

人教版七年级下册英语期末复习 Unit1-Unit12 课本语法知识点提纲

七年级下册 Unit1

一、重点词组与句子

Section A

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|--|------------------------------------|
| 1.下象棋 play chess | 6.学校文艺表演 school show |
| 2.弹吉他 Play the guitar | 7.跟...说 talk to/with |
| 3.说英语/汉语/日语 speak English/Chinese/Japanese | 8.打/表演中国功夫 do Chinese kungfu |
| 4.参加艺术俱乐部 join the art club | 9.想要做 want to do sth |
| 5.音乐/游泳俱乐部 music/swimming club | 10.擅长.....be good at sth/doing sth |
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1. Can you draw? 你会画画吗?
 2. I want to join the art club.我想要参加美术社团。
 3. You are very good at telling stories 你很擅长讲故事。
 4. Then join two clubs,the story telling club and the art club!那就参加两个社团，讲故事社团和美术社团！
 5. What club do you want to join?你想参加什么社团？
 6. I want to join the chess club.我想要参加国际象棋社团。
 7. Can you and Tom play chess? 你和汤姆会下国际象棋吗？
 8. Students wanted for school show 学校文艺表演招募学生。
 9. We want students for the school show. 我们学校表演需要学生。
 10. Please talk to Mr Zhang after school. 请放学后跟张老师说。
 11. What can you do? 你会做什么？
 12. Come and show us! 老战士给我们看看吧！

Section B

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 弹钢琴/拉小提琴 play the piano/violin | 6. 善于和...相处 be good with |
| 2. 打鼓 play the drums | 7.交朋友 make friends |
| 3. 踢足球/打篮球 play football/basketball | 8.打...电话找某人 call sb at |
| 4. 唱歌跳舞 sing and dance | 9.在...方面帮忙 help with |
| 5. 养老院 the old people' s home | 10.在周末 on the weekend/on weekends |
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1. Can you play the violin?你会拉小提琴吗？
 2. Can Bill play the guitar? 比尔会弹吉他吗？

3. I like to play basketball. 我喜欢打篮球。
4. I can speak English and I can also play soccer. 我会说英语我也会踢足球。
5. I like to talk and play games with people. 我喜欢与人们交谈和做游戏。
6. I am in the school music club. 我在学校音乐社团。
7. We need help at the old people's home. 我们老人之家需要帮助。
8. Are you free in July? 你七月份有空吗?
9. They can tell you stories and you can make friends. 他们会给你讲故事，你又可以交朋友。
10. We need your help with sports for English speaking students. 我们需要你帮助说英语的学生开展体育活动。

二、重点词汇用法（或辨析）

1. Speak English 说英语

此处用的是及物动词意思是“说某事语言” speak Chinese/French;

speak 还可以做不及物动词，意思是“说话，演讲”

2. want to do sth 想要做某事 I want to go to the park next Sunday.

want sth 想要某物 I want a new sweater.

want sb to do sth 想要某人做某事

He wants Linda to answer the question.

3. join 及物动词 “参加，加入”指加入某一社团或组织，并成为其中的一员。

*join sb “加入某些人的行列和某些人共同做事”

*join in “参加娱乐，竞赛，谈话等”

4. be good at/with/for/to 擅长/善于应对/对...有好处/对...友好

三、重点背诵 P5. 2b

四、重点语法（P13 Grammar Focus）

七年级下册 Unit2

Section A

一、重点词组与句子

1. 起床 get up

2. 去上学 go to school

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|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3.穿上衣服 get dressed | 9.在广播电台工作 works at a radio station |
| 4.刷牙 brush one teeth | 10.从..到.... from..... to..... |
| 5.吃早饭 have/eat breakfast | 11.锻炼身体 take exercise |
| 6.洗淋浴 take a shower | 12.在周末 on weekends |
| 7.六点四十 at six forty | 13.最好的朋友 best friend |
| 8.一份有趣的工作 an interesting job | 14.周末起床 get up on weekends |

