

学科“分层分类·精学精练”规划丛书



英语学本

(7年级下)

总主编 陈 刚 张江平 张 珩 吴 波

主 编 胡 霞

副主编 廖佳英 韩文娟 马 汝 刘芝好

西南交通大学出版社

· 成 都 ·

立德樹人 聚焦學科核心素養
因材施教 發展學生思維品質

祝賀

學科分層分類精學精練規劃叢書出版

題詞


副所長 中國教育科學研究院課程教學研究所

总序

在成都的天府新区有一所新开办的学校叫天府七中，尽管办学时间不长，但一直紧跟时代步伐，履行立德树人的初心使命，积极探索教育教学改革，深入开展教育教学研究，取得了良好的效果。这套学科“分层分类·精学精练”规划丛书就是学校这几年积极探索的初步成果。

学校课程建设是深化课程改革的重点，是真正落地的标志。天府七中建校四年多，其“分层分类、选课走班、一人一课表、每生有特长”的课程特色引起广泛关注，全国400多批次教育同行来校参观、考察、交流。学校秉持“办一所让自己的子女就读都无怨无悔的好学校”的办学理念，落实在学校的“分层分类、选课走班，十二年一贯制的融通课程设计”的探索实践中。

这套学科“分层分类·精学精练”规划丛书正是创校四年来的课程建设成果的集中展现，它有以下几个特点：

一是真正体现了“以学生为中心”。各个学科的资源，均取名为“学本”，都暗含着一个重要的观念转变，即以“学”为中心，以学生为中心，因为教师的“教”，都是为了学生的“学”，真正体现了“以学生为主体”。

二是体现了“双减”对精准教学的进一步要求。“双减”明确要求，要“提升课堂教学质量”，要“严格按课程标准零起点教学，做到应教尽教，确保学生达到国家规定的学业质量标准”，要“优化教学方式，强化教学管理，提升学生在校学习效率”。天府七中各个学科教研室，按照“单科分层分类”的要求，对国家课程标准要求的每个知识点，进行了可视化的细化，编写了“课标细目”；系统地建立了每个知识点的内容标准、表现标准和策略标准，编写了每个知识点的分层学习资源。这是“双减”背景下通过精准教学提高学业质量的有益尝试；而且，每个学校、每个学生都能在每个知识点的分层要求中，找到自己的适应性标准。

“双减”明确要求，“将作业设计纳入教研体系，系统设计符合年龄特点和学习规律、体现素质教育导向的基础性作业。鼓励布置分层、弹性和个性化作业”。天府七中综合考虑作业目标、内容、类型、数量、作业时间、难度和分层等因素，一直把优化和创新作业设计作为纵深推进课程改革、落实学校育人目标的有效途径。比如，初中数学组“基于核心素养的作业一体化逆向设计”实践，把作业分为基础巩固型、能力提升型、综合实践型三大类别，尤其是问题探究作业、数学建模作业、学科融合作业、调查研究作业、实验操作作业等，注重问题的情境性、开放性、研究性，这些研究成果获得了省市课题的立项。

三是编写团队整体力量较强。这套丛书由天府七中学术委员会牵头组织编写，每本书的主编和编委，都是天府七中学科教研室的核心力量。各学科的主编、副主编，都是来自成都市或四川省知名学校的备课组长或教研组长，长期从事一线教学和毕业班学生的质量把关工作，还有省市特级教师、学科带头人等。

我相信，大家如果品读这套丛书会有许多收益和借鉴！

中国教育科学研究院课程教学研究所所长、研究员，
教育学博士，《课程研究》杂志主编

学科“分层分类·精学精练”规划丛书

编写委员会

丛书总主编	陈刚	张江平	张珩	吴波		
本册主编	胡霞					
本册副主编	廖佳英	韩文娟	马汝	刘芝妤		
本册编委	廖佳英	胡霞	余颂伟	符琼丹	刘彦杰	任怡丹
	周卓	赵金兰	唐金竹	陈果	王丽雪	贺佳欣
	马汝	吕林俊	但燃	姚远	刘芝妤	骆冰
	徐洪	钱学伟	王慧	曾谧	周佳琪	林鑫
	陈洁	刘惠萍	韩文娟	周佩瑶	杨子祎	张思悦
	陈欣宜	顾艺	苏萌	夏凡	苏浩然	马思梦
	王冬梅	尹绮雯	刘知博	刘颖	刘妮	代思靓
	杨真静	刘芝妤	舒天	黄冬梅	张姣	李春来

前言

Preface

◆ 写作目的

在国际化的当今社会，英语的重要性不言而喻。教育部于 2020 年发布了新修订的《普通高中英语课程标准》，对义务教育阶段的英语学习提出了明确的学习要求。初中阶段的英语学习是高中英语学习的基础，其教学内容和教学方法都将随之改变。为紧跟教育部对英语学习的最新要求，同时结合初中英语学习的特点，编者精心编撰此书，期望学生能以此为学习资源，根据自身情况进行基础巩固和能力提升。

◆ 写作经过

本书是由天府第七中学英语教研组全体教师共同精心编写而成。天府第七中学英语教研组各年级老师通过紧密分工合作，历时数月，数易其稿，组内和年级交叉校对、审核，虽任务繁重且琐碎，但老师们通力合作，最终呈现出精心编撰的本书。

◆ 资料来源

本书为英语教与学的辅导资料，属于学校课程建设资源。为保证教学内容的准确性和时效性，编者主要参考了《21 世纪学生英文报》《牛津字典》和全国各地，尤其是成都市近几年的部分中考、诊断试题。

◆ 本书内容

本书根据英语学科的教学特点以单元划分，每个单元主要包含学习指导、基础知识归纳、知识要点全解、分层综合练习四个方面的内容。

“学习指导”部分根据课程标准对英语核心素养的培养要求，从听、说、读、写等各方面给学生提供了不同层面的学习目标指导。

“基础知识归纳”部分对本单元的基础词汇、短语和句型进行总结。

“知识要点全解”则详尽地讲解了课本 Section A 和 Section B 的重要知识点、语法专项突破以及话题写作指导。

“分层综合练习”包括 A 卷基础、B 卷提升以及课外阅读拓展，对本单元知识掌握进行练习和巩固。

◆ 本书特色

与市场上其他英语学习资料显著不同的是，本书结合了学校分层走班的办学特点，对语言知识点的讲解进行了难度划分，分为“基础层”和“进阶层”，便于学生根据自身学情精准进行对标学习。

每单元配套的综合练习题型也直接对标中考，且难度依次增大，分为“基础”“提升”和“课外拓展”三个层面。

此外，本书根据教育部发布的最新英语课程教学要求，细化了各单元的学习内容和目标，可以为学生自学提供明确的指导。

◆ 读者对象

- 初中学生。
- 初中英语教师。
- 初中学生家长。

◆ 编者与致谢

本书由胡霞任主编，廖佳英、马汝、韩文娟任副主编，余颂伟、符琼丹、刘彦杰、任怡丹、周卓、赵金兰、唐金竹、陈果、王丽雪、廖佳英、胡霞、贺佳欣等参编，廖佳英审。感谢所有老师的辛勤付出！

◆ 联系我们

由于作者水平所限，本教材的覆盖面广，书中错误和不妥之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。若在搜集资料过程中使用了您的内容，请与我们联系，谢谢。我们的地址：四川省成都市天府新区宁波路西段 799 号天府第七中学。

目 录

Content

Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?

