

北师大版初中英语七年级下册

Unit 1 Daily Life

重点词组

1. brush one's teeth 刷牙
2. do exercises 做操，做练习
3. do one's homework 做作业
4. get up 起床
5. go to bed / go to sleep 上床睡觉
6. go to school 上学
7. have breakfast 吃早餐
8. have lunch 吃午餐
9. have dinner 吃晚餐
10. have classes 上课
11. make one's bed 整理床铺
12. play sports / do sports 做运动
13. take a shower 淋浴
14. wash one's face 洗脸
15. watch TV 看电视
16. do the housework 做家务
17. empty the rubbish bins 倒空垃圾箱

18.go shopping/do some shopping 去购物

19.play cards 打牌

20.study for tests 备考

21.tidy one's room 整理房间

22.wash the dishes 洗盘子

23.wash the clothes 洗衣服

24.do a survey 做调查

25.after-school activities 课外活动

26.help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事

27.what about/how about 怎么样？

28.watch a football match 观看足球比赛

29.sing songs 唱歌

30.read history books 看历史书

31.listen to pop music 听流行歌曲

32.go running 去跑步

33.go to the cinema 去电影院

重点句型

1. ---What do you do after school?

---I usually read books.

2. ---How often do you play sports after school?

---I always play sports after school.

3. ---Does Bob play basketball every day ?

---Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.

4. ---What do you think a firefighter's job is like ?

你认为消防员的工作怎样？

---I think it's dangerous.

重点语法

一：各种小语法点

1. tooth 的复数为 teeth, 类似的名词还有 foot.

2. news"消息", 是不可数名词, "一条消息"要用"a piece of news", "几条消息"要用"some pieces of news".

3. how often"多久一次"用来询问动作发生的频率。回答常用 always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never 等。

4. not... at all "一点也不", Not at all "不客气"

5. practise"练习", 其后接名词、代词或动名词(即 doing)如 practise the guitar 练习吉他, practise singing 练习唱歌

6. have to do "不得不", 后接动词原形。

7. try to do 努力做某事; try one's best to do 尽某人最大努力做某事。

8. keep 常见的用法有: (1) keep + 宾语+ adj.(形容词)使...保持某种状态, 如 keep you safe; (2) keep doing sth.一直做某事,如 keep running.

9. "for +一段时间"表示动作持续的时间, 一般用来回答 how long 提出的问题。如:

---How long do you play sports every day?

---I play sports for about two hours every day.

二：一般现在时

1. 用法 a. 用来表示经常发生或者反复发生的动作或状态。如，He always takes a walk after dinner. 他总是饭后散步。b. 表示客观事实。如，His father works in a hospital. 他爸爸在医院工作。c. 表示自然现象/ 普遍真理 The earth goes around the sun. 地球围绕太阳转。2. 构成 a. 有 be 动词肯定句：主语+be+ 其他如：I am a student. 否定式：主语+be+not+ 其他 I\m not a student. 疑问式：be+ 主语+ 其他？Are you a student b. 有行为动词肯定句：主语+ 谓语动词+ 其他如：They like apples. She like sbananas. (当主语是第三人称单数时，谓语动词要用相应的第三人称单数形式) 否定式：主语+don\\t / doesn\\t + 动词原形+ 其他如：They don\\t like apples. Ann doesn\\t like dogs. 疑问式：Do/ Does + 主语+ 动词原形+ 其他？如：Do you like apples? Does he come from England? 3. 例句：. She is a student.——she is not a student.——Is she a student? He knows the answer of my question. ——He doesn't know the answer of my question ——Does he know the answer of my question?

7.动词的三人称单数形式

A . 在动词原形后加-s run → runs

B . 以 ch,sh, s, o, x 结尾的动词后加-es teach → teaches wash → washes go → goes

C . 以辅音字母+y 结尾的动词，先将 y 变为 i，再加-es try → tries

D . 以元音字母+y 结尾的动词后加-s stay → stays

三：频度副词

1. 频率副词有哪些？（ 由低到高 ）

never,hardly, seldom, sometimes, often, usually, always

2. 频率副词在句中的位置

a.频率副词习惯上放在 be 动词、助动词后，行为动词前。

如：Ann is sometimes very busy.