1. Scott has an interesting job.斯科特有一份很有趣的工作。
2. What time is your radio show?你的广播节目在几点播出?
3. From twelve at night to six in the morning.从夜里十二点到早上六点。
4. That's a funny time for breakfast! 那个时间吃早饭真有意思!
5. I usually exercise at about ten.我大概在十点左右锻炼身体。
6. He is never late for school. 他上学从来不迟到。

Section B

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. 早上六点半 half past six in the morning | 11. 散步 have/take a walk |
| 2. 下午三点十五 a quarter past three in the afternoon | 12. 吃的快 eat quickly |
| 3. 晚上六点四十 a quarter to seven in the evening | 13. 吃蔬菜 eat vegetables |
| 4. 晚上九点四十五 a quarter to ten in the evening | 14. 吃冰激凌 eat an ice cream |
| 5. 做家庭作业 do homework | 15. 打排球 play volleyball |
| 6. 吃完饭 finish eating | 16. 健康的生活 healthy life |
| 7. 上床睡觉 go to bed | 17. 你的牙齿 your teeth |
| 8. 七点过一刻 a quarter past seven | 18. 尝起来很好 taste good/nice |
| 9. 回家 go home | 19. 洗淋浴 have/take a shower |
| 10. 打扫我们的房间 clean our room | 20. 放学回家 get home from school |

1. When do students usually eat dinner?学生通常什么时间吃晚饭?
2. I don't like to get up early.我不喜欢早起。
3. I always do my homework first.我总是先完成我的作业。
4. I quickly have a shower and eat breakfast.我迅速冲个澡然后吃早饭。
5. I have a very healthy life.我过着非常健康的生活。

二、重点词汇用法（或辨析）

1.at+具体的时间点 在几点

2.Here be +名词 这是

3.take a(n)+名词 从事..的活动

4.half past+基数词 ...点半

5.a quarter to +基数词 差一刻到..点

6.need to do sth 需要做某事

7.taste+adj. 尝起来

四、重点背诵 P11. 2b

四、重点语法（P9. Grammar Focus）

七年级下册 Unit3

一、重点词组与句子

Section A

1. 坐火车 take the train / by train

2. 坐地铁 take the subway / by subway

3. 坐公共汽车 take the bus / by bus

4. 步行 walk / on foot

5. 骑自行车 ride the bike

6. 到达学校 get to school

7. 到家 get home

8. 去上学 go to school

9. 去上班 go to work

10. 105 one hundred and five

11. 两百 two hundred

12. 成百上千的 hundreds of

13. 每天 every day

14. 公共汽车旅程 the bus ride

15. 多远 how far

16. 多长时间 how long

17. 花费某人时间做某事 It takes sb. st. to do sth.

18. 玩得愉快 have a good time

19. 从你家到学校 from your home to school

20. 开（某人的）车 drive one's car

21. 在学校/在家/在上班 at school/home/work

22. 一个小时 one / an hour

23. 步行上学 walk to school / go to school on foot

24. 半小时 half an hour

25. 一个半小时 one and a half hours / one hour and a half

1. How do you get to school? I ride my bike. 你怎样到达学校的？骑自行车。

2. How does she get to school? She usually takes the bus. 她怎样到达学校的？她通常坐公汽

3. How long does it take to get to school? It takes about 15 minutes. 到达学校要多长时间？大约要花费 15 分钟。

4. How far is it from your home to school? It's only about two kilometers. 从你家到学校有多远？大约有两公里。
5. Does Jane walk to school? No, she doesn't. She goes by bike. 简步行上学吗？不是，她骑自行车上学。
6. Do they take the bus to school? No, they don't. They walk. 他们乘公汽上学吗？不，他们步行上学。
7. The bus ride takes about 20 minutes. 公共汽车旅程要花大约 20 分钟。
8. Have a good day at school. You, too. 祝你在学校学得开心。

