**人教版初一英语下册**

**背句子与词组&单元知识点**

**1—6单元必背句子与词组**

**Unit1 Where’s your pen pal from? (ok)**

**1. --你的笔友来自哪里? -- Where is your pen pal from? (无“实义动词come, 用is/are”)**

**--他来自加拿大。-- He/She is from Canada.**

**同义句：-- Where does your pen pal come from? (有“实义动词come, 用do/does”)**

**-- He/She comes from Canada.**

**来自：be from = come from**

**练：They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Australia, a beautiful country.**

**A. come from B. comes from C. from D. for**

**2. --你的笔友来自加拿大吗？-- Is your pen pal from Canada? (用法同上)**

**--是的。-- Yes, he/she is.**

**同义句：-- Does your pen pal come from Canada? (用法同上) -- Yes, he/she does.**

**3. 他来自澳大利亚：He is from Australia. 他是澳大利亚人：He is Australian.**

**4. --你的笔友住在哪里？-- Where does your pen pal live?**

**--他住在多伦多。-- He/She lives in Toronto.**

**居住在某地：live in sp**

**练：-- When \_\_\_\_\_ the girl \_\_\_\_\_ her homework? -- In the evening.**

**A. does, does B. does, do C. is, do D. is, does**

**-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your sister have a pen pal? Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. Is, is B. Does, do C. Can, can D. Does, does**

**-- Ling Tao is a Chinese, but now he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the UK.**

**A. live B. is C. is from D. comes from**

**5. --你的笔友说什么语言？-- What language does your pen pal speak?**

**--他说英语。-- He/She speaks English.**

**说某种语言：speak+语言； 其他用法：speak a little+语言；speak in+语言；**

**用某种语言说某东西：say sth in+语言；**

**对某人说：say to sb 告诉某人：tell sb**

**练：My new pen pal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me that he can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese but only a little.**

**I can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ French, but I can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it in English.**

**6. 我喜欢和我的朋友一起去看电影：I like going to the movies with my friends.**

**① 句型：喜欢做某事：like doing sth = like to do sth**

**② 去看电影：go to the movies ③ 看电影：see a movie**

**7. 写信给某人：write to sb = write a letter to sb**

**互相写信：write to each other 互相写电子邮件：write e-mails to each other**

**8. 一部动作电影：an action movie**

**9. 告诉我关于你自己：tell me about yourself**

**讲故事：tell a story 讲故事给某人听：tell a story to sb**

**10. 在周末：on weekends 在平时：on the weekdays**

**11. 相似单词比较：(1) 信：letter 一点：little (2) 法国：France 法语：French**

**12. (1) like v. 喜欢； 如：He likes reading.**

**(2) like prep. 像； 如：He looks like his mother.**

**13. (1) country n. 国家； 如：There are many countries in the world.**

**(2) country n. 乡村；如：乡村音乐：country music He lives in the country.**

**14. (1) from perp. 来自； 如：My pen pal is from Canada.**

**(2) from prep. 从； 如：Let’s read from the beginning of this book.**

**Unit2 Where’s the post office? (ok)**

**1. 问路：(1) Excuse me, how can I get to the post office?**

**(2) Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the post office?**

**2. --这儿附近有一个邮局吗？-- Is there a post office near here?**

**--是的。-- Yes, there is. (否定：No, there isn’t.)**

**① there be翻译为“有”，不能拆开翻译。**

**用法：There is+单数/不可数；There are+复数；**

**② 在附近：near here = in the neighborhood**

**3. –邮局在哪里？-- Where is the post office?**

**--它在第五大街上。-- It’s on Fifth Avenue. (第五：用序数词fifth)**

**在…街上：介词用on**

**4. 它在沿大桥街右侧：It’s down Bridge Street on the right.**

**沿…街左侧：down…street on the left**

1. **散步通过花园：Take a walk through the park. (指“穿过park的内部”)**

**6. 在宾馆旁边是一间有着漂亮花园的小房子：**

**Next to the hotel is a small house with a beautiful garden. (不能用has)**

**7. 我爸爸很享受散步的乐趣：My father enjoys taking a walk very much.**

**① 句型：享受做某事的乐趣：enjoy doing sth**

**② 散步：take a walk 去散步：go for a walk**

**③ 走着去某地：walk to sp = go to sp on foot**

**8. 这是花园之旅的开始：This is the beginning of the garden.**

**① 开始，开端：beginning 如：Let’s read from the beginning of this book.**

**② 在…的开端：at the beginning of…**

**9. 大桥街是一个很好玩的地方：Bridge Street is a good place to have fun.**

**10. 让我告诉你去我家的路：Let me tell you the way to my house.**

**① 去某地的路：the way to sp.**

**② 在某人去某地的路上：on one’s way to sp. home, there, here前的介词“to”要省略**

**③ 做某事的好方法：a good way to do sth**

**11. 比较：（表示“位置”）在…前面：in front of… 在…后面：behind…**

**（表示“时间”）在…之前：before… 在…之后：after…**

**比较：(1) in front of…在(外部)的前面； 如：There is a big tree in front of my house.**

**(2) in the front of…在(内部)的前面； 如：The teacher is in the front of classroom.**

**12. 在左边/右边：on the left/right.**

**在…左边/右边：on the left/right of…**

**13. 笔直走：go straight 沿着…街（路）走：go down…Street/Road**

**（两者合并）沿着…街（路）笔直走：go straight down…Street/Road**

**14. 向左转：turn left 向右转：turn right 掉头：turn around**

**15. 玩得(很)高兴：have a good time = have (great) fun**

**句型：很高兴做某事：have (great) fun doing sth**

**16. 打的：take a taxi 打的去某地：take a taxi to sp = go to sp by taxi**

**乘公交车：take a bus 乘公交车去某地：take a bus to sp = go to sp by bus**

**17. 我希望你过一个愉快的旅途：I hope you have a good trip.**

**对于别人的赞美与祝愿，回答用“Thanks, Thank you”来表示“感谢”**

**18. 到达某地方：(1) arrive in+大地方； arrive at+小地方；**

**(2) arrive单独使用；如：When he arrives, the class is over.**

**(3) get to+地方；到家：get home 到达那里：get there 到达这里：get here**

**19. 穿过：(1) 从表面穿过：across 穿过马路：walk acorss the road**

**(2) 从内部穿过：through 穿过公园：walk through the park**

**20. 在…上面：(1) on (指“表面接触”) 如：There is a book on the desk.**

**(2) over (指“表面不接触”，悬空) 如：There is a bridge over the river.**

**21. 不定冠词a/an与定冠词the的选择使用——看“翻译”。**

**(1) 翻译为“一…”，用a/an；**

**(2) 翻译为“这…”或“不需要翻译”，用the；**

**如：(1) There is \_\_\_\_\_\_ old man next to \_\_\_\_\_\_ post office.**

**(2) – Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_ London? -- Of course. It’s in \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom.**

