy

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

Hemingway (海明威) is one of the greatest American w1. 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 d2 to become a writer and started to write some famous novels. He lived a bright life and took trips to many places. By v3 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、写作指导

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)

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

2020 春七年级英语第二讲

一、知识点梳理 Unit 2 Going to see a film

I 词性转换

1. choose (选择) —chose—chosen choice (名词)
2. discuss (V.) —discussion (n.) 讨论
3. fun (n.) 乐趣—funny (adj.) 滑稽的
4. stupid (adj.) 愚蠢的=silly=foolish
5. act (v.) 表演,扮演—action (n.) 动作 —actor (男演员) ——actress (女演员)
6. rob (v.) 抢劫—robber (n.) 抢劫犯,盗贼
7. love (v.) —lovely (adj.) 可爱的
8. laugh (v.) 笑,大笑—laughter (n.) 笑声
9. fill (v.) 充满, 装满 —full (adj.) 满的
10. diary (n.) 日记,记事簿 —diaries (复数)

II 词组

1. want to do 同义词组 would like to do 想要做某事
2. read a film guide 阅读电影指南
3. discuss which film to see 讨论看哪部电影
4. take a look at 看一看= have a look at
5. funny films 滑稽电影
6. an action film 动作片
7. films about adventures/clowns/policemen and robbers 冒险片/小丑片/警匪片 robber 抢劫犯 要注意 rob、robbery
8. a love story about...一个关于...的爱情故事
full of laughter and fun 充满笑声和趣事 laugh 笑 (V.) laughter 笑声 (n.) be full of 充满 full 是个形容词,表示满的, 饱的
be full of 与 be filled with 是近义词,同时要注意 fill.....with.....的用法(用。。。装满。。。)
e.g. The room is full of people.这间屋里挤满了人----The room is filled with people.
9. a film with a lot of action 一部充满动作的电影
10. the most exciting film of the year 本年度最激动人心的电影
11. miss the cartoon 错过那部卡通片
12. walk along...沿着...走
13. get there from my home 从我家到哪儿
14. on the left/right 在左边/右边
15. get to... from... 从...到...
16. the way to the cinema 到电影院的路
17. turn left/ right...into _____(street/road) 向左/右拐进...路/街道

III. 重点句型

1. like the film about adventures
—So do I. (Me too)
—I don't like the film about adventures
—Neither do I.

so+助动词/情态动词/系动词/+主语，表示“...也”，具体时态要跟上句一致

neither+助动词/情态动词/系动词/+主语 表示“与他人做法一致，也不...”具体时态也要跟上句一致

e.g. They ate a lot of food. So did we.

They didn't eat a lot of food. Neither did we.

I can reach the shelf.. So can I.

I can't reach the shelf. Neither can I.

2. Which film would you like to see this Saturday? 本周六你想看哪部电影?

—I'd like to see 我想看。。。

3. How much are they going to pay for the tickets altogether? 他们总共要花多少钱买这些票?

altogether—in all 总共

pay ... for...花。。。钱买。。。

e.g. I need to pay 40 yuan for the film ticket.

4. 问路和一些回答:

-----How can I get there from my home ?/ which is the way to.....?

----Turn right (left) into

Walk along Green Street .

You will see on your left

5. What about Police Story? 去看警察故事这部电影怎么样?

What about + 名词/动名词?= How about + 名词/动名词? 表示“做什么事情如何?”

e.g. What about going to the cinema?

6. Shall we see “Swan Lake” then? 我们去看天鹅湖好吗?

shall 是情态动词,表示建议。 e.g. Shall we go shopping tomorrow?

表示建议的句型还有:

Let's go to see “Swan Lake”, shall we?

Why not go to see “Swan Lake”?

二、巩固练习

I .Translate the following phrases.

1. 选择一部电影
2. 看一个电影指南
3. 讨论去看哪一部电影
4. “愚蠢的小丑”
5. 滑稽电影
6. 动作片
7. 警察和强盗
8. 上小提琴课
9. 上钢琴课
10. 往电影院去的路
11. 向左转入 Water 大街
12. 在地图上
13. 最短的路线
14. 在马戏团
15. 四个公主
16. 一次冒险
17. 为...付钱
18. 在你的右边
19. 充满了笑声和乐趣
- 20. 最令人兴奋的**

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. —Is it far away? How can I get there?
—You can _____.
A. walk to there B. walk there C. walk here D. walked there
- () 2. What about _____ him in the afternoon?
A. visit B. visiting C. visits D. to visit
- () 3. More talking helps friends _____ each other _____.
A. say...more B. know...better
C. understand...easier D. like...quicker
- () 4. —I'd like to have a pizza.
—_____ I.
A. So do B. So would C. Neither do D. Neither would
- () 5. Your answer is _____ good.
A. quiet B. quietly C. quite D. quietly
- () 6. This meeting will last _____ two hours.
A. to B. in C. after D. for
- () 7. Go straight ahead and turn left _____ Tree Road, you will find the office easily. It's _____ your right.
A. into; on B. into; in C. on; on D. on; in
- () 8. We've got to decide which film _____.
A. has seen B. to see C. seeing D. see
- () 9. There are quite _____ interesting films on these days.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
- () 10. Boys like the films _____ action.
A. are filled of B. be full of C. be filled with D. full of
- () 11. When I stayed in Beijing, I met an old friend of _____.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
- () 12. _____ great fun it is to have a picnic in spring!
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
- () 13. _____ are they going to pay for the tickets altogether?
A. How many B. How much C. How long D. How soon
- () 14. The prices of the film tickets nowadays are a bit _____. Some of the citizens can't afford (无法承担) them.
A. more expensive B. cheaper C. higher D. lower
- () 15. Space Wars is an adventure film about how astronauts travel in _____ space.
A. the B. a C. / D. an
- () 16. This song is the most beautiful _____ all the songs _____ this film.
A. of, of B. in, in C. of, in D. in, of
- () 17. Some headmasters will come to visit our school _____ next week. They will stay in our school for _____.
A. sometime; some time B. some time; sometime
C. sometimes; some time D. sometime; some times
- () 18. There was a boy _____ was running on the playground.
A. at B. who C. why D. when
- () 19. This book is too difficult for me to read. Would you please give me _____ one?
A. the another B. other C. the others D. another

() 20. _____ of the films is good. I don't like them.

A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. All

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

1. Yesterday a bank _____ (rob) took place. However, the police soon caught those _____ (rob).
2. Fan Bingbing is a famous _____ (act). Her movies are very popular.
3. He is the _____ (two) fattest boy in our class.
4. My sister can sing songs _____ (beautiful).
5. Have you ever thought of their _____ (discuss) in meeting room?
6. The film's _____ (durable) is about 2 hours..
7. We _____ (real) enjoyed our holiday.
8. Every morning, tourists can see soldiers raising the Chinese _____ (nation) flag in the square.
9. Uncle Li has _____ (invitation) us to have a party with him.
10. We've found some information about some _____ (interest) places.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required. (10 分)

1. We missed the last bus. (保持句意不变)
We _____ the last bus.
2. She spent 200 yuan on the new coat. (保持句意不变)
The new coat _____ 200 yuan.
3. I'd like to see Harry Potter this evening. (对划线部分提问)
_____ you like to see this evening?
4. Tom is the thinnest student in his class. (保持句意不变)
Tom is thinner than _____ in his class.
5. The boy has never been to the cinema yet, _____? (完成反意疑问句)
6. Tony has a piano lesson once a week. (改为否定句)
Tony _____ a piano lesson once a week.
7. Among the three dresses, I like the yellow and brown one best. (对划线部分提问)
Among the three dresses, _____ one do you _____?
8. It takes about two and a half hours to travel from Garden City to Beijing by plane. (对划线部分提问)
_____ does it take to travel from Garden City to Beijing by plane?
9. It costs more than 1,400 yuan to travel to Shenzhen by plane. (对划线部分提问)
_____ does it cost to travel to Shenzhen by plane?
10. They are students. (根据句意完成句子)
_____ I. (我也是)

三、阅读理解

I. Do you know that many of our most popular cartoon and movie characters come from Japan? You probably know some of them, and you may never hear of others. But they are all very popular in Japan.

In Japan, "Astroboy" is very famous. He was created as a comic book character in 1951, and was the first animated (动画的) cartoon on Japanese television in 1963. Pikachu is the star of the popular Pokemon cartoon series. Everybody in Japan knows Doraemon. His face is seen everywhere, on candy wrappers (糖纸), on pencil boxes and even on stamps. He first appeared in a comic book in 1969, and he had been in TV shows and movies as well. The movie "My Neighbour Totoro" was made in 1988. It is one of the most popular animated films made by the Japanese

director, Hayao Miyazaki. There are shops in Japan selling Totoro merchandise (商品). You can buy all things about Totoro books, lunchboxes, games and so on.

Answer the questions.

1. Where are most popular cartoon and movie characters from?

2. How many cartoon characters are mentioned in the passage?

3. Which character was first showed in a comic book in 1969?

4. Who made the character Totoro come to our life?

5. When was "My Neighbour Totoro" made?

I. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage.

Some students like _____(1) TV. Some students like playing balls. Some students like _____(2) computer games. _____(3) I like reading best.

Books are _____(4) teachers. When I began to learn _____(5) and write, I began to like reading. They teach us to know something _____(6) life, truth of science and philosophy. They increase our knowledge, enlarge our vocabulary and strengthen our character.

Books are our friends, _____(7). They can help us when we're in trouble. They can comfort us when we're in sorrow. And we can get delight _____(8) books. I think books are _____(9) valuable than power and money. Please remember we're never _____(10) old to learn.

() 1. A. to see B. to look C. watching D. seeing

() 2. A. play B. playing C. watch D. see

() 3. A. Because B. Or C. Then D. But

() 4. A. we B. our C. us D. ours

() 5. A. to read B. reading C. say D. speak

() 6. A. to B. at C. about D. with

() 7. A. also B. either C. yet D. too

() 8. A. at B. from C. to D. of

() 9. A. more B. much C. most D. many

() 10. A. very B. so C. too D. such

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

As we know, every child should go to school. Students must s__1__ hard at school. It's their duties and their rights. But some children in China couldn't go to school two years ago b__2__ their families were poor. L__3__, it has been free for all the students' education in China s__4__ 2007. No one will have to p__5__ any money for his education from Grade One to Grade Nine. It's good news for everyone, especially for the children from poor f__6__. With the help of Chinese government, nobody will d__7__ out of school now, even if they are in c__8__. It's also i__9__ for our country. If Chinese children get good e__10__, China will be stronger. China will have a more wonderful future.

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

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

四、作文指导

Writing: Introduce your favourite film.(介绍一部你最喜欢的电影)

Suggestions:

1. Where and when did you see it?
2. How long does it last?
3. Why do you like it?
4. What kind of film is it?
5. What is it about?

2020 春七年级英语第三讲

一、Unit1&Unit 2 巩固练习

I. Choose the proper word or expression from the bracket to complete the sentence.

1. How are you getting on _____(with/about) your new classmates?
2. Yesterday I went to Shanghai _____(Grand Theatre/Municipal Hall)to watch the famous ballet 'Swan Lake'.
3. Hangzhou is famous_____(at/for) the West Lake.
4. It's not _____ (surprised/surprising) that many visitors come to visit the Global Financial Center because it's the tallest building in China.
5. I have seen 'Home Alone' twice. It's an _____(excited/exciting)film.
6. Snow White and Seven Dwarfs is a story about a _____(prince/princess).
7. I don't like watching football match on TV. _____(Neither/So) do i.
8. My father will come back_____(at/in) an hour.
9. ---Hello. May I _____(tell/speak) to Mr. Wang, please?
---Sorry, he isn't in.

II . Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words.

1. Many tourists go to Yunnan for _____(sightsee)
2. There are two famous _____ in our town. (church)
3. Our class teacher always gives us some _____ for our work. (suggest)
4. The people in the city like to go to Dongping _____ Forest Park at weekends. (nation)
5. Mr Li was _____ to get a letter from the police. (surprise)
6. We can get a lot of _____ from reading books. (know)

III. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. _____ is the largest city in Austrtalia.
A. London B. Paris C. Moscow D. Sydney
- () 2. The wind has _____ hard since early this morning.
A. blow B. blew C. blowing D. blown
- () 3. —Will it be a fine day tomorrow, Linda?
—No, I'm afraid not. The weather reporter _____ it's going to rain tomorrow afternoon.
A. says B. speaks C. tells D. talks
- () 4. I don't think it's _____ to go to Harbin on such a cold day.
A. a good time B. good time C. good times D. a time good
- () 5. _____ go skating with us this afternoon, Judy?
A. How about B. Why doesn't C. Why not D. Why
- () 6. What a good idea it is to go to the West Lake _____ fishing.
A. on B. for C. at D. with
- () 7. My parents will take a _____ holiday to Cambridge.
A. seven-day B. seven days C. seven-days D. seven day's
- () 8. Miss Green told Peter _____ late for school again.
A. not be B. isn't C. won't be D. not to be

- () 9. There is _____ with my watch. It doesn't work.
A. something wrong B. anything wrong C. wrong something D. wrong anything
- () 10. Lisa has already come back from South Africa. The underlined part means "_____".
A. left B. reached C. returned D. sent
- () 11. How was the weather there then? The underlined part means "_____".
A. at the moment B. at that time C. just now D. in the end
- () 12. There _____ great changes in Shanghai since 1990.
A. was B. were C. has been D. have been
- () 13. _____ great fun it is to play tennis with you!
A. How B. How a C. What D. What a
- () 14. Rose is busy _____ over her lessons these days.
A. go B. to go C. goes D. going
- () 15. —Shall we play football together this afternoon, Tom? —_____.
A. That's right B. That's a good idea
C. Thank you very much D. Lucky you
- () 16. I need to _____ Doctor Smith.
A. have an interview B. interview with
C. talk an interview with D. interview
- () 17. Excuse me, Mr. Brown. Which day will be _____ for me to visit your farm?
A. sincere B. convenient C. peaceful D. careful
- () 18. Danny has had a bad stomach for a week. He says he _____ eat so much ice-cream _____.
A. didn't...so quickly B. won't...any longer
C. doesn't...very fast D. didn't use to...any
- () 19. The yellow lights made Alice _____ peaceful.
A. feel B. felt C. feels D. fell
- () 20. Sally doesn't like this book. Choose _____ one.
A. the other B. others C. other D. another

IV、 Rewrite the sentence as required.

- They have already packed their suitcases. (改为否定句)
They _____ packed their suitcases _____.
- Tourists usually go shopping in Shanghai. (就划线部分提问)
_____ do tourists usually _____ in Shanghai?
- We are going to stay at the airport for two hours. (就划线部分提问)
_____ are you going to stay at the airport?
- I know only a little about Pudong New District. (就划线部分提问)
_____ do you know about Pudong New District?
- You will find the Century Park in Pudong, too. (保持原句意思不变)
You will _____ find the Century Park in Pudong

二、 阅读理解

A

On Saturdays, most people are busy _____ for their homes. Some of them go to the stores, some go to the supermarkets. But in America, most shoppers enjoy shopping in the shopping malls.

A mall is a group of many shops. There you can buy clothes, furniture, and everything you need. Shopping malls provide parking for your cars. Usually, the mall is under one roof so the shoppers do not get cold or wet from rain, wind, or snow.

After shopping, you may get tired. You can walk into the sitting-rooms for a short rest. If you can go into the dining rooms in the malls, then you can have a good meal. Now more and more Americans like to go shopping there.

1. Most American are busy _____ for their homes on Saturdays.
A. doing sports B. doing housework C. watching TV D. shopping
2. Most people like to do shopping _____.
A. on weekends B. on Sundays C. every day D. every week
3. In America, most people enjoy shopping in _____.
A. supermarkets B. shops C. the stores D. shopping malls
4. People don't have to worry about rain or wind, because the mall is _____.
A. under one roof B. on the ground floor
C. in the open air D. without roof
5. In a shopping mall, you can find _____ to park your car.
A. a big house B. a place C. a small shop D. a room

B

To save time, many Americans buy foods which can be quickly made ready for the table. On holidays, families enjoy delicious meals. For example, on Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November, family members get together for a turkey dinner with pumpkin pie (南瓜派).

The United States is known around the world for its fast food, such as hamburgers, sandwiches, pizzas, salad bars, and many kinds of ice cream. People can easily find fast food chains (连锁店), such as McDonalds' and KFC, in most of the big cities in the world.

These years, many people have taken more and more care of their health while eating. They come to know eating too much meat will make them overweight. Many of them are also worried about food additives (添加剂). Some of them may be harmful to the body.

1. Many Americans buy _____ to save time.
A. ready-made food B. food to cook at home
C. inexpensive food D. foreign food
2. Thanksgiving Day is on _____.
A. November 4th B. Every the 4th Tuesday in November
C. the fourth Thursday in November D. Every November the fourth
3. Pizza is a kind of _____ food.
A. take-away B. home-cooking C. fast D. Chinese
4. What does the word 'overweight' mean? It means _____.
A. thinner B. fatter C. worse D. better
5. People are worried about _____. Which is not true?
A. overweight B. their health C. food additives D. fast food

C

British Milkman Steve Leech saved some shops and flats with milk and won a National Bravery Award (国家勇敢奖).

Leech, 35 years old, said that when he was sending out milk as usual along Pine Street, he suddenly heard a loud, strange sound behind him and then he saw smoke coming out of a shop in Cornwall, southern England. "That must be a fire, I thought," Leech said. "Then I quickly decided to do something. So I pushed the door in and then I searched for the people inside. Then I started pouring milk everywhere." He used 320 pints of milk to stop the fire. When firefighters reached the shop, the fire was under control (得到控制).

Leech helped save the lives of eight people in the flats above the shops.

"It was hard work opening all those bottles. But it was even harder trying to tell my boss where all the milk had gone," Leech said jokingly.

1. u_____ 2. s_____ 3. t_____ 4. d_____ 5. p_____
6. s_____ 7. e_____ 8. r_____ 9. l_____ 10. o_____

三、新概念

Lesson 57 Can I help you, madam? 你要买什么，夫人？

A woman in blue jeans stood at the window of an expensive shop. Though she hesitated for a moment, she finally went in and asked to see a dress that was in the window. The assistant who served her did not like the way she was dressed. Glancing at her scornfully, he told her that the dress was sold. The woman walked out of the shop angrily and decided to punish the assistant next day. She returned to the shop the following morning dressed in a fur coat, with a handbag in one hand and a long umbrella in the other. After seeking out the rude assistant she asked for the same dress. Not realizing who she was, the assistant was eager to serve her this time with great difficulty, he climbed into the shop window to get the dress. As soon as she saw it, the woman said she did not like it. She enjoyed herself making the assistant bring almost everything in the window before finally buying the dress she had first asked for.

★madam n. (对妇女的尊称)太太；夫人
 ma'am n. <口>夫人，太太，女士，小姐 = madam
 ★jeans n. 牛仔裤
 trousers n. 裤子，长裤
 pants n. 裤子，短裤
 ★hesitate v. 犹豫，迟疑
 hesitate to do sth. 犹豫做……
 make up one's mind 下决心做……
 hesitation n. 犹豫，踌躇
 without hesitation 毫不犹豫
 Without hesitation he refused my request.

★serve v. 接待(顾客)
 ① vt.&vi. 帮佣，当仆人，给……干活
 serve sb. 为某人而服务

Mary served (in) the family as a cook for more than ten years.

②vt.&vi. 服务；服役；供职

She served the firm as a secretary for two years.

Have you ever served in the army?

③ vt.&vi. 接待(顾客)

The assistant was eager to serve her this time.

Tom served in a restaurant when he was 18.

service n. 服务, 服务性工作, 服役, 仪式; vt. 保养, 维修
adj. (军队)服现役的, 服务性的, 仆人的, 耐用的

At your service. 乐于为您效劳。

★scornfully adv. 轻蔑地

look down upon/on 看不起, 瞧不起……

He looks down on me.

★punish v. 惩罚

punishment n. 惩罚

capital punishment 极刑

★fur n. 裘皮

mink n. 貂皮

★eager adj. 热切的, 热情的

be eager to do sth. 急于做某事

【课文讲解】

1、A woman in jeans stood at the window of an expensive shop.

do window shopping (表示在橱窗外购物)

a woman in jeans 一个穿牛仔裤的妇女

2、Though she hesitated for a moment, she finally went in and asked to see a dress that was in the window.

for a moment 不一定要与现在完成时连用, 也可以是一般现在时, 只要这个动词是延续性动词就可以

ask to do sth. 请求做某事

3、The assistant who served her did not like the way she was dressed.

dress sb. 给某人穿衣服

Mother is dressing her baby.

I dress myself. 自己给自己穿衣服 (反身代词是不能做主语的, 故 I am dressed.)

dress 表示“穿着, 打扮”时常用被动语态

be dressed in

She is dressed in jeans.

Why is your aunt dressed in black?

the way 可以直接加定语从句, 不需要引导词

I don't like the way she eats. 我不喜欢她吃饭的样子

The way she eats annoyed me. 她吃饭的样子让我烦

I cooked in the way you taught me.

4、She returned to the shop the following morning dressed in a fur coat, with a handbag in one hand and a long umbrella in the other.

with sth. in hand 手上拿着

He went to the theatre with a book in one hand. 他手上拿着一本书去了电影院

She went to her mother's carrying her baby with a chicken in one hand and a duck in the other. (go to one's mother's 回娘家)

5、After seeking out the rude assistant, she asked for the same dress.

seek out 找出, 找到

He sought out the thief in the crowd.

Seek him out quickly. I want to speak to him.

6、Not realizing who she was, the assistant was eager to serve her this time.

现在分词短语代替一个分句位于句首时, 其否定形式是在它前面加上 not, without 或 never

等否定词。这些词有时可互换，有时则不可：

Not/Without/Never hesitating for a moment, he ran after the thief.

Not being able to open the door, I asked my neighbour for help.

tell sb. not to do sth. 告诉某人不要做某事

像 eager, glad, pleased, sorry 等描述感觉的形容词作表语时后面往往跟不定式：

They are all eager to come.

I' m pleased to work with you.

2020 春七年级英语第四讲

Unit 3 A visit to Garden City

一、知识梳理

1. 知识点一：重点单词

1) safe [seɪf] 【词性】 adj. 【词义】 安全的

【易混淆点】 save v. 救, 节约

safety n. 安全, 安全地带

safely adv. 安全地

【经典例句】 He saved a homeless puppy on his way to work yesterday.

昨天他在上班路上救了一只无家可归的小狗。

2) engine ['endʒɪn] 【词性】 n. 【词义】 发动机, 引擎

【易混淆点】 engineer n. 工程师

【经典例句】 My ambition is to be an engineer in the future.

我的理想是将来成为一名工程师。

3) report [rɪ'pɔ:t] 【词性】 v. 【词义】 报告, 通告, 告发

【经典例句】 He reported the student for misconduct.

他告发那个学生行为不端。

4) cook [kʊk] 【词性】 v. 【词义】 烹饪

【易混淆点】 cooker n. 厨具 cookery n. 烹饪, 烹调术

【经典例句】 When I came back, Mum was cooking in the kitchen.

当我回家的时候, 妈妈正在厨房做饭。

5) type [taɪp] 【词性】 v. 【词义】 打印

【易混淆点】 typist n. 打字员 typewriter n. 打字机

【经典例句】 If I want to write fast, I must learn to type.

