

英语七年级上册知识点归纳

Unit 1 Making New Friends.

一. 重点短语

1. Good morning/ afternoon / evening! 早上/下午/晚上好!

Good night: 晚安〔晚上辞别〕!

2. Glad / Nice to meet / see you! 见到你很高兴〔答复也一样〕

3. Wele to + 地点: 欢送来到…… (答复: Thank you 或者 Thanks)

4. let' s + do [动词原形] : 让我们做……

5. stand up: 起立 sit down: 坐下

6. 单数: this is----- 这是……〔用于介绍第三者的用语〕

复数: these are----- 这些是

7. How do you do "你好〔答复也是: How do you do "〕

8. How are you " 你好吗.

Fine ,thank you/thanks .And you " 很好,; 你呢.

I' m OK / I' m fine , too . 我也很好。

9. See you = See you later = See you soon = good-bye 再见

10. e*cuse me 打搅一下; 请问

11. 做自我介绍: I' m -----= my name is ---- 我是……

12. be from = e from: 来自

13. in English: 用英语表示

14. Can you spell it " Yes / No. 你能拼写它吗. 能/不能

How do you spell it" M-A-P, map. 你怎样拼写它.

15. That' s OK / That' s all right / You' re wele / Not at all! 不用

16. ……years old: ……岁 如: I' m twelve years old.

17. telephone number:

QQ number: QQ ID number:

18. the same: 一样的反义词是 different: 不同的

例: We are in the same grade, but we are in different classes.

二. 重点句型:

1. What is your name "你的名字是什么."

2. Where +be + 主语+ from" *人来自于哪里. [答复: 主语+be+地点]

eg:Where are you from" I am from China.

3. How old + be + 主语.*人几岁. (答复: 主语 + be + 数字)

例: How old are you "I' m twelve.

4. What is your telephone number" 你的是多少"

答复: My telephone number is--或者 It' s --注意: 读出的时候要逐个读出。

5. What class / grade +be + 主语+ in " *人在哪一个班级/ 年级.

例: What class are you in " I am in Class Five. (注意: Class 和 Five 需要大写]

What grade are you in " I am in Grade Seven. [注意: Grade 和 Seven 需要大写]

6. What' s this/ that (in English) " 这是什么" 答复: It' s a/an + 单数名词. 这是

What' re these/ those (in English) " 这些是什" 答复: They' re + 复数名词. 这些是...

7. How do you spell it " 你怎么拼写它. E-R-A-S-E-R, eraser. (注意拼读方法)

Unit 2 Looking Different

一. 重点短语

1.sb + has/ have (an /a) + adj + 五官 =sb' s 五官 is / are + adj (描述长相)

例: Lily has a small nose. = Lily' s nose is small.

2. I know = I see: 我明白了

3.That' s right. 那是对的

4.look the same: 看起来很像/一样 look like: 看起来像

look different: 看起来不同

例: Jim and Lilei look the same.=Jim looks like Lilei. .

5.look at + n: 看*物 look for +n: 寻找*人/*物

look after +n: 照顾*人

6.(1)both: 两者都.....

(2)all: 三者或者三者以上都.....

both 和 all 位于 be 动词或情态动词后，位于行为动词前。

例：We are both students. We both have black eyes. We can both speak English.

7. give sb sth = give sth to sb 把*物给*人；

(注意：如果 sth 是 it 或 them，只能用 to 这个句型)

8.(1) have different looks = look different 有着不同的长相 (看起来不相像)

(2) have the same look. = look the same 有着一样的长相 (看起来很像)

9. over there : 在那边 e in: 请进 go out: 出去

10. in + 颜色 或 in a/an/the + 颜色 + 衣服: 表示穿着……颜色的衣服

常常接在名词的后面, 表示穿---颜色衣服的如: The girl in red is my sister.

11. too + adj: 太…… eg: They are too long.

12. pants 和 shoes 做主语, 谓语动词用复数;

但 a pair of pants/ shoes 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式

例: His shoes are black.

A pair of shoes is under the bed.

13. in the morning/ afternoon/ evening 在早上/下午/晚上 at night 在晚上

14. go shopping = go to the shop 去购物

类似的有: go swimming 去游泳 go fishing 去钓鱼 go skating 去滑冰 等等

15. help sb. (to) do sth = help sb with sth 帮助*人做*事, sb 用代词时必须用宾格

16. high school 中学

17. play 球类: play basketball

play the 乐器: play the piano

18. think of 认为, 想 think about 考虑

I think + 从句 我认为……

I think you are right. 否认式常否认主句, 但翻译时要否认后面的从句

例: I don't think he can e. 我认为他不会来了. (不能说: 我不认为他会来)

二. 重点句型:

1. What do/does + 主语 + look like " 询问人的长相

例: What does your English teacher look like "

2.What' s ----and ----"加.....是什么. [答复: It' s -----]

例: What' s red and yellow" It' s orange.