1.1 【学习指导】	2
1.2 【基础知识归纳】	3
1.3 【知识要点全解】	5
1.4 【分层综合练习】	15

What time do you get to school?

2.1 【学习指导】	24
2.2 【基础知识归纳】	25
2.3 【知识要点全解】	27
2.4 【分层综合练习】	34

Unit 3 How do you get to school?

3.1 【学习指导】	42
3.2 【基础知识归纳】	43
3.3 【知识要点全解】	45
3.4 【分层综合练习】	54

Unit 4 Don't eat in class. 63

4.1 【学习指导】	64
4.2 【基础知识归纳】	65
4.3 【知识要点全解】	68
4.4 【分层综合练习】	78

Unit 5 Why do you like pandas?

5.1 【学习指导】	87
5.2 【基础知识归纳】	88
5.3 【知识要点全解】	90
5.4 【分层综合练习】	96

Unit 6 I'm watching TV.

6.1	【学习指导】	106
6.2	【基础知识归纳】	107
6.3	【知识要点全解】	109
6.4	【分层综合练习】	115

Unit 7 It's raining!

7.1	【学习指导】	124
7.2	【基础知识归纳】	125
7.3	【知识要点全解】	128
7.4	【分层综合练习】	137

Unit 8 Is there a post office near here?

8.1	【学习指导】	147
8.2	【基础知识归纳】	148
8.3	【知识要点全解】	150
8.4	【分层综合练习】	159

Unit 9 What does he look like?

9.1	【学习指导】	168
9.2	【基础知识归纳】	168
9.3	【知识要点全解】	171
9.4	【分层综合练习】	178

Unit 10 I'd like some noodles.

10.1	【学习指导】	187
10.2	【基础知识归纳】	188
10.3	【知识要点全解】	190
10.4	【分层综合练习】	197

Unit 11 How was your school trip?

11.1	【学习指导】	206
11.2	【基础知识归纳】	208
11.3	【知识要点全解】	211
11.4	【分层综合练习】	224

Unit 12 What did you do last weekend?

12.1	【学习指导】	234
12.2	【基础知识归纳】	235
12.3	【知识要点全解】	237
12.4	【分层综合练习】	247



Unit 1

Can you play the guitar?

亲爱的同学：

你会画画吗？会弹钢琴吗？擅长运动吗？学校是否为多才多艺的你们举办了
很多社团，给你们提供了展示的平台呢？

本单元我们将学习情态动词can，用于谈论你和他人的各项才艺。下列的“学习
指导”从语言知识、语言能力，包括听、说、读、写等各方面给大家提供了不同的
指导，请你根据自己的学情对比自测，检查自己对本单元的掌握情况。其中基础层
是需要达到的基本能力部分，进阶层则提出更高的要求。请同学们跟随“学习指导”
和随后讲解，和我们一起走进丰富多彩的校园生活吧！

1.1 【学习指导】

话题	加入社团 (Joining a club)		功能	谈论自己或他人的能力	
核心 素养	方面	项目	内容	基础层	进阶层
		语言 能力	语言 知识	语音	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 掌握元音字母 u 在重读音节中的常见读音 /ju:/, /u:/ 2. 掌握五个元音字母与 r 的组合, 即 ar, er, ir, or, ur 的发音 3. 掌握字母组合 ph, sh, th, tch, wh 的发音 4. 准确把握 can 的肯定句和否定句的重音变化
词汇	chess, guitar, club, story, show, drum, violin, people, home, center, weekend, musician, sing, swim, dance, draw, speak, join, tell, write, talk, make, teach, or, also, today			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能基本正确拼读所有词汇, 掌握其词性和意义 2. 能在口语和书面表达中正确运用课标词汇进行自己和他人能力的话题谈论 3. 能够基本正确拼写以下词汇, 并能够根据语境, 正确进行词形变化 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能熟练掌握本单元的所有单词的词性和意义 2. 能正确灵活运用本单元所有词汇在谈论自己或他人的能力等生活情景中进行顺畅的口语表达 3. 能正确灵活运用本单元的所有词汇谈论自己或他人的能力并表达自己的感受 4. 能通过观察和对比, 归纳词形变化的规则, 并能熟练掌握常见的前缀和后缀
短语	play chess, speak English, be good at, talk to, play the drums/piano/violin, make friends, help sb. with sth., music/art/chess club, join a club, on/at the weekend/on weekends/at weekends, be good with sb./sth., the old people's home, the Students' Sports Center, join the art club, do Chinese kung fu, school show, play games with people			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能正确拼读本单元的所有短语 2. 能基本掌握所有短语的基本表达 3. 能基本正确运用本单元的重点短语进行口语和书面表达 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能熟练掌握本单元所有短语的意义和用法 2. 能熟练地将本单元的短语运用于谈论自己或他人的能力 3. 能灵活运用本单元短语进行话题写作
句型	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. — Can you swim? 你会游泳吗? — Yes, I can. 是的, 我会。 — No, I can't. 不, 我不会。 2. — What club do you want to join? 你们想参加什么社团? — We want to join the chess club. 我们想参加国际象棋社团。 3. Can you sing or dance? 你会唱歌或者跳舞吗? 4. What sports can you do/play? 你能做什么运动? 5. You're very good at telling stories. 你很擅长讲故事。 6. I can speak English and I can also play soccer. 我会说英语, 我也会踢足球。 7. I'm in the school music club. 我在学校音乐俱乐部。 8. We need help at the old people's home. 老人之家需要帮助。 9. They can tell you stories and you can make friends. 他们可以给你讲故事, 你可以和他们交朋友。 10. The school needs help to teach music. 学校在教音乐方面需要帮助。 			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能够正确运用本单元的重点句型, 仿照课文表达方式, 在日常生活情景中准确谈论自己和他人能力和自己的感受 2. 能在口语和书面表达中基本正确运用以上句子谈论本单元话题 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能够准确灵活运用本单元的重点句型, 在日常生活情景中准确自如谈论自己和他人能力和自己的感受 2. 理解以下句子的意义和结构: Then join two clubs, the story telling club and the art club. 那么可以加入两个社团, 讲故事社团和艺术社团。 We want students for the school show. 我们需要学生参加学校的表演。
语法	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 了解情态动词 can 的用法(modal verb can) 2. 了解包含 can 的一般疑问句并作简略回答(Yes/No questions and short answers) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能够正确使用情态动词 can 的用法(modal verb can) 2. 能够正确使用包含 can 的一般疑问句并作简略回答(Yes/No questions and short answers) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能够熟练掌握更多情态动词 must, may, should 等的用法(modal verb) 2. 能够熟练使用包含其他情态动词的一般疑问句并作简略回答(Yes/No questions and short answers) 		