Section B

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 公共汽车站 bus stop | 17. 害怕；畏惧（某人/某事）be afraid of sb./sth. |
| 2. 火车站/地铁站 train/subway station | 18. 和某人一起玩 play with sb. |
| 3. 认为；考虑 think of | 19. 像……一样 be like |
| 4. 过河 cross the river | 20. 许多学生 many of the students |
| 5. 对于许多学生来说 for the students | 21. 离开村庄 leave the village |
| 6. 在一个小山村 in one small village | 22. 做某事是某人的梦想 It's one's dream to do sth. |
| 7. 在中国 in China | 23. 有一座桥 have a bridge |
| 8. 很容易/困难去做某事 it's easy/difficult to do sth | 24. 实现 come true |
| 9. 某地有某物存在 there be sth. + sp. | 25. 坐船去 go sp. by boat/ship |
| 10. 没有桥 no bridge | 26. 因……感谢 thanks for |
| 11. 河流湍急 river runs too quickly | 27. 上一封邮件 last e-mail |
| 12. 通过索道去做某事 go on a ropeway to do sth. | 28. 校车 school bus |
| 13. 一个 11 岁的男孩 one/an 11-year-old boy | 29. 到达那里 get there |
| 14. 每个学校上课日 every school day | 30. 和……交谈 talk to sb. |
| 15. 一个 80 岁的妇人 one/an eighty-year-old woman | 31. 离开（某人的）家 leave one's home |
| 16. 爱做某事 like doing/to do sth. | 32. 在……和……之间 between...and |

1. Mary wants to know where Bob lives. 玛丽想知道鲍勃住在哪里。
2. Do you walk or ride a bike? 你是步行还是骑车上学的？
3. For many students, it is easy to get to school. 对于许多学生而言，上学是很容易的事。
4. There is a very big river between their school and the village. 在他们的学校和村庄之间有一条大河。
5. There is no bridge and the river runs too quickly for boats. （河上）完全没有桥，而且河水湍急，不宜小船摆渡。
6. So these students go on a ropeway to cross the river to school. 所以这些学生靠滑铁索来过河上学。

7. He's like a father to me.他就像父亲一样对待我。

8. Many of the students and villagers never leave the village. 许多学生和村民从没有离开过村庄。

9. It is their dream to have a bridge.他们的梦想就是能够拥有一座桥。

10. Can their dream come true?他们的梦想能够实现吗?

11. They cannot go by boat because the river runs too quickly.他们不能坐船，因为河水湍急。

12. It is not easy to cross the river on a ropeway, but the boy is not afraid.

靠滑铁索来过河很不容易，但是他（亮亮）并不害怕。

13. Thanks for your last e-mail.谢谢你的上封来信。

14. The school bus usually comes at about 8:15.校车通常会在 8:15 分到来。

15. My school is about 20 kilometers from my home.我的学校离我家大约有 20 公里。

16. The bus ride is never boring because I always talk to my classmates.

坐公交车从来不会无聊，因为我总是会跟我的同学们交流。

17. It takes about 40 minutes to get there by bus.坐公汽到那里大约要花 40 分钟。

二、重点词汇用法（或辨析）

1. how far 与 how long 的区别

how far 是提问两地之间的 距离，how long 用来提问多长时间或某个事物的长度。如：

①It is five kilometers from my home to my school. (距离) → How far is it from your home to your school?

②The river is 1,000 kilometers long. (距离) → How long is the river?

③The meeting is 2 hours. (时间段) → How long is the meeting?