**22. (1) straight adv. 笔直地； 如：Go down straight and turn left.**

**(2) straight adj. 直的； 如：He has short straight black hair.**

**23. (1) turn v. 转弯； 如：向后转：Turn around.**

**(2) turn n. 轮到某人的一次机会； 如：It’s your turn to tell a story.**

**24. (1) left n. 左边； 如：Turn left.**

**(2) left v. 离开leave的过去式； 如：He left home early yesterday.**

**25. (1) right n. 右边； 如：The post office is on your right.**

**(2) right adj. 正确的； 如：Which one is right?**

**26. (1) down adv. 向下； 如：Sit down, please.**

**(2) down prep. 沿着； 如：The post office is down Bridge Street on the right.**

**27. (1) open v. 打开； 如： The shop opens at seven o’clock am.**

**(2) open adj. 开着的；营业中的； 如：The shop is open for 24 hours a day.**

**28. (1) clean v. 打扫； 如：We clean the classroom every day.**

**(2) clean adj. 干净的； 如：Our classroom is very clean.**

**29. (1) if 如果； 如：If you are hungry, you can buy some food in the supermarket.**

**(2) if 是否； 如：I don’t know if he will come.**

**30. (1) visit v. 参观，访问；**

**(2) visit v. 看望，拜访；**

**Unit3 Why do you like koalas? (ok)**

**1. –让我们先去看考拉。-- Let’s see the koalas first. (first翻译为“首先”)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1**   |  | | --- | | **一 套 英 语 单 词 记 忆 的 革 命 性 教 程**  **谷雨单词王**  **彻 底 摆 脱 记 单 词 的 苦 恼，比 普 通 人 快10倍、20倍 记 牢 英 语 单 词**  **<http://www.guyuenglish.com> QQ: 285517323** | |

**–你为什么最喜欢考拉？-- Why do you like koalas best? (best翻译为“最”)**

**--因为它们很可爱。-- Because they are very cute.**

**句型：让某人做某事：let sb do sth**

**2. –你为什么不喜欢老虎？-- Why don’t you like tigers?**

**--因为它们有点吓人。-- Because they are kind of scary.**

**① 在此处，表示“不”，只要在do后加not即可。**

**② 有点…：kind of+形容词 = a little+形容词**

**3. 你还喜欢别的什么动物？ What other animals do you like? (后有animals, other不加s)**

**你喜欢和别的年轻人工作吗？ Do you like to work with other young people?**

**This isn’t my sweater. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you).**

**Are all these children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you)?**

**4. 他是一个8岁的男孩：He is an 8-year-old boy. (后有名词boy, 用连字符，year用原形)**

**他8岁：He is 8 years old. (后无名词boy, 不用连字符，岁数大于1，year变复数)**

**5. 请保持安静：Please be quiet. = Please keep quiet. (keep译为“保持”，= be)**

**6. 他每天通常睡和放松20个小时：He usually sleeps and relaxes 20 hours every day.**

**每天：every day (要分开) 连在一起的everyday翻译为“日常的”，是个形容词。**

**7. 和某人玩：play with sb (倒翻)**

**8. 在白天：during the day = in the day 在此处，during = in**

**9. 在晚上：at night = in the evening 在上学的晚上/白天：on school nights/days**

**10. 吃草：eat grass 吃叶子：eat leaves (leaf的复数形式) 吃肉：eat meat**

**11. 相似单词比较：(1) 草：grass (不可数，无复数) (2) 玻璃：glass 复数：glasses 眼镜**

**12. 汉语：因为…，所以… 英语：because…, so… (不能同时出现在一个句子中)**

**汉语：虽然…，但是… 英语：though…, but… (只能使用其中一个)**

**如：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tom is tired, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he wants to have a food rest.**

