

七年级仁爱版英语上册知识点归纳

* (Sb.=somebody, sth.=something,, sp.=someplace.)

Unit 1

- good adj. 好的, 良好的。 Eg: Good night. 晚安。
- morning n. 早晨, 上午。
Eg: Good morning\ afternoon (下午, 午后)\ evening (傍晚, 晚上)
This morning\ afternoon \ evening In the morning\ afternoon \ evening
- thank v&n. 感谢。
谢谢你: thank you\ thanks\ thank you very much\ thanks very much\ thanks a lot\
many thanks. 不客气(答语): you are welcome\ not at all\ that's OK\ that's all
right\ it's my pleasure (乐事; 令人高兴的事情) \ with pleasure\ my pleasure.
- you pron. 你, 你们

人称代词与物主代词的区别与联系 (参考课本 P115)

人称	人称代词主格	人称代词宾格	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词
我	I	me	my	mine
我们	we	us	our	ours
你	you	you	your	yours
你们	you	you	your	yours
他们	they	them	their	theirs
它	it	it	its	\
她	she	her	her	hers
他	he	him	his	his

注意：（1）人称代词的主格一般用来做主语，位于句首。Eg: I am a student.

(2) 人称代词的宾格一般做宾语，位于动词或者介词之后。Eg: She likes me.

(3) 形容词性物主代词不能单独使用，后面接名词。Eg: This is my bike.

(4) 名词性物主代词不能接名词，它相当于形容词性物主代词加名词。

Eg: This bike is mine. (mine = my bike)

5. am v. 是
be (am, is, are) 的用法: 我 (I) 用 am, 你 (you) 用 are, is 用于他 (he), 她 (she), 它 (it), 第三人称单数 (he\ she\ it\ Tom\ the boy) 用 is, 复数名词 (数目大于等于 2) 都用 are (后两句可以简称为: 单数 is, 复数 are).
6. meet v. 遇见, 相逢。
Eg: (it's) Nice to meet you.\ (I'm) Glad to meet you\ Pleased to meet you\ Nice to see you\ Glad to see you\ pleased to see you.
7. too adv. 也, 太, 又。 too + adj. + to do sth. 太……而不能……
eg: The little boy is too young to go to school.

8. this adj.& pron.. 这, 这个。指示代词: (单数) this——that; (复数) these——those

this 的特殊用法: (1) 介绍别人时, 用 this is..., this is...。

(2) 打电话的常用语有:

This is ..., 意思是“我是...”

Is this ... ? 意为“你是...么”

Who is this ? 是“你是谁”的意思。

9. do v. 做, 干, 行动; 助动词。

助动词有两个: do 和 does (do 的单三形式), 一般用于否定句和疑问句中, 和实义动词的原形连用。两个助动词的区别在于: 当主语是第一人称 (我——I), 第二人称 (你——you) 或者人称复数 (数目大于等于 2) 时用助动词 do; 当主语是第三人称单数 (he\ she \ it\ Tom\ the boy) 时用 does。

Eg: I don't have big eyes (= My eyes are small.)

Does the boy know me? (Yes, he does.\ No, he doesn't.)

10. and conj. 和, 又, 且。

连词有表并列关系的连词 and, 表转折关系的连词 but 和表因果关系的连词 so.

eg: (1) My pet dog is nice and cute.

(2) His arms are long but mine are short.

(3) Tom is poor, so he needs our help.

11. what pron. 什么, 怎么样。

特殊疑问词有: what, where, who, whose, how, why, when (什么时候), which (哪一个)等, 由特殊疑问词引导的问句成为特殊疑问句, 一般位于句首。

Eg: What is that girl's name?

Where does your Chinese teacher

come from?

Who is the girl in pink?

How is your mother?

特殊用法 (特殊疑问词+n.提句首进行提问):

对年龄进行提问: How old +be+主语?

对班级/年级进行提问: What class/ grade +be+主语+ in?

What time is it? (= what's the time?)

Whose jacket is this?(= whose is

this jacket?)

12. from prep. 来自, 从……起。

Be from: come from 来自

Eg: She is from Beijing. = She comes from Beijing.

From……to…… 从……到……。

We go to work (n. 工作) from Monday to Friday.

13. number n. 数字, 号码。

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
zero	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ten	eleven	twelve	thirteen	fourteen	fifteen	sixteen	seventeen	eighteen	nineteen
100	21	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
One	twenty	twenty	thirty	forty	fifty	sixty	seventy	eighty	ninety

hundred	y-one	y							
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注意三位数的表示方法: eg: 106 one hundred (and) six; 211 two hundred (and) eleven;

365 three hundred sixty-five; 985 nine hundred eighty-five.