2. 11-year-old 与 11 years old 的区别

11-year-old 三个词之间要用连字符连接，且中间的名次用单数，在句中作定语，意思是“11岁大的”；11 years old 三个词之间不用连字符连接，中间的名次用复数，在句中作表语，意思是“11岁”

3. many 与 much 的用法区别

many 修饰可数名词复数，如：many pens/birds/apples；much 修饰不可数名词，如：much water/money/rice

五、重点背诵 P17. 2b

四、重点语法（P15. Grammar Focus）

how 引导的一般现在时态的特殊疑问句

1. 特殊疑问词 how 提问动作的方式。如：

—How do you go to school? “你如何上学呢？”—I ride my bike to school. “我骑自行车去上学。”

2. 表达动作行为的方式，使用动词 take (乘坐)、ride (乘车)、walk(步行)、fly(乘飞机)等；使用介词 by 等。

结构：主语 + take/ride/walk/fly + to + 地点 = 主语 + go to + 地点 + by + 交通工具。

如： (1)He takes the plane to Beijing. = He flies to Beijing. = He goes to Beijing by plane.

(2)She walks to school.=She goes to school on foot.

II .hundred 的两种用法

- 1. hundreds of + 名词复数， “数以百记的，成百上千的，”表示一种 “概 数 ”；
- 2. 数字+ hundred +名词复数， “几百-----”，表示 “具体数量的人或物”。

如： There are hundreds of people on the island. 岛屿上有成百上千的人。

He has five hundred interesting books. 他有五百本有趣的书籍。

五、重点书面表达（）

话题：与 “交通方式”有关的短文

下面是关于精英中学七年级（1）班学生上学方式的调查表，请根据这个表用英语写一篇短文。不少于 60 词。

上学方式	By bus	Walk	By bike	By car
学生人数	15	10	25	0

【例文】

My name is Li Lei. I am a student of Jingying Middle School. I am in Class One, Grade Seven. There are fifty students in our class, and we get to school in different ways. Twenty-five students ride their bikes to go to school every day, because their homes are not far from school. Fifteen students get to school by bus, because they think it is safe. The rest, including me, enjoy walking to school, because we think it is good for our health. No students reach school in the car.

七年级下册 Unit4

一、重点词组与句子

Section A

1. dining hall 餐厅

2. arrive/be late for class 上课迟到

3. (be) on time 按时

4. listen to music 听音乐

5. don’t have to 不必

6. wear a uniform 穿制服

7. keep/follow/obey the school/family/class rules 遵守校规，家规，班规

8. bring...to... 把…带到…来

9. keep my hair short 留短发

10. play with sb 和…一起玩

11. learn to do sth 学习做某事

- 1. Don’t arrive late for class. 上课别迟到。
- 2. Don’t run in the hallway.别在走道里跑。

3. Don't eat in the classroom. You must eat in the dining hall. 不准在教室里吃东西，必须在餐厅吃。
4. Don't listen to music in the classroom or the hallway. 不准在教室里和餐厅里听音乐。
5. Don't fight. 不准打架。 Don't eat in class. 不准在课堂上吃东西。
6. We must be on time. 我们必须准时。
7. We always have to wear the school uniform. 我们不得不穿校服。
8. We don't have to come to school every day. 我们不必每天来学校。
9. Does she have to be quiet in the library? 在图书馆里，她必须保持安静吗？

Section B

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. go out 外出 | 5. follow the rules 遵守制度 |
| 2. do the dishes 洗餐具 | 6. practice sth/doing sth 练习（做）某事 |
| 3. make (one's) bed 整理床铺 | 7. on school days/nights 在上学日/期间的晚上 |
| 4. be strict (with s.b) 对某人严格要求 | |

1. Get up now and make your bed. 现在起床并且整理床铺。
2. Don't leave the dirty dishes in the kitchen. 别把脏盘子放在厨房里。
3. My dad says I can't play basketball after school because I must do my homework .
我爸爸说：放学后不能打篮球，因为我必须做家庭作业。
4. I know how you feel. 我知道你的感觉。
5. There are a lot of things you can do. 这儿有许多你能做的事
6. I'm not happy because there are too many rules at home. 我不高兴，应为在家里有太多的家规。
7. After school, I can't play with my friends or watch TV because I must do my homework.
放学后，我不能玩耍或看电视，因为我必须做家庭作业。
8. I have to help my mom make breakfast at home. 我必须在家帮妈妈做早餐。
9. Don't be noisy. 别吵闹。
10. Good luck to sb/with sth 祝某人好运、祝在…好运

二、重点词汇用法（或辨析）

1. arrive

- (1). arrive late for= be late for 做某事迟到。late , adv.“迟，晚”

下次开会别迟到。Don't arrive /late for meeting .