续表

核心 素养	方 面	项 目	内 容	基 础 层	进 阶 层
语 言 能 力	语 言 技 能	听	Section A: 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b Section B: 1b, 1d, 1e	1. 能基本够听懂对话信息, 确认预测内容 2. 能基本正确捕捉并速记听力中的关键信息, 如社团名称、他人能力等, 并能根据上下文写出较完整信息	能完全听懂对话内容, 熟练完成所有练习任务, 并能捕捉到练习要求以外的其他信息
		说	Section A: 1c, 2c, 2d, 3c Section B: 1a, 2c, 3a, 1f, 1c	1. 能与同伴较流畅地练习听力材料内容 2. 能分角色表演 2d 对话 3. 能模仿 2d 进行简单情景对话	能灵活运用更多的表达, 融入之前学习的话题, 流畅自然地谈论自己以及他人能力
		读	Section A: 2d Section B: 1d, 2a, 2b	1. 能通过题目和图片, 基本正确预测文章主题 2. 能够根据问题, 运用扫读、跳读等阅读技巧定位关键信息, 完成相关任务	1. 能完全读懂文章内容, 获取所需细节信息 2. 能够通过思维导图等方式分析文章结构, 理解作者的观点态度
		看	Section A: 1a, 1b, 2a, 2c, 2e, Grammar Focus, 3a, 3b Section B: 1a, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a, 3b	1. 能看懂图片呈现的场景, 将单词和图中物品匹配 2. 能够通过表格信息, 快速了解本单元的重点句型表示 3. 能够看懂图片呈现的各种不同的社团, 完成相关任务	1. 能够熟练地将图片信息和文本信息进行匹配 2. 能够通过观察图片信息准确预测文章主题 3. 能快速准确看懂图片呈现的各种不同的社团, 熟练完成相关任务
		写	Section A: 3a, 3b, 3c Section B: 1e, 2b, 2c, 3a, 3b, Self-check 1, Self-check 2, Self-check 3	1. 能根据要求, 基本正确完成练习任务 2. 能用本单元重点短语和句型进行模仿练习, 描述自己和他人的能力, 为活动仿写创意海报和广告	1. 能根据实际情况, 灵活运用所学短语和句型编写新的对话 2. 能综合运用更丰富的表达, 正确描述自己和他人的能力, 为活动设计创意海报和广告
文 化 品 格	1. 了解中外课外活动和社团活动的差异 2. 了解招聘海报的特点				
思 维 品 质	1. 体会语块对于词汇学习的重要性 2. 通过文章标题推测文章主题				
学 习 能 力	1. 能记录听力对话中的关键信息 2. 能根据词块记忆词汇				

1.2 【基础知识归纳】

1.2.1 ★★★Section A 重点单词★★★

1. guitar *n.* 吉他
2. sing *v.* 唱歌
3. swim *v.* 游泳
4. dance *v.* 跳舞 *n.* 舞蹈
5. draw *v.* 画画; 拉; 吸引
6. chess *n.* 国际象棋
7. speak *v.* 说(某种语言); 说话
8. join *v.* 加入
9. club *n.* 社团; 社团
10. tell *v.* 讲述; 告诉
11. story *n.* 故事; 小说
12. write *v.* 写作
13. show *n.* 演出; 节目 *v.* 给……看; 展示
14. or *conj.* 或者; 也不(用于否定句)
15. talk *n. v.* 谈话; 交谈

★★★Section A 重点短语★★★

1. play the guitar 弹吉他
2. play chess 下棋
3. play the drums 打鼓
4. sports club 运动社团
5. story-telling club 讲故事社团
6. tell stories 讲故事
7. join the art club 加入艺术社团
8. do Chinese kung fu 表演中国功夫
9. school show 学校文艺表演
10. play games with people 和人们玩游戏
11. make friends 交朋友

1.2.2 ★★★Section B 重点单词★★★

1. drum *n.* 鼓
2. piano *n.* 钢琴
3. violin *n.* 小提琴
4. also *adv.* 也; 而且
5. people *n.* 人; 人们
6. home *n.* 家; 家园 *adv.* 在家; 到家
7. make *v.* 制造; 结交; 使成为
8. today *adv.* 今天
9. center *n.* 中心; 中央
10. weekend *n.* 周末
11. teach *v.* 教; 讲授
12. musician *n.* 音乐家

★★★Section B 重点短语★★★

1. play the violin 拉小提琴
2. play the piano 弹钢琴
3. English-speaking students 说英语的学生
4. Students' Sports Center 学生运动中心
5. be good at sth./doing sth. 擅长……
6. on/at the weekend/on weekends/at weekends 在周末
7. be good with sb./sth. 与某人相处得好/善于处理某事
8. the old people's home 老人之家
9. the Students' Sports Center 学生运动中心

1.2.3 ★★★词形变换★★★

1. speak *v.* 说; 说话 → speaker *n.* 演讲者; 扬声器; 说话者 → speech *n.* 演讲 → speechless *adj.* 说不出话的
2. sing *v.* 唱歌 → singer *n.* 歌手
3. dance *v.* 跳舞 *n.* 舞蹈 → dancer *n.* 舞者; 舞蹈家; 舞蹈演员

4. tell *v.* 讲述; 告知 → teller *n.* 讲述者; 讲故事者
5. write *v.* 写作; 写字 → writer *n.* 作者; 作家 → writing *v. ing*
6. draw *v.* 画画; 拉; 吸引 → drawer *n.* 抽屉
7. piano *n.* 钢琴 → pianist *n.* 钢琴家
8. violin *n.* 小提琴 → violinist *n.* 小提琴家
9. make *v.* 制造; 结交; 使成为 → maker *n.* 制造者
10. center *n.* 中心; 中央 → central *adj.* 中心的; 中央的
11. teach *v.* 教; 讲授 → teacher *n.* 教师
12. musician *n.* 音乐家 → music *n.* 音乐 → musical *adj.* 音乐的

1.2.4 ★★★重点句子★★★

1. — Can you swim? 你会游泳吗?
— Yes, I can. 是的, 我会。 / — No, I can't. 不, 我不会。
2. — What club do you want to join? 你们想参加什么社团?
— We want to join the chess club. 我们想参加国际象棋社团。
3. Can you sing or dance? 你会唱歌或者跳舞吗?
4. What sports can you do/play? 你能做什么运动?
5. You're very good at telling stories. 你很擅长讲故事。
6. Then join two clubs, the story telling club and the art club.
那么可以加入两个社团, 讲故事社团和艺术社团。
7. We want students for the school show. 我们需要学生参加学校的表演。
8. I can speak English and I can also play soccer. 我会说英语, 我也会踢足球。
9. I'm in the school music club. 我在学校音乐社团。
10. We need help at the old people's home. 老人之家需要帮助。
11. They can tell you stories and you can make friends.
他们可以给你讲故事, 你可以和他们交朋友。

1.3 【知识要点全解】

1.3.1 Section A 知识要点

1. play 与棋牌类、球类名词搭配, 表示“参与某种运动”, 棋牌类、球类名词前不加任何冠词; 乐器前加定冠词 **the**。例如:

My family like playing basketball. 我们全家都喜欢打篮球。

My cousin is good at playing the violin. 我表妹擅长拉小提琴。

★进阶层

play cards/volleyball/badminton 玩扑克/打排球/打羽毛球

play the violin/piano/drums 拉小提琴/弹钢琴/敲鼓

2. speak English 说英语

(1) speak *vt.* 表示“说(某种语言)”, 后接表示语言的名词作宾语。

speak Chinese/French 说汉语/法语

(2) speak *vi.* 表示“说话”, 通常指说话的能力或方式, 还可表示“发言, 演讲”。例如:

Excuse me, may I speak to Mary? 打扰一下, 我可以和玛丽说话吗?