**A. Because, so B. Though, but C. /, so D. /, but**

**13. (1) first num. 第一； 如：Sunday is the first day of a week.**

**(2) first adv. 首先；首先：at first 如：Let’s see the koalas first.**

**14. (1) best adv. 最； 如：Why do you like koalas best?**

**(2) best adj. 最好的； 如：Who do you think is the best teacher in your class?**

**15. (1) very adv. 非常（放在形容词前）； 如：The koalas are very cute.**

**(2) very much 非常（放在动词后）； 如：Thank you very much.**

**16. (1) kind(s) of n. 种类； 如：There are many kinds of anmals in the zoo.**

**What kind of noodles would you like?**

**(2) kind of = a little adv. 有点；（无形式变化） 如：He is kind of lazy.**

**(3) kind adj. 和蔼的，友善的； 如：It’s kind of you to help me with my English.**

**17. 树叶：leaf 复数：leaves 变化规则：去f加ves;**

**18. 小偷：thief 复数：thieves 变化规则：去f加ves.**

**Unit4 I want to be an actor.**

**1. –你是干什么的？-- What do you do? --我是一名医生。-- I’m a doctor.**

**询问“职业”的另两种问法：① What’s your job?**

**② What are you?**

**2. –你在哪里工作？-- Where do you work? --我在医院工作。-- I work in a hospital.**

**3. –你长大时想成为什么？-- What do you want to be when you grow up?**

**--我想成为一名演员。-- I want to be an actor because it’s interesting.**

**be动词：可译为“是”或“成为”，这里是“成为”的意思。**

**练：-- What do you want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Susan? -- A reporter. (082七下期末考)**

**A. be B. do C. have D. make**

**4. 人们把他们的钱给我或者从我这里拿走他们的钱：**

**People give me their money or get their money from me.**

**词组：把某东西给某人：give sb sth = give sth to sb**

**词组：从某人处得到某东西：get sth from sb**

**5. 我们有一份当服务员的工作给你： We have a job for you as a waiter.**

**6. 你想为杂志社写故事吗？ Do you want to write stories for a magazine?**

**7. 你想参加学校戏剧吗？ Do you want to be in the school play?**

**此处的be in意思是“参加”，等于join。**

**8. 我们是一所专为5到12的儿童开设的国际学校：**

**We are an international school for children of 5-12.**

**9. 我们想要一个体育老师教足球：we want a P.E. teacher to teach soccer.**

**句型：想要某人做某事：want sb to do sth**

**10. 我们从星期一到星期五上学：We go to school from Monday to Friday.**

**11. 工作很迟：work late 努力工作：work hard 努力学习：study hard**

**12. 穿制服：wear a uniform 穿校服：wear a school uniform**

**13. 打某人的电话：call sb at+telephone number**

**14. 与某人讲话(单方面)：talk to sb**

**与某人讲话(互相)：talk with sb Who are you talking with?**

**谈论某事：talk about sth What are you talking about?**

**15. “有定冠词”与“没有定冠词”的区别：**

**(1) 去上学：go to school 去学校：go to the school**

**(2) 住院：in hospital 在医院里：in the hospital**

**16. 句型：擅长于做某事：be good at doing sth**

**17. 关于做题时“名词”加“的”与“代词”加“的”：**

**(1) 翻译句子，看有“的”与无“的”时句子意思是否通顺。**

**(2) 如果需要加“的”，则作出相应变化。**

**(3) 如何加 ’s ？ ① 不以s结尾的加 ’s ； ② 以s结尾的只加 ’ 。**

**练：(1) My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grandmother) home is on Market Street.**

**(2) They are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (twin) bedrooms.**

**(3) I think they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (他们) friends.**

**(4) we are eating dinner at my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grandparent) home.**

**(5) Please write and tell me about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (你) school.**

**(6) This office is for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (我们) English teacheer.**

**18. (1) when adv. 什么时候； 如：When does Linda get up every day?**

**(2) when adv. 当…时； 如：What do you want to be when you grow up?**

**19. (1) or 或者； 如：People give their money to me or get their money from me.**

**(2) or 还是； 如：Which one do you like, this one or that one?**

**20. (1) call v. 打(电话)； If you have an idea, please call me.**

**(2) call v. 叫； 如：You can call me Tom.**

**(3) call v. (大声)叫喊； 如：The boy calls, “Where is the basketball?”**

**21. (1) play v. 玩，打； 如：She likes to play with her friends.**

**(2) play n. 戏剧； 如：Do you want to be in the school play? (be in = join 参加)**

**22. 音乐：music 音乐家：musician**

**23. 故事：story 复数：stories 变化规则：去y加ies;**

**24. 不规则可数名词变复数：**

**(1) 男警察：policeman 复数：policemen**

**(2) 女警察：policewoman 复数：policewomen**

**(3) 孩子：child 复数：children**

**25. 单词辨析：(1) 新闻，消息：news (不可数) (2) 纸：paper (不可数)**

**(3) 报纸：newspaper (可数，复数为newspapers)**

**Unit5 I’m watching TV**

**1. 现在进行时的结构：主语+be+Ving. (be动词和动词+ing两者缺一不可)**

**考题形式：(1) 已知be动词，考后面的动词形式（要加ing）；**

**(2) 已知后面的动词+ing, 则前面用be动词。**

**如：(1) The boy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (run) with his father.**

**(2) Some children are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the grass.**

**(3) My brother and I are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) soccer.**

**(4) His sister is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book.**

**2. --你正在做什么？-- What are you doing? --我正在看电视。-- I’m watching TV.**

**3. 那听起来很棒：That sounds great/good.**

**4. 谢谢你的信和照片：Thanks for your letter and the photos.**

**① 谢谢某东西：Thanks for sth**

**② 句型：谢谢做某事：Thanks for doing sth**

**5. 这是我的一些照片：Here are some of my photos. (“一些照片”是“复数”，be用are)**

**这是我的一张全家福照片：Here is a photo of my family. (“一张照片”是“单数”，be用is)**

**6. 句型：忙于做某事：be busy doing sth**

**如：His brother is busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) stories in his room.**

**7. 表示“活动”的“动词词组”**

**① 做家庭作业：do one’s homework ② 打扫房间：clean the room**

**③ 吃晚饭：eat dinner ④ 打电话：talk on the phone = make a telephone call**

**⑤ 看书/看报/看杂志：read books, read newspapers, read magazines**

**⑥ (学生)上课：have an English class (老师)上课：give an English class**

**⑦ 举行晚会：have an evening party ⑧ 和某人说再见：say goodbye to sb**

**8. 在购物中心：at the mall 在游泳池：at the (swimming) pool**

**在学校：at school 在体育馆里：in the gym**

**9. 在第一张照片中：in the first photo 在第二张照片中：in the second photo**

**在下一张照片中：in the next photo 在最后一张照片中：in the last photo**

**10. 等汽车：wait for the bus 在汽车站等(某人)：wait (for sb) at the bus stop**

**11. 我的兄弟和我：my brother and I (要把“我”放在后面)**

**12. (身体)好，健康：well = fine 如：-- How is your mother? -- She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**13. 活动：activity 复数：activities (以辅音字母+y结尾的，去y加ies)**

**玩具：toy 复数：toys (以元音字母+y结尾的，直接加s)**

**14. (1) 也：also 用于“肯定句的句中”；**

**(2) 也：too 用于“肯定句的句末，前加逗号”；**

**(3) 也：either 用于“否定句的句末，前加逗号”。**

**15. (1) show n. 节目；如：TV show, sports show, game show, talk show**

**(2) show v. 给…看；如：Can you show me your family photo? I’ll show you the way.**

**(3) show v. 表演；如：Can you show us Beijing Opear?**

**Unit6 It’s raining!**

**1. –今天北京的天气怎么样？-- How’s the weather in Beijing today? (无like用How)**

**--是晴天。-- It’s sunny. (其他天气：windy, cloudy, sunny=fine=nice)**

**同义句：-- What’s the weather like today? (有like用What)**

**-- It’s sunny. (其他天气：warm, hot, cool, cold, dry, humid)**

**练：We don’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weather will be tomorrow.**

**A. how B. what C. how’s D. what’s**

**2. --你最近过得怎么样？-- How’s it going with you?**

**--相当好：Pretty good. 很棒：Great. 还不错：Not bad. 很糟糕：Terrible.**

**3. (1) 在夏天天是多雨的。It’s rainy in summer. (it后有be动词is, 后面用形容词rainy)**

**(2) 在夏天天经常下雨。It often rains in summer. (it后无be动词is, 后面用动词rains)**

**(3) 现在正在下雨：It’s raining now. (is和动词ing构成“现在进行时”)**

**相同用法的词还有snowy, snows.**

**练：(1) What do you do when it \_\_\_\_\_\_? A. rain B. rainy C. raining D. is rainy**

**(2) It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rain) heavily in Harbin now.**

**(3) The radio says it will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rain) tomorrow.**

**(4) – How’s the weather on Sunday? -- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. It’s rain B. It’s raining C. It’s rains D. It rainy**

