

# 2022年上海市沪教牛津版英语七升八暑期英语第2讲 7BU6-U9 重点复习

## 教学内容

### 进门测试

#### I. Choose the best answer.(20%)

- Mr Whiter thought \_\_\_\_ would be comfortable to work in an air-conditioned room.  
A. that                  B. this                  C. what                  D. it
- Here \_\_\_\_\_ some milk for your mother.  
A. is                      B. has                  C. have                  D. are
- The Earth is close \_\_\_\_ Mars.  
A. for                    B. to                    C. like                  D. the
- \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful Park it is!  
A. What                  B. How                  C. What a              D. How a
- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ with me to watch the show in the theatre?  
A. to going              B. going                C. to go                 D. go
- We're \_\_\_\_\_ going to watch some cartoons from America.  
A. too                    B. both                 C. also                  D. or
- I don't have too \_\_\_\_\_ Coke any longer.  
A. very                  B. much                 C. most                 D. many
- Your mother isn't a doctor, is she?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, she is          B. No, she is.          C. Yes, she isn't      D. She is.
- Our English teacher is kind\_\_\_\_\_. She often smiles.  
A. for us                B. by us                C. from us              D. to us
- The sudden loud noise made me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. comfortable        B. uncomfortable      C. comfortably        D. uncomfortably
- Plastic bags have raised serious environmental pollution, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. haven't they        B. have they            C. don't they           D. do they
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the movie Transformers twice.  
A. have seen            B. see                    C. will see              D. had seen

13. The Lantern Festival usually \_\_\_\_\_ in January or February.

A. come            B. comes            C. is coming            D. will come

14. \_\_\_\_\_ off this dirty shirt and I will give you a clean one.

A. Pick            B. Put            C. Carry            D. Take

15. —Where is your sister?

—She \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket.

A. has been to            B. has gone to            C. is gone to            D. is been in

16. Which picture do you like \_\_\_\_\_, the big one \_\_\_\_\_ the small one?

A. better, or            B. more, or            C. better, and            D. more, and

17. We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ very much yesterday.

A. myself            B. ourself            C. ourselves            D. themselves

18. There \_\_\_\_\_ some meat and some apples on the table.

A. is            B. are            C. were            D. be

19. There is only \_\_\_\_\_ bread in the fridge. We need to buy some more.

A. little            B. a little            C. a few            D. few

20. Some of us think that water is \_\_\_\_\_ than the fire.

A. more safe            B. more safer            C. much safer            D. much safe

1. D            2. A            3. B            4. C            5. C            6. C            7. B  
8. A            9. D            10. B            11. A    12. A    13. B    14. D    15. B    16. A    17. C  
18. A            19. B            20. D

## 课堂导入



## 精讲精练

### U6

#### 1. nothing, none, 与 no one

**Nothing:** 只能指物，表示“没有什么（东西）”。它们不可与 of 短语连用，作主语时，谓语动词只能用单数形式。

e. g. Nothing is impossible. 没有什么（事情）是不可能的。

**None:** 既可指人又可指物，意为“没有任何人或物；一个人也没有”，其后可与 of 短语连用，作主语时，谓语动词用单数或复数均可。它通常用来强调数量之少，因而常用来回答 how many 或 how much 引导的问句。

e. g. None of these pens works/work. 这些钢笔一支都不能用。

-How many books are there in the bag? 这个书包里有多少书？

-None. 一本也没有。

**No one = nobody** 意为“没有人”，常用于指人而不能用于指物，因而常用来回答 who 的提问。它不能与 of 连用。

e. g. -Who is in the room? 谁在房间里？ -No one/Nobody. 没有人。

#### 2. think of, think about 与 think over

(1) think of 和 think about 表示“考虑；对……有某种看法”时，可以互换。

They're thinking of/about buying a new car. 他们正在考虑买一辆新车。

What do you think of/about the TV play? 你认为那部电视剧怎么样？

(2) think of 意为“打算；想出；关心”时，一般不与 think about 互换。

Helen, are you thinking of marrying Tom? 海伦，你打算嫁给汤姆吗？

Who thought of the idea? 谁想出的这个主意？

Lei Feng was always thinking of others. 雷锋总是为别人着想。

(3) think about 意为“思考；研究”时，一般不能和 think of 换用。

I'll think about your suggestion, and give you an answer tomorrow. 我会考虑你的建议，明天给你答复。