如果我想写得快, 我就得学会打字。

6) since [sɪns] 【词性】 prep. 【词义】 从.....以来, 自从

【易混淆点】 for prep. 用来表示一段时间也可以与现在完成时连用, 表示动作延续到说话的那一时刻。

【经典例句】 I haven't seen him since August, 19th, 2019.

自从 2019 年 8 月 19 日我就没有再见过他。

7) quite [kwɑ:t] 【词性】 adv. 【词义】 相当, 十分

【易混淆点】 fairly adv. 语气最轻, 尽管经常与褒义词连用, 但由于语气较弱, 往往不带明显的恭维或赞赏, 通常译为“还算, 相当”。quite adv. 语气稍重, 译为“颇, 相当”。rather 或 pretty 在语气上又稍重一点, 译为“十分, 相当”, 但 pretty 不如 rather 正式。very adv. 语气最强, 译为“很, 非常”。以上几个副词按语气的轻重排序是: fairly→quite→rather/pretty→very

【经典例句】 I quite like watching volleyball games.

我很喜欢看排球比赛。

8) waiter ['weɪtə] 【词性】 n. 【词义】 服务员, 侍者

【易混淆点】 wait v. 等待, 等候 waitress n. 女侍者, 女服务员

【经典例句】 The waiter came to take their order.

服务员过来给他们点菜。

9) coach [kəʊtʃ] 【词性 1】 n. 【词义 1】 (体育运动的) 教练

【词性 2】 v. 【词义 2】 训练, 指导

【经典例句】 Our football team has a very experienced coach.

我们的足球队有一个很有经验的教练。

10) train [treɪn] 【词性】 v. 【词义】 训练, 培训

【易混淆点】trainer n. 训练员, 教员, 教练员

trainee n. 受训练的人

【经典例句】They are training for the relay race.

他们正在为接力比赛受训练。

11) charge [tʃɑːdʒ] 【词性】n. 【词义】主管, 掌管

【经典例句】She is in charge of the day-to-day running of the business.

她负责掌管日常业务。

2. 知识点二: 重点词组

1) a visit to Garden City 参观花园市 这里的 visit 是名词

visit Garden City 参观花园市 这里的 visit 是动词

2) the Li family 李家

3) teach maths in a school 在一个学校教数学

4) be an architect (an engineer)

5) quite a few (years) 好几(年) 跟可数名词

6) for 12 years 12 年

for several years 好几年

since 12 years ago 自从 12 年起

since several years ago 好几年前起

7) draw plans of buildings 画建筑图

8) design machines 设计机器

9) deliver letters 送信

10) train someone in sport 在体育方面训练某人

11) drive a bus 开车

12) be in charge of a school 负责主管一个学校

13) shop with sb. 跟某人一起购物

14) tell the time 告知时间

15) hold the keys 拴住钥匙

16) take the cable car 乘缆车

17) on the top of the hill 在小山顶上

18) carry people up a hill 把人带到山上

19) have a good time 玩得高兴

20) enjoy oneself 同意

3. 知识点三: 重点句型

1) She has been a teacher since 1997. 自从 1977 年她就做教师了。

2) Aunt Betty works in a company in Beijing, doesn't she? 贝蒂阿姨在北京的一家公司工作, 不是吗?

3) A watch is used for telling the time. 手表是用来报时的。

4) Kitty's cousins, Lucy and Simon, have come to Garden City to visit the Li family. 基蒂的堂妹西蒙到花园城市去拜访李先生一家人。

5) How long has she been a teacher? 她当老师多久了?

6) He catches thieves and helps keep the city safe. 他抓捕小偷, 保卫城市的安全。

7) A key ring is used for holding the keys. 钥匙圈是用来挂钥匙的。

8) Yesterday, we took the cable car to the top of a hill. 昨天, 我们乘缆车去了山顶。

4. 知识点四: 常见语法

1) 现在完成时

①表示过去发生的或已经完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。

e.g. Have you had your lunch yet?

Yes, I have. I've just had it.

你吃过午饭了吗？

是的，我刚吃过。（说明现在饱了。）

②表示动作或状态在过去已经开始，持续到现在，也许还要持续下去，常和 for, since 连用，表示持续的动作或状态多为延续性动词。

e.g. We have lived here since 2000.

自从 2000 年以来我们就一直住在这里。（说明一直住在这里也许还会住下去。）

③现在完成时中经常使用的几个副词。

a. just 为“刚刚”，表示动作刚刚结束，常放在助动词与过去分词之间。

b. ever 译为“曾经”用于疑问句或否定句中，放在助动词与过去分词之间。

c. never 译为“从来没有”，常与 before 连用，多放在助动词与过去分词之前。

d. since+时间点, for+时间段

④当短暂性动词要表达一段时间时，我们可以用以下的词替换：

leave---be away begin---be on buy---have

borrow---keep come---be here go---be away

die-----be dead

2) 被动语态的构成

一般现在时: am/is/are+过去分词

现在完成时 have/has + been +过去分词

一般过去时 was/were + 过去分词

一般将来时 will +be + 过去分词

过去将来时 would/should +be +过去分词

情态动词的被动语态 情态动词+ be +过去分词

3) 被动语态的用法

①不知道动作的执行者是谁。

e.g. This watch is made in China.

这块手表是中国制造的。

②没有必要指出动作的执行者是谁。

e.g. More trees should be planted every year.

每年都应该种更多的树。

③需要强调或突出动作的承受者是谁。

e.g. Chinese is spoken by more and more people in the world.

世界上越来越多的人说汉语。

④句子的主语是动作的承受者。

e.g. Many house were washed away by the flood.

许多房屋被洪水冲走了。

二、例题精析

【例题1】The Harry Potter books ____ pretty popular since they were Published.

A.become B.will become C.have become D.are becoming

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查时态的用法，根据句意哈利波特系列书籍自出版以来很受欢迎。本句中有 since 这个关键词，since 表示“自从...以来”它常和现在完成时连用，故选 C。

【例题2】My brother left school in 2015,and since then he __ in Beijing.

A. lives B. lived C. will live D. has lived

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查时态的用法，根据句意我的哥哥在 2015 年毕业，从那以后他一直住在北京。因为 since 后接一个时间点，常和现在完成时连用。

三、巩固练习

一、基础练习

I. Choose the best answers. ★★

- () 1. If I find his phone number, I _____ you.
A. tell B. told C. will tell D. have told
- () 2. The students will go to the Summer Palace if it _____ tomorrow.
A. won't rain B. isn't raining C. doesn't rain D. isn't rain
- () 3. I won't watch the TV play if my father _____ me do my homework.
A. let B. will let C. won't let D. lets
- () 4. If you go to the party, you _____ a good time.
A. would have B. have C. will have D. had
- () 5. I don't know if there _____ a sports meeting next month. If they _____ it, I must get ready for it.
A. is; will hold B. will be; hold C. will be; will hold D. will have; hold

II. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms. ★★

1. If she _____ (not get) home on time, her mom will be worried.
2. If Tom works hard, he _____ (make) a lot of money.

III. Choose the best answer: ★★

1. When he arrives at the bus stop, the bus _____ for 20 minutes.
A. has left B. had left C. has been away D. had been away
2. I _____ the League for 5 years so far.
A. joined B. have joined C. have been in D. have been
3. The factory _____ since the February of 1988.
A. has been open B. has opened C. was open D. opened
4. Mary and Rose _____ friends since they met in 2000.
A. have made B. have been C. made D. have become
5. You mustn't _____ until he comes back.
A. be away B. leave C. be left D. away
6. The meeting _____ for a week now.
A. has finished B. has ended C. has been over D. finishes
7. Miss Gao _____ this school for nearly 5 years.
A. has been in B. has come to C. has taught D. taught
8. Ben _____ a teacher for 4 years .
A. has been B. has become C. was D. became
9. I _____ home for a week.
A. have returned B. have been back C. returned D. have come back
10. How long _____ he _____ ?
A. /, died B. has, died C. has, been dead D. did, die

IV. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in their proper forms . ★

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.

V. Rewrite the following sentences as required . ★★

1. I left school ten years ago. (改为同义句)
I _____ from school _____ ten years.
2. Jill came to Beijing last month. He is still in Beijing now. (改为同义句)

Jill _____ in Beijing _____ last month.

3. Simon borrowed the book in 2010. He still keeps the book now.(改为同义句)

Simon _____ the book _____ 2010.

4. We have been in the army for four years.(改为同义句)

We _____ the army four years _____, and we are still soldiers now.

5. She will have dinner with her grandparents this weekend. (改为否定句)

She _____ dinner with her grandparents this weekend.

6. The tourists had to take the cable car to the top of the hill. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ the tourists _____ to take the cable car to the top of the hill?

7. I have lived in this seaside city for 10 years. (对画线部分提问)

_____ have you lived in this seaside city?

8. Kitty never gets to school late. (改为反意疑问句)

Kitty never gets to school late, _____?

9 We began to learn English three years ago. (保持原句意思不变)

We _____ English for three years.

四、阅读

A

Butterflies are common all over the world, but butterflies in hotter countries are usually bigger and more brightly coloured than those in cooler countries, and there are more different kinds.

Usually the male butterflies are more brightly coloured than the females. The females have bigger and heavier bodies since they carry the eggs. The bright colours of the males help to attract the females, and the duller (较暗淡的) colours of the females make them less likely to be caught by enemies before they have laid their eggs.

Some butterflies have bright pattern colours on the upper surface of their wings that show when flying, but when they rest on a tree or leaves, they close their wings. On the undersides of their wings there are green and brown marks which look like the tree or leaves. They are then difficult to be seen. The best example of this is the Dead Leaf Butterfly. When its wings are closed, it looks exactly like a dead leaf. When the butterfly is run after by a bird, it closes its wings and seems to have disappeared completely.

Many butterflies have round marks on their wings that look like eyes. The round marks have a useful function. When the butterflies are resting, their wings are closed, and these marks can't be seen. When a bird sees one, and begins to attack it, the butterfly will open its wings. The bird thinks that it sees two eyes staring at it, frightened, and flies away.

() 1. The female butterflies have bigger and heavier bodies than the males because _____.

A. the females carry the eggs

B. the females eat more

C. the males are more active

D. the males have smaller wings

() 2. The duller colours of the female butterflies _____.

A. help to fly easily

B. help to attract the males

C. make them look fearful

D. make them harder to be caught

() 3. When run after by a bird, the Dead Leaf Butterfly _____.

A. is frightened and flies away at once

B. opens its eyes and stares at the bird

C. closes its wings and seems to have gone

D. opens its wings to frighten the bird away

() 4. Which of the following statements is RIGHT?

A. The butterflies are the same in the world.

B. Butterflies in cooler countries are usually bigger.

C. The Dead Leaf Butterfly looks like a dead leaf when its wings are closed.

D. Many kinds of butterflies have many eyes.

() 5. The underlined word “one” in the last paragraph refers to “_____”.

A. a butterfly B. a bird

C. a leave D. a round mark

() 6. The last paragraph mainly tells us _____.

A. why the butterfly cannot be seen

B. how the butterfly opens its wings

C. what the round marks look like

D. what the function of the round marks is

D

I was coming back home late at night in a “sharing” minivan. In Hyderabad, India, it is a cheap and quick means of transport. The van drivers ply (揽客) as many as 13 people at times in a vehicle which is designed for the transport of 8 people.

Our van was crowded as well. On the journey, one girl waved her hand to ask the driver to stop. While getting down, she tripped and fell. None of us noticed it, as it was dark. The driver was waiting for her to pay. It was then that we saw the girl was on her knees by the side of the road. Another passenger and I got down and held her up. Even in pain, the girl held up a note and asked us to pay the driver. The other passenger took the note and paid the driver. My stop was a few hundred metres away. I decided to stay with her till she was fine. I paid the driver for myself and he drove away with the other passengers.

I neither knew her nor did I know what to do, but I was there, saying some comforting words to a stranger in pain. I asked her to stand still for a few minutes. We then looked for a place for her to sit. From out of nowhere, her friend joined us.

We made her sit in a nearby grassland and her friend rushed to get a taxi. In the meantime, she examined her leg and her ankle had swollen up (肿胀). It looked like a sprain (扭伤). Once her friend came back, they took the taxi and rushed to a hospital. Before they left, the girl thanked me and said they could manage as it was only a small sprain.

I do not know if I did enough. But I feel I gave some comfort to her in a small way.

1. Did the story happen in India?

2. How many people do the drivers ply at times in fact?

3. Why did no one notice the girl?

4. What did the writer do for the girl?

5. Where did the girl go by taxi?

6. What do you think of the writer?

五、写作指导

A visit to...

Q1: Which place did you visit?

Q2: When did you visit there?

Q3: How did you get there?

Q4: What did you see and what did you do there?

Q5: How did you feel about this visit?

A visit to _____

Unit 4 Let's go shopping

一、知识讲解

1 知识点一：重点单词

1) kid [kɪd] 【词性】n. 【词义】小孩；年轻人

【易混淆点】kid n. 小孩

kid v. 开玩笑

【经典例句】Don't kid me, I know you're not telling the truth.

别哄我，我知道你没说真话。

2) fashion ['fæʃn] 【词性】n. 【词义】时尚

【经典例句】She was dressed in the latest fashion.

她穿着最新时装。

3) check [tʃek] 【词性】n 【词义】方格图案；格子

【易混淆点】check n. 方格图案；格子

check v. 检查；核对

【经典例句】Check to see if the students have memorized the dialogue.

检查一下学生是否记住了那段对话。

4) excuse [ɪk'skju:z] 【词性】v. 【词义】原谅

【易混淆点】excuse v. 原谅

excuse n. 借口

【经典例句】I hope you'll excuse me.

我希望能原谅我。

2. 知识点二：重点词组

1) excuse me 劳驾；请原谅

2) over there 在那边

3) changing room 试衣间

4) a new pair of jeans 一条新牛仔裤

5) buy you a shirt = buy a shirt for you 给你买一件衬衫

6) go shopping 去购物

7) jeans with blue belt 带蓝色皮带的牛仔裤

8) try on 试穿

9) too long and loose 太长太松

10) in one's size 某人的尺寸

3. 知识点三：重点句型

1) Would you like to come? 你们一起去吗？

2) I need to buy a computer book for your dad and a pair of shoes for myself.

我要给你们爸爸买一本电脑书，给我自己买一双鞋。

3) We'll go to Girl's Fashion and Cool Clothes. 我们要去“少女时装店”和“酷装店”看看。

4) Alice, do you like the jeans with the yellow belt or the ones with the blue belt?

艾丽斯，你喜欢配黄色皮带的牛仔裤呢，还是配蓝色皮带的？

I like the ones with the blue belt. 我喜欢配蓝色皮带的。

5) Excuse me. Can I try on the jeans with the blue belt, please?

劳驾，我可以试穿一下这条配蓝色皮带的牛仔裤吗？

Certainly. The changing rooms are over there. 当然可以。试衣间在那边。

Do you have them in my size? I wear medium. 你们有我的尺码吗？我穿中号。

Sorry, we don't have them in your size. 对不起, 我们没有你穿的尺码。

4. 知识点四: 常见语法

1) need 用法

① need 做情态动词 need do sth.

e.g. I need go shopping. 我需要去购物。

② need 做实意动词 need sth./to do sth.

e.g. I need to have a rest. 我需要休息一下。

2) 介词短语作定语

介词短语可作定语修饰或限制名词, 这时它置于名词之后。

e.g. Alice, do you like the jeans with the yellow belt or the ones with the blue belt?

艾丽斯, 你喜欢配黄色皮带的牛仔裤呢, 还是配蓝色皮带的?

3) 一般现在时运用

一般现在时除了表示主语的现在常规活动, 助于现在拥有某种东西, 还可以表示:

① 主语现在的特征

② 主语现在的身份职业

③ 助于现在的感情、愿望、理解

④ 主语现在的居住、穿着、归属

⑤ 对主语的说明、解释、测定

⑥ 用于谚语中

e.g. David wants a holiday. 大卫想要一个假期。

二、例题精析

【例题 1】

【题干】We have got so many toys. We _____ go to Toys for kids.

- A. need not to B. need to
C. don't need D. don't need to

【答案】D

【解析】本题考核 need 用法。need 情态动词, need do, needn't; 实意动词 need to do, don't need, 故选 D。

【例题 2】

【题干】A waiter _____ to people.

- A. brings food B. cooks food
C. grows food D. deliver food

【答案】A

【解析】本题考核一般现在时。bring 带来; cook 烹饪; grow 种植; deliver 递送, 没有变三单, 故选 A。

三、巩固练习

一、基础练习

I、Choose the best answer★★

- () 1. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from others?
A. What else did your mother buy?
B. In the end, Tom passed the PE exam.
C. It's wet and hot in Wuhan in summer.
D. The lowest temperature is -50 degrees Celsius.
- () 2. Which of the following word matches the sound /'wɪndɪ/?
A. wind B. windy C. winter D. west
- () 3. Neither John nor I _____ interested in the cartoon.
A. is B. are C. am D. were
- () 4. Tom has been to London _____ his summer holidays.

- A. on B. at C. of D. for
- () 5. Can you tell the difference _____ the twins?
A. among B. of C. between D. for
- () 6. —Where is your brother, Alice?
—He has _____ New York on a study trip.
A. been to B. gone to C. been in D. left
- () 7. Betty hasn't finished her homework _____.
A. already B. sometimes C. now D. yet
- () 8. There are many _____ leaves on the ground in autumn.
A. fall B. to fall C. falling D. fallen
- () 9. Children like to _____ in winter.
A. make sandcastles B. make snowmen C. go swimming D. climb hills
- () 10. —How many times _____ you _____ London? —Twice.
A. have, been to B. have, been in C. have, gone to D. have, gone in
- () 11. About _____ of the students have lunch at school.
A. three-fours B. three-fourth C. three-fourths D. three-four
- () 12. Our teacher told us that the Earth _____ around the sun.
A. moved B. to move C. moves D. moving
- () 13. It was hot in Harbin during his _____ there.
A. stay B. staying C. to stay D. stayed
- () 14. It's important to _____ the weather.
A. tell B. predict C. say D. read
- () 15. He works twenty-four hours a day. The underlined part means “_____”.
A. for a long time B. most of the time C. very hard D. round the clock
- () 16. Leaves begin to _____ in autumn.
A. leave B. fall C. go D. grow
- () 17. It sometimes rains hard in summer. The underlined part means “_____”.
A. heavily B. brightly C. lightly D. difficult
- () 18. The policemen's work is _____ the city safe.
A. keep B. keeps C. to keep D. kept
- () 19. —What a sunny room it is! —Yes, it is. _____.
A. I'm glad you like them B. That's all right
C. It faces south D. It's my bedroom

II. Choose the best answer: ★★

- () 1. What _____ interesting city Shanghai is!
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. I want to buy a dress for _____.
A. myself B. me C. I D. mine
- () 3. Do you like the T-shirt _____ a beautiful picture on it?
A. at B. of C. with D. in
- () 4. They have known each other and been good friends _____ 2006.
A. on B. for C. with D. since
- () 5. — _____ will the cartoon Beauty and the beast last? — For an hour.
A. How soon B. How long C. How often D. How old
- () 6. There are _____ days before the exam.
A. little B. a little C. much D. quite a few

- () 7. I ____ to buy new trousers, Mum.
A. needing not B. needn't C. don't need D. not need
- () 8. How much did you ____ for the yellow shirt?
A. pay B. cost C. take D. spend
- () 9. — Can I ____ this pair of shoes? — Certainly.
A. go on B. try on C. try to D. get on
- () 10. Keys are used for ____ the doors. They are very useful.
A. open B. opened C. opening D. opens
- () 11. — Stella never has junk food (垃圾食品) to keep healthy. -----
A. So does Mary. B. So has Mary.
C. Neither does Mary. D. Neither has Mary.
- () 12. Please come to my place if you ____ time tomorrow.
A. have B. has C. had D. will have
- () 13. “I have ____ that village for more than forty years,” said Grandpa.
A. arrived at B. left C. been away from D. gone to
- () 14. I think you will have a good time in Shanghai. The underlined part means “ ____ ”.
A. enjoy yourself B. have enough time C. have little time D. tell the time
- () 15. — Shall we go to see a film this weekend? — ____.
A. Yes, we shall B. That's a good idea C. Yes, please D. No, we needn't

III. Complete the following passage with the words or expressions in the box. Each can only be used once
(将下列单词或短语填入空格。每个单词或短语只能填一次)：★★

A. was known as	B. surprising	C. diary
D. safety	E. a little	F. bottom
	G. a few	

My sister told me a story about her pet. After hearing it, I decided (决定) to write a (1) _____. Many years ago someone who (2) _____ an animal rescuer (救援者) brought a baby crow (乌鸦) to my sister. She called him “Snoopy”.

During these years, Snoopy learned to say (3) _____ “words”. When people walked by the house and said “hello”, Snoopy would say “hello” to them. And for his (4) _____ my sister built a very large cage (笼子) for him.

When Snoopy wanted his favourite food, he would lay on the (5) _____ of his cage with his feet in the air and scream (尖叫) “HELP!”

One beautiful summer day, a police car was passing my sister's house. The two officers heard what sounded like a woman screaming for “HELP”. They jumped out of their car and ran to the house with guns. What a (6) _____ thing my sister saw when she walked out of the door to give Snoopy his food — two policemen looking at the bottom of Snoopy's cage as he screamed “HELP! HELP!”

IV. 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) ★★

- Where have you been _____. (recent)
- The sun is _____ brightly in summer. (shine)
- The weather will be much _____ in Nanjing. (hot)
- It is _____ in the morning in Shanghai. (fog)
- You can get much _____ on the Internet. (inform)
- He is only six years old, but he can take care of _____ and his father well. (he)
- People will _____ die if they don't have any water to drink in a few days. (certain)
- On National Day you can see many _____ on Nanjing Road. (tour)

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

1. They have already bought a new flat in the centre of Shanghai. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ they bought a new flat in the center of Shanghai _____?

2. People will have more activities in the future. (改为否定句)

People _____ more activities in the future.

3. Her face turned red because she was wrong. (对画线部分提问)

_____ her face turn red?

4. John has been a postman for 5 years. (对画线部分提问)

_____ has John been a postman?

5. We use wood to make furniture. (保持原句意思不变)

Wood is _____ for _____ furniture.

四、阅读

B

It is strange, but true—tractor square dancing is a real thing. Instead of people dancing on their ___1___, four “couples” drive tractors to complete the moves.

A member of the most popular tractor square dancing group said, “We are all from Nemaha, Iowa. We have real jobs, ___2___ it or not. Most people only come together to perform at one-time events.

An advertisement campaign (运动) in 1953 is believed to have started tractor square dancing. The advertisement aimed to ___3___ the wonderful abilities of their tractors. Although the dance form has been around for over half a century, it was never really popular until the late 1990s.

Even today, there are many kinds of tractor square dancing groups. Eight of the “couples” are men, playing the male and female roles. Four of them are dressed as women. They drive their tractors to ___4___. It is actually quite fun to watch.