**4. 谢谢你参加中央电视台“环游世界”节目。**

**Thank you for joining *CCTV’s Around The World* show.**

**句型：感谢你做某事：Thank you for doing sth**

**5. 有许多人正躺在沙滩上：There are many people lying on the beach.**

**① 句型：有某人正在做某事：There be sb doing sth**

**② 躺在沙滩上：lie on the beach (lie加ing的规则：将ie变成y, 再加ing)**

**6. 一些正在拍照，另外的正躺在沙滩上。**

**Some are taking photos, others are lying on the beach.**

**(1) 一些…，另一些…（复数）：some…, others…**

**(2) 一个…，另一个…（单数）：one…, the other…**

**7. 他们看起来很酷：They look cool. 他看起来很酷：He looks cool.**

**8. 电话用语：(1) 你是谁？ Who’s that? 不能用：Who are you?**

**(2) 你是某某吗？ Is that…? 不能用：Are you…?**

**(3) 是某某在说话吗？ Is that … speaking? 回答用：Yes, it is. / No, it isn’t.**

**(4) 我是某某： This is…. 不能用：I’m ….**

**(5) 是某某在说话：This is … speaking.**

**9. 句型：做完某事：finish doing sth 完成某事：finish sth**

**如：He finishes reading a book about science.**

**He finishes his homework at home every day.**

**10. 句型：为了做某事：in order to do sth 跟在to后面的动词用原形。**

**11. 与look有关的词组：**

**(1) 看着某人/某东西：look at sb/sth (2) 寻找某人/某东西：look for sb/sth**

**(3) 照顾某人/某东西：look after sb/sth (4) 看起来像某人/某东西：look like sb/sth**

**(5) 小心：look out**

**(6) 朝…外面看：look out of… 如：朝窗外看：look out of the windows**

**12. 与“人”有关的形容词+ed 如：relaxed, surprised, interested, excited**

**与“物”有关的形容词+ing 如：relaxing, surprising, interesting, exciting**

**练：(1) The teacher is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) at the news.**

**(2) I’m having a good time and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (relax).**

**13. 烧饭（总称）：cook meals 烧早饭(中饭，晚饭)：cook breakfast/lunch/dinner**

**14. 在度假：on vacation 度假：have a vacation**

**15. 拍照片：(单数) take a photo (复数) take photos**

**16. 打沙滩排球：play beach volleyball**

**17. 在这种热度下：in this heat**

**18. 围围巾：(单数) wear a scarf (复数) wear scarves**

**19. （天气）晴朗的：sunny = fine = nice**

**如：Today is sunny. = Today is fine. = Today is nice.**

**20. 学习：study 三单：studies (以辅音字母+y结尾的，去y加ies)**

**海滩：beach 复数：beaches (以s, x, ch, sh结尾的，加es)**

**七下7—12单元必背句子与词组**

**Unit7 What does he look like? 对“外表”提问**

**1. –他看起来长得怎么样？-- What does he look like? (有look，用does/do)**

**--他很高，而且他有短的卷头发。-- He is very tall, and he has short curly hair.**

**① 同义句：-- What is he like? (只有like，用is) (用is，like翻译问“像”)**

**区别：-- What does he like? 他喜欢什么？(用does，like翻译为“喜欢”)**

**② 区别比较：(1) 他是中等高度/身材：He is of medium height/build. (是of, 前用be动词)**

**(2) 他有中等高度/身材：He has a medium height/build.(是a, 前用have/has)**

**2. 她有一点点胖：She is a little bit heavy. (heavy是形容词，前用be动词)**

**①一点点+形容词：a little bit+形容词 = a little+形容词 = a bit+形容词；**

**②一点点+名词：a little+名词 = a bit of+名词；**

**如：His hair is a little long. = His hair is a bit long.**

**He can speak a little English. = He can speak a bit of English.**

**3. ①They are talking about the tall boy with curly hair. (with翻译为“有着”)**

**(句中已经有了动词talking about，表达“有着”不能再用动词has)**

**②比较：The tall boy has curly hair. (无They are talking about, 表达“有着”用动词has)**

**练：(1) Jim lives in a small house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (有着) an interesting garden.**

**(2) Do you remember John, a pop singer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (戴着) funny glasses?**

**(3) Do you know the tall man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (有着) a big nose?**

**4. 她从不停止讲话：She never stops talking.**

**① 句型：停止做某事：stop doing sth**

**② 句型：停下来去做某事：stop to do sth**

**练：(1) Class is over. Let’s stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a rest.**

**(2) The teacher is coming. Let’s stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (talk).**

**(3) – I feel tired and sleepy. – Why not stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (relax)?**

**(4) If you’re tired, you can stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work).**

**(5) Stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (talk). Listen to me, please.**

**5. 他不再戴眼镜了：He doesn’t wear glasses any more.**

**词组：不再…：not…any more**

**词组：戴眼镜：wear glasses**

**穿一条红色的裙子：wear a red dress**

**穿着某种颜色的衣服：in+颜色 如：Do you know the boy in black?**

**6. 没有人知道我：Nobody knows me.**

**语法：someone, somebody, everyone, everybody, nobody均表示“三单”，与之搭配使用的动词也要变“三单”。**

**如：(1) Everyone in my class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (know) this smart teacher.**

**(2) Do you think everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) their weekends?**

**(3) Everyone in our class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.**

**A. enjoys B. enjoy C. enjoyed D. enjoying**

**7. 在七年级五班：in Class Five, Grade Seven (班级、年级、数字的“首字母”均需大写)**

**8. 篮球队的队长：the captain of the basketball team (有of，需要倒翻)**

**①有“生命”的东西，表示“的”用 ’s ; 如：He is my father’s friend.**

**②无“生命”的东西，表示“的”用 of . 如：Here is a photo of my family.**

**9. 形容人的“外貌特征”的名词和形容词**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **序号** | **跟在be后 (be+形容词)** | **跟在have/has后 (have/has+名词)** |
| **1** | **是高的/矮的 is tall/short** | **有长/短头发 have long/short hair** |
| **2** | **是中等高度 is of medium height** | **有直/卷头发 have straight/curly hair** |
| **3** | **是胖的/瘦的 is heavy/fat, thin** | **有黑/黄头发 have black/yellow hair** |
| **4** | **是中等身材 is of medium build** | **have+长短+直卷+颜色+hair** |
| **5** | **是长的/短的 is long/short** | **have a medium height/build** |
| **6** | **是漂亮/丑陋的 is beautiful/ugly** | **have (two) big eyes** |
| **7** | **是可爱的 is cute** | **有一张圆脸：have a round face** |

**10. 受某人的欢迎：be popular with sb 受欢迎的：popular**

**对某人友好：be friendly to sb 友好的：friendly**

**11. 讲笑话：tell a joke, tell jokes 讲故事：tell stories**

**开玩笑：play a joke, play jokes 开某人的玩笑：play jokes on sb**

**12. 有一副新的面貌：have a new look (此处的look作“名词”)**

**13. 去买东西：go shopping**

**在购物商场购物：shop at the mall**

**14. (1) look v. 看起来； 如：He looks like his father.**

**(2) look prep. 外表； 如：He has a new look.**

**15. (1) like v. 喜欢； 如：What does he like?**

**(2) like prep. 像； 如：What is he like?**

**Unit8 I’d like some noodles.**

**1. --你想要什么？-- What would you like? = What do you want?**

**--我想要一些面条：-- I’d like some noodles. = I want some noodles.**

**句型：想要某东西：would like sth = want sth (后跟名词，不加to)**

**想要做某事：would like to do sth = want to do sth (后跟动词，加to)**

**练：(1) Do you want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**

**A. speak English B. to the new pants C. ho home D. to go to school**

**(2) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drink) some green tea?**

**2. 餐厅英语：**

**--我能帮您吗？-- Can I help you? = What can I do for you? = What would you like?**

**--我想要一些面条。-- I’d like some noodles. (I’d = I would)**

**–你想要什么种类的面？-- What kind of noodles would you like?**

**--我想要牛肉番茄面。-- I’d like beef and tomato noodles. (注意用“单数”)**

**–你想要多大碗的面？-- What size bowl of noodles would you like?**

**--我想要一中碗面。-- I’d like a medium bowl of noodles. (一中碗…)**

**什么种类：What kind 什么尺寸：What size**

**一大/小碗面条：a large/small bowl of noodles**

**3. --你想吃些东西吗？-- Would you like something to eat?**

**--（接受）好的：-- Yes, please. 或Yes, I’d like/love to. 不能用：Yes, I would.**

**（拒绝）不，谢谢。-- No, thanks.**

**练：-- Would you like some tea? -- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. Yes, I would B. Yes, please C. No, I don’t D. No, please**

**4. 我要买它：I’ll take it. (此处的“买”不能用buy，只能用take)**

**5. 那是全部吗？好了吗？完了吗？-- Is that all?**

**6. 特色菜一15个饺子只要10元\：Special 1 is just(only) 10RMB for 15 dumplings.**

**7. some+不可数名词（无复数，不能加s），作句子主语时，动词用“三单”。**

**some+可数名词变复数（有复数，加s），作句子主语时，动词用“复数”或“原形”。**

**练：(1) Some chicken \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the bowl. Some eggs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) on the table.**

**(2) I’d like some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. porridge, vegetables B. beef, tomato C. French fries, orange juices**

