

学科教师辅导教案

课程主题:

第十讲 七年级升八年级 课本复习 Unit 10

教学内容

【入门测试】

- () 1. —Would you like to go shopping with me? —_____.
- A. I'd love B. Yes, please C. Yes, I'd love to D. Sorry
- () 2. —_____? — Yes. Some specials in your restaurant, please.
- A. Are you OK B. May I take your order
- C. How much is it D. Can you help me
- () 3. —Would you like _____ football with us?
- Certainly. I like _____ football very much.
- A. to play; play B. playing; to play C. to play; playing D. playing; playing
- () 4. _____ is getting popular _____ music when walking.
- A. It; to listen B. That; listening C. This; listening D. It; to listen to
- () 5. —Would you like some ice-cream, Vera? —_____. It's my favorite.
- A. No, I'm not thirsty B. No, thanks C. Yes, I do D. Yes, please
- () 6. —_____ shoes do you wear, Lisa? —I wear size thirty-six.
- A. How much B. What color C. How long D. What size
- () 7. —People in China usually eat noodles _____ their birthdays.
- Yes, and they never cut _____ the long noodles.
- A. on; down B. to; up C. to; down D. on; up
- () 8. —Would you like _____ some juice? —No, I don't like _____ that.
- A. to order; drink B. ordering; drinking
- C. to order; drinking D. ordering; to drink
- () 9. The long noodles are a symbol of long life. Don't _____.
- A. cut them up B. cut it up C. cut up them D. cut up it
- () 10. _____ is easy for her to learn new songs.
- A. This B. It C. That D. What

答案: 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. B

二、根据汉语提示完成短文

It's six thirty in the evening. It's time for us to have dinner. There is lots of food on the table.

The members in my family like 1_____ (不同的) foods. My father likes 2_____ (鱼肉) and rice. My mother likes 3_____ (面条). My sister Ann's favorites are chicken and 4_____ (烙饼). I like beef, mutton and 5_____ (饺子). I like drinking water. ' I don' t like milk. After dinner my sister and I eat some 6_____ (糖果). And my parents usually drink tea. Then my parents like taking a walk with our dog. What's the dog's 7_____ (年龄)? It' s five years old.

It likes eating 8 _____ (肉). 9 _____ (如果) I have time, I10 _____ (将要) go for a walk with them. My sister usually does her homework at home.

答案: 1.different 2.fish 3.noodles 4.pancakes 5.dumplings 6.candies 7.a
8.meat 9.If 10.will

【复习指引】

1. 七年级下册第十单元重点词汇以及短语;
2. 七年级下册第十单元重点知识点汇总;
3. 掌握名词的用法。

【基础巩固】

要点一: Unit10 重点词汇

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. _____ n. 面条(常用复数形式) | 2. _____ n. 牛肉 |
| 3. _____ modal v. (表示意愿) 愿意 | |
| 4. _____ adv. (常用于否定句或疑问句中) 还; 仍然 | 5. _____ adj. 大号的; 大的 |
| 6. _____ n. & v. 点菜; 命令 | 7. _____ n. 大小; 尺码 |
| 8. _____ n. 碗 | 9. _____ n. (可食用的) 肉 |
| 10. _____ n. 饺子 | 11. _____ n. 鱼; 鱼肉 |
| 12. _____ n. 烙饼; 薄饼 | 13. _____ n. 世界 |
| 14. _____ n. 答案 v. 回答 | 15. _____ n. 蛋糕 |
| 16. _____ n. 蜡烛 | 17. _____ n. 年龄 |
| 18. _____ conj. 如果 | 19. _____ v. 将要; 会 |
| 20. _____ n. 糖果 | 21. _____ adj. 受欢迎的; 普遍的 |
| 22. _____ n. 想法; 主意 | |

要点二: Unit10 词汇拓展

1. potato(n.) 土豆; 马铃薯 → _____ (pl.)
2. different(adj.) 不同的 → _____ (n.) 差别; 差异 → _____ (adv.) 不同地
3. sheep(n.) 羊, 绵羊 → _____ (pl.)
4. nature(n.) 自然界; 大自然 → _____ (adj.) 自然的 → _____ (adv.) 自然地; 顺理成章地
5. mouse(n.) 老鼠; 耗子 → _____ (pl.)
6. baby(n.) 婴儿 → _____ (pl.)
7. India(n.) 印度 → _____ (adj.) 印度的(n.) 印度人
8. blow(v.) 吹 → _____ (过去式) → _____ (过去分词)
9. feed(v.) 喂养; 饲养 → _____ (过去式/过去分词)
10. grow(v.) 种植; 生长; 发育 → _____ (过去式) → _____ (过去分词) → _____ (n.) 生长; 发展