He's afraid to speak his mind. 他不敢说出他的心里话。

He wanted to speak at the meeting. 他打算在会上发言。

3. I want to join the art club. 我想参加美术社团。

(1) want 的用法:

- ① want sb./sth. 想找某人或要某物;
- ② want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事;
- ③ want to do sth. 想要做某事。

例如:

We want some students for the talent show. 我们想为才艺表演招募一些学生。

The child wants some pocket money from his mom. 这个孩子想向妈妈要一点零花钱。

The kid wants his father to buy a gift for his birthday. 那个小孩想让他爸爸给他买一个生日礼物。

I want to go to visit my grandparents this summer vacation. 这个暑假我想去看望我的爷爷奶奶。

(2) join vt. 走“参加; 加入”, 指加入某一社团或组织, 并成为其中一员。例如:

Do you want to join the swimming club? 你想加入游泳社团吗?

join the Party/the League/the army 入党/入团/参军

★进阶层

① join sb. 加入某(些)人的行列, 和某(些)人共同做某事。例如:

They are playing soccer. Let's join them. 他们在踢足球, 我们加入他们吧。

② join in sth./doing sth. 参加(娱乐、竞赛、谈话等)。例如:

I want to join them in the game. 我想和他们一起做游戏。

Let's join them to help the poor kids in the countryside. 让我们和他们一起帮助农村的贫困儿童。

Can I join in (playing) the game? 我能参加这个游戏吗?

③ join sb. in doing sth. 与某人一起参加某活动。例如:

Please join me in wishing him a very happy holiday. 请同我一起祝愿他度过一个愉快的假期吧。

【辨析】

join 与 take part in 用法区别:

join 指加入某一社团或组织, 并成为其中的成员。例如:

My father joined the Party when he was 18 years old. 我父亲在 18 岁时就入党了。

take part in 指参加会议或某些活动。例如:

I'll take part in the sports event this weekend. 这个周末我要参加体育比赛。

(3) club *cn.* 社团; 社团。例如:

In our school, there are many clubs for us students to join. 在我们学校, 学生可以参加很多社团。

★进阶层

本单元出现的有关社团的名称:

music club 音乐社团

art club 美术社团

English club 英语社团

chess club 国际象棋社团

swimming club 游泳社团

sports club 运动社团

soccer club 足球社团

story telling club 讲故事社团

4. Can you draw? 你会画画吗?

can *modal v.* 能; 会(表示能力)。

情态动词, 没有人称和数的变化, 其后用动词用原形。其疑问句经常用来询问对方做某事的能力或表示请求。例如:

I can't speak English well. 我的英语说得不太好。

Can you play tennis? 你会打网球吗?

Can you look after my clothes when I'm playing soccer? 我踢足球时你能照看一下我的衣服吗?

【辨析】

draw 与 paint 的用法区别:

draw 指用钢笔、铅笔、蜡笔或粉笔等进行绘画等。

paint v. 给……刷漆; 描绘 n. 油漆; 颜料 painting 绘画、油画。例如:

The kids are drawing pictures on the paper. 孩子们在纸上画画。

She is painting a picture in oils. 她正在画一幅油画。

Don't touch the wet paint. 油漆未干, 请勿触碰。

5. I want to join a sports club. 我想参加运动社团。

sport n. 体育运动, 常用复数形式; sports 作定语, 修饰后面的名词。

sports meeting 运动会 sports clothes 运动服 sports shoes 运动鞋

例如: My favorite sports are tennis and swimming. 我最喜欢的体育运动是网球和游泳。

6. What about you? 你呢?

What about...? 指“……怎么样?”, 与 How about...? 同义。它常用于询问消息、征求意见或建议, 其中 about 为介词, 其后可接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。例如:

I want to visit the science museum first. What/How about you? 我想先去参观科技馆, 你呢?

I feel tired now. How about having a rest? 我觉得累了, 休息一下吧。

7. You're very good at telling stories. 你很擅长讲故事。

(1) be good at... 擅长于……

at 为介词, 其后可接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。例如:

He's good at sports. 他擅长体育。

Basketball is my favorite. I am good at it. 篮球是我的最爱, 我擅长它。

Mary wants to be a writer in the future because she is very good at writing.

玛丽以后想当作家, 因为她很擅长写作。

do well in 与 be good at 同义, 可进行同义转换。例如:

He is good at playing chess. = He does well in playing chess. 他擅长下国际象棋。

He isn't good at playing chess. = He doesn't do well in playing chess. 他不擅长下国际象棋。

(2) tell stories 为固定短语, 讲故事。例如:

My grandmother often tells ancient stories to me. 我奶奶经常给我讲古老的故事。

(3) tell vt. 讲述; 告诉

tell 后常跟双宾语, tell sb. sth.=tell sth. to sb. 告诉某人某事。例如:

Could you please tell me your new address? = Could you please tell your new address to me?

你可以告诉我你的新地址吗?

tell sb. to do sth. 指告诉某人做某事, 其否定形式是 tell sb. not to do sth., 即告诉某人不要做某事。例如:

Tell him to wait for me. 告诉他等着我。

Tell him not to do like that again. 叫他不要再这样做了。常用接双宾的词有:

teach sb. sth. show sb. sth. pass sb. sth. buy/sell sb. sth. give sb. sth.

(4) story cn. 故事; 小说, 其复数形式为 stories。例如:

The movie is from a true story. 这部电影来自一个真实的故事。

8. Sounds good. 听起来不错。

sound 此处用作连系动词, 表示“听起来好像”, 其后常接形容词作表语。例如:

This piece of music sounds beautiful. 这首乐曲优美动听。

常见的连系动词有:

感官动词: look, smell, taste, feel, sound;

“变得”：become, get, go; turn;

“保持”：keep, stay;

be 动词。

注意：sound 与介词 like 搭配，构成 sound like，意为“听起来……”。例如：

That sounds like a good idea! 那听起来像是个好主意!

【辨析】

sound, voice, noise 用法区别（详见表 1.1）。

表 1.1 sound, voice, noise 用法区别

单 词	意 义	例 句
sound <i>n.</i>	声音；响声，泛指在自然界中听到的各种声音	Sound travels more slowly than light. 声音比光传播得慢。
voice <i>n.</i>	人或者动物的嗓音	Her voice sounds beautiful. 她的嗓音很动听。
noise <i>n.</i>	噪声，令人不舒服的声音	My neighbors are making so much noise. I can't stand that! 我的邻居弄出很大的噪声，我简直受不了了!

9. write stories 写故事

Please write your English name on the cover of the book. 请在书的封面上写下你的英文名字。

(1) write *vt.* 写（信），write (a letter) to sb. = write sb. a letter 给某人写信。

例如：Don't forget to write to me often! = Don't forget to write me letters often! 别忘了经常给我写信!