(4) think over 意为“仔细考虑”。

Think over, and you'll find a way. 仔细考虑一下，你就会有办法的。

We need several days to think over this matter. 我们需要几天的时间仔细考虑这件事情。

### 3.“It is+形容词+ to do something”用来表示“做某事怎么样”。

It is dangerous to play in the street. 在街上玩耍很危险。

如果要说明动词不定式表示的动作是谁做的，动词不定式之前的形容词是表示事物性质的（如：easy, difficult, important 等）。可以在动词不定式前加一个 for 引导的短语。

It is not hard for one to get up early. 一个人早起并不难。

如果 be 动词后面接指有关人的赞美或批评的形容词（如：clever, kind, foolish 等）时，动词不定式前常加一个 of 引导的短语来说明动词不定式所指的对象。

### 4.take:

(1)拿；取：I want to take some books to the classroom. 我想拿些书到教室去。

(2)吃；喝；服用；添加：Take this medicine three times a day. 这种药每天吃三次。

(3)乘车（船）等：They usually take a bus to work. 他们通常乘公交车上班。

(4)花费（时间、金钱）等（常常和 it 连用，it 在句子中作形式主语，真正的主语是后面的不定式）：

How long will it take you to do your homework every day?你每天做作业要花费多长时间？

(5)“做……事情”，常和名词连用，表示与该名词意义相关的动作。

如：take a walk（散步），take a rest(休息一下)，take a look(看一看)等。

### 5.There be(有)句型常见于一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时和现在完成时中。

There is a train every hour. 每小时都有一班火车。(一般现在时 there is/are)

There was a good film on TV last night. 昨晚电视里放了一部很不错的电影。(一般过去时 there was/were)

This road is very dangerous. There have been many accidents.

这是一条很危险的道路，已经发生了很多事故。(现在完成时 there have/has been)

I' m going away tomorrow. I'll do my packing today because there won't be time tomorrow.

我明天要出差，今天我要打好包，因为明天没有时间。(一般将来时 there will be)

## U7

### 1.everyone 与 every one

everyone 相当于 everybody，是代词，意为“每个人；人人；大家”，不具体指哪一个人。

它作主语时，谓语用第三人称单数形式。

e. g. Everyone is here except Tom. 除汤姆外，大家都到了。

everyone 只能指人，不能指物；every one 既可指人，也可指物。

e. g. Every one/Everyone in our class likes playing football.我们班人人都喜欢踢足球。

There is something wrong with every one of the bikes.这些自行车每辆都有毛病。

every one 可以和 of 连用构成短语，而 everyone 则不能。

e. g. Every one of us is getting ready for the exam. 我们每个人都在为考试做准备。

## 2.in future 与 in the future.

in future 和 in the future 都有“以后；将来”的意思，但也有区别：

in future( = from now on)强调“从今以后；今后”，是指从说话时刻起到以后的时间里。

e. g. Don` t do that again. Be more careful in future. 别再那样做了，今后更要细心一些。

in the future(=time that has not come yet)侧重表示“将来某个时候；将来”，与 in the past 相对。

e. g. My younger sister wants to be an actress in the future. 我妹妹将来想当一名演员。

## 3.in ten years' time 意为“在 10 年后”

当 in 用在表示将来含义的句子中时，后面一般跟“一段时间”。in ten years' time=in ten years。

e. g. Tommy will be 20 centimetres taller in 15 years' time. 15 年后，汤米将会（比现在）长高 20 厘米。