**8. “肯定句”的两者或两者以上用“and”连接：I’d like dumplings and orange juice.**

**“否定句”的两者或两者以上用“or”连接：I don’t like green tea or porridge.**

**9. 肯定句中表达“一些”用some；**

**否定句、疑问句中表达“一些，任何”用any；**

**如：(1) I would like some beef noodles. (2) I wouldn’t like any chicken noodles.**

**(3) I didn’t have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money for a taxi.**

**10. 关于“人称代词”的用法：**

**(1) 实义动词后的“人称代词”用宾格； 如：Can you help me? He doesn’t like them.**

**(2) 介词后的“人称代词”用宾格； 如：Do you want to go with us?**

**11. 吃某东西当早餐：eat/have sth for breakfast**

**在早餐时间吃东西：eat sth at the breakfast time**

**12. 句型：某人/某东西怎么样？：What about sb/sth?**

**做某事怎么样？：What about doing sth? What about = How about**

**13. 中国食物：Chinese food 中国餐馆：Chinese restaurants**

**西方食物：western food 西方餐馆：western restaurants**

**14. 一碗：a bowl 一大/中/小碗：a big bowl, a medium bowl, a small bowl**

**一大/中/小碗…：a big/medium/small bowl of… 两大碗：two big bowls of…**

**一杯绿茶：a cup of green tea**

**15. 在饺子店：at the house of dumplings = at the dumping house**

**在甜品屋：at a dessert house/shop**

**16. 一些很棒的特色菜：some great specials**

**特色菜1：Special 1**

**17. (1) drink v. 喝； 如：What would you like to drink?**

**(2) drink n. 饮料；(复数+s) 如：Cola is a kind of drinks.**

**18. (1) kind of 有点；（无形式变化） 如：He is kind of lazy.**

**(2) a kind of 一种；（单数） 如：English is a kind of languages.**

**(3) kinds of 多种；（复数） 如：There are many kinds of languages in the world.**

**Unit9 How was your weekend?**

**1. 表示“发生在过去的动作”，要用一般过去时，句中常含表示“过去”的时间。**

**一般过去时的结构：主语+V过去式。翻译时加上“…了”。**

**(不管主语是“单数”还是“复数”，动词始终用“过去式”)**

**练：(1) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school on foot yesterday.**

**(2) – What did Jim do? -- He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the movies.**

**(3) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the cinema last Sunday.**

**2. –你上个周末做了什么？-- What did you do last weekend? (did引导，动词还原)**

**--在星期天上午，我打了网球。-- I played tennis on Sunday morning.**

**在上午/下午/晚上：in the morning/afternoon/evening**

**在星期天上午/下午/晚上：on Sunday morning/afternoon/evening**

**在上个星期天上午： / last Sunday morning (前不用冠词)**

**在上学的白天/晚上：on school days/nights**

**3. –Tina的周末怎么样？ -- How was Tina’s weekend?**

**--它很棒：It was great. –它还不错：It was not bad. –它很糟糕：It was terrible.**

**4. 该是回家的时候了：It’s time to go home.**

**句型：该是做某事的时候了：It’s time to do sth**

**5. He spent half an hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) computer games last night.**

**句型：某人花费时间在某事上：人+spend+时间+on sth**

**句型：某人花费时间做某事：人+spend+时间+doing sth**

**6. 句型：做某事怎么样？ What/How about doing sth?**

**某人/某东西怎么样？ What about sb/sth? 如：你怎么样？What about you?**

**7. 常用do, does, did, don’t, doesn’t, didn’t代替前文提到的动词。**

**(1) – Who cleaned the room? -- Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. was B. does C. is D. did**

**(2) I don’t think he is so great, but my mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**(3) Peter visited his English teacher this morning, but Tony \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. isn’t B. wasn’t C. doesn’t D. didn’t**

**(4) I like Sports News very much. – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. I like, too B. I do, too C. I don’t like, either D. I don’t, either**

**(5) My father likes Sports News, but my mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**8. 去爬山：go to the mountains 爬山：climb the mountains**

**去购物：go shopping**

**去看电影：go to the movies 看电影：see a movie = watch a movie**

**去散步：go for a walk 散步：take a walk**

**去图书馆：go to the library 去城市图书馆：go to the city library**

**9. 待在家里：stay at home**

**10. 为考试而学习：study for the test = study for exams**

**11. 举行派对：have a party 举行晚会：have an evening party**

**12. 阅读：do some reading**

**13. 去海滩：go to the beach (beach变复数+es)**

**14. 练习英语：practice English**

**句型：练习做某事：practice doing sth**

**15. 过了一个繁忙的某末：have a busy weekend (此处的have翻译为“度过”)**

**16. 一本关于历史的书：a book about history (此处的about翻译为“关于”，= on)**

**17. 带某人去某地：take sb to sp**

**18. 乘车去某地：go to sp by car (car前无其他单词，“乘”用by)**

**= go to sp in their car (car前有其他单词，“乘”用in)**

**19. (1) last 最后的；在最后一张照片里：in the last photo**

**(2) last 上一个；上个星期：last week 上个月：last month 去年：last year**

**20. (1) spend 度过； 如：How do you spend your summer holidays?**

**(2) spend 花费； 如：He spent two hours cleaning his room.**

**21. (1) for 对…来说； 如：对大多数的孩子来说：for most kids**

**(2) for 为，给； 如：为我烧晚饭：cook dinner for me**

**Unit10 Where did you go on vacation?**

**1. --你去了哪里度假？-- Where did you go on vacation? (go是实义动词，前用did引导)**

**--我去了夏令营。-- I went to summer camp.**

**--你玩得开心吗？-- Did you have a good time? (have是实义动词，前用did引导)**

**--是的。Yes, I did.**

**度假：on vacation for one’s vacation 如：She went to Shanghai for her vacation.**

**玩得开心：have a good time = have fun**

**2. 我们很高兴在水里玩：We had great fun playing in the water.**

**句型：很高兴做某事：have (great) fun doing sth**

**在水里：in the water (介词用in)**

**3. 它有点无聊：It was kind of boring.**

**有点：kind of = a little**

**4. 我发现一个小男孩正在角落里哭：I found a small boy crying in the corner.**

**句型：发现某人正在做某事：find sb doing sth**

**句型：听见某人正在做某事：hear sb doing sth**

**在角落里：in the corner (介词用in)**

**在…的角落里：at the corner of… 如：He stands at the corner of the classroom.**

**练：We found her sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) English in her room.**

**5. 他迷路了：He was lost.**

**(1) lost adj. 迷路的；前面常加be动词。**

**(2) lost v. 丢失lose的过去式； 如：He lost his way.**

**6. 那让我感觉很高兴：That made me feel very happy.**

**句型：让某人做某事：make sb do sth = let sb do sth**

**感觉很高兴：feel very happy**

**练：The funny story makes us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) a lot.**

**Let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (讨论) this question first.**

**7. 我们决定走着回宾馆：We decided to walk back to the hotel.**

**句型：决定做某事：decide to do sth.**

**走着回宾馆：walk back to the hotel**

**练：His father decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new computer for him.**

**8. 考与“一般过去时”配套使用的时间：**

**(1) – Was your father at work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_? -- Yes, he was.**

**A. last week B. every month C. this year D. next Monday**

**(2) – When did you see him? -- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. Next Monday B. Two hours C. In an hour D. An hour ago**

**9. 去纽约市：go to New York City (go的过去式went)**

**去夏令营：go to summer camp**

**去博物馆：go to the museum 参观博物馆：visit the museum**

**去中心公园：go to Central Park**

**10. 为考试而学习：study for exams (study的过去式studied)**

**11. 什么也没有做：do nothing (nothing指“什么也没有”)**

**练：-- Do you have anything else to say about the trip? -- No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. anything B. nothing C. something D. everything**

**12. 整天：all day 整夜：all night 整日整夜：all day and all night**

**13. (1) look for 寻找(强调“找”这个过程)；**

**(2) find 找到(强调“找到”这个结果)；**

**如：He looked for his English book, but he didn’t find it.**

**14. (1) friendly 友好的；**

**(2) unfriendly 不友好的；= not friendly**

**Unit11 What do you think of game shows?**

**1. --你认为某人/某东西怎么样？-- What do you think of sb/sth? (后是think of, 前用What)**

**= How do you like sb/sth? (后是like, 前用How)**

**--①我认为某人是…的。-- (I think) sb is/are+用于评价人的“内在品质”的形容词。**

**我认为某东西是…的。-- (I think) sth is/are+形容词 (如interesting, relaxing, exciting)。**

**--②我不能忍受他。-- I can’t stand him. 我不介意她。-- I don't mind her.**

**我爱(喜欢)他们。-- I love(like) them. 我不爱(喜欢)它。-- I don't love(like) it.**

**与第6单元比较（对外表提问）：**

**-- What does Tina look like? -- She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. shy B. clever C. medium height D. heavy**