Finding good tractor square dancers is not an easy task. “All but two dancers of our group are farmers,” one dancer said, “If you have ___5___ driven a tractor, it would not work. And all our dancers are in the age group of mid 40s to late 60s.” It looks like the ___6___ tractor drivers need to step in and make the art form more popular in the future.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. hands | B. feet | C. head | D. teeth |
| () 2. A. look | B. fall | C. move | D. believe |
| () 3. A. put up | B. look after | C. wait for | D. show off |
| () 4. A. music | B. art | C. sport | D. health |
| () 5. A. always | B. hardly | C. never | D. sometimes |
| () 6. A. older | B. younger | C. faster | D. stronger |

C

A lot of people believe that they should drink eight glasses or two litres of water a day. However, a new report, made by a research team of a university in the USA, shows us a d___1___ answer. The report suggests that people drink water when they f___2___ thirsty.

The report gives a guide for water amount. For example, men should get about 3.7 litres d___3___ while women should get about 2.3 litres each day. However, how much water a child needs is not mentioned in the report. The report tells us that it is h___4___ to know how many glasses of water are enough for an adult, because the food we eat every day also contains a lot of water we need.

Some experts think that the misunderstanding may be traced (追溯) to an American health report in 1945. It said the n___5___ of water for most adults was 2.5 litres a day, because an adult needed one millilitre of water for each calorie of food that he a___6___. But that was only part of the report. It also said most of the water we needed was contained in the food we ate.

Many experts believe the water amount we need depends on many factors, such as food intake(摄入量), personal

health, weather, the environment, and even how often you exercise, because we need more water after we have sports. Too much or too little water does harm to your health.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

2020 春七年级英语第六讲

Unit 5 What can we learn from others

一、知识梳理讲解

知识点一：重点单词

1) gold [g?ld] 【词性】n. 【词义】金子；黄金

【易混淆点】gold adj. 金制的

golden adj. 金色的；金子般的

silver n. 银子

【经典例句】Is your ring real gold? 你的戒指是真金的吗?

2) comfortable [k?mft ?bl] 【词性】adj. 【词义】舒服的

【易混淆点】uncomfortable adj. 不舒服的

comfort v. 安慰

【经典例句】He lives a comfortable life. 他过着舒适的生活。

3) happiness[h?pinis] 【词性】n. 【词义】幸福

【易混淆点】happy adj. 幸福的

unhappy adj. 不幸福的

happily adv. 幸福地

【经典例句】I wish you happiness. 祝你幸福。

4) disappear [d?s?p??] 【词性】v. 【词义】消失

【易混淆点】appear v. 出现

【经典例句】He disappeared. 他不见了。

知识点二：重点词组

1) learn from 向.....学习

2) long ago 很久以前

3) vote for 表决（支持）；投票（赞成）

4) give up 放弃

5) pocket money 零花钱

6) live in 住在

7) would like to 想要

8) smile at 对.....微笑

9) each other 彼此

10) how about.....怎么样

11) keep us warm 保持我们温暖

12) wish you happiness and health forever 祝你们永远幸福健康

13) act out 表演出

14) far away from 离.....远

15) be late for 迟到

知识点三：重点句型

1) What can we learn from others? 我们可以向他人学习什么?

2) I hope other people will learn from you. 我希望他人能向你们学习。

3) Long ago, there was a poor farmer called Fred. 很久以前，有个贫穷的农民叫弗雷德。

4) I'd like to give you three wishes. 我想满足你三个愿望。

5) Although we're old, we work in the fields every day. 虽然我们老了，但是还能够每天在田里劳动。

6) I wish you happiness and health forever. 我祝你们永远幸福健康。

7) We're going to vote for model students. 我们要投票选举模范生。

知识点四：常见语法

although 用法—— although 为从属连词，连接主从复合句，表让步，意为“虽然 ...但是 ...”不可以与 but 连用；although 可用于句首，而 though 一般不用于句首。

e.g. Although we're old, we work in the fields every day.

虽然我们老了，但是还能够每天在田里劳动。

二、例题精析

【例题 1】

【题干】_____ Lucy has eaten many nuts, she wants to eat some more.

A. Because B. Although C. So D. If

【答案】B

【解析】本题考核连词。根据句子前后逻辑关系，需要表示“虽然 ...但是 ...”的连词，故选 B。

【例题 2】

【题干】The Luck Fairy visited the couple _____ a winter night.

A. on B. at C. / D. in

【答案】A

【解析】本题考核介词。在特指某一天的某一时段，前用介词 on，故 A。

三、巩固练习

一、基础练习

I. Choose the best answer. ★★

() 1. _____ surprising information we've just collected!

A. How B. How a C. What D. What a

() 2. —What are Rose and Jack doing now?

—They are talking _____ their favourite film stars.

A. of B. for C. about D. on

() 3. —My younger brother can play football very well.

—_____.

A. So can my brother B. So my brother can
C. Neither can my brother D. Neither my brother can

() 4. The school kids in London are having a quiz _____ animals.

A. of B. at C. in D. about

() 5. —How many times _____ you _____ London, Tom?

—Twice.

A. have, gone to B. have, been in C. have, been to D. have, lived

() 6. That's the end _____ the weather report _____ today.

A. of, on B. for, of C. of, for D. at, to

() 7. The temperature is _____ thirty and thirty-eight degrees Celsius.

A. among B. of C. between D. on

() 8. My brother's job is _____ the street in the morning.

A. clean B. cleaning C. to clean D. cleans

() 9. —What's the weather like in Hangzhou in summer?

—_____.

A. It's clean and light B. It's cold and black
C. It's hot and wet D. It's interesting and exciting

() 10. You must drive your car very carefully _____ it is snowing outside.

A. for B. but C. and D. because

() 11. We have studied English and French _____.

A. tomorrow B. for a long time C. two years ago D. in 1981

() 12. —What do the farmers _____ in the field?

—Some potatoes and tomatoes.

A. rise B. grow C. make D. move

() 13. Tom can divide the nineteen apples _____ they wanted.

A. since B. because C. for D. as

() 14. We had a lot of fun during our stay in Beijing. The underlined part means “_____”.

A. many B. much C. a lot D. lots

() 15. My uncle tells us interesting stories from time to time. The underlined part means “_____”.

A. often B. always C. usually D. sometimes

() 16. —Would you like to go fishing with me this afternoon?

—_____, but I'll go to see my grandparents with my parents.

A. That's a good way B. It's very kind

C. I'd love to D. Yes, please

() 17. —What do you think of the decoration in the classroom?

—That's great. _____.

A. No problem B. Well done C. Lucky you D. Certainly

II. Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. ★★

A. takes B. different C. never D. always E. only

I like shopping very much, it can make me relaxing. I usually go shopping to _____ stores, sometimes I go to the supermarket. but shopping with young children is not an easy thing. I have to look after them while I'm shopping. Shopping with my husband is not fun either. I _____ go shopping with my husband when I need to buy something for him. If I look at a dress for myself, he says something like, “The queue is too long” or “You don't need to buy that right now.” I often go shopping with my friends. It's fun. I like shopping alone, too.

I like shopping very much, but I _____ go shopping at weekends. There are too many people in the shops. I don't like shopping with other people. It usually _____ me a lot of time to choose (选择) things because I never buy the first thing I see. I always look around other shops to find the best price. I'm good at finding the best deals. I don't like buying food in small shops and street markets. I think food in the supermarket is fresher (新鲜的) and cheaper, so I shop there.

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

1. Long ago, there were two poor _____ living in an old hut. (farm)

2. Kitty is a model student. We can learn something from _____. (she)

3. I wish you happiness and _____ in the coming year. (healthy)

4. Mark has a bad cold today. He looks sad and _____. (happy)

5. Sometimes teenagers will compare with others to see who has the _____ friends. (many)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required. ★★

1. Doris had breakfast at 7:00 this morning. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ Doris _____ breakfast at 7:00 this morning?

2. Their kite is more colourful than ours. (对划线部分提问)

_____ is more colourful than ours?

3. Our classroom looks old but tidy. (改为反意疑问句)

Our classroom looks old but tidy, _____ ?

4. My car is very old, but it still runs very well. (保持原句意思基本不变)

_____.

5. students, can, model, from, we, these, what, learn ? (连词成句)

_____?

四、阅读

D

Jamie Oliver is Britain's most famous chef. He made his first TV cooking programs when he was only 23, got married at 25 and was given a special prize by the Queen at 28. A top supermarket pays to use him in their advertisements. He sells almost as many books as J.K. Rowling, and reporters are always writing articles about him.

Jamie has also opened the restaurant Fifteen in London. The name doesn't describe where the restaurant is—he chose this name because fifteen is the number of young people who were trained there to become cooks. None of them knew how to cook so Jamie sent them to college the year before he opened the restaurant. They also visited other restaurants to learn more about cooking.

The idea for the restaurant Fifteen really started because of a conversation Jamie had with his wife's friend. She worked with difficult children and found that they always enjoyed cooking, so Jamie decided to start a restaurant business to help young people with problems.

Jamie is at the restaurant five days a week, but always spends the weekend with his wife and children. He says he has never been happier and only wants to go on cooking. He works hard but pays himself nothing, because all the money is used to train new students every six months. Today, 85 people work at Fifteen, more than when it first opened. The restaurant is always full and Jamie has four receptionists answering more than 3,000 phone calls a day from customers wanting to book a table!

1. What is Jamie Oliver?

2. Who gave him a special prize when he was 28 years old?

3. Why did Jamie send the young people to college?

4. When did Jamie decide to start a restaurant business?

5. How does Jamie use his money?

6. Many customers telephone the restaurant to book a table, don't they?

五、写作指导

Who do you think is a model student in your class/school?

/are model students

What can you learn from him/her/them?

Learning form model students

2020 春七年级英语第八讲

期中复习 unit 1-5

unit 1

I 、 Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words.

1. We are going to show some _____ (tour) around Shanghai.
2. Shall we attend this _____ (compete).
3. Shanghai is an _____ (nation) city.
4. It is _____ (surprise) that he is so clever.
5. Shanghai is one of the _____ (large) cities in the world.
6. We usually go there for _____ (funny).
7. Hong kong is _____ (know) as the Pearl of the Orient.
8. To my _____ (surprising), he won the first prize.
9. Many tourists go to Yunnan for _____ (sightseer)

II 、 Choose the proper verb form from the box to complete the sentence. ★

A. doesn't come B. see C. went D. took E. will be

1. He is going to _____ the doctor this afternoon.
2. I _____ a cable car to the top of the mountain. It was really exciting.
3. Tomorrow _____ a fine day. Would you like to have a picnic with me?
4. Jack _____ to Sheshan State Resort three days ago with his family for a spring outing.
5. If he _____ here today, I will visit him tomorrow.

Unit 2

I. Choice★★

- () 1. I need to _____ Doctor Smith.
A. have an interview B. interview with
C. talk an interview with D. interview
- () 2. Excuse me, Mr. Brown. Which day will be _____ for me to visit your farm?
A. sincere B. convenient C. peaceful D. careful
- () 3. Danny has had a bad stomach for a week. He says he _____ eat so much ice-cream _____.
A. didn't...so quickly B. won't...any longer
C. doesn't...very fast D. didn't use to...any
- () 4. More talking helps friends _____ each other _____.
A. say...more B. know...better
C. understand...easier D. like...quicker
- () 5. The yellow lights made Alice _____ peaceful.
A. feel B. felt C. feels D. fell
- () 6. Sally doesn't like this book. Choose _____ one.
A. the other B. others C. other D. another

II. Choose the proper word or expression from the bracket to complete the sentence. ★★

10. How are you getting on _____(with/about) your new classmates?
11. Yesterday I went to Shanghai _____(Grand Theatre/Municipal Hall)to watch the famous ballet 'Swan Lake'.
12. Hangzhou is famous _____(at/for) the West Lake.
13. It's not _____ (surprised/surprising) that many visitors come to visit the Global Financial Center because it's the tallest building in China.
14. I have seen 'Home Alone' twice. It's an _____(excited/exciting)film.
15. Snow White and Seven Dwarfs is a story about a _____(prince/princess).
16. I don't like watching football match on TV. _____(Neither/So) do i.
17. My father will come back _____(at/in) an hour.
18. ---Hello. May I _____(tell/speak) to Mr. Wang, please?
---Sorry, he isn't in.

Unit 3

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

1. Mary is from Canada, she is a _____. (Canada)
2. Prof. Brown is among the greatest space _____. (science)
3. The little cat is teaching _____ how to catch mice now. (it)
4. They have _____ a base in the Arctic already. (build)
5. The policeman found the _____ of the bike at last. (own)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required. ★★

1. from, the, of, view, hill, the, top, the, fantastic, was (连词成句)
_____ (.)
2. Mr Smith has been a teacher for quite a few years. (对划线部分提问)
_____ has Mr. Smith been a teacher?
3. Aunt Betty works in a company in Beijing. (改为反意疑问句)
Aunt Betty works in a company in Beijing, _____?
4. A fireman uses a hose to put out fires. (保持原句意思基本不变)
A hose is _____ putting out fires.
5. I'd like to visit Shanghai if I am free. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you like to visit Shanghai if you _____ free?

Unit 4

I. Choose the best answers. ★★

- () 1. If I find his phone number, I _____ you.
A. tell B. told C. will tell D. have told
- () 2. The students will go to the Summer Palace if it _____ tomorrow.
A. won't rain B. isn't raining C. doesn't rain D. isn't rain
- () 3. I won't watch the TV play if my father _____ me do my homework.
A. let B. will let C. won't let D. lets
- () 4. If you go to the party, you _____ a good time.
A. would have B. have C. will have D. had
- () 5. I don't know if there _____ a sports meeting next month. If they _____ it, I must get ready for it.
A. is; will hold B. will be; hold C. will be; will hold D. will have; hold

II. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms. ★★

1. If she _____ (not get) home on time, her mom will be worried.
2. If Tom works hard, he _____ (make) a lot of money.

III. Choose the best answer: ★★

1. When he arrives at the bus stop, the bus _____ for 20 minutes.
A. has left B. had left C. has been away D. had been away
2. I _____ the League for 5 years so far.
A. joined B. have joined C. have been in D. have been
3. The factory _____ since the February of 1988.
A. has been open B. has opened C. was open D. opened
4. Mary and Rose _____ friends since they met in 2000.
A. have made B. have been C. made D. have become
5. You mustn't _____ until he comes back.
A. be away B. leave C. be left D. away
6. The meeting _____ for a week now.
A. has finished B. has ended C. has been over D. finishes
7. Miss Gao _____ this school for nearly 5 years.
A. has been in B. has come to C. has taught D. taught
8. Ben _____ a teacher for 4 years .
A. has been B. has become C. was D. became
9. I _____ home for a week.
A. have returned B. have been back C. returned D. have come back
10. How long _____ he _____ ?
A. /, died B. has, died C. has, been dead D. did, die

Unit 5

IV、 Rewrite the sentence as required. ★★

1. They have already packed their suitcases. (改为否定句)
They _____ packed their suitcases _____.
2. Tourists usually go shopping in Shanghai. (就划线部分提问)
_____ do tourists usually _____ in Shanghai?
3. We are going to stay at the airport for two hours. (就划线部分提问)
_____ are you going to stay at the airport?
4. I know only a little about Pudong New District. (就划线部分提问)
_____ do you know about Pudong New District?
5. You will find the Century Park in Pudong, too. (保持原句意思不变)
You will _____ find the Century Park in Pudong

阅读

A

Hi Jim!

I'm sending this e-mail from a computer in a youth hostel, and I'm on a hiking trip with my brother. We're

walking along Hadrian's Wall. It crosses England from one side to the other. The Romans built it about 1,900 years ago. This was the edge of the Roman Empire (帝国) then. Archaeologists (考古学家) say the Romans probably built the wall to keep out the people who lived north of here.

There's still quite a lot of the wall left, but in some places it's disappeared completely. Over the years, people took the stones away to build houses and roads. You can walk along the wall—or where it used to be—for more than 120 kilometres. We're going to do all of it! Today we did about 20 kilometres. We're camping some nights and staying in youth hostels on other nights.

It's really interesting. Some parts of the wall have been rebuilt, so you can imagine how it all looked. Yesterday we went to a museum. It showed what life was like for the Roman soldiers who had to live here all those years. Lots of them hated it because it was so cold and wet.

But it hasn't been cold and wet for us this week! The weather's been nice. There are lots of people doing the walk, and the campsites and hostels are pretty crowded. Someone told us it's the most popular place for tourists in the north of England.

That is all for now. Someone wants to use the computer.

Yours,

Robin

() 1. Robin wrote Jim the e-mail to _____.

- A. complain about the weather
- B. tell him about his hiking trip
- C. introduce the archaeologists
- D. ask him to use the computer

() 2. The underlined word "here" in the first paragraph refers to "_____".

- A. Rome
- B. Hadrian's Wall
- C. England
- D. the campsites

() 3. Some parts of Hadrian's Wall disappeared _____.

- A. because foreign tourists destroyed it
- B. and none of them have been rebuilt
- C. because people took the stones away
- D. and nobody knows why

() 4. On this vacation, Robin is staying _____.

- A. only in youth hostels
- B. only in campsites
- C. in youth hostels and campsites
- D. at his brother's home

() 5. Many Roman soldiers hated life at Hadrian's Wall because _____.

- A. of the bad weather
- B. it was far from home
- C. it was dangerous
- D. they didn't like the food

() 6. It is NOT true that _____ according to the passage.

- A. the Hadrian's Wall was built to keep out the people who lived north of it
- B. the Hadrian's Wall used to be more than 120 kilometres long
- C. the museum there showed how the Roman soldiers lived 1,900 years ago
- D. there are few people visiting the Hadrian's Wall because of the bad weather

B

Lots of people are calling for September 11th to become a national day of volunteering in America. Helping others

in need is such a(n) ___1___ part of the American way of life that many high schools ask their students to spend a certain number of hours volunteering in order to graduate. So how do you go about it?

Help kids learn and grow.

Become a Big Brother or Big Sister, or volunteer for an afterschool sports program. Special events are great ___2___ to get to know special-need kids.

Give back over the holidays.

Offer Thanksgiving dinner to the ___3___, volunteer at your local food bank, or give away toys to kids.

Play with pets at a local animal shelter. Most shelters depend on volunteers to keep the cats and dogs happy and ___4___ exercised.

Help the environment.

Join a group and help out with river conservation (保护). ___5___ a local park clean-up day, and you could help out in a park office, or an education centre. Putting up the signs is a great way to help the environment, too.

If you have more than one thing you love, find a way to put the two together. For example, ___6___ you love kids and are great at arts, visit your local children's hospital and offer to lead art activities for young patients.

- () 1. A. small B. hard C. important D. unimportant
() 2. A. ways B. pride C. results D. advice
() 3. A. fat B. thin C. rich D. homeless
() 4. A. well B. badly C. fast D. finally
() 5. A. Take care of B. Take part in C. Take pride in D. Take photos of
() 6. A. until B. if C. unless D. though

C

A little stream ran down from a high mountain through many villages and forests. Then it reached a desert, "I went through so many difficulties. I should have no p___1___ crossing the desert," she thought. As she started, she found herself slowly disappearing into the sand. After m___2___ tries, she still failed. "Maybe I cannot reach the ocean," she said s___3___ to herself.

At this time, a deep voice said, "If a breeze can cross the desert, so can a river." It was the voice of the desert. But the little stream answered, "That is because a breeze can f___4___, but I can't."

"That is because you cannot give up what you are. Let yourself evaporate (蒸发) into the breeze, and it can take you across," said the desert.

"G___5___ up what I am now? No! No!" The little stream could not accept this idea.

"The breeze can carry the vapor (蒸汽) across the desert and let it leave as rain. The rain will form a river again," said the desert. "And whether you are a river or vapor, your nature never changes."

Hearing this, the little stream went into the o___6___ arms of the breeze. It carried her to the next stage of her life. The course of our lives is like the experience of the little stream. If you want to go through difficulties in your l___7___ to head for success, you should also change the way you are.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

D

As everyone knows, our modern life is impossible without travelling. The fastest way of travelling is by plane. With a modern airliner you can travel in one day to many places.

Travelling by train is slower than travelling by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have comfortable seats and dining cars. They make even a longest journey enjoyable.

Some people prefer to travel by sea when it is possible. There are large liners and river boats. You can visit many other countries and different places. Ships are not so fast as trains or planes, but travelling by sea is a very pleasant way to spend a holiday.

Many people like to travel by car. You can make your own timetable. You can travel three or four hundred miles or only fifty or one hundred miles a day, just as you like. You can stop wherever you wish—where there is something interesting to see, at a good restaurant where you can enjoy a good meal, or a hotel to spend the night. That is why travelling by car is popular for pleasant trips, while people usually take a train or a plane when they travel on business.

1. According to the passage which is the fastest way of travelling?

2. What can you do if you travel by car?

3. What does the underlined word “They” in the passage refer to?

4. How do people on business usually travel from the passage?

5. How many ways of travelling are mentioned in the passage?

6. Which way will you choose if you’re going on a holiday? Why?

2020 春七年级英语第九讲

Unit 6 Hard work for a better life

一、知识讲解

知识点一：重点单词

1) end [end] 【词性】 v. 【词义】 结束

【易混淆点】 end n. 末尾；尽头

in the end 最后

at the end of 在.....末尾

【经典例句】 The road ends here. 此路到此为止。

2) disappointed [dis?'p'intid] 【词性】 adj.

【词义】 失望的；沮丧的

【易混淆点】 disappointed 感到失望的

disappointing 令人失望的

【经典例句】 I felt disappointed about the result.

我对结果感到失望。

3) sadly ['s?dli] 【词性】 adv. 【词义】 伤心地

【易混淆点】 sad adj. 悲伤的

sadness n. 悲伤

【经典例句】 The poor child went away sadly.

这个可怜的孩子伤心地走开了。

4) silly ['s?li] 【词性】 adj. 【词义】 愚蠢的

【易混淆点】 foolish 常指一贯愚笨，不明智，没头脑

stupid 常指心智上先天愚笨，糊涂，没趣

silly 常指一时失算显得愚笨

【经典例句】 Don't be silly. 别傻了。

知识点二：重点词组

1) all the time 一直；总是

2) at last 终于；最终

3) out of 从.....里出来

4) make their nests 筑巢

5) look at 看.....

6) walk in wet and dirty streets 走在又湿又脏的大街上

7) fly around 绕着飞

8) think of 想起

9) sat in the sun 坐在阳光下

10) plenty of 大量的

11) look for 寻找

12) have got 有

13) enough food 足够的食物

14) both of us 我们两个

15) match with 和.....搭配

知识点三：重点句型

1) The holidays are coming. 假期就要来了。

2) What does spring make you think of? 春天使你想到了什么？

Spring makes me think of rain. 春天使我想到了雨。

3) It's awful to walk in wet and dirty streets. 在又湿又脏的路上行走真是糟糕透了。

4) The grasshopper was outside in the snow. 蚱蜢在外面的雪地里。

知识点四：常见语法

1) start doing

有些及物动词后面接另一个动词作宾语，既可以用 to do 形式，也可以用 doing 形式，意思相差不多。这样的动词有：start, begin, like, love, hate.....start to do=start doing 开始做某事

e.g. Birds start singing.

鸟儿开始歌唱。

2) It is +adj.+to do sth.

It is +adj.+to do sth.句型中，it 为形式主语，真正的主语是后面 动词不定式，表示“做是怎么样的”。

e.g. It's awful to walk in wet and dirty streets.

在又湿又脏的路上行走真是糟糕透了。

二、例题精析

【例题 1】We start _____ fun.