(2) writer *n.* 作家；作者。

例如：Mo Yan is a great Chinese writer. 莫言是一个伟大的中国作家。

10. Students Wanted for School Show 学校文艺表演招募学生（演员）

(1) 此处 wanted 用于招募人员广告标题，表示“招募；招聘；征集；寻求”。

例如：Teachers are wanted for Summer Camp 夏令营招聘教师

(2) show *cn.* 演出；节目

例如：There is a talent show tonight. 今晚有一场才艺秀。

★进阶层

(1) show 还可作及物动词，意为“向……展示”。

show sb. sth. = show sth. to sb. 给某人看某物。

例如：Please show me your new dress. = Please show your new dress to me. 请让我看看你的新裙子。

在 show sb. sth. 结构中，当所指的物是代词 it 或 them 时，宾语放在中间，常用 show it/them to sb. 结构。

例如：

Will you please show them to me? 请让我看看它们好吗？

(2) show sb. around... 带领某人参观……

例如：The farmer showed us around the farm and we learned a lot about farming.

那个农民带我们看了看农场，我们了解了关于农业的很多东西。

11. Can you sing or dance? 你会唱歌或者跳舞吗？

(1) 这是一个选择疑问句。说话人提出两种或两种以上的情况，要求对方选择一种情况回答，这种问句叫选择疑问句。

选择疑问句中用 or 连接两个选择项。回答选择疑问句时不能用 Yes 或 No，而要选择其中一个进行回答。例如：

—Do you want to join the swimming club or the basketball club? 你想加入游泳社团还是篮球社团？

—Swimming club. 游泳社团。

注意选择疑问句的前半部分也可以是特殊疑问句。例如：

—Which city is bigger, Chengdu or Mianyang? 哪个城市大些，成都还是绵阳？

—Chengdu of course. 当然是成都。

(2) or 连词，表示“或者；还是”，常用在疑问句中，表示在两者或两者以上中选择其一。例如：

Would you like orange juice or coffee? 你想要果汁还是咖啡？

★进阶层

or conj. 表示“也不”，常用在否定句中，否定两个或两个以上的并列成分。例如：

He can't sing or dance. 他不会唱歌，也不会跳舞。

12. Please talk to Mr. Zhang after school. 请放学后跟张老师谈。

talk vi. 说话；交谈

表示“某人说话”时，应在其后加介词 to 或 with；要表示“谈论什么事物”应在其后加介词 about。

例如：

Our head teacher wants to talk with my parents about my schoolwork.

我的班主任想和我父母谈谈我的学习。

【辨析】

talk, say, speak 与 tell 用法区别（详见表 1.2）。

表 1.2 talk, say, speak 与 tell 用法区别

单 词	意 义	词 性	用 法
talk	说话；交谈	vi.	常与介词 to, with, about 等连用
say	说	vt.	后面接说的内容或者 say sth. to sb.
speak	说话；讲话	vi.	不能直接接宾语，需用 to/with sb.
	说；讲	vt.	宾语一般是表示某种语言的名词
tell	告诉	vt.	后常接双宾语 tell sb. sth. = tell sth. to sb.

例如：My English teacher wants to talk with my parents about my study.

我的英语老师想和我父母谈谈我的学习情况。

What do you want to say? 你想说什么？

May I speak to Mr. Zhang? 我可以和张先生通话吗？

I can speak English. 我会说英语。

Please tell me your name. 请把你的名字告诉我。

★进阶层

talk n. 谈话；报告

例如：Mr. Smith gave us a talk yesterday. 昨天史密斯先生给我们做了一场报告。

1.3.2 语法专项突破—情态动词 can 的基本用法与结构

情态动词 can 表示说话人的语气或情态，没有人称和数的变化，在句中不能单独做谓语，只能和其后的动词原形一起构成复合谓语。

1. can 的用法

(1) 表能力：can 表能力时意味着凭体力、脑力、技术等可以无太大阻力地去做某事。例如：

He is only four, but he can recite some poems. 他只有 4 岁，但能背诵一些诗歌了。

Fire can't destroy gold. 火烧不毁金子。

(2) 表推测：can't 表示有把握的否定（一定不是）。

多用于否定与疑问结构中，但也可用在肯定句中。例如：

2. Bob can play the drums. (改为否定句)
Bob _____ the drums.
3. —Can they play beach volleyball? (作否定回答)
—No, _____.
4. My grandmother can tell bed stories. (对画线部分提问)
_____ your grandmother _____?
5. I can play basketball. (用 soccer 改为选择疑问句)
_____ play basketball _____ soccer?
6. She can sing. (用 dance 改为选择疑问句)
Can she _____?
7. Lucy wants to join the swimming club. (对画线部分提问)
_____ Lucy want to join?
8. My father often helps me learn math. (改为同义句)
My father often helps me _____.
9. Can you see the words on the blackboard clearly? (做肯定回答)
Yes, _____.
10. Kate, was, help, mom, when, she, her, could, with, young, housework (连词成句)
_____.

三、使用情态动词 can 填空。

1. I _____ (会唱一些英语歌) .
2. My brother _____ (会下国际象棋) .
3. My uncle _____ (会弹吉他) .
4. 你的妹妹会做什么?

5. 我们的语文老师不会跳舞。
Our Chinese teacher _____.
6. 迈克篮球打得好。
Mike _____ well.
7. —你的哥哥会说法语吗?
—不, 他不会。
—_____ your brother _____?
—No, _____.

1.3.3 Section B 知识要点

1. I can speak English and I can also play soccer. 我会说英语, 我也会踢足球。

【辨析】

also, too 与 either 用法区别 (详见表 1.3)。

表 1.3 also, too 与 either 用法区别

单 词	意 义	适 用 句	用 法
also	也	常用于肯定句句中	常位于连系动词 be、助动词或情态动词之后, 实义动词之前
too	也	用于肯定句或疑问句句末	前常加逗号与其他内容隔开
either	也(不)	用于否定句句末	前常加逗号与其他内容隔开

例如: My brother can play the violin and I can also do it.

=My brother can play the violin and I can do it, too. 我哥哥会拉小提琴，我也会。

He didn't pass the weekly test. I didn't, either. 他周考没有及格，我也没有。

★**进阶层**

either 还可以表示“两者中的任一个”。例如：

We need only one for the work, either Mike or Tim is OK.

这份工作只需要一个人，麦克或者蒂姆都可以。

2. I like to talk and play games with people. 我喜欢与人们交谈和做游戏。

people *n.* 指“人；人们”，为集合名词，表示复数意义，作主语时谓语动词用复数。例如：

There are many people on the subway during rush hour. 上下班高峰时刻，地铁上人很多。

★**进阶层**

① people 之前加定冠词，常用来指“人民”。例如：

We study hard for the people. 我们为人民而努力学习。

② people 作可数名词时，指“民族”，其前可用不定冠词，也可有复数形式。例如：

The Chinese people is a hard-working and brave people. 中华民族是一个勤劳勇敢的民族。

3. We need help at the old people's home. 我们老人之家需要帮助。

【**辨析**】

home, family 与 house 用法区别（详见表 1.4）。

表 1.4 home, family 与 house 用法区别

单 词	意 义	区 别
home	家，家园	指一个人出生或居住的地方，强调归属感
family	家庭	指由父母子女所组成的家庭，为集合名词，既可把它看成单数（指整体概念），也可以表示家庭成员，作为复数
house	房子	指供一家人住的房子，侧重于具体的建筑物

例如：His home is not far from the station. 他的家在车站附近。

He has a happy and united family. 他有个幸福团结的家。

The nature is the home of many wild animals. 大自然是很多野生动物的家园。

My family are all watching TV. 我的家人都在看电视。

There are four rooms in the house. 这套房子有四个房间。

★**进阶层**

home 作副词，表示“到家；在家”。其前没有介词，go home/there/here.