14. in prep. 在……里面; 用; 穿着, 戴着; adv. 在家, 在内, 向内 (反义词是 out)。

Eg: The boy in blue pants is in Class Four, Grade Seven. (注意: in 引导的介词短语 in blue pants 做 the boy 的定语, 为避免头重脚轻, 定语后置)

——Can you spell “jiaozi” in English? ——Yes. D-u-m-p-l-i-n-g, dumpling.

Mary isn't in now. (= Mary is out now. \ Mary isn't at home now.)

15. a\ an\ the 三个都是冠词, 用于修饰名词。其中 a\ an 是不定冠词, 表泛指。如果修饰的名词是以元音因素开头, 用 an, 否则用 a; 而 the 是定冠词, 表特指。

Eg: This is an apple.

The shoes are white.

附: 已学过的以元音因素开头的名词有: apple\ orange\ eraser\ egg\ hour

已学过的以元音因素开头的形容词有: English\ old

16. 学习用具有:

Pen \ ballpen (圆珠笔) \ pencil \ pencil box \ pencil case \ pencil sharpener \ eraser \ ruler \ book \ notebook (笔记本) \ computer \ map \ blackboard \ schoolbag \ desk

17. same adj.&n. 同样的, 同一的。

Same 的特殊用法, 必须和 the 连用。

Eg: Thank you all the same (仍然感谢你)。

The same to you (你也一样)。

反义词: same——different.	old (老的)——young.	old (旧的)——new.
small——big.	short (矮的)——tall.	short (短的)——long.
right——wrong.	poor——rich.	good——bad.
go——come.	up——down.	

Unit 2

1. 身体部位 (body):

Head hair face eye brow (眉毛) eye nose ear mouth tooth (pl. teeth) neck arm hand leg foot (pl. feet)

2. 同音异形词 (读音相同, 但拼写和意思不同):

eye——I c——see——sea (大海) b——be——bee (蜜蜂) too——to——two
you——u know——no buy——bye deer (麋鹿)——dear meet——meat aunt——aren't high——hi

3. 颜色 (color):

Red orange yellow green blue indigo (靛)
purple pink white black gray brown blond

4. both pron. 两者, 双方。(数目大于等于三时用 all)

注意: 用于 be 动词、助动词和情态动词之后、实义动词之前的单词有 both, all; only, just; often, usually.

5. here adv. 在这里, 向这里。

搭配: Here you are\ here it is\ here they are. 给你。 Here we are. 我们到了。

6. give v. 递给, 给予。

Give sb. sth. = Give sth. to sb. 把某物给某人。

Eg: Give me an eraser = Give an eraser to me.

注意: 当某物为代词(它或者它们时), 只能用后面一种表达方法, 即 give sth. to sb.

Eg: I need some knives, please give them to me.

7. sorry adj. 对不起, 难过的。

Eg: —— Sorry\ I'm sorry.

—— It doesn't matter (v. 有关系, 要紧)\ Never (adv. 永不, 绝不) mind (v. 介意)

8. 衣服 (clothes):

Cap T-shirt jacket coat pants (trousers) skirt dress shoe

9. look v. 看起来; n. (pl.) 相貌, 样子。

Look at sth. 看着某物。 Eg: Look at this photo.

Look after sb. 照看\ 照顾某人。 Eg: Tom's mom is out, so he has to look after his little sister.

Look like (= be like) 看起来像。 Eg: Jim looks like his father.

= Jim is like his father.

= Jim's father and he have the same looks.

= Jim's father and he look the same.

10. bike n. 自行车。

by (乘\ 坐) + 交通工具。

Eg: by bike\ car\ bus\ boat (轮船)\ plane (飞机)\ train (火车).

注意: “徒步, 步行”是 on foot.(交通工具均为可数名词单数)。

Eg: I often go to school on foot\ by bike, and you?

11. help v.& n. 帮助, 帮忙。

帮助某人做某事的三种说法: help sb. do sth. = help sb. to do sth. = help sb. with (doing) sth.

eg: Please help me look after my parents. = Please help me to look after my parents.

= Please help me with looking after my parents.

12. think v. 想, 认为, 思考。

Think of sb.\ sth. 觉得某物或某人怎么样?

Think about sth. 考虑某事。

Think + 宾语从句 觉得……。

Eg: —— What do you think of the pants? (= how do you like the pants?)

—— Just so so.

——Well, I don't think so. I think they look nice on you. So why not buy it?

——OK. I'll think about it.