(2). arrive in / at + 地点=get to +地点= reach +地点 (到达某地方)

在“大地方”前加“in”如: town,city,(Wuhan, Beijing).

I arrived in Beijing yesterday.我是昨天到达北京的。

在“小地方”前加“at”. 如: stop, house, park, door, shop,school

When did you get the park yesterday ?你昨天什么时候到达公园的?

(3)※如果 arrive 后不接名词,就不用介词,也可以单独使用。

After you arrive (here/there/home), please call me. 在你到达(这儿、那儿、家),请给我打电话。

2. on time/ in time

(1). on time “准时, 按时”不早不晚)

The train usually comes in the station on time .火车通常准时进站.

(2). in time 指“及时”

It rained yesterday in time .昨天的雨下的及时。

3. Listen, hear

(1). listen 听的动作, 意为“听”。后接宾语时, 必须加介词 to.

Listen to me carefully. 认真听我说。

The children like listening to music. 孩子们喜欢听音乐。

(2). hear 强调听的结果, 意为“听到”。后直接跟宾语。

I can hear a girl singing. 我能听见一位女孩正在唱歌。

4. wear v 穿着, 戴着 (强调穿的状态) =be in 宾语可以是衣帽, 也可以是饰物、奖章等。

He always dresses a red T-shirt. 他总是穿着 T 恤衫。

dress v 给……穿衣服 宾语通常是人 dress sb. 给别人穿衣服 (动作)

dress oneself 自己穿上衣服 (动作) get dressed 穿上衣服 (动作)

My son can dress himself. 自己会穿衣服了

5. else “其它的”, 用来修饰 something, anything , nothing 等, 还可用来修饰疑问词 what, where, who 等, else 修饰疑问词或不定代词时, 应后置。

Do you have anything else to do?

6. practice

(1). n. “练习, 实践”, 是 C。

Playing the piano needs a lot of practice. 弹钢琴需要多加练习。

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

(2). vt. “练习, 训练”, 其后可跟名词、代词或动名词做宾语。

practice the guitar.

practice doing sth. 练习做某事

I must practice English every morning. 我每天早晨必须练习英语。

Mr. Xu practices Kong fu (每天练习功夫)

(1).leave v.“留下，搁置，”。“leave sth./sb. + 地点”把“某人/某物留在或者落在某地”。

I sometimes leave my pen on the desk.. 把钢笔落在桌子上了。

John always leaves his dirty clothes in his bedroom. 约翰总是把他的脏衣服留在卧室。

比较：forget sth. 忘记某物（后面不接地点）I often forget my pen.

注意：leave sb. by oneself 意为把某人独自留下

They are busy with work and always leave their son home by himself.

他们忙于工作并且总是把他们的儿子独自留在家。

(2). leave “离开，出发”，“leave for”意为“出发去某地”。

The plane leaves for Beijing at 2 p.m.. 飞机下午两点起飞去北京。

Mr. Smith will leave.(离开)。

8. strict

(1). adj. “严格的”；“严厉的”，通常与 be 动词连用。

be strict with sb “对某人严厉”

Mr. White is strict us. 怀特先生对我们要求很严格。

be strict in (doing) sth “对某事要求严格”

She is strict with her students and she is strict in her work. 她对她的学生和工作要求严格。

三、重点背诵 p23 2b

六、重点语法 p21 Grammar

五、重点书面表达

假如你是张浩，在网上结识了网友 Tony。Tony 想了解你们学校的规章制度。请你根据提示内容，给 Tony 写一封 e-mail，告诉他你们学校的校规。60 个词左右。开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示：1. 上课不能迟到。

2. 不准在走廊里乱跑。

3. 见了老师要问好。

4. 课堂上要保持安静。

5. 不准在教室里吃东西。
6. 不准在课堂上讲话、听音乐。

Dear Tony,

You want to know about my school rules. Well, let me tell you. There are too many rules in our school.

