

启晨教育系列教辅

人教版初中英语

英语语言能力

七年级(下册)基础知识专练



七年级(下册)英语语言能力--基础知识专练

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七年级下册第一单元基础知识回顾

一、词汇

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1.play _____ player | 10.teach_____ teacher |
| 2.like_____ dislike | 11.friend _____ friendly |
| 3.art_____ artist | 12.interest_____ interesting _____interested |
| 4.China_____ Chinese | 13.fun _____ funny |
| 5.show_____ show | 14.relax_____ relaxing_____ relaxed |
| 6.music_____ musician | 15.week _____ weekday_____ weekend |
| 7.violin_____ violinist | 16.difficult _____ difficulty_____ difficulty |
| 8.piano_____ pianist | 17.Miss._____ Ms_____ . Mrs. |
| 9.too _____ also | |

二、基础语法和句型回顾

- play 与表示棋牌类、体育活动的名词连用时，中间不用任何冠词。 _____打篮球. play 与表示乐器的名词连用，意为“吹、拉、弹奏”等时，乐器名词前要加定冠词 “the”。 _____弹吉他 _____敲鼓
- I often _____ my brother after school. 放学后我经常和我的弟弟一起玩。
- I can _____ six languages. 我会说六种语言。
She _____ “Good morning” in French. 她用法语说“早上好”。
Don't _____ to him. 别跟他说话。
He _____ me he could _____ English. When we _____ about English, he _____, “English isn't easy to learn.”他告诉我他会说英语。当我们谈论英语的时候，他说：“英语不容易学。”
- join: 参加某组织、团体、党派并成为其中一员，身份发生变化。
What club do you want to _____ ? 你想加入什么俱乐部？
join in 参加活动、比赛、游戏，身份不发生大的变化
He hopes to _____ the game. 他希望参与这个游戏。
Take part in 参加会议或群众性活动，并发挥积极作用
She wants to _____ the sports meeting. 她想要参加运动会。
- He'll join us in _____ (sing) the song. 他将和我们一起唱歌。
- What about going shopping with me? = _____ ?
- He is good at playing chess.=He _____ playing chess.他擅长下国际象棋。

8. He _____ playing football. 他擅长踢足球。

Watching TV too much _____ not _____ your health看. 电视太多对你的健康没有好处。

9. The old woman _____ very _____ us. 那个老太太对我们很好。

10. He _____ very _____ children. 他对孩子很有一套。

11. What about going to Shanghai Disneyland Park next month, Harry?

—_____! (听起来不错) We'll have a lot of fun there.

12. wanted for 多用于广告招聘用语中, wanted 前写招收的对象, for 后接招收单位或组织、活动。是be wanted for 的简略形式。

Actors _____ for School Day 校庆招收演员

13. I want _____ (have) a cup of tea. 我想要喝茶。

14. He wants me _____ (tell) you the truth. 他想让我告诉你事实。

15. I like apples _____ (和) bananas. I don't like oranges _____ (和) pears.

16. My brother can _____ (也) play the piano. 我哥哥也会弹钢琴。

I like English, _____ (也). 我也喜欢英语。

I don't like it _____ (也). 我也不喜欢它。

17. Bill has made great progress _____ (在...帮助下) of his teachers.

18. Ann often helps me _____ math after school. (填介词)

19. They often help the old people _____ (clean) their houses. 他们经常帮老人们打扫他们的房子。

20. You can make friend with each other. (改错)

make faces _____ make money _____ make progress _____ make noise _____

make yourself at home _____

21. Doing sports makes you _____ (health). 做体育运动使你健康。

22. My mother makes me _____ (clean) the room. 我妈妈让我打扫房间。

23. He is busy _____ (do) his homework. = He is busy _____ his homework. 他正忙于做他的家庭作业。

24. Mr Smith teaches our English in our school. (改错)

25. Is your mother in? = Is your mother _____? 你妈妈在家吗?

七年级下册第二单元基础知识回顾

一、词汇

- 1.dress_____get dressed
- 2.tooth_____teeth
- 3.foot _____feet
- 4.show _____shower
- 5.usual_____usually
- 6.fun _____funny
- 7.ever_____never
- 8.friend _____friendly
- 9.good _____better_____best