**练：(1) -- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you like sports shows? -- I like them very much.**

**(2) -- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does Yao Ming look like? -- He is tall and strong.**

**2. 你能帮我吗？Can you help me?**

**语法：动词后的“人称代词”用宾格。**

**练：His brother bought some new books, he likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very much.**

**A. it B. them C. they D. me**

**3. 用于评价人的“外表”的形容词主要有(见Unit7)：**

**(1) tall, be of medium height, short;**

**(2) heavy/fat, be of medium build, thin;**

**(3) beautiful, ugly, cute, lovely, cool, scary;**

**用于评价人的“内在品质”的形容词主要有：**

**smart, clever, friendly, shy, quiet, lazy, popular等。**

**4. 阿伦是一个8岁的男孩。-- Alan is an eight-year-old boy.**

**比较：阿伦8岁。-- Alan is eight years old.**

**点拨：(1)当“几岁”后有名词如“boy/girl”时，“几岁”用“连字符”相连，且year不加s；**

**(2)当“几岁”后无名词时，“几岁”不用“连字符”相连，岁数大于1，year加s；**

**5. 欢迎来到9点钟的周末谈话节目：Welcome to 9 o’clock *Weekend talk show*.**

**欢迎来某地：welcome to sp.**

**6. 烧饭是妈妈们的事：Cooking is for moms.**

**围巾是给妈妈们的：The scarf is for moms.**

**7. 谢谢你加入我们：Thank you for joining us.**

**句型：感谢做某事：Thanks for doing sth.**

**8. 我给每个学生看六样东西然后问他们关于每一个东西：**

**I showed each student six things and asked them about each one.**

**① 把某东西给某人看：show sb sth (show翻译为“展示给…看”)**

**② 每一…：each 如：每个学生：each student**

**9. 这是他们喜欢的和不喜欢的：Here are their likes and dislikes.**

**10. 我不能忍受老人不能漂亮的想法：I can’t stand the idea that old people can’t be beautiful.**

**我想要年轻和漂亮：I want to be young and beautiful.**

**11. 句型：介意做某事：mind doing sth**

**练：Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (open) the window? It’s too hot in the room.**

**12. 实际上：in fact (介词用in)**

**13. 询问某人某事：ask sb about sth**

**14. 把某东西放进某地方：put sth in sp**

**15. 同意某人(的观点、意见)：agree with sb**

**16. 一个主意：an idea 一个好主意：a good idea**

**一篇文章：an article 看一篇文章：read an article (“看书”的“看”用read)**

**Unit12 Don’t eat in class.**

**1. 肯定的祈使句：(1) 实义动词原形+其他； 否定的祈使句：(1) Don’t+实义动词+原形；**

**(2) be动词原形+形容词+其他； (2) Don’t be+形容词+其他；**

**(3) Let sb do sth. (3) Don’t let sb do sth**

**(4) No+Ving.**

**练：(1) My mother said to me, “Tom, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in bed.”**

**A. not read B. doesn’t read C. don’t read D. didn’t read**

**(2) Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fight). = No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fight).**

**2. 不要迟到：Don’t arrive late. = Don’t be late. (arrive = be)**

**上课/上学不要迟到：Don’t arrive (be) late for class/school.**

**3. 主语省略（无主语）：Don’t arrive late for class.**

**主语不省略（有主语）：We can’t arrive ;ate for class.**

**4. 在学校我们必须穿校服：We have to wear uniforms at school.**

**句型：不得不/必须做某事：have to do sth 否定：不必做某事：don’t have to do sth**

**穿校服：单数：wear a uniform 复数：wear uniforms**

**练：(1) – I can’t stop smoking, doctor. – For your health, I’m afraid you \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. can B. may C. must D. have to**

**5. 在我家里有太多的规矩：I have too many rules in my house.**

**词组：太多…：too many…**

**6. 我从来没有任何快乐：I never have any fun.**

**(never译为“从来没有”，表示否定，否定句中表示“任何，一些”，用any)**

**7. 不要大声说话：Don’t talk loudly.**

**请大声说：Speak loudly, please.**

**8. 他擅长于唱歌：He is good at singing.**

**句型：擅长于做某事：be good at doing sth**

**9. 表示“地点”的词组：**

**(1) 在教室里：in the classroom 在课堂上：in class**

**(2) 在走廊上：in the hallways 在学校里：at school = in school**

**10. 表示“时间”的词组：**

**(1) 下课后：after class 放学后：after school**

**(2) 在上学的白天/晚上：on school days/nights 比较：at night**

**(3) 到晚上10点钟之前：by 10 o’clock p.m.**

**11. (1) with 和； 如：He lives in Beijing with my parents. (不能用and)**

**(2) with 戴着； 如：Do you know the fat man with a hat? (不能用wears)**

**(3) with 有着； 如：It’s an old house with a beautiful garden. (不能用has)**

**七年级英语下册知识点归纳**

**Unit 1**   
**词组**

1.be from 来自 2.New York 纽约   
3.in November 在十一月 4.the Unite States 美国   
5.the Unite Kindom 英国 6.live in 居住   
7.pen pal 笔友 8.at school 在学校   
9.enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事 10.speak a little French 讲一点法语   
11.write to sb. 给某人写信 12.tell sb. about sth. 告诉某人关于某事   
13.her favorite subject 她最喜欢的科目

14.a very interesting country 一个很有趣的国家 15.years old….. ….岁   
16.a little 一点儿 17.in November 在十一月   
18.go to the movies 去看电影 19.play sports 做运动   
20.on weekends 在周末 21.action movies 动作片   
22.likes and dislikes 好恶， 爱憎   
**句型**1.where is your pen pal from? 你的笔友是哪里人？   
2.He is from Japan.. 他是朝鲜人。   
3.Where do you live? 你住在哪里?   
4.I live in Beijing. 我住在北京。   
5.What language does he speak? 他讲什么语言？   
6.He speaks English. 他讲英语。   
7.Is that from your new pen pal? 它是你笔友那儿来的吗？   
Yes , it is. 是的，它是。   
8.I want a pen pal in China. 我想在中国找一个笔友。   
9.I think China is a very interesting country. 我认为中国是一个很有趣的国家。   
10.I can speak English and a little French. 我会说英语和一点法语。   
11.I like going to the movies with my friends and playing sports.   
 我喜欢和朋友一起看电影，做运动。   
12.My favorite subject in school is P.E. 我在学校最喜欢的科目是体育。   
13.Can you write to me soon? 你不久能给我写信吗？   
14.I play soccer on weekends. 我周末踢足球。   
15.It’s my favrite sport. 这是我最喜爱的运动。   
16.I like music at school. 在学校我喜欢音乐。   
17.Please write and tell me about yourself. 请写信告诉我你的情况。

**Unit 2   
词组**   
1.post office 邮局 2.pay phone （投币式）公用电话   
3.across from 在…的对面 4.excuse me (打撹他人…)对不起   
5.take a walk 散步 6.have fun 玩的高兴，过的愉快   
7.take a taxi 乘出租车 8.near here = in the neighborhood 在附近   
9.on Center Street 在中心大街 10.next to… 在…旁边   
11.between…and… 在…和…之间 12.go straight 一直走   
13.on the lefe/ right 在左/右边 14.turn lefe/right 向左/右拐