Firstly, we must come to school on time ,we can't be late for class. We should say "hello" to the teachers when we meet our teachers .

Secondly ,we can't run in the hallway, it is dangerous for us .

Thirdly, we can't eat anything, we can't talk each other or listen to music. we should keep quiet and listen to the teacher carefully.

Zhanghao

七年级下册

一、重点词组与句子

Section A

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1.want to do sth 想做某事 | 4. black and white 黑白相间 |
| 2.kind of interesting 有点儿有趣 | 5.Why don't you do sth?=Why not do sth? 为什么不 |
| 3.be from/come from 来自于 | 做某事? |

1.Let's see the panda first. 让我们先看熊猫吧

2.He can walk on two legs. 他可以两只腿走路

3.—What animals do you like? 你喜欢什么动物?

--I like elephants a lot/very much/a little. 我十分/非常/有点儿喜欢大象

--Why do you like elephants? 你为什么喜欢大象?

--I like elephants Because they're friendly and smart. 我喜欢大象因为他们既友好又聪明。

4.--Why does John like koalas? 约翰为什么喜欢树袋熊?

--Because they're very cute. 因为他们非常聪明。

5.--Why don't you like the cat? 你为什么不喜欢猫?

--Because she's kind of boring, She sleeps all day. 因为她有点儿讨厌，整天睡觉。

6.--Where are lions from? 狮子来自哪里?

--They're from South Africa. 他们来自非洲。

7.That's a good name for her. 那对她来说是个好名字。

1.a symbol of good luck 好运的象征	lose one's home 失去家园
2.be in great danger 处于极大的危险之中	lose one's life 失去生命
3.be friendly to 对...友好	5.cut down trees 砍树
4.get/be lost 迷路，走失	cut down air pollution 减少空气污染

1.Elephants can walk for a long time and never get lost.They can also remember places with food and water.

大象可以行走很长时间，从不迷路。他们也能记得有食物和水的地方。

2. People cut down many trees so elephants are losing their homes.

人们砍了很多树因此大象正失去他们的家园。

3.People also kill elephants for their ivory. 他们为了象牙而杀死大象。

4.We must save the trees and not buy things made of ivory. 我们必须拯救树，不买象牙。

二、重点词汇用法（或辨析）

1.remember 和 forget 的用法

（1）这两个词后面都可以直接跟名词，表示“记得或忘记某事/某人”。如：

They can also remember places with food and water. 他们还记得有食物和水的地方。

I'm sorry I forget your name. 很抱歉在说话时还没有做。

（2）当我们在这两个词后面接不定式的时候，即 remember/forget to do sth .表示“记得/忘记去做某事”，这件事在说话时还没有做。如：

Please remember to close the door when you leave. 离开时请记得关门。

If you forget to do your homework,the teacher will be angry. 如果你忘了做作业，老师会生气的。

（3）当我们在这两个词后面接单词的-ing 形式时，即：remember/forget doing sth.,表示“记得/忘记做过某事”，所提到的事情已经做过。如：

I remember seeing you. 我记得见过你。

Mother forgets cleaning the room. 妈妈忘记打扫过了房间。

2.lose 和 lost

Lose 作动词，意为“丢失”，lost 可用作形容词，可以用在系动词的后面，也可以修饰名词。

Don't lose the book, It's very important. 不要丢失那本书，它很重要。

They are looking for the lost child everywhere. 他们正在四处寻找丢失的孩子。

Follow me, please. Don't get lost. 请跟着我，不要迷路。

三、重点背诵 P26 2d P 29 3a

四、重点语法 P27 Grammar

五、重点书面表达（描述喜欢的动物）

动物是可爱的，每个人都有自己喜欢的动物。请以“Lovely Animals”为题，介绍你喜欢什么样的动物，并说明原因。

【例文】

As we all know, animals are our friends. I like every animal. But I like dogs best. Dogs are not only very lovely, but also very helpful. That's why we all feed dogs at home.