例如：I feel relaxed after going back home. 回家后我觉得很轻松。

4. Are you busy after school? 放学后你忙吗？

busy *adj.* 表示“忙碌的；无暇的；繁华的”，反义词是 free，空闲的，构成短语 be busy with sth. 忙于某事，be busy doing sth. 忙于做某事。例如：

Every July, many college students are busy looking for jobs. 每年七月，很多大学生忙着找工作。

She is busy with her paper. 她正忙着她的论文。

At this time every day, the traffic is always busy. 每天的这个时候，交通都很堵塞。

5. Then we need you to help with sports for English-speaking students.

那么我们需要你帮助说英语的学生开展体育活动。

(1) need 此处用作实义动词，表示“需要”。此时 need 有人称和数的变化，其后可接名词、代词、动词不定式。例如：

The left-behind children need more attention and care. 留守儿童需要更多的关爱。

There is little time left. You need to be quick! 时间不多了，你需要快点！

I'm working on the computer. Do you need it now? 我正在用电脑，你现在就需要它吗？

① need sb. to do sth. 需要某人做某事。例如：

The young mother needs someone to help her take care of her little baby day and night.

这位年轻的妈妈需要一个人帮助她日以继夜地照顾年幼的孩子。

② need doing 需要做某事。例如：

The room is too dirty. It needs cleaning right now. 这个房间太脏了，需要即刻打扫。

★进阶层

need 还可作情态动词 表示“需要”，后接动词原形，多用于疑问句或否定句。例如：

I'm OK, you needn't worry about me. 我很好，你不必担心我。

—Need I do it again? 我需要再做一遍吗？

—No, you needn't. It's perfect. 不用了，已经很完美了。

—Yes, you need. 是的，需要。

(2) help with... 在某方面给予帮助，with 后直接接名词或名词短语。例如：

We need some brooms with the clean-up. 我们需要一些扫帚来帮忙大扫除。

help sb. with sth. = help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事。例如：

I'm poor in English. I hope you can help me with it.

=I hope you to help me (to) study English.

(3) English-speaking “说英语的”，它是由 English 和 speaking 构成的复合形容词。例如：

There are many English-speaking countries in the world. 世界上有许多说英语的国家。

6. Please come to the Students' Sports Center. 请来学生运动中心吧。

students' 是复数名词的所有格。以 s 结尾的复数名词的所有格，只在复数名词词尾加 '。

不是以 s 结尾的复数名词的所有格或者名词单数的所有格，在名词词尾加 's。

例如：There is a lamp in my parents' bedroom. 在我父母的卧室有一个台灯。

Lang Ping is the coach of the Chinese women's volleyball team. 郎平是中国女子排球队教练。

This is Mary's dictionary. 这是玛丽的字典。

7. Do you have time on the weekend? 周末你有时间吗？

(1) have time 意为“有时间；有空”，相当于 be free。

因此上句还可与“Are you free on the weekend?” 互换。例如：

Cindy is busy and she isn't free even on weekends.

辛迪很忙，她甚至周末都没空。

(2) on the weekend (= on weekends) (在) 周末。

英式英语中，用 at the weekend (= at weekends)。weekend *n.* 周末；其对应词为 weekday 工作日

Our teachers are so busy on weekdays that they are only free on weekends. 我们老师工作日都非常忙，只有周末有空。

8. The school needs help to teach music. 学校需要（有人来）帮助教音乐。

teach *vt.* 意为“教；讲授”，其第三人称单数形式为 teaches。

常用结构：

teach sth. 教某事

teach sb. sth. = teach sth. to sb. 教某人某事

teach sb. to do sth. 教某人做某事

teach oneself 自学

例如：Mr. Green teaches us English. 格林先生教我们英语。

My father often teaches me to play ping-pong. 我父亲经常教我打乒乓球。

Don't teach fish to swim. 不要班门弄斧。

My father teaches himself English. How great he is! 我爸自学英语，他好厉害！

9. Musicians Wanted for School Music Festival 学校音乐节招聘音乐家

musician *cn.* 意为“音乐家”，其复数形式为 musicians。

He is good at music. He is a famous musician. 他擅长音乐。他是一位著名的音乐家。

★进阶层

music(*n.* 音乐) +-ian(名词后缀)

musician(*n.* 音乐家)

physician 外科医生

magician 魔术师

mathematician 数学家

librarian 图书管理员

technician 技术人员

politician 政客

1.3.4 话题写作指导

◎ 写作目标

本单元的写作话题为“参加社团 (join a club)”，主要涉及能力特长、兴趣爱好以及作息安排等个人情况的讨论，同时需要能够进行个人情感的表达。

常用句型：

1. sb. can speak English/play the guitar/play the violin/play the drums...
2. sb. want to join the... club because...
3. sb. be good at doing...
4. sb. make friends at...and it is fun/interesting to do...
5. be busy/free...because ...
6. ...need help at...
7. Can you do...?
8. Call/email sb. at...
9. sb. have time to do sth.

◎ 篇章结构

We need help at the old people's home.	开篇点题，用 We need...说明需求。
Are you busy in July? Are you good with the old people? Can you talk to them and play games with them? They can tell you old stores and you can make friends. It is interesting and fun!	描述具体要求和感受，注意用 and, but, because 过渡衔接。
Please call us at 689-×××× today.	联系方式。

◎ 实战演练

你和另外几位同学要加入不同的社团，请根据下面的表格提示，写一篇英语短文介绍各自想加入的社团及原因。词数：80 词。开头已给出，不计入总词数。

参考词：different 不同的；learn to do 学习做……；concert 音乐会

姓名	想加入的社团	原因
Tom	中文社团	喜欢中国，但不擅长中文，想多了解中国，想多结交中国朋友
Jack	国际象棋社团	觉得国际象棋很有趣，想学习下棋

Lily	艺术社团	喜欢唱歌和跳舞，想参加学校的音乐会
I

注意：

1. 书写工整，卷面整洁。
2. 要点齐全，可适当补充。
3. 注意过渡和衔接。

1.4 【分层综合练习】

1.4.1 A 卷 基础篇

一、完形填空。通读短文，根据短文内容，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

A

Do you love music? Yes? Some boys and girls in No. 7 Middle School love music, too. They also have dreams of being 1. But their dreams are 2 to achieve(实现), because they have no money to 3 a piano, a guitar or a violin.