- 10.week_____weekday
- weekend
- 11.homework_____housework
- schoolwork
- 12.run_____runner
- 13.quick_____quickly
- 14.health_____healthy
- unhealthy
- 15.sometimes_____sometimes
- 16.work_____job

二. 基础语法和句型回顾

1. I _____ at six in the morning and _____ at ten in the evening every day.

我每天早上 6 点起床，晚上 10 点上床睡觉。

- 2.短语：_____上(车) _____下(车)_____离开_____通过_____穿好衣服_____

3. They are _____(dress) in red.他们穿着红衣服。

4. _____.她太小，不会自己穿衣服。

5. He _____(wear) a new shirt today.他今天穿着一件新衬衫。

6. Please _____your coat.请穿上你的外套。

7. The emperor had _____ on.皇帝什么也没穿。

8. foot→ _____脚 mouse → _____老鼠 man→ _____男人
- child→ _____小孩 goose→ _____鹅 woman→ _____女人

9. He's _____ now.他现在失业了。job 作“工作”讲时，是 _____ 名词。

I'm looking for a new _____.我在找一份新工作。

work 用法更广泛，就是指一般的工作，是 _____ 名词。

I started _____ when I was 18.我十八岁开始工作。

Can you help me find _____ in Shanghai? 你能帮我在上海找到工作吗？

10. It's ten ____walk _____ my home _____the school. 从我家到学校步行十分钟。

11. _____ 挨家挨户，家家户户 _____从头到脚 _____自始至终 _____有时，偶尔

_____ 从早到晚

12. _____ winter nights 在冬天的晚上

13. We have _____ for exercise. 我们没有时间锻炼。

14. She has _____ time for breakfast. 她有足够的时间吃早餐。

15. He has little time _____ (sleep). 他几乎没有时间睡觉。

16. It's time _____ lunch. 该吃午饭了。

17. It's time for us _____ (go) home. 我们该回家了。

18. They are _____ (fun) monkeys. 它们是滑稽的猴子。

19. It's _____ (funny) to be with him. 和他在一起有趣。

20. Do you often come to school late? = _____ ? 你经常上学迟到吗?

21. Linda is _____ (班上最好的学生) in our class.

22. one hour and a half = _____ 一个半小时

23. Come here _____ (quick) . 快点到这里来。

24. Don't run so _____ (快) and we will get there _____ (很快) , but when we get there you should eat _____ (快) for lunch.

25. He sometimes takes a walk with his mom. (对画线部分提问)

_____ he take a walk with his mom?

27. He _____ writes to me. 他有时给我写信。

He went swimming _____ last week. 上周他去游了好几次泳。

Maybe we'll meet again _____. 也许我们在某个时刻将会再见面。

We will stay there for _____. 我们将在那儿呆一段时间。

26. —What would you like to have for supper, Jack?

—Either noodles or rice _____ (be)OK. I don't mind.

28. _____ she _____ I am right. 她和我都不对。

_____ she _____ I _____ right. 她和我必有一个人对。

_____ she _____ I _____ right. 她和我都对。

_____ she _____ I am right. 不仅她，而且我也是对的。

27. _____ Lisa _____ Lucy may go with you because one of them must stay at home to take care of the dog. A.

Not only; but also B. Neither; nor C. Both; and D. Either; or

28. lots of =alot of 修饰可数名词复数和不可数名词

_____公园里有许多人。

many 修饰可数名词复数.

_____你有很多书吗?

29. life 的复数形式为 lives, 类似的名词变复数还有:

wife→_____, half→_____, leaf→_____ shelf→_____,

thief→_____, knife→_____, wolf→_____

30. 新单词(短语) :

choose promise activity goal daily routine complete schedule interview unhealthy

habit adverb of frequency never sometimes (at times, from time to time) often usually always how

often how soon how long how many how far how much

七年级下册第三单元基础知识回顾

一. 词汇

1.ride_____ride

2.meter_____kilometer

3.thirty_____forty _____fifty

4.buy_____by

5.exercise_____exercise

6.drive_____driver

7.friend _____friendly

8.stop _____station

9.cross _____across _____ crossing

10.village_____villager

11.difficult_____difficltly_____difficulty

12.quick_____quickly

13.like_____like

14.usual_____unusual_____usually

15.true_____truly_____truth

16.bore _____boring_____bored

17.e-mail_____e-mail

18. train _____ train _____

19. ride- _____(过去式) -_____(过去分词)

20. Every day _____ everyday _____

21. new - _____(反义词)

22. Drive --_____(过去式) _____(过去分词)

23. Many - _____(比较级) --_____(最高级)

24. cross = _____

25. village _____ villager _____

二. 基础语法和句型回顾

1. Mr. Smith takes the train to work. (同义句转换)

Mr. Smith _____.