What' s two and five" It' s seven.

3.Wwhose + 东西 + is this/ that "

Whose + 东西 + are these/ those " 这/这些 是谁的.....

例: Whose coat is this " It is mine.

Whose shoes are these " They are hers.

4.Who is the letter from" 这封信来自于谁.

It' s from Lily. 它来自于莉莉。

5.What color be + 东西.

答复: It' s +颜色或者 They' re + 颜色

例: What color is your dress" It' s black.

What color are your shoes" They' re black.

Unit 3 Getting Together

一. 重点短语

1.(1)Could you please+ [后接动词原形] " 你愿意做*事吗.

eg:Could you please tell me your name"--Sure.

(2)May I + [后接动词原形] "我能做*事吗.

eg:May I help you"

2.live in + 地点:住在*地

3.live with +人:和*人住在一起

4.What does he say in the letter" 他在信里说了些什么.

What does he say on the photo" 他在里说了些什么.

5.(1)a lot = very much 放在句末, 修饰动词, 非常.....

例: I like the boy a lot/ very much.

(2)a little:一点点

例: I like English a little.

(3)not at all: 一点也不.....

例: I don't like the boy at all..

6.each other :相互, 彼此

eg: We are good friends and we help each other.

7.do sth with sb: 和*人一起做*事

8.No problem : 没问题

9.speak + 语言: 说*种语言

eg: speak English speak Chinese

10.the Great Wall 长城

11.(1)e/go to + 地点: 去*地

但 home 、 here 、 there 这些是副词, 前面不能加 to

例: go home / e here / go there

(2)go to do sth : 去做*事

例: They go to play basketball.

12. like doing sth : 喜欢做*事

13.like to do sth:喜欢做*事/ 想要做*事

14. help sb with sth =help sb (to) do sth: 帮助*人*事

15.be at home = be in: 在家

go home 回家 get home 到家 in one's home 在*人的家里

16.have a seat / take a seat / sit down: 请坐下

17.office worker: 办公室职员 cook: 厨师 cooker:炊具

18.on a farm: 在农场上 on the sofa: 在沙发上

19.a photo of one's family=a family photo:*人的全家福照

Family Tree: 家谱

20.in a hospital: 在医院 [纯属地点概念]

in hospital: 因病住院

例: He is ill in hospital. 他生病住院

He is in a hospital.他在医院里 (不一定是因为生病来到医院)

21.look after sb = take care of sb : 照顾*人

22. teach sb sth = teach sth to sb: 教*人*东西

teach sb to do sth: 教*人做*事

23. help oneself (to sth.): 请随便 [吃……]

help yourself/ yourselves (to fish)

24. I' d like sth = I would like sth. 我想要……

would like to do sth = want to do sth : 想要做*事

25. Would you like something to eat (drink) " 你想要一些吃 [喝] 的东西吗.

to eat 或 to drink 修饰 something, 作为后置定语。

26. Here you are . 给你

27. What about ... = How about ... 怎么样.

后接代词或名词, 还可以接动名词 [即 What about doing sth"]

28. all right = OK = sure: 好的

29. a cup of tea : 一杯茶 two cups of tea: 两杯茶

30. milk for me: 我要牛奶

31. Why not (后接动词原形) = Why don' t you (后接动词原形): 为什么不*事呢.

答复: Good idea 好主意

32. May I take your order " 可以点菜了吗.

33. wait a moment = just a moment : 等一下, 请稍候 wait for sb : 等待*人

34. Can I help you " = May I help you " = What can I do for you " 需要点什么帮助吗.

35. eat out: 出去吃饭

36. let sb do sth: 让*人做*事

37. have dinner/ breakfast /lunch/supper : 吃正/早/午/晚 餐

38. a kind of: 一种…… all kinds of: 各种各样的……

39. be friendly/kind to sb: 对*人友好

40. such as: 例如

例: I like fruits, such as oranges, bananas and apples

41. be glad to do sth: 快乐做*事

例: I am glad to meet you.

I am glad to be here.