I will never forget what you said.

b.sometimes 可以放在句首和句末 Usually 可以放在句首

如：Sometimes she writes to me=She writes to me sometimes.

Usually spring is the best season of the year

Unit 2 On the Weekend

重点词组

Lesson 4 Helping at home

do chores 做家务

Talk about 谈论...

clean 打扫清理干净的

tidy my room 整理我的房间

feed the dog 喂狗

dust the furniture 给家具除尘

fish 鱼钓鱼

the toys 玩具

put...away 把...收拾起来

take out the rubbish 把垃圾拿出来

wash the dishes 洗盘子

water the plants 浇植物

in a minute 立刻马上

sweep the floor 打扫地板

Lesson 5 Talking to friends

stay in touch 保持联系

send 寄送

receive 收到

use 使用

email 电子邮件

talk on the phone 在通话

do one's hair 美发

Lesson 6 Going out

bank 银行河堤

bus stop 公交车站

hospital 医院

museum 博物馆

police station 警察局

post office 邮局

train station 火车站

underground 地下

重点句型

Lesson4Helping at home

1.How often do you do these chores?

你多久做一次家务？

How often 对频率进行提问，表多久一次

次数表达：once 一次 twice 两次

三次以上则由基数词 three , four, five...+times 表示

频率表达：一周一次：once a week 每月三次：three times a month

2.What are the people doing at 5:00?

人们在五点的时候正在做什么？

现在进行时在疑问句中的表达方式：

疑问词+be 动词+主语+doing ?

3.She isn't doing anything.

她没有在做任何事情。

进行时的否定表达：am/is are+not +doing

Lesson 5 Talking to Friends

1.Are you doing your homework?

你在做家庭作业吗？

一般疑问句的表达方式：Am/is/are+主语+doing+sth ?

2. Who is visiting his grandma?

谁在拜访他的奶奶？

现在进行时在疑问句中的表达方式：

疑问词+be 动词+主语+doing ?

3.Where is the student sitting?

那个学生在哪里坐着？

现在进行时在疑问句中的表达方式：

疑问词+be 动词+主语+doing ?

Lesson6Going out

1. There is a bank near my home.

在我家附近有家银行。

There be 句型：表示存在，意为“有”。即“某处有某物”。[来源:Zxxk.Com]

否定形式：在 be 动词后面加 not

There is not a post office near here. 这儿附近没有邮局。

一般疑问句形式：将 be 动词移到 there 前：

---Are there two balls in the bag? 包里有两个球吗？

---Yes, there are. (肯定回答) / No, there aren't. (否定回答)

就近原则：be 动词的单复数由离他最近得名词的单复数决定。

There is a book and two pens on the desk.

There are two pens and a book on the desk.

2. The train station is on Red Street.

火车站在红路上。

主语+be 动词+介词+名词表示某物位于...

3. Do you know the way to the Science Museum?

你知道去科学博物馆的路吗？

The way to...表示去...的路

如：the way to school, the way to the station, the way home (地点副词 here there home 等前常省略介词)

重点语法

1. 疑问词 how 家族

how——如何，怎样

How are you?

how many——多少，对可数名词进行提问

How many people are there in your family?

how much——多少，对不可数名词进行提问

How much sugar do you want?

how long——多长，对时间和长度进行提问

How long is your summer holiday?

How long is that rope?

how soon——多久之后，对将来的一段时间进行提问

--How soon will you leave Beijing?

--In two days

how often——多久一次，对频率进行提问

How often do you go to your grandfather's?

how far——多远，对距离进行提问

How far is it from your school to the post office?

2. 现在进行时

定义（用法）：表示现在正在进行或现阶段正在进行的动作。

肯定结构为：am/ is/are + doing 如：The teachers are having a meeting.

否定结构：am/is/are+not+doing. 如：The boys aren't swimming in the river.

一般疑问句把 am/is/are 提到主语之前。如：Is Kate looking for her watch?