2. Mr. Smith by bike to school. (改错)

3. Mr. Smith goes to school take the subway. (改错)

4. Mr. Smith like ride the bike to work. (改错)

5. Mr. Smith doesn't can play the piano and play the basketball. (改错)

6. Does your aunt usually goes to the supermarket on foot?

7. Mike goes to school by car. = Mike goes to school _____ his father car.

8. Mike goes to school by bike. = Mike goes to school _____ his bike. = Mike _____ to school.

9. When will the plane get to Shanghai? = When will the plane _____ Shanghai? = When will the plane _____ Shanghai?

10. Jane goes to New York by plane. = Jane goes to New York _____.

11. There are six _____ (百) and six people on the playground.

12. _____ (成百上千的) children are surfing the internet.

13. It will _____ (花费) the workers ten days _____ (finish) all the work.

14. All the students walk to school every day. = All the students goto school _____ every day.

15. David, look at the man in black over there. Can you tell me who is he? (改错)

16. What do you think of comedies? = _____ you _____ comedies?

17. He is thinking _____ going to Greece. 他正考虑要去希腊。

18. Please think it _____ before you decide. 在你决定之前请仔细考虑。

19. Please be careful when you cross the road. = Please be careful when you _____ the road.

20. Turn left at the second _____ (cross). 在第二个十字路口向左拐。

21. Go _____ the tunnel. 穿过隧道。

22. The two students walk _____ the woods (树林), run _____ the street and then buy some food in the shop. (穿过)

23. There are _____ flowers in the park. 公园里有许多花。

24. There is _____ pollution in Shijiazhuang. 石家庄污染很严重。

25. To get to school is easy. = _____ is easy _____ get to school.

26. It's _____ forme _____ French. 对我来说，说法语是困难的。

27. There _____ a teacher and ten students in the classroom. 教室里有一位老师和十名学生。

28. There _____ ten students and a teacher in the classroom. 教室里有一位老师和十名学生。
29. How kind you are! You always do what you can _____ (help) others. (绵阳)
30. She is twelve years old. = She is a _____ girl.
31. It's a 300-meters-long bridge. (改错)
32. Don't look at me like that! I'm telling you the _____ (true). 不要这样看着我！我正在告诉你真相。
33. I _____ (true) want to go home. 我确实想回家。
34. —Helen, thanks for _____ (help) me. —With pleasure.
35. I am going to leave _____ Beijing tomorrow.

七年级下册第四单元基础知识回顾

一. 词汇

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. dinner _____ dining room _____ dining hall _____ | 11. many _____ much |
| 2. late _____ early | 12. leave _____ leave |
| 3. Miss. _____ Ms. _____ Mrs. | 13. noise _____ noisy |
| 4. listen _____ hear | 14. week _____ weekend _____ weekday |
| 5. outside _____ inside | 15. relax _____ relaxing _____ relaxed |
| 6. music _____ musician | 16. too _____ also _____ either |
| 7. one _____ first | 17. luck _____ lucky _____ luckily |
| 8. real _____ really | 18. happy _____ unhappy |
| 9. importance _____ important | 20. quiet _____ quite _____ |
| 10. play _____ player | |

二. 基础语法和句型回顾

1. Don't be late for class! We must be on time. = Don't _____ late for class! We must be on time.
2. The passengers _____ (必须) show their ID cards before getting on the plane.
3. —Must I hand in (上交) my homework now, Mr. Smith? —No, you _____. (没必要)
4. We can't finish the work _____ without his help. 没有他的帮忙，我们不能按时完成工作。
5. She didn't catch the bus _____, so she couldn't arrive there _____. 她没有及时赶上公共汽车，因此她不能准时到那里。
6. Listen the teacher carefully, please. (改错)