附：可数名词变复数规则 vs 实义动词变单三规则：

可数名词变复数	实义动词变单三
一般情况下在 n.后加 s.(cats)	一般情况下在 v.后加 s.(comes)
以 s\ x\ ch\ sh 结尾的 n.后加 es.(buses, dresses, boxes, watches, fishes)	以 s\ x\ ch\ sh 结尾的 v.后加 es.(guesses, teaches)
部分以 o 为结尾的 n.后加 es.(Negroes, heroes, tomatoes, potatoes, zeroes 即两人两菜外加一个大鸡蛋。)	所有以 o 为结尾的 v. 后加 es.(goes, does)
*以辅音字母+y 为结尾的 n.要把 y 变 i 加 es.(families, dictionaries,babies, bodies) 以元音字母+y 为结尾的 n.后加 s.(boys, toys)	*以辅音字母+y 为结尾的 v.要把 y 变 i 加 es. (worries, carries) 以元音字母+y 为结尾的 v. 后加 s.(says,buys)
以 f(e)为结尾的 n.要把 f(e)变 v 加 es.(knives, wives)	\

*26 个字母中除 a, e, i, o, u 这五个元音字母外的 21 个字母称为辅音字母。

注意：个别可数名词的复数形式仍然是它本身，这种形式称为“单复数同行”，这些词有 Chinese (中国人)、Japanese(日本人)、sheep(绵羊)等。

Unit 3

1. tell v. 告诉，讲述，吩咐。

(1) Tell sb. sth.. 告诉某人某物。 Eg: Please tell me your name.

(2) Tell sb. about sb.\ sth.. 告诉某人有关某人\某事的情况。

Eg: Tell me about your mom. 说说你的妈妈吧！

(3) Tell sb. to do sth. 吩咐某人做某事。

Eg: Could you please tell him to look after my sister? 你能让他照顾我的妹妹么？

2. sure adv. 当然，一定。adj. 确信的，肯定的。

“当然，可以，没问题”的七种不同说法：Sure \ OK \ All right \ Certainly \ Of course \

No problem \ Out of question.

Out of the question: No way.(不可能)

3. speak v. 讲，说，发言。侧重说某种语言的能力。

say v. 说，讲。后接说话的内容。

Eg: Jim can speak some Chinese.

He says, he loves China.

4. some adj.& adv. 一些。若干。一般用于肯定句中。可修饰【U】，也可修饰【C】复数。

any adj. 一些，任何的。pron. 哪一个，哪些。一般用于否定句和疑问句中。

Eg: He has some friends. → He doesn' t have any friends. → Does he have any friends?

注意: some 也可以用在疑问句中, 此时表示提建议并希望得到肯定回答。

Eg: Would you like to buy some apples? 你想要买点苹果么? (卖家向顾客推荐商品, 希望顾客能买, 故用 some)。

5. live v. 居住, 生活, 活着。

Live in sp. 住在某地。 Live with sb. 和……住在一起。

Eg: I live in Luohe with my family.

6. many adj. 许多的; pron. 许多人\物。 后接可数名词 (即【U】) 复数。

much adj. 许多的; adv. 很; 非常。 后接不可数名词 (即【C】)。

eg: He has many classmates. We need much water.

7. very much\ a lot 非常, 很。 常用来修饰动词, 且位于句末。(反义词组: not...at all)

very adv. 很。。非常。 常用来修饰形容词, 位于形容词之前。

Eg: Tom likes English very much\ a lot. → Tom doesn' t like English at all.

She is very cute.

8. home n. 家; adv. 到家, 回家。

Go home 回家; be home 到家; at home 在家 in\at one' s home(n.) 在某人家

9. Kid n. 小孩子(=child) v. 开玩笑

DK 家庭: Double income no Kids.

Eg: Are you kidding (me)? 你在开(我)玩笑呢吧? !

10. glad adj. 高兴的, 乐意的。

Be glad to do sth. 乐意\高兴做某事。

Eg: I' m glad to help you with your English.

11. seat n. 座位, 座。

Have a seat = Sit down 坐下 Have a break\ rest 小憩一会, 休息一下。

Have a good time = Have fun. 玩得高兴, 过得愉快。

12. 家谱 (family tree):

Grandparents = grandpa + grandma → parents = father(dad)+ mother(mom); uncle; aunt → brother; sister; cousin → son; daughter; nephew(侄子, 外甥); niece(侄女, 外甥女)

13. 职业 (job):

Farmer (on a farm); worker (in an office); doctor\ nurse (in a hospital);

Cook (in the restaurant); driver (in a bus\ car\ taxi); teacher (in a school);

Student (in the classroom).