时间标志：now, right now, at the moment 等。

动词的 ing 形式也叫“现在分词”，它的规律如下：

情 况 [来 源:Zxxk.Com]	构成规则	举例
一般的动词	在词尾加-ing	play→playing
以不发音的字母 e 结尾的动词	先去掉词尾字母 e，再加-ing	type→typing; dance→dancing
以字母 ie 结尾的动词	改词尾的 ie 为-ying	lie→lying; die→dying
重读闭音节结尾的动词	双写词尾的辅音字母，再加-ing	running, stopping, sitting

小提示：也许“重读闭音节结尾的动词”，不太好懂吧？那就看看 run、sit、stop 有什么相似？

3.across 和 through 的区别

两者都用于表示“穿过、越过”。

across 含有“从……表面穿过”之意，表示游渡、乘船过海或过河时用 across

through 含有“从……中间穿过”之意。

如：He can swim across the river.

She had to push her way through the crowd to get her son.[来源:学科网]

4. over 与 past

over 多指在空间范围上“超过”，而 past 指“经过”。

如：The plane flew over a line of mountains in the southeast.

He walked past a tree.

Unit 3 Food and Drink

重点词组

Key words: Food and Drink

apple, banana, beef, carrot, chicken, grape, ham, juice, milk, orange, pear, potato, tomato, water, watermelon

Lesson 7 Shopping for Food

one kilo (kg) 一公斤

unit price 单价，单位价格

total cost 总花费

all day 一整天

How much... .. 多少钱

be late 迟到

Lesson 8 At a Restaurant

How about ...怎么样？

would like 想要

watch out 小心，当心

Can I have... 我能点...？

take your order 点餐

eating out 在外就餐

Lesson 9 Food for Sport[来源:Zxxk.Com]

kind of 有点，有一些

lotsof 许多，大量的

other people 其他人

each other 互相，彼此

汉译英

一个苹果多少钱？_____

我们必须八点回家。_____

这些牛肉多少钱？_____

你想要多少西红柿？_____

我能点两个热狗吗？_____

我能为您们点餐了吗？_____

请问您想吃些什么？_____

您想来点喝的吗？_____

曼联是一支英超的顶级足球队。_____

他们做不同的运动，吃不同的食物。_____

—

在我们班级，大多数同学吃健康的食物。_____

重点句型

Lesson 7 Shopping for Food

1 How much does each apple cost ?

cost 花费，主语必须是物

sth. cost sb. money eg: The apples cost me 20 yuan.

其他几个表示花费的词:

1) pay 常和 for 连用, 主语是人.

sb pay some money for sth

I paid 3 Yuan for this bottle.

2) spend 可与 in / on 连用, 主语是人, 表示花费时间或者金钱

sb spend money /time (in) doing sth

sb spend money /time on sth

I spend two hours (in) doing my homework every day. =I spend two hours on my homework every day.

3) take 主语只能是 it

It takes sb money/time to do sth

It takes me one hour to do sports every day.

2 How much is the beef ? / How much are the tomatoes?

how much ...多少钱？对价格进行提问，后面既可以接可数名词，也可接不可数名词。

回答：It's .../ They're...

注：根据可数不可数名词来判断 be 动词到底是用 is 还是 are。

3 How much/many do you want?

在本句中 much 和 many 是用来问数量。How many 对可数名词进行提问，而 how much 则用来提问不可数名词。

Lesson 8 At a Restaurant

1 How about some salad ?

来点色来怎么样？

how about = what about 后面加名词或者 doing 的形式。

eg: How about playing football ? 去踢足球怎么样？

2 Would you like a drink ?

would you like+名词，翻译成你想要...肯定回答：Yes , please。/否定回答：No , thanks。

would you like 后还可以加 to do 不定式，表示委婉的提建议。

eg : Would you like to go shopping with me ? 你愿意和我一起去购物吗 ?

3 What would you like to have ? 您想吃点儿什么呢 ?

May I take your order now ? 您现在可以点餐了吗 ?

在外用餐常时服务员常用句型 , 回答通常用 Yes , I'd like ... 或者 Can I have ... ?