in ten years' time 中的 years' 是名词所有格，意为“10 年的时间”。

e. g. ten minutes' walk 步行 10 分钟的路程

e. g. three kilometres' distance 三千米的距离

## 4.after ten years 表示“10 年后”。after 和 in 都可以表示“以后”的意思，其区别是：

(1) after 以过去为起点，表示过去一段时间以后，常用于过去时态的句子。

e. g. They started working after lunch. 午餐后他们开始工作。

The film was shown after the meeting. 电影是在会议结束以后才放的。

(2) in 以现在为起点，表示将来一段时间以后，常用于将来时态的句子。

e. g. They will start working in half an hour. 他们将在半小时后开始工作。

The film will be shown in 2 or 3 days. 这部电影将在两三天后上映。

## 5.一般将来时主要表示将要发生的动作或事件。常见的将来时的表示方法有：

(1)主语十 shall/will-L 动词原形。

句中有时 will 可缩写为，ll 形式，否定式 will not 可缩写为 won't。

例如： I shall get there early.我会早点过去。

They will have a meeting tomorrow.明天他们将开会。

## (2) be+going to 结构

be going to 句型除了用来表示预定要发生的事外，也较多用于表示打算、计划、安排等，be 动词随主语作相应的变换，句型中的 to 后加动词原形。

例如：It's going to rain.天快要下雨了。

He is going to go home now.他现在打算回家了。

有时可以用一般现在时表示根据规定、时间表、预计要发生的动作或事件。

例如：Tomorrow is Saturday.

The bus leaves at 7: 00.

## 难点突破

一般将来时的句子构成是：主语+ shall/will+动词原形。其中 will 可以用于所有人称，但 shall 一般只用于第一人称 I,we。例如：Shall we go to the zoo this Saturday? Will you join us?

## U8

### 1.find, find out 与 look for

(1) find 意为“发现；找到”，指通过搜索找到、发现藏匿或遗失的人或物，强调找到的结果。

I can't find my pen. 我找不到我的钢笔了。

(2) find out 意为“查明；弄清楚”，指经过探听、询问、调查之后，才发现某物。

Please find out the answer to the question. 请找出这个问题的答案。

Please find out whose key it is. 请查明这是谁的钥匙。

(3) look for 意为“寻找”，强调找的过程或动作。

-What are you looking for? 你在找什么？

-I'm looking for my watch. 我在找我的手表。

**2.系动词有 look(看上去), sound(听起来), taste(尝起来), smell (闻起来), feel (感觉起来), become(变得), turn(变得), get (变得) 等。**

### 3.反身代词的用法

1) 表示“我(们)自己,你(们)自己,她、它、他(们)自己”的代词叫反身代词。

见下表:

数	单数			复数		
人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称

人称代词	I	you	He/she/it	we	you	they
反身代词	myself	yourself	Himself/herself itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

另外, one的反身代词为oneself

2) 反身代词主要用来表示动作回到执行者本身或加强所修饰名词、代词的语气。有人称和数的变化。在句中常用作宾语、表语、同位语。

1) 作宾语:

He can **buy himself** a lot of nice things. 他可以给自己买好多好东西。

We **enjoyed ourselves** very much last night. 我们昨晚玩得很开心。

He thinks more of others than **of himself**. 他想到别人比想到自己更多一些。

2) 作表语:

That poor boy **was myself**. 那个可怜的孩子就是我自己。

I'll **be myself** again in no time. 我一会儿就会好的。

3) 作主语或宾语的同位语(作主语同位语时, 放在主语后或句末):

**The thing itself** is not important. 事情本身并不重要。

You can go and ask **him himself**. 你可以去问他本人。

4) 反身代词还可以与某些介词连用, 组成固定搭配:

① by oneself: 自己, 一个人干

They made the machine all by themselves. 这机器完全是他们自己制造的。

This is a machine that works by itself. 这是一部自动化的机器。

② for oneself: 替自己, 为自己

She made no complaint for herself. 她没有替自己抱怨。

He has a right to decide for himself. 他有权自己决定。

③ among themselves: .....之间

They had a heated discussion among themselves. 他们之间进行了热烈的讨论。

5) 反身代词和某些动词连用, 构成固定短语。

例如, enjoy oneself, hurt oneself, teach oneself

## U9

### 1.rise 与 raise

(1) rise 是“上升; 上涨; 起床; 站立”的意思。该词含义较广, 总的意思是指依次上升, 如自然界的



日、月、星、

雾、云的上升以及人体从睡、跪、坐、躺等姿势站立起来等。该词为不及物动词。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 日出于东而落于西。