A. have B. having C. has D. had

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查 start 用法。start doing sth. 故选 B。

【例题 2】It's nice (see)the most wonderful TV play—Love Apartment.

【答案】to see

【解析】本题考查句型 It is +adj.+to do sth. 故填 to see。

三、巩固练习

一、基础练习★★

I. Fill in the blanks (填词完成反意疑问句):

- 1) She has been to England, _____?
- 2) We can't take the books out, _____?
- 3) He has to go home on foot, _____?
- 4) You haven't had your lunch, _____?
- 5) They dislike the book, _____?
- 6) There used to be a post office in the street, _____?
- 7) Let's enter the room, _____?
- 8) I thought he made a few mistakes in his exercises, _____?
- 9) Turn on the radio, _____?

II、选用所给词语的适当形式填空。★

put on, wear, in, dress, wear, try on

1. I don't _____ glasses.
2. Please _____ your warm clothes. It is cold today.
3. Mrs. Brown always _____ well.
4. That little boy _____ green is my brother.
5. —Oh, there are so many shirts in the store. May I _____ the pink one?
—Sure. The changing room is over there.
6. The little girl could _____ herself when she was three years old.
7. Tom seldom _____ a watch.
8. _____ your coat _____ when you go out.

III. Word transformation. ★★

1. Help _____ to some fish, everyone! (you)
2. The police have investigated the _____ for a month, but they still can't find the _____. (rob)
3. She was an _____ woman, perhaps sixty years old. (old)
4. The film 'Kungfu' is full of _____ and fun. (laugh)
5. After reading my _____, you may finish your report. (suggest)
6. You can find two _____ rooms there. (change)
7. It is not _____ to see his success because of his hardworking. (surprise)
8. My teacher always says to us, "_____ speak louder than words." (act)
9. If you want to keep _____, stop smoking as soon as possible. (health)
10. You shouldn't come to such a _____ hastily. (decide)
11. His sister is one of the _____ in the floating restaurant. (wait)
12. She spent lots of money on clothes _____ her stay in Paris. (duration)
13. Jessie lives on the _____ floor, she goes up and down in the lift. (twenty)
14. The warm water freezes _____ (quick) than cold water.
15. She said "Goodbye" and _____ (appear)

IV. 重点介词或副词搭配★

1. pay a visit _____ sp. = visit sp. 拜访某地
2. draw plans _____ buildings 画大楼设计图
3. grow vegetables _____ fields 在农田里种蔬菜
4. take the cable car _____ the top _____ a hill 乘坐缆车去山顶
5. carry people _____ a hill 载人们上山
6. the view _____ the top _____ the hill 从山顶看下去的景色
7. buy sb. sth. = buy sth. _____ sb. 给某人买某物
8. a shirt _____ the long/short sleeves 一件长/短袖衬衫
9. a sweater _____ the V-neck/round neck 一件 V 字领/圆领毛衣
10. a pair _____ trousers _____ the checks/stripes 一条格子/条纹裤子
11. try _____ 试穿
12. _____ one's size 某人穿的尺寸

四、阅读

A

Two small words can bring a smile to someone's face: thank you. But when do you say these two words? Perhaps when someone holds the door open for you or when a friend does you a big favour.

In Britain, people say "thank you" quite often, even at times when there is no need. Sometimes we say it sarcastically. For example, if a friend throws my food away, thinking I was finished, I may say, "Oh, thank you very much!" Then my friend would reply, "Sorry". This can make a situation sound confusing to foreign people.

However, anyone working in the service sector—waiters, taxi drivers, shop assistants, bus drivers and so on—will get a "thank you" from British customers. If you are happy with the driver who got you to school on time, or the waiter who served you food well, say "thank you" to them. You are really saying "good job".

I was first surprised that people do not often say "thank you" here in our country. But I know people can replace these words with a smile or nod.

Yet I cannot change my British habit of saying "thank you". Even here in our country, I know I use these words too much. But saying "thank you" is free for anyone, and I believe the more the better.

() 1. Usually we may think that you will say "thank you" when _____.

- A. someone wants some money from you
 B. someone holds the door open for you
 C. someone asks you the way to a place
 D. someone asks you for some paper to write on
- () 2. The underlined word “sarcastically” in the second paragraph means “_____” in Chinese.
 A. 讽刺地 B. 感激地
 C. 失望地 D. 高兴地
- () 3. A British customer means _____ when he says “thank you” to a taxi driver.
 A. the driver should be friendly to others
 B. the driver drives his car too slowly
 C. he is very glad with the driver
 D. he wants to make friends with the driver
- () 4. We may say “_____” to a friend when he throws our food away.
 A. hello B. sorry
 C. thank you D. welcome
- () 5. A Chinese girl will _____ when you pick up a book for her.
 A. give you a smile or nod
 B. pay you ten yuan
 C. ask you to have a meal
 D. say “Well done!” to you
- () 6. We should _____ according to the writer from the passage.
 A. say “thank you” less
 B. say “thank you” more
 C. change our Chinese habits
 D. not say “thank you” to foreign people

B

There is a golf course about a few miles from where I live. And I used to go fishing at a pond there, usually the first thing in the ___1___.

There used to be a guy named Daniel who would come every morning and start maintenance (维修) work. It's an 18-hole golf course, really ___2___. He had a morning routine of things he had to do including putting up the flags at each hole.

He's really a nice boy. We often chatted about different things and we ___3___ each other there. This morning, I decided that I would do something for him. So I drove down to the golf course at about 6.30 a.m. The ___4___ are often kept outside by the club hole. I collected them and put them up at each hole. This is one of the main things the guy had to do each morning. So you can imagine it could ___5___ some time at such a large golf course.

He usually gets there at around 7.30 a.m. or so. I didn't stay to see him find that someone had done that for him, and did not leave a note or anything to let him ___6___ who did it. I actually feel really nice doing something for someone and not taking any credit for it, just being happy for helping someone.

- () 1. A. evening B. afternoon C. night D. morning
 () 2. A. big B. whole C. dirty D. beautiful
 () 3. A. used to see B. used to seeing C. got used to see D. got used to seeing
 () 4. A. flags B. seats C. balls D. rackets
 () 5. A. pay B. take C. cost D. spend
 () 6. A. tell B. talk C. know D. understand

C

When your dream is to become a footballer, nothing should get in your way___1___—even if you have no feet. Gabriel Muniz, an eleven-year-old Brazil kid, was born without feet. Although his family thought he would have serious difficulties___2___ living a normal life, he started walking before he was one year old. His mother would go after him, expecting him to keep falling, but he never___3___ fell. It took him a while to make the jump from walking to playing football, but he did make it. And, in fact, there's nothing he likes___4___ more than playing football. In his school, the skillful youngster is not only the best player in his school team but also the captain of his gym team. He knows that his disability means he will never be able___5___ to play for a professional football team. So Gabriel is hoping that football will one day become a Paralympics sport. He proved to everyone that he can go head to head with any other___6___ boy. Watching him play is unbelievable. He is fast and he has got a big bag of tricks—he is very skilled and he does everything he can to copy his idol, Messi. So much so that he was invited to go to Spain to meet___7___ his idol Messi and show his talent in the Barcelona Football Club. His coach said he is proving the disability only exists inside our heads and he is challenging the social rules.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

D

Calvin waited and then walked into Trudy's bedroom. Then it happened—a scream, a very loud scream. Calvin ran to his room and dived into bed. He heard Mama coming down the hall. “Did you do this?” his mother asked. Calvin looked out from under the covers. His mother stood by him, holding a rubber spider. “Do what?” he asked. “You put that thing in my bed,” Trudy told him, stepping out from behind Mama. “Don't think that just because it is your birthday you can do something like this,” Mama scolded (责怪). “You do want your present, don't you?” that wiped the smile off Calvin's face. “Of course I do,” he said. “Then you apologize.” Calvin dropped his head. “Sorry, Trudy,” he muttered (嘟囔). “Here,” Mama said, “Happy birthday!” At the breakfast table she handed Calvin an envelope. Inside were tickets to the show of Lomax the Magnificent, the world-famous magician and hypnotist (催眠大师). “You've got two tickets there,” said Mama, “and I know someone who'd really love to go along.” She smiled at Trudy. “You don't mean here, do you?” Calvin asked, eyeing his little sister.

“Well, that would be really nice. But those tickets are yours. If you want to ask somebody ...” Calvin didn’t wait for his mother to finish. _____

Rodney, his friend next door. The two of them were going to see the show of Lomax the Magnificent.

1. Who screamed at the beginning?

2. What did Calvin do to Trudy?

3. Did Calvin say sorry to his sister?

4. Where did Calvin get his present?

5. What did Calvin do with the tickets at last?

6. Finish the sentence in the last paragraph in less than ten words.

五、新概念

Q: Why does the vicar refuse to cut down the tree?

原文

The tiny village of Frinley is said to possess a 'cursed tree'. Because the tree was mentioned in a newspaper, the number of visitors to Frinley has now increased. The tree was planted near the church fifty years ago, but it is only in recent years that it has gained an evil reputation. It is said that if anyone touches the tree, he will have bad luck; if he picks a leaf, he will die. Many villagers believe that the tree has already claimed a number of victims. The vicar has been asked to have the tree cut down, but so far he has refused. He has pointed out that the tree is a useful source of income, as tourists have been coming from all parts of the country to see it. In spite of all that has been said, the tourists have been picking leaves and cutting their names on the tree-trunk. So far, not one of them has been struck down by sudden death!

New words and expressions 生词和短语

blessing n. 福分, 福气

tiny adj. 极小的

cursed adj. 可恨的

plant v. 种植

evil adj. 坏的

claim v. 以……为其后果

vicar n. 教区牧师

income n. 收入

disguise n. 伪装

possess v. 拥有

increase v. 增加

church n. 教堂

reputation n. 名声

victim n. 受害者, 牺牲品

source n. 来源

trunk n. 树干

参考译文

据说弗林利这个小村里有一棵“该诅咒的树”。就因为报上提到过这棵树, 所以现在来弗林利参观的人越来越多。该树是 50 年前栽在教堂附近的, 但只是近几年才得到了一个坏名声。据说, 谁要是触摸了这棵树, 谁就会交上恶运; 如果谁摘了一片树叶, 谁就会死去。很多村民相信此树已经害了不少人。人们曾请求教区的牧师叫人把树砍掉, 但他直到现在也没有同意。他指出, 由于人们从全国各地纷纷前来参观这棵树, 它成了一个有用的财源。尽管有上述种种说法, 但游客们还是照常摘树叶和把他们的名字刻在树干上。

然而到目前为止，还没有一个人暴死呢！

2020 春七年级英语第十讲

一. 知识点梳理 Unit 7 In the future

I. 词性转换

1. sign v. 签名 signature n. 签名
2. secret adj. 秘密的; 保密的 secretly adv. 秘密地; 保密地 secretary n. 秘书
3. able adj. 有能力的 ability n. 能力
4. hope n. & v. 希望 hopeful adj. 有希望的 hopeless 无望的
hopefully adv. 有希望地 hopelessly 无望地

II. 词组

1. in the future 在未来 in future 在 (从现在起)不久的将来
2. no air or water 既没有空气也没有水 (否定句中的“和”用“or”)
3. talk about sth. 谈论某事
talk to/with sb. 和某人谈话
4. enter a new century 进入一个新世纪
5. live on other planets 生活到其他的星星上
6. grow vegetables in space stations 在宇宙空间站种蔬菜
7. speak the same language 说同一种语言
speak at the meeting 在会上发言
say sth. at the meeting 在会上讲些事情
8. take pills for meals 服药片代替吃饭
take exams 参加考试
take part in ... 参加活动...
take off one's coat 脱下某人的外套
The plane takes off. 飞机起飞。
9. cities under the sea 海底的城市
10. learn from computers at home 在家里的电脑上学习
11. understand each other better 更好互相地理解
12. travel to other planets in spacecraft 乘宇宙飞船去其他的行星旅游
13. in ten years' time = in ten years
14. terrible air pollution 糟糕的空气污染
15. make a time box 做一个时间盒
16. write down one's hopes 写下某人的愿望
17. seal sth. with tape 用胶布密封某物
18. become an astronaut 成为一名宇航员

III. 重要句型

1. 一般将来时 will+动词原型
There will be no class meetings this coming Friday. 本周五将没有班会课。
Alice will fly to America next month. 爱丽斯下月将去美国。
- 2 I think so. / I don't think so.
3. I hope that...
4. There will be enough food for everyone.
5. What do you think will happen in the future?

6. Perhaps people will be able to...

二. 巩固练习

I. Choose the best answer. ★★

- () 1. _____ do you think will happen in twenty years?
A. How B. What C. When D. Why
- () 2. Will people _____ grow vegetables in Mars?
A. are able to B. is able to C. be able to D. were able to
- () 3. It's _____ for skating outside. Shall we go together?
A. cold enough B. enough cold C. hot enough D. enough hot
- () 4. I'll perhaps take you for visiting Yu Garden this afternoon. The underlined part "perhaps" means _____.
A. of course B. possible C. possibly D. certainly
- () 5. Perhaps there will be _____ water and _____ people in the world.
A. fewer, less B. less, fewer C. fewer, fewer D. less, less
- () 6. There is little water on the Earth, _____?
A. isn't there B. is there C. is it D. isn't it
- () 7. It is surprising to see such a little boy to _____ a foreign language fluently.
A. say B. speak C. tell D. talk
- () 8. There _____ heavy snow tomorrow.
A. will have B. will be C. had D. are
- () 9. I want to know _____ you think will happen in the future.
A. what B. that C. which D. where
- () 10. I don't think people can take pills for _____ in the future.
A. fruit B. meals C. rice D. snack
- () 11. The teacher will open the time box _____ five years.
A. in B. after C. of D. with
- () 12 Do you know what will take place in the near future? The underlined part means _____.
A. travel B. help C. happen D. make
- () 13. —Perhaps there will not be enough food for everybody.
—_____.
A. Yes, there will B. It's a pleasure C. No, there is D. I don't think so
- () 14. These are the new words. Please write _____ in your exercise-book.
A. down it B. it down C. down them D. them down
- () 15. —_____ will your dad be back from Shanghai to England?
—In about three days.
A. How far B. How often C. How long D. How soon
- () 16. Alan's father hopes his son _____ an astronaut in the future.
A. is B. will be C. to be D. be

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

1. Lily will _____ be a reporter when she grows up. (possible)
2. The thief _____ the building from the back door the day before yesterday. (entrance)
3. The heavy wind blew roofs off in several _____. (city)
4. People are fighting with different kinds of _____ on the Earth. (pollute)
5. Her sister works as a _____. (secret)

6. Don't keep the door _____ because it is so noisy outside. (opening)
7. Perhaps there will be _____ pollution in the future. (little)
8. Tom, please seal your box _____. (careful)
9. Help _____ to some sweets, everyone. (you)
10. Please show me where the _____ is. (enter)
11. There will be robots in _____ home everywhere in the future. (people)
12. The whole world is shocked by the rapid _____ of the economy in China. (grow)
13. The doctor answered the question _____. (patient)
14. I can't see Lily's _____ clearly. (sign)

III. Complete the sentences as required. ★★

1. The clerks will be ready for the meeting in half an hour. (对划线部分提问)
_____ will the clerks be ready for the meeting?
2. Perhaps people can grow vegetables in space stations in the future. (保持句意基本不变)
Perhaps people will _____ to grow vegetables in space stations in the future.
3. Jack shouted at James in the playground. James shouted at Jack, too. (保持句意基本不变)
Jack and James shouted at _____ in the playground.
4. I think people will live under the sea in the future. (改为否定句)
I _____ people _____ live under the sea in the future.
5. Fred can learn French by himself. (保持句意基本不变)
Fred can _____ French.
6. Linda could climb the tree by herself when she was only four. (保持句意基本不变)
Linda _____ to climb the tree by herself when she was only four.
7. The bags are so heavy that he can't carry them. (保持句意基本不变)
The bags are _____ for him to carry.
8. everybody, will, enough, not, be, perhaps, there, food, for (连词成句)
_____.

三. 阅读

A

Once, a selfish emperor gave an order that nobody in his country was allowed to kill any animals for food. He wanted all the meat for himself. People could only eat vegetables and rice.

One night, a government official was astonished when some meat appeared on his table. He called his cook and demanded to know why he had cooked meat. He reminded the cook that the emperor would execute (处决) them if he found out. However, the cook explained that a tiger had killed the animal, not he. The master was relieved (放心的). Now, he could enjoy his delicious meat.

The next night, fish was served. The master again questioned the cook. The cook told his master to stop worrying because a tiger had killed the fish. The master said, "Don't be silly! Tigers don't kill fish! It was probably a larger fish that killed this one." The cook nodded and said, "Yes, I remember now. A big fish killed this small fish." The master ate with great enjoyment.

The next day when the cook prepared a duck, the master questioned him again. The cook had an answer ready: The duck had flown into a tree and died. His master just smiled.

Choose the best answer.

- () 1. What would happen if the emperor heard that people were killing animals?
- A. They would go to jail.
 - B. They would have to pay a lot of money.

C. They would have to leave the country.

D. They would be executed.

() 2. Who probably caught the fish?

A. The tiger. B. The cook. C. The master. D. The emperor.

() 3. Why did the cook tell the story about the duck hitting a tree?

A. That is what really happened to the duck. B. He liked to tell stories.

C. He wanted his master to be happy. D. He heard the story from the emperor.

() 4. What is the story about?

A. Doing only what people tell you. B. Finding ways to get what you want.

C. Eating only vegetables and rice. D. Learning how to find dead animals.

() 5. Why did the master eat the animals that his cook prepared, despite the emperor's order?

A. The cook had killed the animals.

B. The emperor had changed the law.

C. He was told that they were not killed by people.

D. There was nothing else to eat.

B

Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.

When you wave to a friend, you are using sign language (手势语). When you smile at someone, you mean to be friendly. When you put one finger in front of your ___1___, you mean "Be quiet." Yet, people in different countries may use different sign languages.

Once an Englishman was in Italy. He could speak ___2___ Italian. One day while he was walking in the street, he felt hungry and went into a restaurant. When the waiter came, the Englishman ___3___ his mouth, put his fingers into it and took them out again and moved his lips. In this way, he meant to say, "Bring me something to eat." But the waiter brought him a lot of things to ___4___. First tea, then coffee, then milk, but no food. The Englishman was ___5___ that he was not able to tell the waiter he was hungry. He was ___6___ to leave the restaurant when another man came in and put his hands on his stomach. And this sign was bright enough for the waiter. In a few minutes, the waiter brought him a large plate of bread and meat. At last the Englishman had his meal in the same way.

() 1. A. eye B. hand C. mouth D. arm

() 2. A. a little B. few C. a few D. little

() 3. A. washed B. opened C. closed D. touched

() 4. A. eat B. drink C. carry D. play

() 5. A. happy B. glad C. sorry D. afraid

() 6. A. quick B. slow C. ready D. quiet

C

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

As we know, science is developing quickly nowadays. I w___1___ the life in the future will be more convenient.

People are developing all k___2___ of robots now. Almost all the people will have robots to help themselves do the work they don't want to do. Housewives will have cleaning robots to help them s___3___ the floor, paint the wall and so on. Students will have study robots to help them study. Workers will have robots to help them do the difficult and dirty work. Our lives will be e___4___ because of robots.

In the future, maybe there will be a lot of great inventions. Maybe cars will move by t___5___. Maybe houses will prepare what you love to have for dinner when you are on your way home. Maybe beds will be able to talk, and tell you what's happening.

Old appliances will be fully automatic in the future. The television will turn itself on when you sit on the sofa. The

air-conditioner will turn itself on when the degrees are b___6___ 20 or higher than 28. The computer will turn itself on when you sit in front of your desk. The light will turn itself on when you walk into a d___7___ room. Maybe the homework will run out of my schoolbag when I sit down!

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

D

If you go to the Spanish town of Bunol in August, you should wear old clothes. Don't wear good clothes because you may get covered with tomato juice!

The farmers near Bunol grow a lot of tomatoes. In summer there are too many tomatoes to sell, so the people of Bunol have an unusual way of using them. Every year, one day in August is called "Tomatina". In the morning, the shopkeepers in Bunol put plastics over their shops. They don't want their shops to be covered with tomato juice. A big crowd of people comes into town. Then trucks bring lots of tomatoes here.

At 11 o'clock, the fun starts. Suddenly everyone starts throwing tomatoes at each other. People enjoy throwing tomatoes. They also enjoy being hit by tomatoes! When tomatoes hit you, you get covered with tomato juice. Soon everyone is red and is having a lot of fun!

Then, at one o'clock, everyone stops throwing tomatoes. The streets of Bunol are covered with tomato juice. The people wash the streets, and soon all the tomato juice is gone. Tomatina is finished for another year. But next August the farmers will have a lot of tomatoes again, and it will be Tomatina time again!

Tomatina will be held on August 30 this year, welcoming all of you to come to enjoy it!

Answer the questions.

1. Which country celebrates Tomatina?

2. Why do people celebrate Tomatina?

3. What do shopkeepers in Bunol put over their shops?

4. What time does Tomatina start?

5. How long does Tomatina last?

6. When will Tomatina be held this year?

四. 写作指导

Write a passage of at least 60 words on the topic "Life in the future". (以“未来的生活”为题写一篇不少于60个词的短文, 标点符号不占格)

Use the following points as reference. (以下问题供参考)

1. What will life in future be like?
2. What will people do in the future?
3. What will you do in the future?

Life in the future

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2020 春七年级英语第十一讲

一. Unit 6&7 巩固练习

I. Choose the best answer. ★★

- () 1. Linda is _____ 8-year-old girl.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. Did you have a good time _____ Christmas Eve?
A. on B. at C. in D. by
- () 3. She hasn't heard from her grandfather _____ the end of last month.
A. for B. after C. before D. since
- () 4. Shanghai is one of the _____ in China.
A. biggest cities B. biggest city C. big city D. big cities
- () 5. —Which pair of jeans do you prefer?
—I prefer the blue _____ with the yellow belt.
A. ones B. one C. pairs of D. one pair
- () 6. More than _____ of the students are from the south.
A. two-third B. three-second C. two-thirds D. second-three
- () 7. My father _____ smoke. He doesn't smoke any longer.
A. was used B. used C. used to D. was used to
- () 8. _____ is interesting to chat with our friends on the Internet.
A. It B. This C. Its D. That
- () 9. My brother _____ in this school since 2000.
A. studies B. studied C. is studying D. has studied
- () 10. —Dad, must I finish my homework today?
—No, you _____. You may do it tomorrow.
A. won't B. needn't C. don't D. mustn't
- () 11. —My father has gone to Beijing. —_____ will he come back?
—In a few weeks.
A. How long B. How often C. How far D. How soon
- () 12. When you leave the room, don't keep the window _____.
A. open B. opening C. opened D. opens
- () 13. _____ weather it is!
A. How lovely B. What lovely C. How a lovely D. What a lovely
- () 14. —How do you like our city? —_____
A. Yes, I like it very much. B. No, I don't like it.
C. It's very beautiful. D. I don't like.
- () 45. —I've got the first prize in the contest!
—_____
A. Congratulations! B. You're welcome.
C. You deserved to win. D. Long time no see. What's new?

II. Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. ★★

A. shorter B. temperature C. gardens D. heavily E. begin F. beginning
--

Dear Susan,

How are you? It's winter now and it is very cold here. It snows 1. _____ in many cities of Canada. I like playing in the snow.

The weather is warmer when spring comes. Spring is much 2. _____ than winter, but the days are longer. There are more flowers in spring. I think the flowers here are more beautiful. The 3. _____ gets higher when it is summer, but it isn't very hot. I love summer. The days are longer and we can play outside all day! Many people stay out in their 4. _____ very late. In autumn, it begins to get cool. I like autumn best in Canada because the leaves on the trees become red. But soon the leaves 5. _____ to fall and you can see a lot of leaves on the ground.

When will you visit me? Canada is beautiful in all four seasons. You will love staying here.

Best wishes!

Love, Kitty

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

1. Let's have a _____ about where we should go this afternoon. (discuss)
2. "I am not feeling hungry and tired any longer," Tom said _____. (happy)
3. It is _____ for students to study in an air-conditioned classroom. (comfort)
4. Every day the old man does morning exercises in order to be much _____. (health)
5. If you try your best, nothing is _____. (possible)

IV. Complete the following sentences as required. ★★

1. The girl in red is my sister Susan. (对划线部分提问)
_____ is your sister Susan?
2. I'll go to the lecture. I'll be free tomorrow. (合并为一句)
I'll go to the lecture _____ I _____ free tomorrow.
3. All the boys in my class like watching football match. (改为否定句)
_____ the boys in my class likes watching football match.
4. You have made some mistakes in your homework. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you made _____ mistakes in your homework?
5. the, best, on, red, because, become, the, I, autumn, trees, leaves, like (连词成句)
_____.

二. 阅读理解

A

The King of Wei decided to build a tower that would reach halfway to the sky. He ordered that anyone who criticized the idea be executed(处决). Everyone knew it was insane (疯狂的), but they were afraid to speak.

One day, a wise old man named Wan went to see the King. He said he had come to help.

The king laughed. What help could a weak old man give? Wan offered to make plans for the tower. The king agreed.

Wan explained that the distance from the ground to the sky was about 24,000 kilometres. So the tower was going to be 12,000 kilometres tall. The foundation for such a tall building would have to be 4,800 kilometres around. That was larger than the country of Wei! So the king would have to attack a country near them to get more land. After conquering (征服) that country, the king would need at least 100,000 workers to build the tower. They would all need to eat. There might be a problem getting enough food for them all.

When Wan finished, the king sat silently. Wan left the palace and, from that time on, nothing more about the tower was heard again.

Choose the best answer.

- () 1. Why didn't anyone criticize the king's plan?

- A. Most people agreed with it. B. They didn't want to fight another country.
C. They didn't want to be executed. D. They didn't understand the plan.

() 2. Why would the king need to conquer a nearby country?

- A. To get enough people to build the tower.
B. To get enough bricks to build the tower.
C. To get enough money to build the tower.
D. To get enough land to build the tower.

() 3. Why did the king decide not to build the tower?

- A. Wan said the king was insane. B. Wan showed how difficult the plan was.
C. Wan told the king his plan was stupid. D. Wan offered to build a palace instead.

() 4. What was Wan's true purpose for coming to the king?

- A. He wanted to help build the tower. B. He wanted to change the king's mind.
C. He wanted to help the king find workers. D. He wanted to fight in the army.

() 5. What is the story about?

- A. A clever king. B. A silly old man. C. A foolish plan. D. A difficult job.

B. Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.

What's your idea about success? Some people say that beginners have all the luck, while others believe that success comes only with practice. In fact, I feel both of these statements (陈述) are not true all the time. Each is true in some ways but not in others.

For example, I went to a drawing competition many years ago and ___1___ surprisingly. As a prize, I got a film ticket to see "Titanic". I was really ___2___ because it was the first time I had taken part in any competition. Thinking that I might be lucky again, I ___3___ joining in other art competitions. But the result was that I ___4___ won again. I accepted the fact that the other people had a greater artistic ability than I did. Art was not something I was especially interested in and I had never practised the different art skills. So, the drawings I produced were not of a very high standard (标准).

These experiences taught me a lot. Though I might have been lucky ___5___, I also need to put in hard work. As we know, ___6___ makes perfect. So I believe success builds on less luck and chance.

- () 1. A. won B. began C. failed D. ended
() 2. A. sorry B. active C. lucky D. nervous
() 3. A. tried B. forgot C. stopped D. remembered
() 4. A. often B. ever C. seldom D. never
() 5. A. at last B. at most C. at first D. at least
() 6. A. chance B. practice C. difference D. experience

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

Everyone has pressure (压力). Today let's look at the Greens and see h___1___ they relax.

There are four people in this family. Mr Green is a policeman. He works very hard from Monday to Saturday. He walks his dog every day a___2___ dinner for an hour. Mrs Green is a teacher in a school. Her students are young and naughty. She often plays badminton with them after school. Tom is Mr Green's son. He is only sixteen years old. After f___3___ his homework, he often plays basketball with his friends.

Linda is his sister. She is o___4___ eight years old. She doesn't have so much homework as Tom. She often plays the piano at home. They are all i___5___ in dancing. They often have a family party at w___6___. At the party, they u___7___ play the music that they can dance to.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

D

The Ancient Egyptians lived about 5,000 years ago, near the River Nile (尼罗河). Why did the Egyptians live near the river? Because they needed water from the Nile for their farms. They also caught fish from the river.

The king of the Ancient Egyptians was called Pharaoh (法老). A Pharaoh often had three or four wives, but only one wife was the queen. Usually, she was the Pharaoh's sister, too.

The pyramids were houses for dead Pharaohs. Inside the pyramids the Egyptians put food, clothes, beds, tables and chairs for the dead king.

Also inside the Pyramids were Pictures of the Pharaohs. We can learn about the lives of the Pharaohs from these pictures. The kings and queens had beautiful clothes and jewellery. The clothes were made of cotton or wool. The jewellery was made of gold and colourful stones. The Pharaohs ate good food too—cheese, meat, grapes, peas, bread, milk and fish. They often had parties with music and dancing.

Answer the questions.

1. How long did the Ancient Egyptians live near the River Nile?

2. Why did the Ancient Egyptians live near the River Nile?

3. What was the king of Ancient Egypt called?

4. What was inside the pyramids?

5. What were the clothes of the Egyptian kings and queens made of?

6. What food did the Pharaohs eat?

三. 听力

I. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear. (根据你所听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案)

() 1. A. Yes, he can. B. No, he can't. C. Yes, he will. D. No, he won't.

() 2. A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

() 3. A. On the wall. B. Beside the door.
C. Beside the window. D. Next to the TV set.

() 4. A. In Japan. B. In Britain. C. In Singapore. D. In Thailand.

() 5. A. A shop assistant. B. A secretary.
C. A librarian. D. A teacher.

() 6. A. Sunny. B. Snowy. C. Cloudy. D. Windy.

() 7. A. She will go travelling with the man.
B. She hates Lushan and Huangshan.
C. The man does something stupid.
D. She doesn't want to go travelling with the man.

() 8. A. For 10 days. B. For 14 days. C. For 17 days. D. For 21 days.

II. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false. (判断列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容，符合的用“T”表示，不符合的用“F”表示)

- () 1. Over three hundred years ago, none of people in Europe knew anything about tea.
- () 2. The English sailor brought some tea from India and China.
- () 3. The sailors mother held a “tea party” and invited many friends.
- () 4. The old woman offered her friends tea water, but nobody liked it.
- () 5. Luckily, the old woman still kept the tea water.
- () 6. The sailor knew what to do with tea.

III. Listen to the passage and complete the sentences. (听短文，完成句子)

- 1. Eric is in a new school this_____.
- 2. There are _____ students in Eric's school.
- 3. Eric's classmates are very _____.
- 4. Eric teaches his classmates _____.
- 5. _____ the school, there is a small river.
- 6. They have no classes on _____ or Sundays.

四. 新概念二 Lesson 59 In or out?

Our dog, Rex, used to sit outside our front gate and bark. Every time he wanted to come into the garden he would bark until someone opened the gate. As the neighbours complained of the noise, my husband spent weeks training him to press his paw on the latch to let himself in. Rex soon became an expert at opening the gate. However, when I was going out shopping last week, I noticed him in the garden near the gate. This time he was barking so that someone would let him out! Since then, he has developed another bad habit. As soon as he opens the gate from the outside, he comes into the garden and waits until the gate shuts. Then he sits and barks until someone lets him out. After this he immediately lets himself in and begins barking again. Yesterday my husband removed the gate and Rex got so annoyed we have not seen him since.

【课文翻译】

我家的狗雷克斯，过去常坐在大门外面叫。每当它想到花园里来时，便汪汪叫个不停，直到有人把门打开。由于邻居们对狗叫很有意见，所以我丈夫花了几个星期的时间训练它用脚爪按住门闩把自己放进来。雷克斯很快成了开门的专家。然而上星期我正要出去买东西时，发现它正呆在花园里边靠门的地方。这次它叫着让人把它放出去！从那以后，它养成了另外一种坏习惯。它从外面把门一打开，就走进花园，等着门自动关上。这之后他就坐下汪汪叫起来，直到有人来把它放出去。出去之后，它又马上把自己放进来，接着再开始叫。昨天，我丈夫把门卸了下来，雷克斯很生气，此后我们便再也没有见到它。

【生词汇总】

bark v. 狗叫，吠

press v. 按，压

paw n. 脚爪

latch n. 门闩

expert n. 专家

develop v. 养成

habit n. 习惯

remove v. 拆掉, 取下

【短语汇总】

complain of 就某件事而发牢骚, 抱怨

so that 目的在于, 以期能够

【知识点讲解】

1. as 用法汇总(As the neighbours complained of the noise, my husband spent weeks training him to press his paw on the latch to let himself in.)

1). “作为”, 后加名词。

例: as a citizen, we should keep our city clean. 作为一名市民, 我们应该保持城市清洁。

2). “因为”, 后加完整句子, 和 because 用法一致, 引导原因状语从句。

3). “当……时候”用法和 when 一致, 后面加完整的句子, 引导时间状语从句。

2. become an expert at doing 成了干某事的行家(Rex soon became an expert at opening the gate)

意思上要比 be good at 强烈

例: She is an expert at solving problems. 她是解决问题专家。

3. spend, cost, take 的区别(my husband spent weeks training him to press his paw on the latch to let himself in)

1). spend 的主语是人, 后面动词用 ing

例: I spend money buying cake.

2). cost 主语是物, 后面加 to do

例: the cake costs me 200 yuan to buy.

3). take 主语是物, 后面加 to do, 但 take 是花时间, cost 是花钱。

2020 春七年级英语第十二讲

一. 知识点梳理 Unit 8 A more enjoyable school life

I. 词性转换

1. enjoyable adj. 有乐趣的, 使人快乐的, 令人愉快的 (后缀-able 构成形容词, 表示“可能的”)
enjoy v. 欣赏; 享受 ---joy n. 高兴; 欢乐
2. ideal adj. 理想的, 完美的, 最合适的 idea n. 想法
3. modern adj. 现代化的---反义 ancient adj. 古老的
4. necessary adj. 必须的, 必要的---反义 unnecessary adj. 不必要的; 多余的 (前缀 un-表示否定, 构成反义词)
need v. 必须; v. 需要; 必须; n. 需要; 需求; 责任
5. impossible adj. 不可能存在 (或做到的) 的, 不可能的 (前缀 im-表示否定, 构成反义词) ---反义 possible adj. 可能存在 (或做到的) 的, 可能的
类似的还有:
patient -- impatient
polite -- impolite
6. air-conditioned adj. 有空调的 ---air-conditioner n. 空调

II. 词组

1. a enjoyable school life 快乐的学校生活
2. an ideal job 一份理想的工作
3. a modern laboratory 现代化的实验室
4. necessary sunlight activities of outdoor and indoor 必需的户内外阳光活动
5. an impossible dream 不可能的梦想
6. put up a poster on the wall 在墙上张贴海报
7. say to oneself 自言自语

oneself 是反身代词

myself	pron. 我自己
yourself	pron. 你自己
himself	pron. 他自己
herself	pron. 她自己
itself	pron. 它自己
ourselves	pron. 我们自己
yourselves	pron. 你们自己
themselves	pron. 他 (她, 它们) 自己

【附】人称代词表

人称	单复数	人称代词		物主代词		反身代词
		主格	宾格	形容词性	名词性	
第一人称	单	I	me	my	mine	myself
	复	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
第二人称	单	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	复	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
第三人称	单	he	his	his	his	himself
		she	her	her	hers	herself
		it	it	its	its	itself
	复	they	them	their	theirs	ourselves

8. decorate a flat 装修公寓
9. do more experiments 做更多的实验
10. an air-conditioned classroom 带空调的教室
= a classroom with an air-conditioner 有空调的教室
11. take computer lessons 上电脑课
12. have more school picnics 学校举办更多的野餐活动

【注意】

have 除了表示：“有”，也能和许多名词连用，表示一种活动或动作，有多种释义，例如：

have more PE lessons 上更多的体育课

have lunch 吃饭

have a meeting 开会

have a good time 玩得愉快

III. 重要句型

1. Help yourselves to some fish , everyone 各位，随便吃鱼。
2. I want you to find out what changes the younger students would like to see in our school
我要你们去了解一下低年级学生所希望看到的学校变化。
find out 还有其他意思，例如：
Please find out who has found my lost watch. 请查清谁帮助我找到我的手表的。
3. It would be possible to have more books in our library. 图书馆会有很多书。
It would be impossible to have a swimming pool in our library. 我们学校图书馆有游泳池是不可能的。
4. It is necessary to keep healthy. 保持健康是重要的。
It is unnecessary to ask for the moon in the river. 水中捞月是徒劳的。
5. What do you think of the suggestions? = How do you like the suggestions? 你认为这些建议怎样？
6. Can you make some changes to it yourselves? 你们自己能对它作一些改变吗？
句中的 make 意为“使出现；使产生”，本单元的 make 属于一词多义，例如：
make money 挣钱

make a cake 做蛋糕

make no answer 没作答复

make the baby laugh 使婴儿笑

句中的 yourselves 是反身代词，起强调作用。

反身代词的用法：

主语和宾语指代一致，反身代词与它所指代的名词或代词形成互指关系，在人称、性、数上保持一致。

The slow student said to himself, "I must try my best to learn all my subjects well."

那个迟钝的学生自言自语说：“我一定要尽力学好所有的学科。”

Help yourself to some sweets. 请随意吃糖。

起强调作用，强调某人自己，常与 by 连用，by 可以省略。

Mary learn Chinese (by) herself. = Mary herself learn Chinese.

Mary 自学中文。

Finish your homework (by) yourself. 独立完成家作。

7. It is + adj. + to do sth. 做某件事是.....的。

It is necessary to keep healthy.

It is + for sb + to do sth. 做某件事对于某人是.....的。

It is for us to learn English well.

其中的 it 都是形式主语，真正的主语是句中的 to do sth.

二. 巩固练习

I. Choose the best answer★★

() 1. That was _____ enjoyable evening. I'll never forget it.

A. / B. the C. an D. a

() 2. Do you think _____ is possible to make everyone satisfied with the item?

A. that B. this C. it D. which

() 3. I made so many mistakes in my homework. I must do it _____ next time.

A. careful B. more careful C. most carefully D. more carefully

() 4. I would like to have a swimming pool in our school. The underlined part "would like" means _____.

A. need B. have C. like D. want

() 5. I have to spend more than two hours doing my homework every day. So I'd like to have _____ homework.

A. some B. less C. fewer D. a few

() 6. Mr Song asked his students to _____ the changes the younger students would like to see in the school.

A. find B. find out C. look for D. look out

() 7. —Would you like tea or coffee?

—_____. Thank you. I've just had enough.

A. Either B. Neither C. Some D. Both

() 8. —Why not conduct a survey among the young students?

—_____.

A. Yes, please B. No, thanks C. That's a good idea D. You're welcome

- () 9. My uncle in America knows little about China, _____?
A. doesn't he B. does he C. doesn't she D. does she
- () 10. —What changes would you like to see in our school?
—_____.
A. Yes, I would B. No, I wouldn't
C. That's a good idea D. I'd like to have a lift in school
- () 11. —Would you like _____ to the cinema with us?
—No, I'd rather _____ the book at home.
A. go; to read B. to go; read C. to go; to read D. go; read
- () 12. —What do you think of this book?
—_____.
A. I don't think of it B. It's very interesting
C. Very much D. I borrowed it from the library
- () 13. The Maths problem is very difficult but he wants to work it out _____.
A. he B. his C. him D. himself
- () 14. That interesting film made me _____.
A. happy B. unhappy C. happily D. unhappily
- () 15. Let's _____ some posters on the wall.
A. hold on B. turn on C. put up D. put down
- () 16. It would be _____ to have a larger swimming pool. We don't have enough space in our school.
A. necessary B. unnecessary C. possible D. impossible
- () 17. _____ it is to have Christmas parties with our friends!
A. How a fun B. How funny C. What a fun D. What fun
- () 18. —Shall we buy some ice-cream? It is so hot.
—_____. Let's go.
A. Right B. That's right C. All right D. That's all

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

- They could move the desks into groups _____. (they)
- We can do something to make our school life more _____. (enjoy)
- I'd like to be a _____ when I grow up. (conduct)
- I'd like to have _____ P.E. lessons in my school. (many)
- There are two _____ in the room. (air-condition)
- WTO stands for World Trade _____. (organize)
- Kitty lost her handbag yesterday. _____, Ben found it and returned it to her. (luck)
- The weather in Brighton is quite _____. (change)
- His ambition is to be a _____ when he grows up. (science)
- It's not raining, so it's _____ to take an umbrella with us. (necessary)

III. Complete the sentences as required. ★★

- John would like to have less homework. (改为反意疑问句)
John would like to have less homework, _____?
- I don't think it's necessary to have that meeting now. (保持句意基本不变)
I _____ it's _____ to have that meeting now.
- We have a discussion in class. We feel excited. (合并为一句)
_____ exciting for us _____ have a discussion in class.

4. Ben spends more than two hours finishing his homework every day. (保持句意基本不变)

It _____ Ben more than two hours _____ finish his homework every day.

5. We have an enjoyable life. (改成感叹句)

_____ enjoyable life we have!

6. I don't think it is possible to go on a picnic in such a bad weather. (保持句意基本不变)

I think it's _____ to go on a picnic in such a bad weather.

7. To look at the colours of leaves in autumn is interesting. (保持句意基本不变)

_____ to look at the colours of leaves in autumn.

8. Our classroom looked untidy. (改为反意疑问句)

Our classroom looked untidy, _____?

9. What do you think of the coffee? (保持句意基本不变)

_____ do you _____ the coffee?

10. would, computer, nice, it, have, school, be, to, lessons, more, in, our (连词成句)

_____.

11. to, you, can, changes, yourselves, make, the, it (连词成句)

_____?

三. 阅读理解

A

A mother had two daughters, who were both married. The elder daughter's husband was a farmer, and the younger one's husband was a potter (制陶工人). They lived far away and she missed them very much.

Since she had not seen them for a long time, she decided to go and visit them. She went to see the elder daughter first. She asked if she and her husband were happy together. He daughter said they were doing well. However, they were concerned about the weather. She wished they could have some heavy rain as their crops were getting very dry.

The mother next went to see her younger daughter, whose husband made clay flower pots. This daughter, too, said she and her husband were happy, apart from the weather. She wished they could have some hot, sunny weather so the pots could dry more quickly.

On the way home, the mother worried about her girls. How could she be pleased for them both? She then made up her mind to stop worrying about them. If it rained, she would be happy for the farmer's wife. When the weather was dry, she would be pleased for the potter's wife. In that way, she could always be happy.

Choose the best answer.

() 1. What did the farmer's wife want?

A. A new cow. B. Some children. C. Some rain. D. A house near her mother.

() 2. Why did the second daughter want hot, sunny weather?

A. To help her garden grow. B. To help her husband's work.
C. So she could dry her laundry. D. So she could travel comfortably.

() 3. Why did the mother decide not to worry anymore?

A. The daughters both got what they wanted.
B. Her daughters had no concerns.
C. She could be happy with both kinds of weather.
D. She moved closer to her daughters.

() 4. Why was the mother worried about daughters at first?

A. They were not happy with their husbands. B. They were not doing well.
C. Their husbands could not find jobs. D. They wanted opposite things.

() 5. What is the story about?

- A. Two daughters who wanted to be farmers.
- B. A mother who learned how to be happy.
- C. A mother who learned how to make pots.
- D. Two girls who were very unhappy.

B. Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.

Today we can see that many people are cutting down the trees in the forests. A lot of ___1___ lands have become deserts. If we read newspapers, we'll learn that the forests on the Earth are getting smaller ___2___. We are cutting down large numbers of trees because we need wood and farmland. Some scientists say that there will not be any great forests ___3___ 20 or 30 years.

What will happen if the forests disappear? A lot of plants will die and the animals will ___4___ their homes. In many places the new farmland will soon look like the old desert. Crops will not grow there. There won't be enough rain, and the weather will get hot and dry. If the climate of the Earth changes, life will be ___5___ for everyone. Our living environment will become worse and worse. More and more rich farmland will disappear. We will suffer (遭受) a lot from both droughts (干旱) and floods.

It's our duty ___6___ the forests well. Everyone should try his best to make a contribution (贡献) to taking care of the forests. Stop cutting down the trees and make the world greener!

- () 1. A. low B. rich C. lonely D. high
- () 2. A. on time B. all the time C. in time D. no time
- () 3. A. in B. at C. on D. with
- () 4. A. find B. build C. lose D. decorate
- () 5. A. easy B. hard C. happy D. interesting
- () 6. A. to do B. do C. to protect D. protect

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

As students, school is where we spend most of our time. I always think about what my ideal school would be like. In my mind, my ideal school is c___1___ and tidy. You will find no litter around at all. It has modern school buildings, a big playground and a big garden. There are lots of b___2___ and colourful flowers in the garden. My ideal school day s___3___ at 8:00 a.m. and finishes at 3:00 p.m., so I will have a lot of time to do after-school activities.

I will have Chinese, Maths, English and P.E. lessons every day. T___4___ will be four lessons in the morning and two lessons in the afternoon. I can learn a lot of knowledge from school every day. The teachers at school are all friendly and h___5___ to their students. They are not only teachers but also good friends.

Students in my ideal school are nice and polite. I can m___6___ many close friends there. We can help each other with our school work and many other problems. I am s___7___ life in my ideal school will be pleasant and relaxing.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

D

In North America, most students go to school by bus. The subway is also widely used in some cities. In small towns and cities, walking is still popular.

The yellow school bus is a familiar sight all over North America. It is a very convenient form of transportation because it takes students right to the entrance to the school. It also gives students opportunity (机会) to chat with their friends. However, the bus is slow and does not always pick up on time.

The subway is a means of getting around quickly in many cities. However, it is expensive and can be very crowded during the rush hour. Another disadvantage (缺点) of the subway is that the stops are not so close to the

school, and students often have to walk considerable (相当的) distance or take a bus from the subway stop to the school.

Walking has a number of advantages for those who live close to school. It's free and it provides a form of exercise. However, it's no fun if you have a large backpack full of books to carry. It's also unpleasant if the weather is either too hot or cold or wet.

Answer the questions.