要点三: Unit10 重点短语

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1.想要..... | 2.想要做某事 |
| 3.牛肉汤 | 4.一碗..... |
| 5.什么尺寸 | 6.带米饭的麻婆豆腐 |
| 7.什么种类 | 8.小/中/大碗面 |
| 9.绿茶 | 10.橘汁 |
| 11.世界各地 | 12.生日蛋糕 |
| 13.....的数量 | 14.许个愿望 |
| 15.吹灭 | 16.一口气 |
| 17.实现 | 18.切碎 |
| 19.点菜 | 20.不同种类的鱼 |
| 21.特色水饺 | 22.水饺店 |
| 23.甜品屋 | 24.变得流行 |
| 25.....的标志 | 26.给.....带来好运 |

答案: 1. would like sth. 2. would like to do sth. 3. beef soup 4. one bowl of...
 5. what size 6. mapo tofu with rice 7. what kind of 8. small / medium / large bowl noodles
 9. green tea 10. orange juice 11. around the world 12. birthday cake 13. the number of...
 14. make a wish 15. blow out 16. in one go 17. come true 18. cut up 19. take one's order
 20. different kinds of fish 21. special dumplings 22. house of dumplings 23. dessert house
 24. get popular 25. a symbol of 26. bring good luck to.....

要点四: Unit10 重点句型

- 如果他(她)一口气吹灭所有的蜡烛, 愿望就会实现。
 If he or she _____ all the candles _____, the wish will _____.
- 所有的这些生日食品可能是不同的, 但是它们的意义是相同的。
 All of these birthday foods _____, but the ideas are _____.
- 他们绝不会切断面条, 因为长长的面条象征长寿。
 They never _____ the noodles because the long noodles are _____ long life.
- 在中国, 在你生日那天吃蛋糕正变得流行。
 In China, it is _____ to have a cake _____.
- 蜡烛的数量就是(过生日的)人的年龄。
 _____ candles is the person's age.
- “你想要哪种面条?”“我想要牛肉面。”
 — _____ noodles would you like?
 — I'd like _____, please.
- 你想要多大碗的? ——我想要中碗的。
 — _____ would you like?
 — I'd like _____, please.

8. 您可以点菜了吗?

_____ I _____ your _____?

9. 生日快乐! 现在你可以许愿了。

Happy birthday! You can _____ now.

10. 人们如何使他们的生日愿望成为现实?

How do people _____ their birthday wishes _____?

11. 请记住吹灭所有的蜡烛。

Please remember to _____ all the candles.

12. 我希望去世界各地。

I wish to go _____.

13. 我的运动鞋和你的不同。

My sports shoes are _____ yours.

14. 我们要一大碗牛肉土豆面。We'd like _____.

15. 他们给过生日的人带来好运。

They _____ the birthday person.

16. 你想要吃面条吗? 不, 谢谢。

17. 你想要什么样的面条?

答案: 1.blows out in one go come true

2.may be different the same

3.cut up a symbol of

4.getting popular on your birthday

5.The number of

6.What kind of beef noodles

7. What size a medium bowl

8. May take/have order

9. make a wish

10.make come true

11.blow out

12.around the world

13.different from

14.a large bowl of beef and potato noodles

15.bring good luck to

16.Would you like some noodles? No, thanks.

17.What kind of noodles would you like/do you want(to have)?

【知识点巩固】

【考点一】would like 的用法

【知识详解】

would 为情态动词, 无人称, 数变化, 可以缩写成'd

I'd=I would

you'd=you would

he'd=he would

(1) would like sth. 想要某物

(2) Would you like some ...? 你想要一些.....吗? (征求意见)

—Yes, please.是的, 请(肯定回答) / —No, thanks.不, 谢谢(否定回答)

(3) would like to do sth. “想要做某事”。=want sb. to do sth 想要某人去做某事;

(4) Would you like to do ...? 你愿意去做.....吗? (征求意见)

—Yes, I'd like / love to. 是的, 我愿意 (肯定回答)

—I'd like / love to. But I'm **too busy**. 或者是 I **have to** study for a test

或者是 **I'm afraid not** (我恐怕不能), I **have to** do my homework (否定回答, 委婉拒绝)

(5) would like sb to do sth “想要某人做某事”。

(6) would like 比 want/feel like doing sth. (想要做某事) 更委婉、更正式,

Would like 构成的问句表示委婉语气, **some** 不用变成 **any**.

【例句】

Would you like _____ (have) **some** beef? 你想吃一些牛肉吗?

What would he like _____ (eat)? 他想吃点什么?