I had a dog. I like her best because she is cute and she can help me. I name her BoBo. I got it as a birthday me. She likes eating meat. I often go to the supermarket to buy some meat for her. And I often take her for a walk on weekends. I often share happiness and sorrow with it.

In other words, we should treat them as our real friends. Do you agree with me?

七年级下册

一、重点词组与句子

Section A

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. read a newspaper 看报纸 | 5. go to the movies 去电影院 |
| 2. talk on the phone 通电话 | 6. eat out 外出吃饭 |
| 3. make soup/ dinner 做汤/饭 | 7. drink tea 喝茶 |
| 4. Wash/do the dishes 清洗餐具 | |

1. What are you doing? Not much. I'm watching TV. 你正在做什么？没忙什么，在看电视。
2. What's she doing? She's washing her clothes. 她正在干什么？正在洗衣服。
3. What are they doing? They're listening to a CD. 他们正在干什么？他们正在听唱片。
4. Are you doing your homework? Yes, I am./ No, I'm not. I'm cleaning my room.

你正在做家庭作业吗？不，我正在打扫我的房间。

5. Is he reading a newspaper? Yes, he is./ No, he isn't. He's playing basketball.

他在看报吗？是的。/不，他正在打篮球。

6. Are they using the computer? Yes, they are./ No, they aren't. They're exercising.

他们正在用电脑吗？是的。/不，他在锻炼。

7. Do you want to watch the movies? That sounds good. 你想看电影吗？听起来不错。

8. Do you want to join me for dinner? Yeah, I'd love to. 你想跟我一起吃个饭吗? 好, 我很乐意。

9. Let's meet at my home first. Come at half past six. 让我们先在我家见面, 六点半来。

Section B

1. host family 房东家

2. a student from Shenzhen 一个来自深圳的学生

3. in the living room 在起居室

4. listen to the radio 听广播

5. study for a test 为考试学习

6. any other night 任何(一个)其他的夜晚

7. think about 考虑, 认为

8. live with sb 和某人一起生活

9. the Dragon Boat Festival 龙舟节

10. talk show 访谈节目/脱口秀

1. What time is it in Beijing? It's eight o'clock in the morning. 北京现在是什么时间? 上午八点。

2. Today is the Dragon Boat Festival. His mom and aunt are making zongzi. His dad and uncle are watching the boat races on TV.

今天是龙舟节, 他妈妈和阿姨正在包粽子, 他爸爸和叔叔正在电视上看龙舟赛。

2. The mother is reading a story to her young children. The father is watching a soccer game on TV.

妈妈正在给她的小孩儿读故事, 爸爸正在电视上看足球赛。

3. Zhu Hui misses his family and wishes to have his mom's delicious zongzi.

朱辉想念他的家人, 并希望吃他妈妈(包)的粽子。

5. There's still no place like home. 千好万好还是不如自己的家好。

6. Here is a picture/photo of my family. 这是一张我的全家福。

二、重点词汇用法(或辨析)

1. read 阅读

辨析 watch, look, see 与 read

(1) watch 意为“观看, 注视”, 指特别留意、感兴趣地看运动着的东西或活动的场面。如:
看电视、比赛等。

(2) look 强调看的动作, 不注重结果; 是不及物动词, 接宾语时后加 at.

(3) see 强调看的结果, 是及物动词, 其后可直接接宾语, 无进行时态。

(4) read 意为“看, 读”, 其宾语常是书、报纸、杂志等。

2. other 其他的; 另外的

辨析 other, the other, another, others 与 the others

(1) other 可作形容词, 意为, “其他的, 另外的”, 其后可以接可数名词复数或不可数名词。

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