1. How do most students usually go to school in North America?

2. Why is the yellow school bus very convenient?

3. What's the disadvantage of the subway?

4. Is walking a good choice for students who live far away?

5. What's this passage about?

6. What transportation do you like best? Why?

四. 写作指导

Write a passage of at least 60 words on the topic "To make our school life more enjoyable". (以“让我们的校园生活更美好”为题写一篇不少于 60 个词的短文, 标点符号不占格)

Use the following points as reference. (以下问题供参考)

1. What will an enjoyable school life be like?
2. Why do you want to make your school life more enjoyable?
3. What will you do to make you school life more enjoyable?

To make our school life more enjoyable

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2020 春七年级英语第十三讲

一. 知识点梳理 Unit 9 The wind is blowing

I. 词性转换

1. compete (v.) 竞争、参赛 competitor (n.) 参赛者 competition (n.) 竞赛
2. strong (adj.) 强壮的--- strength (n.) 力量
3. bright (adj.) 阳光灿烂的、光线充足的、明亮的
brightly (adv.) 阳光灿烂地、光线充足地、明亮地
4. colour (v.) 涂颜色 (n.) 颜色 coloured (adj.) 有颜色的

II. 词组

1. blow down trees and houses 吹倒树和房子
2. put the paragraphs in the correct order 将段落按正确顺序排放
3. answer the question on the blackboard 回答黑板上的问题
4. find out (通过查询) 搞清楚, 弄明白
 { look for 寻找 (表示找的过程)
 { find 发现, 找到 (表示找的结果)
5. do sth to show his strength 做某事来显示他的力量
6. become / be friends 成为朋友
7. in the end / at last / finally 最后
8. learn sth from the story 从这个故事学到一些东西
9. be proud (of sth/sb) (为某事/某人) 感到骄傲
10. like showing off his strength 喜欢炫耀他的力量
11. all the time = always 一直, 总是
12. be (not) as strong as each other 互相一样强壮
13. have a competition 进行比赛/竞赛
14. get his coat off 脱去他的衣服
15. in the shortest time 在最短的时间里
16. blow and blow 吹呀吹
 wait and wait 等呀等
17. become red / very angry 变红了/变得很生气了
18. began to blow hard 开始使劲吹
19. hold his coat (more) tightly in the wind 在风中 (更) 紧紧抓住他的衣服
20. feel very tired / very hot / sad 感到累的/热的/伤心的
21. look disappointed 看上去失望
22. let me try 让我试试

- 23.shine brightly 明亮地照耀
- 24.become warmer and warmer 变得越来越暖
- 25.start sweating 开始出汗
- 26.take off his coat 脱下衣服
- 27.say sadly 伤心地说
- 28.make plants grow 使植物生长
- 29.push boats forward 推动船儿前行
- 30.Let's be friends forever.让我们永远做朋友吧。
- 31.teach you how to make a kite 教你如何制作风筝
- 32.need some thin sticks, some pieces of colored paper and a reel of string 需要一些细木棍，几张彩纸和一卷细绳
- 33.use some thin sticks to make a frame 用细木棍搭出骨架
- 34.stick a piece of colored paper onto the frame 把一张彩纸粘在骨架上
- 35.put a tail on the end 在骨架尾部接上一个尾巴
- 36.tie the frame to a reel of string 把骨架系在一卷细绳上
- 37.fly from the trees across the sky 从树上飞过天空
- 38.rise and dive high in the sky 在天空中沉沉浮浮
- 39.sailing boats 帆船
- 40.lean and speed over the sea 倾斜并在海上快速前行
- 41.bow and sway among the grass 弯着腰在草丛中摇曳
- 42.show dimples on her big, round face 在她大大圆圆的脸上露出酒窝

III. 重要句型

- 43.First, ... Next, ... Then, ... Finally, ...
- 44.The children made the kites themselves.
- 45.A: Whose kite is it?
B: It's mine / his / hers /
- 46.be (not) as ... as...
- 47.be bigger / more beautiful than ...
be the biggest / the most beautiful

二. 巩固练习

I. Choose the best answer. ★★

- () 1. At the gate of the library, I showed _____ card, and Peter showed _____.
A. my; him B. my; his C. mine; his D. mine; him
- () 2. Please listen as _____ as possible so as not to miss any important message.
A. careful B. carefully C. more careful D. more carefully
- () 3. Lisa looked _____ at her kite. It's so nice.

- A. happy B. sad C. happily D. sadly
- () 4. After drinking some water, the boy started _____ his homework.
A. do B. does C. did D. doing
- () 5. If the wind _____ tomorrow, we'll not go on a picnic.
A. blow B. blows C. will blow D. blowing
- () 6. If you feel hot, you can _____ your coat.
A. take out B. take off C. put on D. put off
- () 7. Miss Green has taught _____ Maths for three years.
A. they B. their C. them D. theirs
- () 8. Tom's bag is not as _____ as Mark's.
A. heavy B. heavier C. heaviest D. heavily
- () 9. Let me teach you _____.
A. what to do it B. what do C. how to do D. how to do it
- () 10. I'd like _____ thin bamboo sticks and thin paper _____ a bigger kite.
A. to use, make B. use, make C. use, to make D. to use, to make
- () 11. The wind blows _____.
A. hard and hard B. hardly and hardly
C. harder and harder D. more and more hardly
- () 12. _____ all of us can learn to love, everything around us will be a wonder.
A. Because B. If C. Until D. Although
- () 13. —I'd rather go shopping on Sunday.
—_____.
A. So do I B. Neither do I C. So would I D. Neither would I
- () 14. Tom is stronger than _____ in the class.
A. any boy B. other boy C. any boys D. any other boy
- () 15. I don't draw the pictures _____ Tom.
A. as good as B. as better as C. as well as D. so good as
- () 16. Which do you like _____, coffee, tea or milk?
A. the best B. better C. the better D. best
- () 17. This book is _____ of all.
A. thinner B. the thinner C. more thinner D. the thinnest
- () 18. Our country is becoming _____.
A. more beautiful and more B. more beautiful and beautiful
C. more and more beautiful D. more beautiful and beautifuler
- () 19. The Earth is _____ the moon.
A. 49 times as big as B. 49 times as bigger as
C. as 49 times big as D. as big as 49 times
- () 20. When the sun _____, we need to get up.
A. raise B. has raised C. rise D. rises
- () 21. _____ beautiful the colourful kite looks high in the sky!
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
- () 22. In the end, the prince found the princess and they married. The underlined part "In the end" means _____.
A. At first B. Finally C. While D. Then

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

1. The sun shines _____. Soon it becomes warmer and warmer. (bright)
2. He hasn't got enough _____ to move that stone. (strong)
3. The man felt very hot and started _____ when the sun shone above his head. (sweat)
4. Mr Wind is very _____ of himself. (pride)
5. We are going to have an English reading _____ this week. (compete)
6. _____ kite is the biggest? (who)
7. David, can you buy some _____ paper for me? (colour)
8. My mother is _____ than my father. (busy)
9. Our school life is as _____ as theirs. (colour)
10. Tom likes _____ off how clever he is! (show)
11. Please write these words down _____. (correct)
12. I felt _____ to dive into the swimming pool. (excite)

III. Complete the sentences as required. ★★

1. I think Kitty is wrong. (改为反意疑问句)
I think Kitty is wrong, _____?
2. Mrs Brown is very kind and helpful. (对划线部分提问)
_____ of person is Mrs Brown?
3. My cousin is the same age as my brother. (保持句意基本不变)
My cousin is _____ as my brother.
4. He hopes that he will become an astronaut in the future. (保持句意基本不变)
He hopes _____ an astronaut in the future.
5. Joe's kite is the nicest one of the three. (对划线部分提问)
_____ kite is the nicest one of the three?
6. The Nile is the longest river in the world. (保持句意基本不变)
The Nile is longer than _____ in the world.
7. This T-shirt is not as expensive as that one. (保持句意基本不变)
That T-shirt is _____ than this one.
8. What will the weather be like? (保持句意基本不变)
_____ the weather be?
9. No one can run faster than he is in his class. (保持句意基本不变)
He _____ in his class.
10. held, the, his, man, he, tightly, coat, more, felt, because, cold (连词成句)
_____.

三. 阅读理解

A

People have flown kites in Japan for more than a thousand years. There are many and different kinds of kites. Some look like bats, some look like bees or birds. Most have pictures on them.

There are many interesting stories about kites in Japan. One story is about a thief. He wanted to "steal" the gold from the top of a high tower.

The thief and his friends made a large kite. One dark windy night, he held the kite, and his friends raised it into the air. Then they moved the kites near the top of the tower. The thief was able to steal the gold.

Another story is about a father and a son. They were in trouble on an island near Japan. The father made a large kite. His son flew in it back to Japan.

The young men of Japan have kite matches. When the kites begin to fly, the match starts. The young men try to break the strings of others'. The last kite in the sky is the winner.

Choose the best answer.

- () 1. People have flown kites in Japan for _____ years.
A. less than a thousand B. a thousand
C. more than a thousand D. two thousand
- () 2. Most kites _____.
A. are very large B. are very small
C. look like bees D. have pictures on them
- () 3. In the kite match, the young men try to _____.
A. make their kites fly high B. draw beautiful pictures on their kites
C. make very large kites themselves D. break the lines of each other's kites
- () 4. A father made a large kite to help his son to _____.
A. steal gold B. fly over the island
C. fly over the sea D. return to their country
- () 5. The passage mainly tells us _____.
A. how to fly kites B. how a kite match starts
C. kites in Japan D. a thief and a father

B. Choose the best words and complete the passage.

One day, a teacher put a glass of water and asked the students, "How heavy do you think this glass of water is?" The students' answers are from 20g to 500g. "It doesn't matter how heavy this glass of water is. It depends on how __1__ we hold it. If we hold it for a minute, it is 20g. If we hold it for an hour, it is 40g. If we hold it for a whole day, it will be much heavier."

In fact, the weight of the glass of water doesn't __2__. But the longer we hold it, the heavier it __3__. If we hold it all the time, sooner or later, we will not be able to carry it. What do you have to do at this time? You just need to put down the glass, and rest for a while before you holding it up again.

So, before you went back home from __4__ tonight, put away your work __5__ the way home. Don't __6__ it home. You can pick it up tomorrow. Life is short, so enjoy it!

- () 1. A. long B. far C. much D. many
() 2. A. lose B. find C. go D. change
() 3. A. has B. needs C. can D. is
() 4. A. shop B. bank C. work D. office
() 5. A. to B. on C. in D. for
() 6. A. get B. take C. watch D. do

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

Once, there was a man with a bad memory. Sometimes he could not r__1__ his own name. He often forgot where he lived. He sometimes even forgot to go to sleep. His forgetfulness was getting worse. His wife was worried about him.

One day, she h__2__ about a doctor in a nearby town who could cure forgetful people. She told her husband to go there. The next morning, the man packed a small lunch. Then, he put on his sword, got on his horse, and began his t__3__. At noon, he stopped by a tree for lunch. He got o__4__ his horse, stuck his sword in the tree, and sat down to eat.

Just as he was finishing his meal, he caught sight of the sword in the tree. He was horrified and thought someone wanted to k__5__ him. When he saw his horse, he thought how lucky he was that someone had left a horse there.

He j__6__ on the horse and galloped (飞驰) home. When he arrived, his wife realized what had happened and laughed at him.

But the man looked at her in amazement (诧异). "Why are you l__7__ at me?" he asked. "We have only just met!"

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

D

Erin and her best friend Amy flew into San Diego last week. They are each in their mid-20s, and both are workers who live in Georgia. They both work in the same hospital. It was their first visit to California, and they were excited.

They visited San Diego's world-famous zoo and fell in love with the giant pandas. "They are so cute," Erin said. After visiting San Diego, they headed north to Los Angeles. They saw the Hollywood sign and visited many places in Hollywood and Beverly Hills. They hoped they would see lots of actors and actors' homes. If they got lucky, they would get some autographs(亲笔签名) and maybe even some photographs of them standing next to a film star.

They went to Venice boardwalk, because the boardwalk is famous for its beach. The boardwalk is one of the best places in California for people-watching. The girls enjoyed talking to the people in it. They were also surprised at many Europeans visiting California.

After Venice, they went sunbathing on the beach. They even got to talk to the swimmers. The swimmers tried to teach them how to swim in the sea. That was difficult but fun. They took plenty of pictures to show their friends back home.

Answer the questions.

1. How did Erin and her best friend Amy go to San Diego last week?

2. Where did Erin and Amy work?

3. What did they visit when they were in San Diego?

4. Why did they go to Venice boardwalk?

5. Whom did they get to talk to on the beach?

6. What do you think of their trip?

四. 听力

I. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear. (根据你所听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案)

() 1. A. In 1983. B. In 1984. C. In 1985. D. In 1986.

() 2. A. Elephants. B. Dolphins. C. Sharks. D. Whales.

() 3. A. Shanghai. B. Wuxi. C. Yangzhou. D. Nanjing.

() 4. A. The Spring Festival. B. The Lantern Festival.

C. The Dragon Boat Festival. D. The Mid-Autumn Festival.

() 5. A. On Monday. B. On Tuesday.

C. On Wednesday. D. On Thursday.

- () 6. A. On foot. B. By underground. C. By bus. D. By car.
() 7. A. 54886771. B. 54887671. C. 54887617. D. 54886717.
() 8. A. 90 yuan. B. 120 yuan. C. 150 yuan. D. 180 yuan.

II. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false. (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用T表示, 不符合的用F表示)

- () 1. People sometimes make the same mistake twice or more.
() 2. Sometimes, good things happen because of mistakes.
() 3. The speaker was sad that he got on the wrong train.
() 4. The speaker's mother planned a surprise party for him.
() 5. Though the speaker was just a little boy, he could keep the secret.
() 6. The speaker's father was happy that he didn't need to take part in the party.

III. Listen to the passage and complete the sentences. (听短文完成句子)

1. _____ Smith is introducing the university library.
2. Students can find all kinds of dictionaries, guides and _____ books in the first room.
3. In the reading room, newspapers and magazines mustn't be _____ out of it.
4. In the third room, students can _____ novels, storybooks and science books
5. All the books are listed here by title, by writer and books.
6. Students must return the book in _____ weeks.

2020 春七年级英语第十四讲

一. Unit 8&9 巩固练习

I. Choose the best answer. ★★

- () 1. Which of the following words matches the sound /swet/?
A. sweet B. sweat C. seed D. seat
- () 2. Do you know _____ woman in red by the window?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 3. His grandpa died _____ a cold winter night.
A. in B. to C. at D. on
- () 4. Jack writes badly, but Tom writes even _____.
A. worse B. more bad C. more badly D. worst
- () 5. In our school, we _____ our national flag every day.
A. rise B. raise C. rise from D. rise to
- () 6. Mr Smith likes _____ his new mobile phone in front of others.
A. turning off B. putting off C. getting off D. showing off
- () 7. Lucy sits _____ Kate and me in our classroom.
A. among B. between C. after D. before
- () 8. Tom looked _____ because he didn't pass his final exam.
A. happy B. happily C. disappointment D. disappointed
- () 9. Most parents don't allow their children _____ alone.
A. swim B. swimming C. to swim D. to swimming
- () 10. "Let me _____ once more," said the boy.
A. trying B. to try C. try D. tried
- () 11. Trains can't run as _____ as planes.
A. fast B. faster C. fastest D. the fastest
- () 12. The cake your mum made tastes very _____, and we all like it.
A. well B. delicious C. nicely D. terrible
- () 13. _____ a chocolate cake, we need to buy many things.
A. Make B. Made C. To make D. Making
- () 14. —Let's go to the movie tonight.
—_____.
A. I don't like it B. Good idea C. It doesn't matter D. Not at all
- () 15. —What does your father do?
—_____.
A. He is very tall B. He likes cycling C. He is a doctor D. He is kind

II. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once. ★★

A. to go to	B. them	C. near
D. centre	E. close	F. together

Daniel is an English boy. He comes to study in Shining Town. Shining Town is a new town in the 1. _____ of China, Beijing. Every year, many tourists come to visit the town. It takes 2. _____ about two hours from the centre of Beijing to the town by train. People enjoy their visits there.

Daniel lives 3. _____ to his friends. He loves playing games in the Shining Park. They often go there 4. _____. He likes to buy souvenirs(纪念品) in the shopping mall. He often posts them to his friends in England. He tells them Shining Town is a good place 5. _____. He asks them to come to Beijing.

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

1. "I failed to pass the English exam," I _____ said to my mum. (sad)
2. At last, the plane landed on a small farmland _____. (safe)
3. Mr John lives on the _____ floor of that tall building. (twelve)
4. Will you take part in the English speech _____ next week? (compete)
5. Water can be turned into ice in _____ weather. (freeze)

IV. Complete the following sentences as required. ★★

1. I will stay in New York for two weeks. (对划线部分提问)
_____ will you stay in New York?
2. We can use small sticks to make kites. (保持句意基本不变)
We can use small sticks _____ kites.
3. There is little water in the bottle. (改为反意疑问句)
There is little water in the bottle, _____?
4. My father bought a new bike for me last week. (改为否定句)
My father _____ a new bike for me last week.
- 5 you, festival, for, what, do, are, going, the, to (连词成句)
_____?

二. 阅读理解

A

Feng and Liu were in love, but Liu had to go to school far away. "Please give me something to help me remember you," he said to Feng. "Here is my mirror," Feng told Liu. "When you want to see me, look for me in your books."

At first, Liu studied hard, each time he looked into the mirror, he could see Feng smiling. However, after a month, he stopped studying and went out to have a good time. The first night when he got home from a party, Liu glanced in the mirror and saw Feng looking very sad. The next night, Feng was sobbing. The night after that, she turned her back to him. Soon, Feng vanished from the mirror completely!

"That must be because I have given up studying," he said to himself. He was so ashamed that he started studying hard again. The next time he looked in the mirror, Feng had returned. He studied hard for the remainder of the year and passed his exams easily.

Looking into the mirror, he saw Feng smiling delightedly. Suddenly, he heard her voice saying, "Now, we can be

happy.” The next moment, she stepped out of the mirror and was standing beside him.

Choose the best answer.

- () 1. What did Feng mean when she said, “look for me in your books”?
- A. She wanted to meet Liu at the library. B. She wanted Liu to study hard.
C. Her picture was in the book. D. She wanted Liu to write a story about her.
- () 2. When Liu studied hard, what did he see in the mirror?
- A. Feng’s books. B. Feng’s smiling face. C. Feng’s back. D. His own smiling face.
- () 3. What did Liu learn?
- A. He could do anything he wanted. B. His books were magic.
C. His actions affected Feng. D. Studying is very easy to do.
- () 4. What is the story about?
- A. A man who wanted to please his girlfriend.
B. A man who saw a lady in a mirror.
C. A student who was the best in his class.
D. A man who wanted to forget his girlfriend.
- () 5. Why did Liu feel ashamed?
- A. He went to a party without Feng. B. He didn’t pass his tests.
C. He was not doing his best. D. He loved another girl.

B. Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.

Many of us enjoy watching animals in the world. But do you know they can teach us?

Geese (雁), for example, teach a very good lesson about __1__. In the autumn, Canada geese fly to the warm south to get away from Canada’s cold winter. They lift off (起飞) in no order. Yet __2__ they form a V shape, with one bird leading(带领) the group.

This V shape allows geese to save energy. When the front bird moves its wings up and down, the resulting force of the air lifts the next one. This continues down the line. The bird __3__ has the hardest job. When it gets __4__, it moves behind, and another bird moves into the lead. By sharing the role, the group can travel great distances.

During the long flying journey, geese communicate with one another. They honk (鸣叫) to __5__ the birds up front to keep up the speed. They also cheer each other up while working together.

What have we learned from the lovely geese’s experience and skills?

__6__ together! Whether it is our personal lives or our jobs, we need other people. We need the spirit of teamwork!

- () 1. A. experience B. success C. friendship D. teamwork
() 2. A. busily B. quickly C. bravely D. suddenly
() 3. A. in front B. at the back C. in the middle D. on the left
() 4. A. bored B. tired C. hungry D. thirsty
() 5. A. lead B. lift C. teach D. encourage
() 6. A. Play B. Travel C. Live D. Work

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

Last year I visited the United Kingdom. It was my f__1__ visit to an English-speaking country.

I came to this country with a lot of a__2__. “Don’t try to help old people or children! There are many thieves ... Remember you aren’t in Libya.” So I decided not to speak with them as much as I could. As I walked out of the a__3__ carrying some heavy bags, two people came and asked me if I need some help. And then I decided to change my idea b__4__ they were really helpful.

Some people in London said to me, “Your English is very good.” But I didn’t understand their accent(口音). As I

went to Manchester, a__5__ city in the UK, I found the problem more terrible. After s__6__ a month in three different cities in the UK, I knew the different accents. Later I could understand different accents and get along with people in different p__7__ very easily.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

D

I guess everyone wants to take a day off when you finish your job every week, especially the workers who work outdoors, like factory workers, street cleaners and road workers. They work a long time a day and they use a lot of energy for their job. They work very hard and don't say anything. At this time, they hope to have a day off to take a rest.

For example, my dad is an electrician. He works ten hours a day six days a week. He has to work outside on the top of the roof. Standing on the roof in summer, it is very hot. The temperature is very high: about 35 degrees every day. But when he finishes six days work, he has one day off on Sunday. My dad doesn't have to work on Sunday. He is very happy to spend time with his family on Sunday. He usually goes to the restaurant with us on Sunday morning. When we finish a good meal, we go somewhere else shopping. Then we buy what we need. Sometimes we go to the park to relax, and visit different cities. And then, my dad goes to sleep very early in the evening.

For another example, like me, I am a college part-time student and I have a part-time job. I study at college only four days a week, but I have to work five days a week. I have two days off, not bad for me. But I usually take a day to do my favourite. Sometimes I stay at home watching TV and playing computer games all day. Sometimes I go outside with my friends.

So one day off is very good for relaxing even though you are very tired for a week. If you have one day off to relax on the weekend, you will be full of energy next week.

Answer the questions.

1. What does the writer's father do?

2. Where does the writer's father work?

3. How many days does the writer's father work in a week?

4. What does the writer's father usually do on Sunday morning?

5. Does the writer have a part-time job?

6. What's the main idea of the passage?

三. 新概念二 Lesson 60 The future

At a village fair, I decided to visit a fortune-teller called Madam Bellinsky. I went into her tent and she told me to sit down. After I had given her some money, she looked into a crystal ball and said: 'A relation of yours is coming to see you. She will be arriving this evening and intends to stay for a few days. The moment you leave this tent, you will get a big surprise. A woman you know well will rush towards you. She will speak to you and then she will lead you away from this place. That is all.'

As soon as I went outside, I forgot all about Madam Bellinsky because my wife hurried towards me. 'Where have you been hiding?' she asked impatiently. 'Your sister will be here in less than an hour and we must be at the station to meet her. We are late already.' As she walked away, I followed her out of the fair.