Tom would like _____ (buy) some candies in the supermarket. Tom 想在超市买一些糖果。

疑问句时, 记得把人称放 would like 中间

【经典练】

() —Would you like _____ to my party? —Yes, I'd love to.

A. come B. coming C. to coming D. to come

() ---Would you like some _____? ---Oh, yes, just a little.

A. apples B. carrots C. cakes D. mutton

() ---Would you like some orange juice? ---_____. I'm very thirsty (口渴的).

A. No, thanks B. Yes, please C. Yes, I would D. That's OK

【答案】DDB

【考点二】What kind of ...? 的用法

【知识详解】

What kind of ...? 用来询问某人需要哪一种物品, 后面的名词若是可数名词, 常用复数形式, 也可跟不可数名词。

【例句】 What kind of movies do you like? 你喜欢哪类电影?

【拓展】

kind n 种类, **a kind of** 一种的; **all kinds of** 各种各样的; **different kinds of** 不同种类的; **what kind of** 那种; **kind of ++** 形容词 有几分, 有点儿 = **a little / a bit** + 形容词。

The girl is kind of shy. 这个女孩有点儿害羞。

【考点三】May I take your order? 你们现在点餐吗?

【知识详解】

该句是服务员询问顾客是否点餐的常用交际用语。order 作可数名词时, 意为“点菜、订购”, 如 take one's order 点菜; 作不可数名词时, 意为“秩序, 顺序”, 如 in order 按顺序; 作动词时, 意为“点菜, 预订, 命令”, 如 order some books 订一些书; order sb to do sth 命令某人做某事。

【例句】

I would like to order some soup. 我想点一些汤。

【经典练】

() 1. I want _____ some food, please.

A. order B. to order C. ordering D. ordered

【答案】B

2. Our teacher orders us not _____ (swim) in the river, it's very dangerous.

【答案】to swim

【考点四】one bowl of 意为“一碗.....”

【知识详解】

(1) a /one bowl of ... 一碗★ 做主语时，谓语动词的单复数

(2) two bowls of ... 两碗 与 bowl 保持一致

① There _____ (be) a small bowl of beef noodles in the kitchen.

② Three bowls of meat _____ (be) on the table.

【拓展】 当“数词+量词+of+名词”的结构作主语时，谓语的数与量词保持一致。

I can carry three boxes of apple. 我能搬动三箱苹果。

There are two cups of water on the table. 桌子上有两杯水。

【经典练】

() I'd like some water, but he wants _____.

A. two bottle orange

B. two bottles of orange

C. two bottle oranges

D. two bottles of oranges

【答案】B

【考点五】large 的用法

【知识详解】

large 意为“大的”，形容词，强调远远超过标准的“大”，可指“数量、容量、体积和面积”的大。

【辨析】 large、big 与 huge

large	强调远远超过标准的“大”，可指“数量、容量、体积和面积”的大，比较正式。	China is a large and beautiful country. 中国是个大而美丽的国家。（强调面积）。
big	强调比正常程度、范围及规模的标准大，常用于修饰人、物或数量。	China is a big country.中国是个大国。 （强调实力）
huge	强调尺寸、体积“庞大”，容量和数量“巨大”。	An elephant is huge.大象很庞大。

【例句】

It's a large room. 这是一个大房间。

【经典练】

() — _____ would you like? —Large, please.

A. What kind of rice

B. What size bowl of rice

C. What size of rice

D. What color

【答案】B

【考点六】fish 的用法

【知识详解】

fish 有多种用法,可以用作名词,也可以用作动词。意为“鱼肉”时,是不可数名词;意为“鱼”时,是可数名词,单复数同形,但强调不同种类的鱼时,其复数为 fishes。fish 还可表示“钓鱼”,为动词。

【例句】

We often have fish for supper. 我们晚饭经常吃鱼肉。

There are many fish in the river. 那条河里有很多鱼。

There are many kinds of fishes in the pool. 在池塘里有许多种鱼。

I like fishing very much. 我非常喜欢钓鱼。

【经典练】

() I'd like some _____ and a bowl of _____ for dinner.

A. fish; noodles B. fishes; noodles C. fish; noodle D. fishes; noodle

【答案】A

【考点七】 special 的用法

【知识详解】

special 作名词时,意为“特别的东西,特殊的事物”,还可意为“特色菜,特价品”;作形容词时,意为“特别的,特殊的”。

【例句】

We have some great specials. 我们有一些很好的特价品。

Is there anything special in the newspaper today? 今天报纸上有什么特别的东西吗?

【经典练】

() —What was Sandy wearing at the dancing party?

—Nothing _____. He was in his usual shirt and jeans.