二. 重点句型:

1.What do/does + 主语+ do " =What +be+ 主语" =What' s one' s job "

答复: 主语+ be+ 职业.

例如: What does your father do" = What is your father" = What' s your father' s job"

He is a teacher.

Unit 4 Having Fun

一. 重点短语

1.try on :试穿……

2.We/I' ll(will) take it . 我们/我买下了 [这里的 take 相当于 buy]

3.buy sth for sb = buy sb sth: 给*人买*物

4.I' m just looking. 我只是看看;

5.365:three hundred and si*ty-five

(百位数和十位数之间加 and , 十位数和个位数之间加" - ")

6.a pair of : 一对/一双……

7.Are you kidding " 你开玩笑吧

8. think of: 像; 认为

9.think about : 考虑;

10.Thank you all the same! 仍然你;

11.Is that all" 就这么多吗. That' s all. 就这么多吧

12.I think so. 我认为是这样的. I don' t think so. 我认为不是这样的.

13.当把东西给*人时可以说: Here you are 或 Here be + 东西 或 Here it is.

14.Don' t worry.别担忧

①worry about + 宾语 如: Do you worry about your lesson"

②worried 烦恼的 如: be worried about + 宾语如:She is worried about her mother.

15.(1)a few + 可数名词 [肯定]; 一点, 一些;

(2)few + 可数名词: [否认] 几乎没有

(3)a little + 不可数名词 [肯定]; 一点, 一些;

(4) little + 不可数名词: [否认] 几乎没有

16. be free = have time 有空的; 反义词: be busy = have no time

Are you free tomorrow" = Do you have time tomorrow "

17. 在*一天使用介词 on, 在*个时刻用 at

如: On Sunday at a half past si*

当 this 接时间, 不用介词, this Sunday

18. What' s up" = What' s wrong" = What' s the matter" 什么事.

19. forget to do sth: 忘记去做*事 [事还没做]

forget doing sth: 忘记曾做过*事 [事已做完]

20. tell sb about sth. 告诉*人*事

tell sb sth = tell sth to sb: 把*事告诉*人

ask/tell sb to do sth: 叫*人做*事

ask/tell sb not to do sth: 叫*人不要做*事

21. 用语: ① Who' s this" 你是哪位. ② Is this ... 你是……吗.

③ This is ... [speaking] 我是... ④ May I speak to ... 我可以找……吗.

22. go for sth = go to do sth 去做*事 如: go for a class = go to have a class.

23. It' s fun. 真是有趣的事

24. call sb = give sb a call: 打给*人

call sb back: 给*人回

25. I' m afraid / sorry (that) + 从句: 恐怕……/ 对不起, ……

26. I have no time = I don' t have any time 我没有时间 (no = not any)

27. be not in = be not at home = be out: 出去了, 不在家;

28. sing a song / sing some songs: 唱歌;

draw pictures: 画画 play sports: 做运动; watch TV: 看电视

read books: 看书 read a newspaper 看报纸 fly a kite: 放风筝;

29. let sb do sth [后接动词原形]: 让*人做*事

30. 时间读法有顺读法和逆读法:

(1) 顺读法 [eleven thirty-si* 表示 11:36]

- (2)逆读法(分钟数小于等于 30 分 用 past, 分钟数大于 30 分用 to,
如: five past ten 表示 10:05; five to ten 表示 9: 55,
half past si* 表示 6: 30: a quarter to si* 表示 5: 45
- 31.show sth to sb = show sb sth 把…拿给*人看; 作为名词表示 演出, 表演
- 32.祈使句的否认句, 直接在句首加上 Don't 就可以了
33. have to [后接动词原形]: 不得不……
- 34.It' s time for sth/ doing sth = It' s time to do sth 到了该做……的时候了。
It' s time for sb to do sth: 是*人做*事的时候了
- 35.ne*t time: 下一次 ne*t week: 下个星期 the ne*t day: 第二天
- 36.ne*t to… = near…在……旁边
- 37.get up: 起床 go to bed: 上床睡觉; get sb up: 叫*人起床
38. do one' s homework: 做作业;
39. have a piic : 野餐 have a class:上课
have a meeting :开会 have a party: 举办聚会
have dinner/ breakfast /lunch/supper: 吃正/早/午/晚 餐
have + 东西:吃/喝……
have a good time =enjoy oneself:玩得很愉快
have sb to do sth: 让*人做*事
have to do sth: 不得不……
- 40.on weekends: 在周末;
- 41.a lot of = lots of = many+可数名词的复数=much+不可数名词: 许多的; 大量的
- 42.in the sun :在下;
- 43.sb like ... best = sb' s favorite + 种类 is / are …… : 谁最喜欢……
- 44.on one' s way to ….: 在*人去…的路上; on one' s way home: 在*人回家的路上
- 45.Here we are. 我们到了
- 46.It' s very kind of you! 你真是太好了;
- 47.Thanks / Thank you for + n /v-ing: 为……而感谢你;
48. in the tree: 在树上 [外物附着] on the tree : 在树上 [树上本身长出的东西]

in the wall: 在墙里 [如 window] on the wall: 在墙上, 指在外表

二. 重点句型:

1. What do you think of ----" = How do you like ---- . 你认为……怎么样.

例: What do you think of your English teacher "

= How do you like your English teacher "

2. How much be + 主语. (答复: It' s / 'They' re + 价钱.)

How much is your English book "

问价格还可以用 What' s the price of "It' s 100 yuan.

3. Why not+接动词原形= Why don' t you +接动词原形: 为什么不做*事呢.

答复: Good idea! 好主意

4. What time is it " = What is the time" (答复: It' s +时间) It' s eight o' clock.

期末作文句型汇总

1.关于工作以及工作地点的述

工作: 主语+be +a/an+职业 工作地点: 主语+work(s)+in/on+地点。

1) _____.

(我父亲是一名医生, 他在一所医院工作。)

2) _____.

(她是一名教师, 她在一所学校教书。)

2. 喜欢与不喜欢的句子

非常喜欢: 主语+like(s) ...very much/a lot.

有点喜欢: 主语+like(s) ...a little.

一点都不喜欢: 主语+don' t/doesn' t like...at all.

1] _____.

(我十分喜欢牛奶，我也有点喜欢果汁。)

2] _____.

(Maria 十分喜欢鸡肉，但她一点都不喜欢蔬菜。)

3] _____.

(我喜欢牛奶和面包作为我的早餐。)

3. ... 是我最喜欢的...

我最喜欢的...是...

...is/are my favorite...

My favorite...is/are...

1] _____.

(鱼肉是我最喜欢的食物。)

2] _____.

(我最喜欢的食物是鱼肉。)

3] _____.

(老虎是我最喜欢的动物。)

4] _____.

(我最喜欢的动物是老虎。)

4. 主语与*人一起做*事

句型：主语+动词+with sb

1] _____.

(我经常和我的同班同学一起玩。)

2] _____.

(在周末,我妈妈经常和我一起去购物。)

3] _____.

(Jane 想要和我们一起放风筝。)

4] _____.

(我的爷爷奶奶和我们一起居住。)

5. *人在*地/*时做*事

句型: 主语+动词+*地/*时

1] _____.

(我经常在学校吃午饭。)

2] _____.

(Mary 在上午六点读英语。)

3] _____.

(他经常在晚上七点做作业。)

期末作文类型预测

1.请你以 David 的身份给 Mary 写一封信,介绍你**自己和你家人**的情况。你可以谈谈他们的工作和他们所喜欢的食品等。信的开头和末尾已经给出。你需要用下面的提示词: family, happy, teacher, doctor, fish, chicken, vegetables。要求 60-70 词。

文:

Dear Mary,

I'm David. I'm from England. I want to tell you about my family. Four people are in my family. They're my mother, my father, my sister and I. My father is an English teacher. He teaches in a school. He likes fish very much. My mother is a nurse. She likes cooking. Chicken is her favorite food. My sister Julia and I are in the same school. We don't like vegetables. But my parents ask us to eat vegetables. They are kind to us. Look! We have a happy family.

Yours,

David

2. 以下表格中是你的朋友 Lily 和 Jack 两个人的资料, 请根据表格提供的信息 写一篇短文, 介绍两人的情况。要求 60-70 词。

Name	Country	Favorite color/food/animals	Get up	Go to bed (上床睡觉)
Lily	England	pink, jiaozi , pandas	6:30	9:30
Jack	Canada	blue, hamburgers, lions	6:40	9:50

文:

Lily is an English girl. She likes pink very much. Jiaozi is her favorite food. Her

favorite animals are pandas. In the morning, she gets up at 6:30 and she often goes to bed at 9:30 in the evening .

Jack is from Canada. His favorite color is blue. He says hamburgers are his favorite food. He likes lions a lot. He often gets up at 6:40 in the morning and goes to bed at 9:50 in the evening. Lily and Jack are in Class One. They are good friends.

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