【课文翻译】

在一个乡村集市上，我决定去拜访一位称作别林斯基夫人的算命人。我走进她的帐篷，她叫我坐下。我给了她一些钱后，她便查看着一个水晶球说道：“您的一个亲戚就要来看您了。她将于今天傍晚到达，并准备住上几天。您一走出这个帐篷，就会大吃一惊。一位您很熟悉的女人将向您冲来。她会对您说点什么，然后带您离开这个地方。就是这些。”

我一走出帐篷，就把别林斯基夫人给算卦的事忘得一干二净了，因为我的妻子正匆匆向我跑来。“你躲到哪儿去了？”她不耐烦地问，“再有不到一个小时你姐姐就要到这儿了，我们得去车站接她。现在就已经晚了。”当她走开时，我也跟着她出了集市。

【生词汇总】

future n. 未来，前途

fair n. 集市

fortune-teller n. 算命人

crystal n. 水晶

relation n. 亲属

impatiently adv. 不耐烦地

【短语汇总】

look into 朝里看，调查，研究

【知识点讲解】

1. 双重所有格(A relation of yours is coming to see you.)

双重所有格的作用是为了强调，结构上有两部分组成，第一部分是所有对象加 of 结构，第二部分是名词性物主代词

例：a friend of mine 我的一个朋友

例：shirts of yours 你的衬衫

2. intend to (She will be arriving this evening and intends to stay for a few days.)

intend 名词是 intention，目的。intend to do 就是“目的是……”“打算……”“有意愿……”

例:she intends to break into my house, but fails.她打算硬闯我家，但是没闯进来。

2020 春七年级英语第十六讲

一、知识点梳理 Unit 10 Water festival

I. 词性转换:

1. ice (n.)—iced (adj.)—icing (n.)
2. boil (v.)—boiled (adj.)—boiling (adj.)
3. freeze (v.)—frozen (adj.)—freezing (adj.)
4. colour (n.)—coloured (adj.)—colourful (adj.)
5. prepare (v.)—preparation (n.)
6. mean (v.)—meaning (n.)
7. swim (v.)—swimmer (n.)—swimming (n.)
8. fish (v.)—fishing (n.)—fisherman (n.)
9. drink (v.)—drinkable (adj.)—drunk (adj.)
10. safe (adj.)—safely (adv.)—safety (n.)—save (v.)

II 词组

1. prepare for 为。。。做准备
2. a can of lemonade 一罐柠檬汁
3. pour...into... 在。。。倒入。。。
4. add... to... 在。。。中加入。。。
5. the three forms of water 水的三态
6. turn into 转变成
7. wait for ten seconds 等候十秒钟
8. take the lid off 把盖子拿掉
9. at the bottom of 在。。。底部
10. connect A and B 把 A 连接到 B

III. 重点句型

1. allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事 eg: My parents allow me to watch TV news every day.
sb. be not allowed to do sth. = sb. mustn't do sth. 某人不许做某事
Eg:: We are not allowed to cross the road when the red light is on.
= We mustn't cross the road when the red light is on.
2. That's a good idea. = That's great. = Great.
3. make ...out of... 用...来制作...
eg: Children make lanterns out of pumpkins at Halloween.
4. think of(想起), think about (思考, 考虑)
eg: The film made me think of my childhood.
Look! The children are thinking about some difficult maths problems.
5. teach you how to do sth. 教某人怎样做某事
eg: Can you teach me how to use the computer?
6. make it move by pouring water into it
by doing sth. 通过做某事 (表示一种方法), 用 How 提问。
Eg: We can save water by fixing the dripping tap.
How can we save water?
5. Use the coloured paper to make some small flags and stick them to the lid.
use sth. to do sth. = use sth. for doing sth.

eg: We use water to wash hands. = We use water for washing hands.

6. have to do sth. (不得不做某事, 强调客观原因) must do sth. (必须做某事, 强调主观原因)

eg: It is raining heavily. I have to stay at home instead of going out.

I must work harder because I want to be a scientist in the future.

7. It's your turn.(n.) to do sth. (轮到你做...了)

eg: It's your turn to roll the dice.

8. 表示方位的介词:

- ◆ at the bottom of the paper 在纸的底部
- ◆ on the water 在水面上
- ◆ in this box 在这个盒子里
- ◆ near a river/ a beach/ a lake 在河(海滨, 湖)边
- ◆ at a swimming pool 在游泳池边

9. 表示先后顺序的词: First, Next, Then, Finally

10. 英语中的“用...”

(1) by...用...(方式)

eg: You can make it move by pouring water into it.

(2) in 用一种语言

eg: Can you sing this song in English?

(3) at 表示用某种价格

eg: I bought the computer at the price of 3000RMB.

11. A: What does this sign mean?

B: It means people mustn't...

12. What happens when ...?

13. When..., it turns into...

14. No swimming. =Don't swim. =You mustn't swim. = You aren't allowed to swim.

二、巩固练习

II. Translate the following phrases according to the given meanings:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 不同种类的水果汁_____ | 2. 把...加入..._____ |
| 3. 变凉, 冷却_____ | 4. 你所需要的所有东西_____ |
| 5. 在...的底部_____ | 6. 通过向里面注水使它移动_____ |
| 7. 为...做准备_____ | 8. 听上去很棒_____ |
| 9. 把...倒进..._____ | 10. 在饭盒盖子的一边 _____ |
| 11. 用果汁制作小冰块_____ | 12. 用.....做些小旗帜 _____ |
| 13. 用胶带粘在一起 _____ | 14. 把...和...连接起来_____ |

III. Choose the best answer:

- () 1. *Space Wars* is an adventure film about how astronauts travel in _____ space.
A. a B. / C. the D. an
- () 2. I don't want these green peppers. Have you got any red _____?
A. ones B. it C. one D. these
- () 3. A: I have never been to Hangzhou.
B: _____
A. Neither has Mary. B. So has Mary.
C. Neither does Mary. D. So does Mary.
- () 4. I wish you _____ and _____ all life long.

- A. healthy...happiness B. healthy ... happiness
C. good health ... happiness D. good health ... happy
- () 5. It's convenient _____ to school by underground.
A. for going B. went
C. go D. to go
- () 6. The Yangshan Deepwater Port (港) in Shanghai is one of _____ in the world.
A. largest port B. the largest ports
C. largest ports D. the largest port
- () 7. There is _____ rain this spring than last spring.
A. much B. many C. more D. most
- () 8. Beijing is _____ its local snacks and Beijing-style houses.
A. famous for B. known as
C. knew for D. famous as
- () 9. Spring is coming. The animals which sleep in winter start _____ up.
A. wake B. wakes C. woke D. waking
- () 10. Peter has _____ his wallet everywhere but he couldn't _____ it.
A. found ...find B. looked for find
C. looked for ... look for D. found ...look for
- () 11. I would like _____ China pavilion (中国馆) with my parents next week.
A. visit B. visited C. visiting D. to visit
- () 12. _____ a two-day trip to Chongming Island? It's great fun.
A. Why not B. Let's C. What about D. Shall we
- () 13. We Chat _____ communicating with each other on the Internet.
A. is used for B. used to
C. is used to D. use to
- () 14. A: Do you know _____ City Cinema from my home?
B: Yes. You can take the No.11 Bus.
A: how to arrive B. what to go to
C. what to get to D. how to get to
- () 15. _____ the boy is only eight years old, he knows more about science than some adults.
A. Because B. Although C. But D. When
- () 16. Alice _____ do more exercise because she is getting fatter and fatter.
A. need to B. needs
C. needs to D. doesn't need
- () 17. You are late. The film _____ for five minutes already.
A. begins B. began C. has been on D. has begun
- () 18. _____ useful work they have done!
A. What B. How C. What a D. What an
- () 19. A: Could I use your umbrella, please? It is raining heavily outside.
B: _____.
A. That's all right. B. Don't worry.
C. Good idea. D. Certainly. Here you are.
- () 20. A: I am flying to Hainan Island for my holiday this weekend.
B: Wonderful! _____
A. I hope so. B. Have a good time!
C. Why not? D. With pleasure.

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms:

1. I worked out this problem all by _____. (I)
2. It was quite _____ that Mandy got the first prize in the singing competition. (surprise)
3. _____, we reached the foot of the mountain. (final)
4. I can hear his _____ even in the next room. (laugh)
5. Bob said “goodbye” to us and _____ at once. (appear)
6. Money can’t buy _____. (happy)
7. The boy works as a _____ in a five-star hotel. (wait)
8. On National Day you can see many _____ on Nanjing Road. (tour)

IV. Complete the following sentences as required:

1. Jack wants to buy something for the coming holiday. (改为否定句)
Jack _____ want to buy _____ for the coming holiday.
2. Annie didn’t see a movie with us yesterday because she was ill. (划线提问)
_____ Annie see a movie with you yesterday?
3. It is fun to fly a kite in the park. (改为感叹句)
_____ it is to fly a kite in the park!
4. My father is a policeman and tries to make our city a safe place. (保持句意不变)
My father is a policeman and tries to _____ our city _____.
5. We use wood to make furniture. (保持句意)
Wood is _____ for _____ furniture.

三、阅读理解

A

ENJOY YOUR FAVOURITES IN STAR CINEMA

September

Fri-Sun

Voldemort: 14:00; 16:00

Lord of the Rings (II) The Two Towers: 14:00; 16:00; 20:00; 22:00

Mon- Thurs

The Lion King : 12:00; 14:00; 16:00; 20:00

October

Fri-Sun

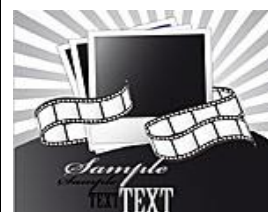
Goblet of Fire: 14:00 16:00

Lord of Rings (III) The Return of the King: 14:00; 16:00; 20:00; 22:00

Mon-Thurs

Lord of the Rings(II) The Two Towers: 12:00; 14:00; 16:00; 20:00

Voldemort: 12:00; 14:00; 16:00



Tickets must be **booked** any time up to 30 minutes before the film starts. Ticket **holders** are given seat numbers.

Drinks are **provided**. Food may be bought from the shop and eaten in the area provided outside the cinema.

Ticket price: Adults (成人): \$16; Children under 6: \$ 6; students under 16: \$10

Smoking is not **allowed** anywhere in the cinema. **Mobile** phones must be kept off.

Answer the questions:

1. Which film can you see on a Thursday night in September?
_____.
2. Can you see the film Lord of the Ring (II) The Two Towers at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, October?
_____.
3. How much will it cost for two children (one is 5 and the other is 12) to see a film?
_____.
4. Mike is only free after 9:00 p.m., which film can he see in October?
_____.
5. How many films can you see in September?
_____.
6. What must be turned off when you see films?
_____.

B

In 1608, an Englishman named Thomas Coryate travelled in Italy. He liked the country and wrote e____(1)____ interesting to him. But he found one thing more interesting than the others. In his **diary** Thomas wrote, "When the **Italians** eat meal, they use small forks. They do not eat with their hands because, as they say, people do not always have clean hands."

B____(2)____ he went back to England, Thomas Coryate bought a few forks.

At home Thomas had a dinner party to show the forks to his friends. When the steak was brought out, he took out a fork and wanted to cut the steak as the Italians did in Italy. His friends were s____(3)____ when they saw this. He told them what the fork was. They all said that Italians were very strange people because the fork was d____(4)____ to use. Thomas Coryate **tried** to **prove** that his friends were wrong, so he began to show that it was easy to use the fork. But the first p____(5)____ of meat he took with the fork fell to the floor. His friends began to l____(6)____ at him and he had to take the fork away.



People in England began to use forks only fifty years l____(7)____.

1. e_____ 2. B_____ 3. s_____ 4. d_____
5. p_____ 6. l_____ 7. l_____

2020 春七年级英语第十七讲

一、7B 复习

1. If 条件状语从句

- 1) I _____ (go) to see you if I _____ (have) time.
- 2) If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, we _____ (stay) at home.
- 3) If you _____ (drive) too fast, you _____ (may have/must have) an accident.
- 4) You _____ (must/may) stop if the traffic _____ (be) red.
- 5) _____ (not go) and play football if you _____ (not finish) your homework.
- 6) Please _____ (call) me if he _____ (come) next Sunday.
- 7) If you _____ (heat) ice it _____ (turn) to water.

2. “It is + 形容词 + (for sb.) + to do sth.” “(对于某人来说) 做某事是……”, 其中的 it 是形式主语, 而动词不定式结构才是真正的主语。

- 1) To have more P.E. lessons is necessary. (保持原句意思不变)

_____ necessary _____ have more P.E. lessons.

- 2) To cross the river in this boat is safe. (保持句意基本不变)

_____ is safe _____ cross the river in this boat.

3. so 与 neither 引导的倒装句

- 1). —Tom likes cartoons and action films.

—_____.

A. So do I B. Neither do I C. So I do D. Neither I do

- 2). —Did you enjoy that party?

—I'm afraid not, and _____.

A. so didn't my friends B. my friends don't too C. neither do my friends D. neither did my friends

4. pay, spend, cost, take

- 1). —What beautiful shoes you're wearing! They must be expensive.

—No, they only _____ 50 yuan.

A. spent B. took C. paid D. Cost

- 2) 1. We spend too much time _____ the homework.

A. doing B. to do C. on doing D. do

5. 现在完成时

- 1). He has been a waiter since three years ago. (保持原意基本不变)

He has been a waiter _____.

- 2). The Green family moved to France two years ago. (保持原意基本不变)

The Green family _____ in France _____ two years.

- 3). They have been here since 2000. (对划线部分提问)

_____ they been here?

- 4). The shop closed two hours ago. (保持原意基本不变)

The shop _____ for _____.

13C 07 17 03 01 Zk2

6. although 用法

- 1.) Although it was late, we decided to set out.

It was late, _____ we decided to set out.

- 2). Although he lives alone, he is happy.

He lives alone, _____ he is happy.

7. 形容词比较等级

Tom is stronger than _____ in the class.

- A. any boy B. other boy C. any other boys D. any other boy

8. 一般将来时

- 1). Lisa _____ buy an iPhone 5 this afternoon.
A. am going to B. is going to C. will to D. be will
- 2). What _____ in ten years?
A. happened B. happens C. will happen D. to happen

二、巩固

I. Choose the best answer.

1. My friend likes _____ sweater with Hello Kitty.
A. / B. a C. an D. the
2. Paris is _____ international city and many people like going shopping there.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
3. _____ old small hut over there was Mr. Hunter's.
A. The B. A C. / D. An
4. It snows heavily in most parts of America in _____ December.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
5. Lucy is a friend of _____. We got to know each other two years ago.
A. I B. me C. mine D. my
6. Home With Kids is one of _____ that I have ever watched.
A. more wonderful TV play B. more wonderful TV plays
C. the most wonderful TV play D. the most wonderful TV plays
7. _____ fun it is to have a picnic on such a fine day!
A. What a B. How C. What D. How a
8. It is safe for us _____ the river in the boat.
A. cross B. crossing C. crossed D. to cross
9. If you _____ the door, you will not hear the noise.
A. will close B. close C. closed D. have closed
10. The brothers would like to see their grandparents in the village _____ this Sunday.
A. on B. in C. at D. /
11. As a student, we mustn't eat _____ drink in the library.
A. and B. with C. then D. or
12. All of the books cost me 120 yuan altogether. The underlined part means "_____".
A. at all B. in all C. of all D. above all
13. —Shall we have a picnic next Saturday? —_____.
A. That's right B. That's all right C. Good idea D. Certainly
14. We asked _____ architect to design our summer house.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
15. This term they will have a young lady to teach _____ English.
A. they B. their C. theirs D. them
16. Linda is very smart. She can speak _____ languages.
A. quite a few B. much C. a little D. a lot
17. —Did the actor live alone in his house?
—Yes. He has a wife and two children. But _____ of them live with him.
A. none B. all C. both D. neither
18. —Must I clean the room now?

- No, you _____.
 A. can't B. may not C. mustn't D. needn't
19. Most of the people think the film was so fantastic. The underlined word means “_____”.
 A. boring B. wonderful C. relaxing D. frightening
20. —I hear your father went to a meeting in Hangzhou last week.
 —_____.
 A. That's all right B. That's a good idea C. What a pity D. That's right
21. Granny _____ glasses when she reads newspapers.
 A. doesn't need B. not need C. don't need to D. needn't to
22. Uncle David _____ a coach since twenty years ago.
 A. was B. has been C. is D. be
23. The students of Class One will _____ a basketball match next week.
 A. join B. go C. attend D. take part in
24. _____ students will take part in the activities next Sunday.
 A. Two hundreds B. Hundred of C. Two hundred D. Two hundreds of
25. Shanghai Theatre is one of _____ in the world.
 A. the most famous theatres B. the most famous theatre C. most famous theaters D. most famous theatre
26. This pair of jeans _____ me well. I will take it.
 A. fit B. Fits C. don't fit D. doesn't fit
27. Mike's father _____ as an engineer for about ten years.
 A. worked B. works C. will work D. has worked
28. A computer _____ just _____ for playing games.
 A. isn't, using B. doesn't, use C. isn't, used D. doesn't, used
29. _____ a winter night, the Luck Fairy visited the farmer and his wife.
 A. / B. At C. On D. In
30. I wish you _____ forever.
 A. happiness and healthy B. happiness and health C. happy and health D. happiness and healthy
31. When the sun _____, we need to get up.
 A. raise B. has raised C. rise D. rises
32. —I'd rather go shopping on Sunday.
 —_____.
 A. So do I B. Neither do I C. So would I D. Neither would I
33. Alice would like to go to _____ countries for her holiday.
 A. others B. other C. Another D. the others
34. The policemen are working hard to keep our city _____.
 A. safe B. safely C. safety D. Save
35. The child likes to see the cartoon _____ “Monkey King”.
 A. calls B. calling C. called D. call
36. The teacher asked the boy _____ the window because of the heavy rain.
 A. not to open B. not open C. opened D. opens
37. _____ he is very rich, he buys cheap things all the time.
 A. Because B. But C. If D. Although
38. In winter, dogs enjoy lying _____ the sun.
 A. in B. to C. on D. at
39. _____ good idea it is to have a picnic on such a fine day!
 A. What a B. How C. What D. How a

40. _____ good advice the doctor has given you!
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
41. _____ important information you've given us!
A. What B. How C. What an D. How an
42. Do you know _____ animals go to sleep?
A. in which season B. on which season C. at what season D. for which season
43. They will have a _____ to Japan.
A. three day trip B. three-day trip C. three-day-trip D. three days trip
44. You _____ be tired after playing sports for such a long time without a rest.
A. need B. can't C. mustn't D. must
45. His job at school is _____ the school sports meeting.
A. organize B. to organize C. make D. to make
46. My dream job is _____ a doctor.
A. be B. to be C. being D. is
47. Do you think _____ is possible to make everyone satisfied with the item?
A. that B. this C. it D. which
48. I have to spend three hours doing my homework every day. So I'd like to have _____ homework.
A. some B. less C. fewer D. a few
49. Can you help me conduct a survey _____ our company?
A. to B. on C. for D. without
50. Joe's father _____ smoking two years ago.
A. gave up B. gave out C. gave to D. got up
51. 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
52. I don't like milk, but she made me _____ it.
A. drink B. to drink C. drinking D. drunk
53. —_____ have you studied English?
—For about five years.
A. How often B. How long C. How far D. How soon
54. The boy didn't stop crying _____ his mother comes back.
A. until B. Before C. since D. after
55. _____ beautiful voice the girl has!
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
56. —Why not go to have a picnic in the country?
—_____.
A. No, thank you B. Sorry C. Yes, I'd love to D. That's a good idea
57. _____ it was so cold, he went out without his coat.
A. Although B. If C. When D. Because
58. She looks _____ than she really is.
A. the more younger B. much younger C. very younger D. more younger
59. _____ important electricity is in our daily life!
A. How B. How an C. What an D. What
60. Tom's bag is not as _____ as Mark's.
A. heavy B. Heavier C. heaviest D. heavily

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

1. After reading my _____, you may finish your report. (suggest)
2. The students in our school can take part in many _____ after school. (activity)
3. The film is full of _____ and fun. (laugh)
4. Our school life is as _____ as theirs. (colour)
5. My father loves his job because he can keep our city _____. (save)
6. People can go to Fun Videos on the _____ floor to buy CDs. (five)
7. Chengdu is one of the _____ (old) cities in China.
8. What about _____ (wash) the car on Sunday?
9. We should keep the window _____ (close).
10. I don't like the jeans. I like the _____ (one) with the red belt.
11. The new sofa feels _____. We all like it. (comfort)
12. She will be much _____ (happy) in her new class.
13. The short one is _____ (useful) of the five.
14. His sister is two years _____ (young) than him.
15. They live on the _____ floor. (nine)
16. We must do a good job in controlling the air _____. (pollute)
17. The thief _____ the building from the back door. (entrance)
18. We can do something to make our school life more _____. (enjoy)
19. We _____ about pollution at the class meeting yesterday. (discussion)
20. The grasshopper was lazy, but the ant worked _____ (hard).
21. Did you have an _____ (enjoy) trip during the summer holidays?
22. Help _____ (you) to some fish, Tom.
23. We should do something to make our lives more _____. (enjoy)
24. The three astronauts returned to the Earth _____. (safety)

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

1. Linda does morning exercises before the first class. (改为否定句)
Linda _____ morning exercises before the first class.
2. Kitty's never late for school. (改为反意疑问句)
Kitty's never late for school, _____?
3. My father spent 200,000 yuan buying this car. (保持原意基本不变)
My father _____ 200,000 yuan _____ this car.
4. Excuse me. How can I get to the nearest post office? (保持原意基本不变)
Excuse me. Can you tell me _____ to the nearest post office?
5. We played happily in the Century Park last Sunday. (保持原意基本不变)
We _____ a _____ time in the Century Park last Sunday.
6. These students have a swim once a week. (改为反意疑问句)
These students have a swim once a week, _____?
7. The boy was very tall. He reached the top of the bookshelf. (保持原意基本不变)
The boy was _____ to reach the top of the bookshelf.
3. Mike saw Mrs Chen buying newspapers on the way home. (改为否定句)
Mike _____ Mrs Chen buying newspapers on the way home.
9. What's wrong with you? (保持原意基本不变)
What's _____ with you?
10. Shall we go to the park tomorrow? (保持原意基本不变)
_____ go to the park tomorrow?
11. I have too little money to buy anything. (保持原意基本不变)

- I have _____ little money _____ I can't buy anything.
12. I had a good time at Jane's birthday party last Friday night. (保持原意基本不变)
I _____ at Jane's birthday party last Friday night.
13. The film has been on for ten minutes. (保持原句意思不变)
It's ten minutes _____ the film _____.
14. He is tall. His brother is tall, too. (合并为一句)
He is _____ tall _____ his brother.
15. Perhaps people can grow vegetables in space stations in the future. (保持原意基本不变)
Perhaps people will _____ to grow vegetables in space stations in the future.
16. Our classroom looked untidy. (改为反意疑问句)
Our classroom looked untidy, _____ ?
17. Kitty could sing in Chinese when she was three years old. (保持句意基本不变)
Kitty _____ sing in Chinese when she was three years old.
18. Shall we have a barbecue in the park tomorrow? (保持句意基本不变)
_____ having a barbecue in the park tomorrow?
19. He hopes that he will become an astronaut in the future. (保持句意基本不变)
He hopes _____ an astronaut in the future.
20. Electricity is very important in our life. (改为感叹句)
_____ electricity is in our life!
21. She spends half an hour reading English every morning. (保持句意基本不变)
_____ her half an hour to read English every morning.