Lesson 9 Food for Sport

1 He can eat three pancakes, three cheese sandwiches and lots of other food at one meal.

can 能够 , 为情态动词 , 后面加动词原形 , 否定形式 : cannot/can't

lots of = a lot of 既可以修饰可数名词 , 也可以修饰不可数名词。

lots of water , lots of cakes

other 其他的 , 后必须加名词使用。

2 They do different exercises and eat different things.

different 不同的 , 反义词 same , 句型 A be different from B。A 和 B 是不同的

注 : difficult 困难的 , 反义词 easy , 千万不要混淆。

[来源: 学科网]

3 I can eat some vegetables and some meat. I don't eat any bread.

some, any 一些 , 后面既可加可数名词复数 , 也可加不可数名词 ;

some 用于肯定句 , 而 any 用于否定句和疑问句中。

注 : 在 would you like 等表示请求 , 委婉建议的时候 , some 不用变成 any。

eg : Would you like some coffee ?

4 There are some bananas,there's some bread.

复习下 therebe 句型的用法，there be，四兄弟，两个 some，两个一，表示某物在某地。

eg: There is a pear./There is an apple.

There is some water in the bottle.

There are some flowers on the wall.

重点语法

1.表示提建议的句型

how about = what about 后面加名词或者 doing 的形式，翻译成...怎么样？

would you like+名词，翻译成你想要...肯定回答：Yes，please。/否定回答：No，thanks。

would you like 后还可以加 to do 不定式，表示委婉的提建议。

2.情态动词 can 的用法

can 能够，为情态动词，后面加动词原形，否定形式：cannot/can't

eg：I can sing English songs./She cannot speak English.

3.花费的四种表达

1) pay 常和 for 连用, 主语是人.

sb pay some money for sth

I paid 3 Yuan for this bottle.

2) spend 可与 in / on 连用, 主语是人, 表示花费时间或者金钱

sb spend money /time (in) doing sth

sb spend money /time on sth

I spend two hours (in) doing my homework every day. =I spend two hours on my homework every day.

3) take 主语只能是 it

It takes sb money/time to do sth

It takes me one hour to do sports every day.

4) cost 表示花费，主语必须是物

sth.cost sb. money eg: The apples cost me 20yuan.

4 . there be 句型肯定及疑问形式

1) 肯定句常见四个基本结构：

There is a +单数可数名词 **There is** a house in the picture.

There is an +单数可数名词 **There is** an orange on the table.

There is some +不可数名词 **There is** some water in the glass.

There are some +可数名词复数 **There are** some children in the classroom.

记忆口诀：There be, there be，四兄弟；两个 some, 两个一，意义：某物在某地

2) 在一般疑问句和否定句中，要用 any 替换掉肯定句中的 some

some 加可数复，还加+不可数，若在否定、疑问句，any 用在 some 处

练习:用 is 或 are 填空

1. There _____ many monkeys in the mountain.

2. There _____ a beautiful garden in our school.

3. There _____ some water in the glass.

4. There _____ some bread on the table.

5. _____ there any maps on the wall?

6. There _____ twenty desks in our classroom.

7. There _____ a bird in the tree.

8. There _____ some trees near the house.

9. _____ there a cup of tea on the table?

10. There _____ some apple juice in the glass.

5. 可数名词及不可数名词

1) . 可数名词

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。复数名词的变化有规则变化和不规则变化两种。

(1) 规则变化

构成方法	你会读吗？
在词尾加-s；词尾为 e，只加-s	desk-desks dog-dogs
以 s, x, sh, ch, z 等结尾的名词之后加-es	class-classes dish-dishes box-boxes watch-watches

如词尾为-f 或-fe，则一般变为-ves	knife-knives
以辅音 + y 结尾的名词，变 y 为 i，再加-es	family-families
以辅音 + o 结尾的名词，加-es	tomato-tomatoes(photo, piano 除外)

(2) 不规则变化

① 名词复数的特殊形式。

如：man - men woman- women foot - feet tooth - teeth

mouse - mice child - children deer - deer goose—geese

Asian – Asians American— Americans German –Germans

② 单复数形式相同。

如：sheep, deer, fish, Chinese, Japanese

③ 合成名词，只将其主体词变为复数形式。

如：girl student— girl students pencil-box –pencil-boxes

④ 由 man 和 woman 构成的合成词，全都变成复数。

如：man doctor— men doctors woman teacher – women teacher

2) . 不可数名词

不可数名词一般只有单数形式，没有复数形式。它不能和 a 或 an 及数词搭配使用。不可数名词表示数量可以和 some, any,little, a little, much, a piece of, a pound of, a cup of, a lot of 等连用。

如：a piece of news four glasses of milk five bottles of water

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