15.an old hotel 一家旧旅馆   
16.a small house with an interesting garden 带有一个有趣花园的小房子   
17.the beginning of …的开端 18.play games 做游戏   
19.the way to… 去…的路 20.go down 沿/顺着走   
21.have a good trip 有一个愉快的旅行 22.a quiet street 一条安静的街道   
23.a big supermarket 一家大超市 24.a dirty park 一个脏的公园   
**句子**   
1.Is there a bank near here？ 这儿附近有银行吗？   
2.Yes, there is. It’s on Center Street. 有，在中心大街。   
3.The pay phone is across from the library. 公用电话在图书馆的对面。   
4.Is there a hotel in the neighborhood? 这附近有旅馆吗？   
5.Just go straight and turn left. 一直走再左拐。   
6.Next to the hotel is a small house with an interesting garden.   
 旅馆旁边是一座带有一个有趣花园的小房子。   
7.This is the beginning of the garden tour.这只是我们花园旅程的开端。   
8.Let me tell you the way to my house. 让我来告诉你去我家的路。   
9.Take a taxi from the airport. 在机场乘出租车。   
10.I hope you have a good trip. 我希望你旅途愉快。   
**语法**   
询问地点时用特殊疑问词 where 加一般疑问句。回答时常需用一些表示方位的介词短语来回答。   
如 1. 询问来自哪里   
Where is your pen pal from? He’s from Australia.   
Where does your pen pal come from? He comes from Australia.   
2. 询问住在哪里   
Where does John live? He lives in Paris.   
3. 询问去哪里   
Where are you going? I’m going to the supermarket.   
4. 询问物品的位置   
Where is my key? It’s in the drawer.   
5. 询问地点   
Where is the hospital? It’s on First Avenue.   
6. 询问人的位置   
Where is our English teacher? She is on the playground.

**Unit 3   
词组**1.kind of 有点儿，稍微 2.at night 在夜里，在晚上   
3.want to do sth. 想要做某事 4.South Africa 南非   
5.play with 和…玩耍 6.eat grass 吃草   
7.be quiet 安静 8.during the day 在白天   
**句子**   
1.Why do you want to see the lions? 你为什么要看狮子？   
2.Because they are cute. 因为它们可爱。   
3.Why does he like koalas 他为什么喜欢考拉？   
4.Where are lions from? 狮子出生在哪里？   
5.Lions are from Africa. 狮子出生在非洲。   
6.What animals do you like ? 你喜欢什么动物？   
7.What other animals do you like? 你还喜欢其它什么动物？   
8.She likes to play with her friends and eat grass. 它喜欢和朋友们玩耍，吃草。   
9.She’s very beautiful, but she’s very shy, so please be quiet.   
 它非常美丽，但害羞。所以请保持安静。   
10.He sleeps during the day, but at night he gets up and eats leaves.   
 它白天睡觉，但晚上起来吃树叶。   
11.He usually sleeps and relaxes 20 hours every day.   
 它通常每天睡觉休息20个小时。   
**语法**   
why, what, where 引导的特殊疑问句   
特殊疑问句的构成 特殊疑问词 ＋ 一般疑问句   
一般问句通常三类词开头 1，be动词。 is, am , are   
2．助动词。 do, does   
3．情态动词。 can   
注意：一般疑问句应该用Yes 或 No 来回答，特殊疑问句不能用。   
why开始的疑问句，一般要用because 作答。

**Unit 4   
词组**   
1.a shop assistant 售货员 2.a bank clerk 银行职员   
3.work with 同…一起工作 4.give sb. sth. =give sth. to sb. 把某物给某人   
5.get sth. from sb. 从某人处得到/获得某物 6.wear a white uniform 穿白大褂 7.in the day 在白天 8.at night 在夜晚

9.kind of 有点， 稍微 10.go out to dinners 外出就餐

11.like doing sth. 喜欢干某事 12.talk to/with sb. 与某人交谈

13.every day 每天 14.in a hospital 在医院（工作）

15.in hospital (生病) 在医院 16.work hard 努力工作

17.have a job for sb. 有工作给某人 18.write stories 写故事

19.work for a magazine 为杂志社工作 20.a library assistant 图书管理员   
**句子**   
1.What do you do? 你做什么工作？   
2.I’m a reporter. 我是记者。   
3.What does he/she do? 他/她做什么工作？   
4.He/She is a doctor. 他/她是医生。   
5.What do you want to be? 你想做什么工作？   
6.I want to be an actor. 我想当医生。   
7.What does he/she want to be? 他/她想做什么工作？   
8.He/She wants to be a bank clerk. 他/她想当银行职员。   
9.Where do you work? 你在哪儿工作？   
10.I work in a restaurant. 我在饭店工作。   
11.Where does he /she work? 他/她在哪儿工作？   
12.He/She works in a hospital. 他/她在医院工作。   
13.I work with people and money. 我的工作是跟人和钱打交道。   
14.People give me their money and get their money from me. 人们把钱存到这儿或 从我这儿把钱取走。   
15.I wear a white uniform. 我穿件白大褂。   
16.Sometimes I work in the day and sometimes at night. 有时我白天工作有时我夜晚工作。   
17.My work is interesting but kind of dangerous. 我的工作虽然有趣，但是有点危险。   
18.Thieves don’t like me. 小偷不喜欢我。   
19.I’m very busy when people go out to dinners. 当人们外出吃饭时我很忙。   
20.I like talking to people. 我喜欢和人们交谈。   
21.I meet interesting people every day and ask them questions. 我每天遇到些有趣的人并问他们问题。   
**语法**   
一般现在时 表示包括“现在“在内的一段时间内经常发生的动作或存在的状态。   
1. 表示习惯或经常反复发生的动作或存在的状态。常和副词often, always, usually, every day, sometimes 等词连用。   
2. 表示主语现在的身份，状态，特性，性格等。   
3. 表示主语所具备的能力，性格等。   
4. 表示普遍真理和客观事实。   
注意   
⑴当主语是第三人称单数时，用 “主语＋行为动词＋其他” 句子时行为动词后要加-s.   
⑵否定句中加了don’t, 或doesn’t, 后实义动词一定要变成原形。   
⑶一般疑问句句首加了do, does, 后面实义动词一定也要变成原形。   
⑷一般疑问句，一般要把第一人称（I , we）变成第二人称(you) ,把some 变成any.   
  
**Unit 5   
词组**1.watch TV 看电视 2.sound good 听起来很好   
3.go to the movies 去看电影 4.TV show 电视节目   
5.do homework 做家庭作业 6.write a letter 写信   
7.read a book 看书 8.wait for 等待，等候   
9.talk to 和…谈话 10.talk about 谈论， 讨论   
11.play basketball 打篮球 12.at the pool 在游泳池   
13.eat dinner 吃饭 14.a photo of my family 我全家的一张照片   
15.play soccer 踢足球 16.take photos 拍照   
**句型**   
1.what’s he doing? 他在干什么？   
2.He’s reading. 他在看书。   
3.What are you doing? 你在干什么？   
4.I’m watching TV. 我在看电视。   
5.Do you want to go to the movies. 你想看电影吗？   
6.That sounds good. This TV shows is boring. 那听起来不错。这个电视节目很无聊。   
7.Is Nancy doing homework? 南希在做作业吗？   
 No, she isn’t. She is writing a letter. 不，她在写信。   
8.When do you want to go? 你们什么打算去？   
9.Let’s go at six o’clock. 我们六点去吧。

10.What’s he waiting for？ 他在等什么？   
11.What are they talking about? 他们在谈论什么？   
12.Thanks for your letter and the photos. 谢谢你的来信和寄来的照片。   
13.In the first photo, I’m playing basketball at school.在第一张照片里，我在学校打篮球。   
14.In the second photo, I’m swimming at the pool. 在第二张照片里，我在游泳池里游泳。   
15.She is doing homework. I’m watching TV. 她在做作业，我在看电视。   
16.Here’s a photo of my family. 这是我家人的一张照片。   
**语法**   
现在进行时   
1． 用法：⑴表示现在正在进行的动作。   
⑵表示当前一段时期的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。   
2． 构成：动词be+现在分词。   
3． 现在分词的构成   
⑴一般加－ing. 如 watch—watching do—doing   
⑵以不发音的字母e 结尾，去e 再加－ing。   
如 make—making have—having   
⑶重读闭音节结尾的词，如词尾只有一个辅音子母，应双写这一辅音子母，再加－ing.   
如: sit—sitting run—running .   
5. 现在进行时的标志：   
当句中出现look, listen, now 等词时，句子往往用现在进行时。