三、阅读理解

做阅读理解有哪些不可缺少的步骤？

(一) 如果文章较短，可以先浏览文章，再读后面所设问题；如若文章较长，可先读所设问题，然后再回过头来阅读文章。

(二) 读文章时，要掌握其大意并重视短文中开头和结尾的段落或句子的含义。因为它们往往是文章中心的概括和总结。同时还要注意事情的起因、过程、结果及发生的时间、地点等细节性的问题。

(三) 复读文章，核对答案。

阅读中的题目通常分为这几类：

- 1、信息题。这类题往往比较简单，可以在文章中直接找到答案。
- 2、解释题。这类题要求对文中的个别词、词组或句子作出解释。
- 3、概括题。这类题是对一段或者整篇内容的总结。
- 4、推理题。这类题须对文章进行分析后得出答案。

A.

Canada Geese are large blue and white birds. When autumn arrives, they have to fly south where the weather is warmer. The winters are so cold in Canada that the birds die if they stay there. Last spring, Bill Lishman found sixteen young Canada Geese on his farm. They had lost their parents. Bill thought, "These young birds won't know what to do in the autumn." Bill had a small plane and he decided to teach the birds to follow him. All through the summer, he went on short trips in his plane and the young geese flew after him. When the cold weather arrived in autumn, Bill flew to Virginia in the United States, 600 miles south of his home in Canada. The geese followed him all the way. Bill left the geese in Virginia and he returned home. This spring, Bill was waiting for the birds to come back. They didn't arrive, so Bill flew to Virginia to get them. He looked for them for two weeks but he couldn't find them. When he arrived back home, Bill found the geese waiting for him. They

had found their way home without him!

Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案, 用 A、B、C 或 D 表示, 填入空格内) ()1.

Canada Geese have to fly south in _____.

A. spring B. autumn C. winter D. summer

()2. The young birds _____ so they could follow Bill to Virginia.

A. were well trained B. went on trips in Bill's plane C. liked Bill D. lost their parents

()3. Bill took the birds to Virginia because _____.

A. it's warmer there B. it's 600 miles away from his home
C. he wanted the birds to fly after him D. it's a beautiful place in the United States

()4. Bill decided to teach the birds to fly after him because _____.

A. his plane was small B. he liked to play with them
C. he wanted the birds to find their parents D. he wanted to take them to the South

()5. The birds returned to Bill's home _____.

A. in Bill's plane B. by themselves C. in the winter D. in the autumn

()6. From the passage we can know that Bill _____.

A. likes the birds very much B. is an American bird-lover
C. stayed in Virginia with the birds D. didn't see the bird any more

B

Jack loves traveling by train. Traveling by train is very comfortable. Most of the trains are air-conditioned, warm in winter and cool in summer. Jack usually chooses a non-smoking section, taking a seat by the window so he can enjoy the outside views. If it is a night train, the experience can be more exciting. He just sleeps the whole night and the next day he will be in a new city. By the way, he never has to worry about his meals. The train provides food around the clock. Traveling by train has another advantage (优点): you may meet some old friends or you can listen to people talking about something of your interest. Last week when he was on a train, for instance (例如), he ran into a primary school classmate. They didn't expect (预期) that they could bump into (偶遇) each other that way. They talked about many things: the games they played, the jokes they made on their classmates and the funny things they had done. Answer the following questions (根据短文内容, 回答问题)

1. What does Jack love?

He loves traveling _____.

2. Why does Jack love traveling by train?

Because traveling by train _____.

3. What section does he usually choose?

He usually chooses a _____.

4. Does the train provide food all day and night?

_____.

5. Who did Jack run into last week?

A _____.

6. What do you think of Jack according to the passage?

He likes to travel _____.

C

Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语, 用 A、B、C 或 D 表示, 填入空格内)

Joe wanted a computer. He asked his parents for the money and they said he must get it himself. But how did he get it? He 1 about this when he walked home. Not many people wanted to ask children to work for them. Maybe he could take away snow for the neighbours. But it was not winter. He had to wait a long time for that. He couldn't cut the grass for their gardens 2 he had no tools to do the work with. Then he saw one of his

classmates, Dick, delivering (送) the newspaper. "I could do that", he thought. "Maybe I could even get the computer right away (马上). I could pay 3 it a little each week." He ran to catch up with Dick. Joe asked him a lot of questions. He learned that it was possible to get twenty-five dollars each week. He learned that the job took 4 three hours each night. Dick 5 him the phone number of the newspapers manager. Joe almost flew home. After he had told his mother what he thought, she smiled. "I think it is a 6 idea," she said, "I'll call the newspaper..." "Wait, Mum," Joe said, "I'll call. After that, I'm going to be a businessman." Joe's mother smiled happily.

- ()1. A. said B. told C. thought D. spoke
()2. A. because B. when C. while D. after
()3. A. on B. to C. of D. for
()4. A. at B. about C. before D. after
()5. A. taught B. gave C. made D. asked
()6. A. big B. large C. great D. bad

2020 春七年级英语第十八讲

期末综合复习

I. Choose the best answers.

- () 1. I'd suggest they _____ to visit Yunnan Road.
A. to go B. going C. go D. will go
- () 2. If you go to Sichuan Road, you _____ many shops.
A. will see B. see C. to see D. seeing
- () 3. People's Square is known _____ the center of Shanghai.
A. for B. with C. as D. of
- () 4. He works very hard, so it is _____ that he always gets the good marks in all the subjects.
A. surprising B. a surprise C. not surprising D. not surprised
- () 5. Zhujiajiao is _____ the west of Shanghai. It attracts a lot of tourists every year.
A. on B. at C. to D. in
- () 6. Look! The meeting room is full _____ listeners.
A. of B. with C. by D. into
- () 7. _____ happy life we are living today!
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
- () 8. The film _____ "Monkey King" is _____ these days.
A. called, in B. called, on C. calling, on D. calling, in
- () 9. My mother doesn't like this kind of film. _____ I.
A. So do B. So does C. Neither do D. Neither does
- () 10. You will find the cinema _____ your left.
A. for B. in C. on D. of
- () 11. We _____ you since last year.
A. don't see B. didn't see C. haven't seen D. won't see
- () 12. My daughter was clever enough to _____ the time at the age of four.
A. speak B. say C. tell D. talk
- () 13. All the _____ teachers and _____ students are there having a meeting.
A. women, girl B. women, girls C. woman, girl D. woman, girls
- () 14. Father is going to take a _____ tour to Hangzhou.
A. three day B. three-day C. three days D. three-days
- () 15. Mr. Su is going to _____ an important meeting next Tuesday.
A. join B. join in C. take part in D. attend
- () 16. The little girl was _____ in the book at once when she saw the _____ pictures in the book.
A. interested, interesting B. interested, interested
C. interesting, interested D. interesting, interesting
- () 17. We _____ wear the school uniform at weekends.
A. need to B. needs to C. doesn't need to D. needn't
- () 18. We are lucky enough to have _____ information about this.
A. so much B. so many C. too much D. too many
- () 19. My mother is always busy _____ the housework every day.
A. in B. with C. on D. at
- () 20. -- Do you have the jeans _____ my size?
-- _____ is your size?
A. in , Which B. for, What C. for, Which D. in, What
- () 21. Do you prefer the jeans _____ the stripes or the _____ the checks?
A. have, ones have B. of, one of C. with, ones with D. with, one with
- () 22. My father often _____ me stories when I was a little girl.
A. spoke B. talked C. said D. told
- () 23. Miss Shen has been back _____ half an hour.
A. since B. for C. in D. after
- () 24. Mr li is very kind and friendly. He always smiles _____ us when he talks to us.
A. with B. to C. for D. at
- () 25. The dogs can help us _____ in many ways.
A. a lot B. a lot of C. a few D. some
- () 26. Tom is different from _____, he doesn't like playing computer games.
A. other B. the other C. another D. others

- () 27. Although we're poor, _____ we still have enough food to eat.
A. but B. because C. if D. /
- () 28. My grandparents usually go out for _____ walk after _____ supper.
A. a, a B. /, / C. a, the D. a, /
- () 29. Look! The children are flying kites _____. They all look _____.
A. happy, happily B. happily, happy C. happy, happy D. happily, happily
- () 30. It's very hard _____ the swamp (沼泽) .
A. across B. cross C. to across D. to cross

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words.

- We are making a _____ guide for those _____ to visit our city. (tour)
- It is not _____ that people around the world are all _____ to see so many _____ changes in China. (surprise)
- In the bank _____, three _____ rushed in and _____ them of all their money. (rob)
- The _____ of the little baby made the young mother _____ happily. (laugh)
- We can ask _____ and _____ for help in a restaurant. (wait)
- Chinese used to think that good _____ should do all the housework. (wife)
- Many animals have _____ on the earth. (appear)
- Money cannot buy _____ or makes everyone live _____. (happy)
- Shakespeare was also a famous _____ and he wrote a number of beautiful _____. (poem)
- It is so _____ to find that China lost the game and now every football fan looks _____. (disappoint)
- Although people are _____ to travel to the moon, yet we are still _____ to live on it. (able)
- The students in SJFH _____ the colorful and _____ school life so much. (enjoy)
- Bill will _____ finish the work in a week, but it's _____ for him to finish it just in a day. (possible)
- I think it very _____ to have an apple a day for enough Vitamin C. However, too much fruit a day is quite _____. (necessary)
- I am not as _____ as you, so I don't have enough _____ to carry the big box. (strong)
- Today the sun is shining _____ and the dark room becomes much _____ than usual. (bright)
- We will use much _____ paper to make a _____ model house. (colour)
- In 2002, the American adventurer _____ around the world in this modern _____ boat. (sail)
- The plane landed _____ (safe) and everybody on it was _____ (safe). That's to say, the pilot _____ (safe) all of us. He was so brave and responsible that he thought of our _____ (safe) all the time.
- The _____ sound from upstairs gave all of us a _____. (fright)
- All _____ appliances need _____ to work. (electricity)

III. Rewrite the sentences as required.

- Shanghai is in the east of China. (对划线部分提问)
_____ Shanghai?
- We have just written two pages. (对划线部分提问)
_____ pages have you written?
- It tells us to turn left. (改为否定句)
It tells us _____ turn left.
- I'd suggest they go to Shanghai Museum. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you _____ they go to Shanghai Museum?
- We need a travel guide when we travel. (对划线部分提问)
_____ do we _____ when we travel?
- There is a little milk. (对划线部分提问)
_____ milk is there?
- I'd suggest the tourists go to Shanghai Zoo. (对划线部分提问)
_____ you suggest the tourists _____?
- Shanghai is an international city. (改为感叹句)
_____ Shanghai is!
- Let's enjoy the film together. (改为反意疑问句)
Let's enjoy the film together, _____?
- I'd rather see a cartoon. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you _____ see a cartoon?

11. Alice liked playing the piano. She liked singing popular songs better. (合并为一句)
Alice _____ singing popular songs _____ playing the piano.
12. It will take me 10 minutes to Garden City. (对划线部分提问)
_____ it take you to Garden City?
13. What's your mother's job? (保持原句意思)
_____ your mother _____?
14. I have been to Beijing before. (改为否定句)
I _____ to Beijing before.
15. He hasn't come to school because he's ill. (对划线部分提问)
_____ he come to school?
16. He has learned English for 5 years. (对划线部分提问)
_____ he learned English?
17. We began to learn English three years ago. (保持原句意思)
We _____ English _____ three years.
18. I think you are right. (改为否定句)
I _____ you are right.
19. Dad buys me a pair of shoes. (保持原句意思)
Dad _____ a pair of shoes _____ me.
20. Many old persons can hardly read or write. (改为反意疑问句)
Many old persons can hardly read or write, _____?

Reading

A)

Everyone uses its own special words to describe things or express ideas. Some of these expressions are commonly used for many years. Others are popular for just a short time. One such American expression is "Where's the beef?" It is used when something is not as good as it is said to be. In the early 1960s, "Where's the beef" was one of the most popular expressions in the United States. It seemed as if everyone was using it all the time.

Beef, of course, is the meat from a cow, and probably no food is more popular in America than the hamburger made from beef. In the 1960s a businessman named Ray Kroc began building small restaurants that sold hamburgers at a low price. Kroc called his restaurant "McDonald's". Kroc cooked hamburgers quickly so people in a hurry could buy and eat them without waiting. By the end of the 1960s the McDonald's Company was selling hamburgers in hundreds of restaurants from California to Maine. Not surprisingly, Ray Kroc became one of the richest businessmen in America.

Other business people watched his success. Some of them opened their own hamburger restaurants. One company, called: Wendy's" began to compete with McDonald's. Wendy's said its hamburgers were bigger than those sold by McDonald's or anyone else's. The Wendy's company created the expression "Where's the beef?" to make people believe that Wendy's hamburgers were the biggest. It produced a television advertisement to sell this idea. The Wendy's television advertisement showed three old women eating hamburgers. The bread that covered the meat was very big, but inside there was only a tiny bit of meat. One of the women said she would not eat a hamburger with such a little piece of beef. "Where's the beef?" she shouted in a funny voice. These advertisements for Wendy's hamburger restaurants were a success from the first day they appeared on television. As we said, it seemed everyone began using the expression "where's the beef?"

Choose the best answer

- () 1. What does the expression "Where's the beef?" mean?
A. The beef is lost. B. The beef is not as good as it is said to be
C. Something is not as good as described D. The food has turned bad.
- () 2. Wendy's made the expression known to everybody_____.
A. by a newspaper advertisement B. by writing letters to people
C. by a TV advertisement D. by a notice in front of the restaurant
- () 3. Hamburgers are so popular in America_____.
A. Because they are made from beef.
B. Because they are cheaper than any other kind of food
C. Because hamburger is the only fast food in America
D. Because they are served quickly and at a low price
- () 4. Other people wanted to open hamburger restaurants_____.
A. Because they thought they could make a lot of money
B. Because hamburgers are easy to make

- C. Because they could sell hamburgers throughout the country
D. Because hamburgers are good to eat.

B)

As we know, there are differences between western culture and Chinese culture. We can see differences when we pay attention to the way words are used. Let's look at the words about animals and plants. Most expressions in Chinese about the dog, for example, "a homeless dog", "a mad dog", "a running dog" and "a dog catching a mouse", have negative meanings. But in western countries, dogs are thought to be honest and good friends of humans. In English, people use the dog to describe positive actions. For example, "you are a lucky dog" means you are a lucky person. And "every dog has its day" means each person has good luck sometimes. To describe a person's serious illness, they say "sick as a dog". The word "dog-tired" means very tired. However, Chinese love cats very much. But in western culture, "cat" is often used to describe a woman who is cruel. There are many other examples of how "cat" is used differently as well.

The rose is regarded as a symbol (象征) of love in both China and some western countries. People think the rose stands for love, peace, courage and friendship. And the rose is the national flower of England, America and many other countries.

The words about plants and animals are used in positive or negative ways in different cultures. We can learn about many differences in cultures by comparing how some words are used.

Answer the questions

1. Does 'a homeless dog' have a positive meaning or negative meaning in Chinese?

2. What do people think of dogs in western countries?

3. 'Cat' is used differently in china and in western culture, isn't it?

4. What does the rose stand for?

5. How can we learn about many differences in cultures?

C) Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage.

Many people go to school for education. They learn languages, history, math and 1 subjects. Others go to school to learn skills to make a living. Schools education is very important and useful. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. Even a very good teacher can't teach his students everything they want to know. The teacher's job is to show his students how 2. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So, many things will be learned outside school by the students themselves.

It is always more important to know how to study by students 3 than to remember some formulas (公式). It is very easy to learn a formula in math, but it is hard to use a formula in 4 working out a math problem. Great scientists before us didn't get everything from school. Their teachers only showed them the way. Edison didn't 4 finish primary school, but he was so successful. He invented so many things for human beings.

Such people did 5 experiments. They worked hard all their lives and never wasted time. The most important thing was that they knew how to use their brain.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. any other | B. some other | C. others | D. the other |
| () 2. A. learning | B. learned | C. to learn | D. learn |
| () 3. A. himself | B. herself | C. oneself | D. themselves |
| () 4. A. but | B. and | C. still | D. even |
| () 5. A. thousands | B. thousands of | C. thousand of | D. many thousands |

D) Fill in the blanks with proper words.

Do you have bright ideas? Ideas for inventions that change the world or, at least, make life easier for somebody? P 1 we all do sometimes, but we don't often make the idea a real thing. Recently, there was a competition in a country, which encouraged young people to make their bright ideas come true. There were two groups in the contest: Group A was for school children under 16; Group B was for those 2 16. And there

were eleven prize-winners altogether.

Neil Hunt, one of the prize-winners, was c 3 “Sunshine Superman” by one newspaper writing about his design. When people s 4 the weather, it’s important to be able to record the sunshine accurately. We need to know how much sunshine we have and how strong it is. Most sunshine recorders often record direct sunshine. Neil’s is more accurate and this is very important for research into ways of using solar power. Neil plans to keep inventing.

The ideas in the competition were so inventive that we are surprised that the *industry* (工业界) doesn’t ask more school children for s 5.

1. P _____ 2. o _____ 3. c _____ 4. s _____ 5. s _____

U6-10 作文回顾

My favourite season

My favourite season is summer. First and foremost, there is a pretty long holiday every summer. It lasts for 2 months. I enjoy myself staying at home eating ice cream while watching ‘The Vampire Diaries’ online. It is also very cool in my room, so it’s very comfortable. What an enjoyable and relaxing life it is! Last but not least, I can eat my favourite dessert—ice cream in summer. There are so many sorts of ice cream and they’re all delicious. I enjoy every second when I’m eating it. It is the joy and the most beautiful fantasy in my life! That’s why I love summer the most.

What I will be like in twenty years' time

Nowadays, more and more people in the world talk about their futures. Our teenage life is colourful. In my view, I will become an ordinary writer. My ideal dream is to become a romantic poet just like Tagore. I know it's almost impossible. But in my view, impossible means I'm possible! Although I still often fail, I never say never. One day, I heard a song 'I know that my future is not a dream, I would seize every minute. 'It makes me feel confident and exciting. I know failure is the mother of success. I work harder and harder to realize my dream. My future is not a dream, I will treasure every minute to create a better tomorrow.

My School Life

School is a major part of my life. Some students think the school life is very dull, but I think that is important and interesting. And there are a number of different kinds of activities in our school. You can see my classmates playing soccer and basketball together in the sun on the playground. A lot of students are interested in music. They can play the musical instruments, such as piano, violin, guitar and so on. These activities enrich my school life.

My favourite sport

My favourite sport is playing basketball. First of all, playing basketball can improve the friendship among my friends and I, because it needs teamwork . As a result, we can cooperate with each other and understand each other without saying a word. We just need to be as one. When we score, I really feel encouraged and excited because we—my teammates and I, all have the same thought and feeling. Our friendship become closer and closer because of basketball. Secondly, it can practise my reaction and make my body stronger/ strengthen my body. All in all, it is a marvelous sport. I love playing basketball.

Water is very important in our life

Water plays an indispensable role in our life. We use water to drink, cook, wash things, water the plants and so on. We can’t live without water. Without water, we won’t have anything to drink, so that we will die in a few days. Water is the basic of our life. However, there is only a little water resource which can be used by human beings on the Earth. In spite of this, many people waste water very often. Those behaviours are the shame of our human beings. What we should do is to try our best to reuse water and to save water in our daily life. It’s our

responsibility. Let us save water!

Lesson61 Trouble with the Hubble 哈勃望远镜的困境

In future, astronauts will be required to descend from a spaceship while it is still in space and to return to it. The ability to do this will be necessary in future flights to distant planets. Scientists are now trying to discover if this is possible. The spaceship Astra which left the earth a short time ago, will be travelling three hundred miles into space. At a certain point, the Astra will stop for a short time and an astronaut will attempt to leave the stationary spaceship and then return to it. We shall not know whether the experiment has been successful until we have received a radio message. The first message is expected to arrive at 7 o'clock this evening. By that time, the Astra will have been flying through space for seventeen hours and will have circled the earth a great many times. When the first radio messages have been received, the results of the trip will be announced immediately.

★space n. 空间(指宇宙空间)

room n. 空间(不可数); 房间(可数)

Could you make room for me? 你能为我腾一点空间吗?

★robot-arm n. 机器人手

robot n. 机器人, 遥控设备, 自动机械, 机械般工作的人

★atmosphere n. 大气层

atmosphere n. 大气, 空气, 气氛, 氛围

I went to the New Concept English of New Oriental school for its good atmosphere.

【课文讲解】

1、The Hubble telescope was launched into space by NASA on April 20, 1990 at a cost of over a billion dollars.

at a cost of ... 造价为……, 耗资, 以……的价格/费用

He has just built a new house for his family at a cost of \$10,000.

NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration

(美国)国家航空和宇宙航行局(单词缩写一般都是组织或者机构)

2、Right from the start there was trouble with the Hubble.

right from the start 从最开始(right 起强调作用)

He didn't want to work at the firm (right) from the start.

trouble with... 关于……有麻烦

What's the trouble with you? 你有什么麻烦?(医生常这样问)

There is (engine) trouble with my car.

3、The pictures it sent us were very disappointing because its main mirror was faulty!

fault n. 错误; faulty adj. 有错误的

Sorry, it's my fault.

4、NASA is now going to put the telescope right, so it will soon be sending up four astronauts to repair it.

put sth. right 修好(故障等), 校正, 纠正

Remember to put the lights right tomorrow.

send up 往上送

5、A robot-arm from the Endeavour will grab the telescope and hold it while the astronauts make the necessary repairs.

hold it 抓住它

6、The Hubble will tell us a great deal about the age and size of the universe.

a great deal 大量

a great deal of... 大量的……

7、By the time you read this, the Hubble's eagle eye will have sent us thousands and thousands of wonderful pictures.

by the time 到那时

eagle eye 鹰眼, 锐利目光

His father's eagle eye is always on him.

thousands and thousands of 成千上万的

There are hundreds of thousands/thousands and thousands of cars in this city.

【Special Difficulties】

Cost, Price, Value

cost

① n. 价格, 价钱, 费用 (侧重指某项服务、工程等), 成本 (复数)

at the cost of 以……的费用, 造价……

They built the bridge at a cost of over \$600,000.

I don't know the costs of these cars. 我不知道这些车的成本是多少。

② vt. 价钱为……, (使) 花费 (不用于被动语态)

The new car cost him \$5,000.

How much did it cost to launch the Hubble telescope into space?

What does this blouse cost, please? 请问, 这件衬衣多少钱?

price

① n. 价格, 价钱 (侧重于指某个具体东西或商品的价钱), 物价 (复数)

How much is that blouse? Let's ask the price.

What's the price of the dress, please?

Prices are going up again. 物价又上涨了。

② v. 问……的价钱, 查明/查询……的价格; 给……定价/标价

They priced cars for two days before they bought one.

The dress is priced at \$50, but you can have it at \$40.

I want to price the bed linen in a few other shops before I buy any.

我想在买床单之前打听几家商店的价格。

value

① n. 表示抽象的价值或重要性, 价值观 (复数)

The stolen items were of sentimental, rather than financial value.

被盗物品更具有情感上的涵义, 而不是经济上的价值。

This book is of great value to me.

His values are different from those of mine.

② vt. 尊重, 重视

value sth. 认为……有价值

value sth. owned by oneself 敝帚自珍

Value your time. 珍惜时间