Do you want to help them? If you do, come and 4 us. We'll have a great sale at Students' Home in our school. Nice watches, clothes, schoolbags and many other things will be on sale here. We'll use the 5 to help the students in No. 7 Middle School. Our sale is from next Monday to Wednesday. All of you are welcome.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. musicians | B. players | C. artists |
| () 2. A. easy | B. quick | C. difficult |
| () 3. A. play | B. find | C. buy |
| () 4. A. join | B. teach | C. thank |
| () 5. A. things | B. places | C. money |

B

Tom is an American boy. He's tall and healthy, and he likes 6 very much. 7 is his favorite. He often watches NBA on TV. He thinks the games are 8. Tom often plays basketball with his friends on weekends. One day, he went to the 9 with his friends, and they had a basketball game with boys in No. 2 Middle school. They played very well, 10 at last they lost the game. They felt very 11. After the game, Tom sat down and talked with his friends. Then, a man walked to them. Wow! The man is a great

basketball 12 in the city, and many people knows him. He's 13 with his students. Some of the basketball players in CBA are his students. The man said Tom played very well. He asked him to 14 the city basketball club. It was really a piece of good news for Tom. He could make new friends and become a good 15 there.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| () 6. A. sports | B. art | C. study |
| () 7. A. Basketball | B. Football | C. Volleyball |
| () 8. A. difficult | B. boring | C. exciting |
| () 9. A. library | B. pool | C. playground |
| () 10. A. but | B. because | C. so |
| () 11. A. happy | B. sad | C. surprised |
| () 12. A. visitor | B. teacher | C. lover |
| () 13. A. happy | B. popular | C. busy |
| () 14. A. watch | B. make | C. join |
| () 15. A. student | B. actor | C. player |

二、阅读下面短文，根据短文内容判断句子的正误。正确的填“A”，错误的填“B”。

Wanted: English tutor(家教)

Do you like kids? Are you outgoing (开朗的)? Do you have three years' experience (经验) as an English teacher? Do you have free time on Saturdays and Sundays? We need a woman teacher for our daughter. She is twelve and she is not good at English.

For the job, you will:

- Teach from 3:00 p. m. to 6:00 p. m.
- Play with our daughter
- Tell her stories in English

You will work at our house. We live in Chunxi Road, Garden District. The pay is \$30 each hour.

If you want to know more information, please call Mrs. Yang at 8256××××.

- () 16. Mrs. Yang wants a tutor for her daughter to help with math.
- () 17. The tutor has to work 6 hours a week and can get \$180.
- () 18. The tutor must be good with kids and be experienced.
- () 19. Mrs. Yang's daughter has some difficulty in learning English.
- () 20. Mrs. Yang thinks telling English stories is a good way to learn English.

三、阅读 A、B 两篇短文，根据短文内容选择正确答案。

A

★ Can you swim well? Are you free on Saturdays and Sundays? Our club needs a swimming teacher to teach children from 8 to 10 years old. It is interesting to be with them. Please call Leo at 59××-44××.

★ Are you busy after school? No? Can you speak English? Yes? Then we need you to help some American students. They study in Beijing. They can't speak Chinese now. They are friendly and you can make friends with them. Please email Mr. Liu at helpingus@gmail. com.

★ Can you play the guitar or the drums? Do you have time this Wednesday? Our music club will have a party that day and we need you to join us. It is fun. Please call Sam at 2××-11××.

- () 21. If you want to teach in the swimming club, you should_____.
- A. have some children
- B. have time on the weekend
- C. be an interesting teacher

- () 22. The students from America_____.
- A. are busy after school B. are in China now C. need some friends
- () 23. The music club will_____on Wednesday.
- A. have a party B. give a guitar lesson C. need a guitar teacher
- () 24. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Mr. Liu's telephone number is 59××-44××.
- B. Children in the swimming club are aged from 5 to 7.
- C. If you want to play the drums at the party, you can call Sam.
- () 25. Where can we find this passage?
- A. In a newspaper. B. In a guide book. C. In a science book.

B

I'm Martin. I come to a new school this term. This school has many clubs and I want to join some clubs. I really like music. I can play the guitar and I can play it well. So I want to join the music club. I want to play at the school party one day. I'm also good at drawing pictures. Art is my favorite subject. So the art club is fine for me, too. Many people like Picasso's pictures, but I don't like them, because they are very strange. I speak English and I can't speak any other foreign languages. Life is kind of hard for me now, so I also need to join the Chinese club.

- () 26. Martin may be in_____now.
- A. New York B. Beijing C. London
- () 27. Why does Martin want to join the music club?
- A. Because he likes music.
- B. Because his friend is there.
- C. Because his favorite teacher is there.
- () 28. What subject does Martin like best?
- A. English. B. Art. C. Math.
- () 29. How many languages can Martin speak now?
- A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
- () 30. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Martin likes Picasso very much.
- B. Martin can draw pictures very well.
- C. Martin wants to join the English club.

1.4.2 B 卷 提升篇

一、根据首字母及句意补全单词。

- Tianfu Square is the c_____of Chengdu and many subway lines meet there.
- She has great talent in music, which makes her a great m_____at a young age.
- The mum likes reading her kids some bedtime s_____to make them know more about the world.
- I'm too shy to have a s_____in front of others. Could you give me some advice?
- In summer, it's enjoyable to play with water in the s_____pool.

二、完成对话。在对话空格中填上适当的单词，使对话完整正确。一空一词 (含缩写词)。

A: Good evening, Tom. May I ask you some questions about your life on weekends?

B: Of course. I am always busy like other students from Monday to Friday, but I am 1 on the weekend.

A: What do you usually do on Saturday?

B: I often 2 at the old people's home on Saturday afternoon.

A: What do you usually do there?

B: I talk to them and tell them some interesting stories. Also I play games with them.

A: So you're 3 with old people there?

B: Yes, sure. I make many friends there.

A: You are so nice. I hope more and more students can 4 in. What about Sunday?

B: I am good at English and I like playing sports. So I help the American students with 5 in English on Sunday morning. I think I can 6 help other English-speaking students at the Students' Sports Center.

A: Yeah, you can not only do sports but also 7 English.

B: On Sunday afternoon, I sometimes play with my sister. Her favorite subject is 8 . She sings and dances very well. She wants to be a great singer or dancer. In our school, each student can only join one club, but she wants to join both singing and dancing clubs.

A: That's great. I think you really have a 9 but interesting weekend. Thank you very much.

B: It's my 10 .

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

三、短文填空。从下面方框中选出 10 个单词或词组，用其适当形式填入短文空格内，使短文意思正确、通顺(每词限用一次)。

act	dance	draw	interest	join	musician
one	with	show	teach	talk	they

Hello, I'm Tom. I am an 1 , but I am also a student in Beijing. There is a piece of news: We'll have a school show on October 10th every year. There are some clubs in our school, like the music club, the art club and the sports club. The students from the clubs usually show 2 talents at the show.

Today, it's October 8th, the 3 school day after a long vacation. Some of my classmates are 4 about the school show this year. Tim says, "I play the drums. Jack, you can play the piano. And Sam, you can play the guitar." "OK," says Jack. "And Mike can do kung fu. We can ask him 5 with us." All of them say, "Great!" "And I can sing, too," says Sam. "So I want to sing when you play the guitar. I also want to ask my English teacher Ms. Green 6 when I sing. What about you, Bob?"

" 7 isn't my favorite," says Bob, "But I like 8 . I want to draw to your music, OK?" "Sure," says Sam.