**Unit 6**   
**词组：**   
1.play computer games 玩电脑游戏   
2.How’s it going? 情况怎么样？   
3.on vacation 度假   
4.a kind of 一种…   
5.have a good time 玩得高兴   
**句子**   
1.How’s the weather? 天气怎么样？=What’s the weather like ?   
 .It’s raining. 正在下雨。   
2.What are you doing? 你在干什么？   
 .I’m watching TV. 我在看电视。   
3.What are they doing ? 他们在干什么？   
 They are studying. 他们在学习。   
4.What’s he doing? 他在干什么？   
 He’s playing basketball. 他在打篮球。   
5.What’s she doing? 她在干什么？   
 She’s cooking. 她在做饭。   
6.Thank you for joining CCTVs Around The World show.   
 谢谢你参加中央电视台世界环球展。   
7.I’m looking at five thousand years of history. 我正在看历史五千年。   
**语法：**   
1． How 引导的特殊疑问句 ‘怎样， 怎么，如何’   
⑴询问天气 How’s the weather? It’s raining.   
⑵询问情况进展如何 How’s it going? Great.   
2． 有少量动词的现在进行时态可表示一最近按计划或安排要进行的动作，如：   
do, come, go, arrive, start, leave, return, have, stay 等。

**Unit 7   
词组：**   
1.look like 看起来像 2.medium height 中等身材   
3.the captain of the …team …队的队长 4.a little bit 有点儿，一点儿   
5.tell jokes 讲笑话 6.stop talking 停止谈话   
7.play chess 下棋 8.the pop singer 流行歌手   
9.a new look 新形象，新面貌   
句子：   
What does she look like? 她长得什么样？   
She is medium build, and she has long hair. 她中等身材，留着长发。   
She is a little bit quiet. 她有点儿话少。   
Xu Qian loves to tell jokes. 许茜爱讲笑话。   
He likes reading and playing chess. 他爱看书，爱下棋。   
She never stops talking. 她总是讲个不停。   
The person is medium height. 这个人中等身材。   
I don’t think he’s so great. 我认为他没那么伟大。   
I’m very good-looking. 我很好看。   
语法：   
⑴do 和does   
在一般现在时态的陈述句中，若无be动词或情态动词时，构成疑问句需加助动词do.当主语是第三人称单数时要用does.如：   
Does she look like her father?   
What do you/they look like?   
What does he/she look like?   
⑵be动词的用法   
我用am, 你用are, is跟这他，她，它。凡是复数都用are.   
⑶have 和has   
在一般现在时态中，当主语是第三人称单数时，用have的三单形式has,其他人称不变（即用have）.如：   
We have black hair. They both have a medium build.   
She has curly hair. Henry has a happy family.   
⑷一般疑问句   
一般疑问句常以be动词，情态动词，助动词开始，回答时应用yes或no.

**Unit 8   
词组   
1.**would like 要，想要   
2.what kind 什么种类   
3.a bowl of noodles 一碗面条   
4.beef noodles 牛肉面   
5.what size 多大尺寸   
6.a medium bowl 一个中碗   
7.orange juice 桔子汁   
8.green tea 绿茶   
9.ice cream 冰淇淋   
句子   
1.I’d like some noodles. 我想吃点面条   
2.What kind of noodles would you like ? 你想要那种面条？   
 Beef and tomato noodles, please. 西红柿牛肉面。   
3.What size bowl of noodles would he like? 他要多大碗的面条？   
 He’d like a small/medium/large bowl of noodles 他想要一个小/中/大的面条。   
4.We have some great specials! 我们有非常棒的特价饺子。   
5.Special 1 has beef and onions, and is just RMB 10 for 15. 特价是牛肉，洋葱（陷），10元人民币就可以买到15个。   
6.Come and get your dumplings today! 今天来那饺子。   
**语法**情态动词would ⑴情态动词后应加动词原形，⑵情态动词无人称和数的变化，适用于所有人称。   
What引导的特殊疑问句。1，what加一般问句。2，what后跟不同的名词，构成不同的问句。如：What club does he play for?   
What size would you like ?   
What colour are their bikes?   
名词：表示人，事物，地点，或抽象概念的名称的词。   
名词分可数名词，不可数名词。

**Unit 9 用一般过去式谈论周末**

1--- What did you do last weekend? ----I cleaned my room.

2--- How was your weekend? ---- It was great.

**二 重点词组**

1. go to the beach 2. visit my uncle

3. stay at home 4. have a party

5. do some reading 6. practice English  **practice + v-ing**

7. study for the test 8. go shopping

9. go to the library 10. go for a walk

11. sit down 12. look for

**三 重点句子**

1 On Saturday morning, I played tennis.

2.On Sunday morning, I went to the library, I read a book about history.

3. It was time to go home.  **It’s time to do sth**

**4．**My aunt cooked dinner for me.

5 He doesn’t want to do anything.

6.He has no dog and no family.

**Unit 10-12**

**一 情景交际**

**Unit 10 用一般过去式谈论假期**

1---- Where did you go on vacation?----- We went to summer camp.

2---Did you go to Central Park? -----Yes,I did. /No, I didn’t.

3---How were the people? ---- They were friendly.

**Unit 11谈论对人，事物的看法**

---What do you think of sitcoms? / How do you like sitcoms?

---I love them. / I like them. /I don’t like them. / I don’t mind them. / I can’t stand them.

**Unit 12 规章制度**

1 Don’t eat in class.

2 Can we wear hats in school? Yes, we can. /No, we can’t.

3 We don’t have to wear a school uniform.

**二 重点词组**

1 go to summer camp 2 go to the mountains

3 visit museums 4 Central Park

5 all day 6 in the corner

7 the Great Wall 8 the Palace Museum

9 Tian’an Men Square 10 a thirteen-year-old boy

11 Culture China 12 Tell it like it is

13 arrive late for class 14 in the hallways

15 listen to music 16 too many /too much

17 the Children’s Palace 18 wash clothes

**三 重点句子**

1 We had great fun playing in the water.  **have fun + v-ing**

**2** I found a small boy crying in the corner. **find sb. doing sth.**

**3** He was lost and I helped him find his father. **help sb. do sth.**

4 That made me feel very happy.  **make sb. do sth.**

**5** We decided to play tennis.  **decide to do sth**

**6** Cooking is for mums. （动词做主语用动词的ing形式）

7 I enjoy reading your article. **enjoy+ v-ing**

8 Don’t fight.

**9** What are the rules at your school?

**10** What else do you have to do?

11 We don’t have to wear sports shoes for gym class.

12 Don’t go out on school nights.

13 I have to be in bed by ten o’clock.

14 I never have any fun.

15 Don’t talk loudly at home.

16 No talking. / Don’t talk.

**语法聚焦**

**1 一般现在时**

强调现在的动作或状态，也表示经常性或习惯性的动作

常和**often, always, sometimes, usually, every day** 等连用。

2 **一般过去时**

表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态

常和表示过去的时间状语连用，如：**yesterday, last night, in 1990, two days ago**

3 **现在进行时**

现在进行时表示现在（说话瞬间）正在进行或发生的动作

构成方式：**be (am, is ,are) +v ing**

常和**now, listen,look**等连用

<http://chenxiaoju1968.blog.163.com/blog/static/98747576201002873852574/>