注意: (1) in 一般加大地点, 而 at 一般接比较小的地方。Eg: in Beijing; at home.

(2) 对职业\身份提问用 what + 助动词(do\ does)+ 主语 + do(v. 做, 干)? 或者用 what + be (am\ is\ are) + 主语?

Eg: ——What does your aunt do? = what's your aunt?
——She is an English teacher.

14. teach v. 教, 教书。

Teach sb. sth. 教某人什么。Eg: He teaches us Chinese.

Teacher sb. to do sth. 教某人干什么。Tom teaches his mom to study English.

15. 反身代词:

当主语是第一人称或者第二人称时, 用其形容词性物主代词+self(单数)\selves(复数);

当主语是第三人称时, 用其相应的人称代词的主格+self(单数)\selves(复数)。

Eg: myself; ourselves; yourself(你自己); yourselves(你们自己) \\ himself; herself; itself; themselves.

习惯用法: Help oneself (to sth.) 请随便吃\喝点(……)。

Make oneself at home. 使某人就像待在自己家一样, 别拘束。

I'm not myself today. 我今天有点不舒服。

16. 食物 (food):

Fish; chicken; meat; rice; bread; hamburger; vegetable; cake.

饮料 (drinks):

Water; juice; milk; coffee(咖啡); tea(茶); beer(啤酒).

水果 (fruit):

Orange; apple; banana.

17. 三餐:

Have breakfast\ lunch\ supper 吃早\ 午\ 晚餐。 = have dinner 吃饭。

Have…… for breakfast\ lunch\ supper 早\ 午\ 晚餐吃什么。

Eg: Mary usually has bread and milk for breakfast.

18. take v. 拿走, 乘坐, 携带 (反义词: bring) .

Take one's order 记下顾客点的菜。

Take your time 慢慢来, 别急。

19. wait v. 等, 等候。

Wait a moment\ minute(分钟) 等一会儿。

Wait for sb. 等候某人。Eg: Wait here for me. 在这里等着我。

20. kind adj. 友好的, 善良的, 和蔼的。n. 种, 类。

Be kind to sb. 对某人和善。Eg: He is kind to his kids.

Kind(s) of…… 不同种类的……

eg: We can see different kinds of animals in the zoo, such as monkeys, lions, elephants and so on.

【教材回归 考点过关】

1. have been to 表“曾经去过某地”。

注意区别: have gone to 表“已经去某地了”。如:

I have been to Shanghai. (去过上海, 已经回来)

He has gone to Shanghai. (去上海了, 不在此处)

2. have (no) time to do sth 做某事(没)有时间

Tom is busy helping his mother with housework, he has no time to play with you. 汤

姆忙于帮助妈妈做家务, 他没有时间和你玩

3. What's the population of...? 对人口提问的方式

= how large is the population of...

What's the population of China? 中国的人口是多少?

How large is the population of China?

注: 人口不能用 many/much 修饰, 但是 How many people 对多少人提问这样是可以的。

How many people are there in China?

= What's the population of China?

4. What do you mean by sth.? 某物是什么意思呢?

= What's the meaning of sth.?

= What does sth. mean?

What do you mean by the word? 这个单词是什么意思?

= What's the meaning of the word?

= What does the word mean?

5. — How long have you been like this? 你处于这样的状态多久了?

— I have been like this since last month. 自从上个月以来我一直这样。

— How long has she been away from her home? 她离开她的家有多久了?

— Since she went to a college. 自从她上了大学。

6. “so + be/ 情态动词/助动词 + 主语”表示“也如此”

1) — She likes singing a lot. 她非常喜欢唱歌。

— So does Li Lei. 李磊也是。

2) — They can play basketball well. 他们打篮球很棒。

— So can we. 我们也打得很好。

3) — Mary finished her homework. 玛丽做完了作业。

— So did Bob. 波波也做完了。

4) — His father is a teacher. 他父亲是教师。

— So is his mother. 他母亲也是教师。

7. It is a beautiful place with flowers and grass. 那是个有花、有草的美丽地方。

I want to have a big house with three rooms. 我想要一个有三个房间的房子。

8. What has happened here? 这儿发生了什么事?

I don't know what happened to the boy. 我不知道这个男孩发生了什么事。

. sth happen to sb 某人发生了什么事情

Yesterday a traffic accident happened to Tom. 昨天汤姆发生了一起车祸。

What has happened to the population? 人口发生了什么(变化)。

9. All the flowers, grass and fish have gone! 所有的花、草和鱼儿都没有了!

The rich land has gone, leaving only sand. 良田都没有了,留下的只有沙子。

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