We are all 9 in the show. Look, we are busy 10 our shows. We are sure we can enjoy ourselves then.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

四、阅读表达。

A. 补全短文。根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出适当的选项补全短文 (有多余选项)。

Hear our thoughts

- Chase idols wisely

These days, many of us have idols. It's good to like someone who has great qualities (品质). But sometimes some fans are too crazy (疯狂的). For example, they might spend too much time watching their idols' shows.

1 But their own lives might be pretty hard. Some young fans might pay so much attention to (关注) their idols that their grades get worse. 2

• Disabled people need help

Disabled people are part of society (社会). The government (政府) should help them more.

Disabled people have a hard time finding jobs. 3 It should also encourage (鼓励) them to work and live on their own. This way, they will know that they are not weak.

What's more, the government should build more public facilities (公共设施) for disabled people. 4.

• Lose weight healthily

Many people around me are losing weight so they can look more attractive.

There is nothing wrong with being beautiful, but it is not wise (明智的) to lose weight by dieting (节食) unhealthily. Every year, many people become anorexic (厌食的) because of dieting. 5 In fact, life is the most important thing.

<p>A. All of us need to care about others more. B. This will help them get around more easily. C. It is bad for their health and even costs them their own lives. D. They also buy expensive gifts for their idols. E. The government needs to create more jobs for them. F. Some even give up classes to see their idols.</p>				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

B. 完成表格。根据下面的短文，补全表格中所缺的信息。

Many people know Tom's Shoes. It's a big shoe store. When it sells a pair of shoes, it also gives a pair of new shoes to a kid in need. But many people don't know that schools can join in this "One for One" movement (活动).

Mary is a middle student. She has a Tom's Shoes Club at her school. It helps her make some new friends.

It also lets many students know one thing: In those poor villages, some kids don't have shoes at all!

In Mary's club, students play an interesting game every month. They call it "No Shoes for One Hour". On Saturday and Sunday, the students don't wear shoes for one hour. At first, that makes the students look funny when they play the piano at home or ride a bike. After ten minutes, they find the game is difficult. They always ask, "What do those poor kids in the poor village think? Do they have a pair of nice shoes in their dreams?" Now, when Mary and her friends in the club need new shoes, they'll go to Tom's Shoes for sure.

The poor kids in poor villages are happy to get their new shoes. Because the kids don't get hurt easily with new shoes, and their parents are happy, too.

The "One for One" movement	
What's Mary's club shoes	It helps the students <u>1</u> with some new kids.
	It makes the students know about those poor kids.
	It lets the students play a game and have a taste of a different <u>2</u> .
	It makes Tom's Shoes be some students' <u>3</u> shoe store.
What Tom's Shoes does	It gives new shoes to poor kids.
What the poor villagers <u>4</u> it.	Parents are happy to have new shoes because they are <u>5</u> to protect the kids' feet.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

1.4.3 课外阅读拓展篇

Reading A^①

Do you like seeing photos of cute pets on social media (社交媒体)? These pets can be cats, dogs, birds and even pigs. They are big stars. In fact, you can make your pets famous online, too. Here are some tips for you.

First, start an account on social media. Then you can choose a few words and phrases for your pet's "brand". Is your pet a troublemaker? Silly and friendly? All of your photos should have a similar theme. For example, if your pet is free-spirited and loves nature, don't post photos like this: "My cat sits in a first-class seat on the plane, eating a plate of expensive cat food."

Secondly, post photos on the internet as often as you can. It's best to post every day. You should post at least five days a week. You can also add hashtags to your posts. In this way, people can find your account easily. They can use the feature on social media apps.

However, you should remember to have fun. You have to love taking photos of your pet. But if you aren't having a good time, then do not do it.

1. How to make your pets famous online.

Start an account on 1 :

- Know your pet's 2 .
- Choose 3 and phrases for the pet. For example: troublemaker, silly, friendly, free-spirited.
- Post photos with a 4 theme.

Plan your 5 :

- Post pictures every day or at least 6 a week.
- Add hashtags to help people find your account.

Have 7 or don't do it:

- You can do it if you love taking 8 of your pet.
- If you don't enjoy doing it, then don't do it.

II. Vocabulary

1. 诀窍 *n. t* _____
2. 账号 *n. a* _____
3. 选择 *v. c* _____
4. 麻烦制造者 *n. t* _____
5. 愚蠢的 *adj. s* _____
6. 相似的 *adj. s* _____
7. 主题 *n. t* _____
8. 自由奔放的 *adj. f* _____
9. 头等舱座位 *n. f* _____
10. 发现 *v. d* _____
11. 特点 *n. f* _____

① 摘自《21世纪学生英文报》初一版第592期，2017-09-25。

1.4.4 课外阅读拓展篇

Reading B

Doing more means getting more^①

Getting started

Who usually does the housework in your family? Who does the cleaning or other extra work in your classroom?

Reading

My team had two new interns. I was their supervisor. After lunch, I saw that one of them was playing on her smartphone. I went to her and said, "There's another job to do. Do you have time to finish it?" I thought I could let her challenge herself with a little bit of extra work. "I do have time," she said. "But I'm just an intern." I didn't know what to say.

I remembered the time when I was an intern. I, too, finished my work quickly. So I asked my supervisor, "Is there anything else that I can help with?" She happened to have a plan to write. So she let me do it. I knew little about the job, but still tried to do it. My supervisor was satisfied with my work. Later, she told me, "You did help me a lot."

She also showed me how to improve the plan. I learned a lot from her. After that, she came to believe in me. I got my job because of her recommendation (推荐). Yes, I was just an intern with little money, but I bought a better future with my extra work.

I. Choose the answer.

1. What did the intern mean by saying "I'm just an intern" in Paragraph 2 ?
 - A. She didn't want to do extra work.
 - B. She wanted to get more money.
 - C. She wanted a full-time job.
 - D. She didn't know how to do her work.
2. How did the supervisor feel about the writer's plan?
 - A. It made her angry.
 - B. It made her worried.
 - C. She was happy with it.
 - D. She thought it was useless.
3. The writer got her job mainly because _____.
 - A. she knew her supervisor well
 - B. she worked hard and actively
 - C. she knew how to write a plan
 - D. she did not ask for much money
4. What suggestion does the writer want to give us?
 - A. A bad beginning makes a bad ending.
 - B. Working more can bring you more money.
 - C. It is important to believe in yourself.
 - D. You only get back what you put in.

II. Word work.

1. 记得 v. r _____

① 摘自《21世纪学生英文报》初一版第710期，2020-09-21。

2. 策划, 计划 *n. p* _____
3. 改进 *v. i* _____
4. 信任 *v. b* _____
5. 额外的 *adj. e* _____
6. 实习生 *n. i* _____
7. 主管 *n. s* _____
8. 挑战 *n. & v. c* _____

III. Translate the following sentences.

1. "I do have time," she said. "But I'm just an intern. "
-

2. She happened to have a plan to write. So she let me do it.
-

3. Yes, I was just an intern with little money, but I bought a better future with my extra work.
-

IV. Vocabulary in use.

1. One of these pictures is _____ (有点儿) different from the others.
2. Is there _____ (任何其他的事情) that I should remember?
3. They _____ (碰巧) look over and see a little girl crying.
4. B _____ in yourself and do the best you can.