A. shy B. strict C. special D. similar

【答案】C

【考点八】 answer 的用法

【知识详解】

answer 作名词时,意为“答案,答复”,the answer to...表示“……的答案”;

作动词时,意为“回答”,如 answer the question 回答问题。answer the phone 表示“接电话”。

【例句】

I don't know the answer to this question. 我不知道这个问题的答案。

【经典练】

() The answers _____ these questions are correct.

A. for B. with C. about D. to

【答案】D

【考点九】 different 的用法

【知识详解】

different 意为“不同的”,形容词,be different from“与……不同”;

反义词为 same“相同的”，the same as“与……相同”；

名词形式为 difference，可数，复数加 s。

【例句】

Lily and Lucy study in different school. 莉莉和露西在不同的学校学习。

【助记】

different（形容词，不同的）+ly→differently（副词，不同地）；

different（形容词，不同的）-t+ce→difference(名词，不动点，区别)

【拓展记忆】

1) differently 是副词，意为“不同地”。

例如：If you go to bed earlier. you will feel differently. 如果你早点睡觉，感觉就会不一样。

2) difference 是名词，意为“不同；差异”。

例如：What's the difference between them?它们之间有什么不同？

【经典练】

() Bob and his brother go to the same school, but they are in _____ classes.
A. special B. important C. different D. beautiful

【答案】C

【考点十】cut up 的用法

【知识详解】

cut up 意为“切碎”，相当于 cut into pieces。cut up 属于“动词+副词”构成的短语，代词作宾语时，只能放在 cut 与 up 中间，名词作宾语时，放在 up 前后均可。

Cut up the vegetables, please. 请把菜切碎。

The tomato is too big for the baby. Please cut it up.那个西红柿对宝宝来说太大了，请把它切碎。

【例句】

Please cut the watermelon in half. 请把西瓜切成两半。

【拓展】

cut 相关短语：cut up 切碎，cut in 插嘴，cut down 砍倒，cut off 切断。

【经典练】

() —What are you doing?
—Oh, I'm helping Mom _____ the meat and vegetables. She will make dumplings for dinner.
A. go out B. eat out C. cut up D. cut down

【答案】C

【考点十一】the number of 的用法

【知识详解】

the number of 意为“……的数量”，后接复数名词，作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

【辨析】the number of 与 a number of

the number of	“……的数量”，作主语时，谓语动词用单数	The number of students in my school is 800. 我校学生数量是 800 人。
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a number of	“大量的……”，作主语时，谓语动词用复数	A number of students are playing basketball. 许多学生在打篮球。
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【例句】 The number of workers is 20. 工人的数量是 20。

【经典练】

() The number of the scientists _____ 57 and a number of them _____ from America.
A. is; is B. is; are C. are; are D. are; is

【答案】B

【考点十二】 I like dumplings, fish and orange juice. 我喜欢水饺、鱼肉和橙汁。

【知识详解】

and 和 or 都是并列连词，连接并列成分。一般情况下，and 用于肯定句，or 用于否定句，意思都是“和”。第二句中的 or 在此处是并列连词，意为“和”，用于否定句中代替肯定句中的 and。当句中有两个并列成分时，and/or 放在这两个成分中间；当句中有三个或三个以上并列成分时，and/or 只用在最后两个成分之间，前面的并列成分用逗号隔开。

例如： I don't like chicken or beef. 我不喜欢鸡肉和牛肉。

I like onions, green tea and porridge. 我喜欢洋葱、绿茶和粥。

【注意】

在否定句中，如果所连接的两个词前都有否定词时，则用 and，而不用 or 连接，即 no A and no B=no A or B。

例如： I have a clock. It has no arms and no legs. = I have a clock. It has no arms or legs.

我有一块钟表。它没有胳膊，也没有腿。

【拓展记忆】

1) or 还可作连词，意为“或者；还是”，可用在选择疑问句中。

例如： ——Is your brother tall or short?——He is tall. 你弟弟个子高还是矮？他个子高。

you like playing football or basketball?你喜欢踢足球还是打篮球？

2) or 可作连词，意为“否则，不然”，用于“祈使句，+or+简单句”句型中。

Hurry up, or you'll be late for class. 快点儿，否则你将上课迟到。

【经典练】

() 1. —Which do you prefer, tea _____ coffee? —Tea, please.
A. but B. so C. or D. and

【答案】C

() 2. Come on, _____ you will be late for school.
A. and B. but C. or D. so

【答案】C

【考点十三】 age 的用法

【知识点详解】

age 名词，意为“年龄”。at the age of 表示“在……岁时”，of all ages 表示“所有年龄段的”。

age 还可意为“时代”，如 the Ice Age 冰川时代。

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