The chairman rose from his chair. 主席从椅子上站了起来。

(2) raise 用作及物动词，其基本含义是“使升起来；举起”，它的过去分词和过去式都是 raised。

Heavy rains raised the river. 暴雨使河水水位升高。

His speech raised my interest. 他的发言激起了我的兴趣。

2. (1) I think 后也可跟 that 引导的宾语从句，引导词 that 可以省略，表示“我认为……；我想……”的意思。

I think(that) you can do it yourself. 我认为你可以自己去做这件事。

(2) I think 后如果跟否定句，须将否定成分转移到主句部分，即变为 I don't think 的结构。如：

I don't think (that) he is a good boy. 我认为他不是一个好男孩。(√)

I think (that) he isn't a good boy.(X)

(3) 此外，know, guess, remember, forget 等词后也可跟类似结构。如：

I know (that) he likes music. 我知道他喜欢音乐。

I guess (that)I will stay at home and study. 我猜我会待在家里学习。

(4) 有些形容词的用法，也和上述动词很像，如：

I'm afraid (that)I can't go. 我恐怕去不了。

I'm glad (that) you like Chinese food. 我很高兴你喜欢中国菜。

I'm sure (that) he stays at home. 我确定他待在家里。

**1.(1)两者一样：as +形容词原级+ as, 表示“A 和 B 一样”的意思。**

This building is as beautiful as that of yours. 这座大楼和你们的大楼一样漂亮。

His bedroom is as tidy as his old sister's. 他的卧室和他姐姐的一样整洁。

**(2)两者不一样：**

否定句+as/so+形容词原级+as, 表示“A 和 B 不一样”的意思。

He is not so tall as his father. 他没有他的父亲高。

It is not as hot as yesterday. 今天不像昨天那么热。

**4. 我们常将两个形容词比较级用 and 连接起来，表示“越来越……；愈来愈……”的意思。**

**E.g:** The boy grows taller and taller. 这个男孩长得越来越高了。

When winter comes, days get shorter and shorter. 冬天来临的时候，白天就变得越来越短。

如所用形容词为多音节词时，则用“**more and more+形容词原级**”的结构。

E.g: She is more and more beautiful. 她越来越漂亮了。

China is playing a more and more important role in the world. 中国在上演着越来越重要的角色。

## 5..比较级:

### 1) 原级比较:

A、as + 形容词或副词原级 + as, 在否定句或疑问句中可用 not as/so... as.

He cannot run so/as fast as you.

B、当 as... as 中间有名词时采用以下格式

a. as + 形容词 + a + 单数名词 + as

b. as + many/much + 名词 + as

This is as good an example as the other is.

I can carry as much paper as you can.....

C、用表示倍数的词或其他程度副词做修饰语时，放在 as 的前面。

This room is twice as big as that one.

Your room is the same size as mine.

D、倍数 + as + adj. + as <=> 倍数 + the + n + of (size, length, height/high, width)

This bridge is three times as long as that one.

This bridge is three times the length of that one.

Your room is twice as large as mine.

Your room is twice the size of mine.

### 2) 比较级形容词或副词 + **than**

You are taller than I.

The lights in your room are as bright as those in mine.

A. 比较级只用于两者之间，通常与 than 连用。形容词比较级之所指如果很清楚，它也可独立存在：

This coat is longer.

B. 表示程度可用 much, far, a little, still, even 等状语来修饰，表示“...得多”

She is much better today.

You know even less about it than me.

It is far colder today than yesterday.

C. “the + 比较级 + 主语 + 谓语, the + 比较级 + 主语 + 谓语”表示“越...越...”

The harder you work, the more you will learn.

D. “比较级 and 比较级”表示“越来越...”

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