7. We all _____ (听) the man carefully(仔细), but we can't _____ (听见) what he says.
8. Do you listen to your teacher carefully in the class? (改错)
9. in hospital _____ in the hospital _____ at table _____ at the table 在桌子旁
10. He is _____ (wear) a new skirt today. 他今天穿着一条新短裙。
11. Please _____ your coat. 请穿上你的外套。
12. She _____ (dress) her little brother every morning. 她每天早上给她弟弟穿衣服。
13. The boy _____ is my brother. 穿蓝色衣服的那个男孩是我弟弟。
14. _____ is important for us _____ English well. 对我们来说学好英语是重要的。
15. —Can I park my car in front of the building?—No, you _____. (否定回答)
16. I often _____ my English in the morning. 我常常在早上练习英语。
17. He practices _____ (play) the piano everyday. 他每天练习弹钢琴。

中考常考接动名词作宾语的动词(词组):

完成做某事 finish doingsth.	练习做某事 practise/practice doingsth.
值得做某事 be worth doingsth.	忙于做某事 be busy doingsth.
继续做某事续 keep on doingsth.	习惯做某事 be used to doingsth.
放弃做某事 give up doingsth.	考虑做某事 consider doingsth.
建议做某事 suggest/advise doingsth.	不禁去做某事 can't help doingsth.
想做某事 feel like doingsth.	喜欢做某事 enjoy doingsth.
思念做某事 miss doingsth.	介意做某事 mind doingsth.
允许做某事 allow doingsth.	盼望做某事 look forward to doingsth.
冒险做某事 risk doingsth.	避免做某事 avoid doingsth.
推迟做某事 put off doingsth.	不容忍做某事 can't stand doingsth.

18. You must _____ before you go out. 你外出前必须清洗餐具。

19. 含有make 的短语:

make one's bed 整理某人的床铺	make a noise 发出噪音	make faces 做鬼脸
make dumplings 包饺子	make friends with 和.....交朋友	makeup 组成; 化妆
make a difference 起作用	make rules 制订规则	make mistakes 犯错误
make progress 取得进步	makeup one's mind 下定决心	make fun of 取笑
make room for 为.....让出地方	makesb. feel at home 舒适自在, 无拘无束	

20. Oh, dear! I _____ his phone number.糟糕! 我忘记了他的电话号码。

I'm sorry. I _____ my homework at home.对不起, 我把我的家庭作业落在家里了。

21. He will leave _____ (介词) Shanghai tomorrow. 明天他将动身去上海。

22. She has _____ (many) books than I. 她的书比我的多。

23. Don't make so much _____ (noise). Dad is sleeping in the next room. 不要制造这么大的噪音。爸爸正在隔壁的房间里睡觉。

24. Don't be _____ (noise)! Be quiet, please. 不要吵闹! 请保持安静。

25. My little sister is crying _____ (noise).我的妹妹正在大声哭闹。

26. Playing games always _____ (relax) me.玩游戏总是使我放松。

This film is very _____ (relax). 这部电影很令人放松。

27. He is _____ (relax) after taking a vacation.度假后, 他感到轻松。

英语中类似的词还有: **interesting** 有趣的、**interested** 感兴趣的; **boring** 无聊的、**bored** (对某人/某事) 厌倦的, 烦闷的; **exciting** 令人兴奋/激动的、**excited** 兴奋/激动的; **surprising** 令人惊讶的、**surprised** 感到惊讶的等。

28. My brother can _____ (也) play the piano. 我哥哥也会弹钢琴。

29. I like English, _____ (也). 我也喜欢英语。

30. I don't like it _____ (也). 我也不喜欢它。

31. He is _____ a book.他正在看书。

32. We sat and _____ the sunset.我们坐着看日落。

33. I _____ him leave a few minutes ago.几分钟前我看见他离开了。

34. I _____ but saw nothing.我看了, 但什么也没看到。

35. Do you know the _____ news?你知道那则骇人听闻的新闻吗?

36. I am _____ sorry for that.我对那件事非常抱歉。

37. My parents are strict _____ me.我父母对我要求严格。

38. Our teacher is strict _____ his work.我们的老师对他的工作要求严格。

39. He is a _____ (luck) dog. 他是个幸运的家伙。

七年级下册第五单元基础知识回顾

一. 词汇

1.fun _____ funny	10.danger_____dangerous
2 .interest_____interesting _____ interested	11.luck_____lucky_____luckily
3.beauty_____beautiful_____beautifully	12.China _____Chinese
4.scary_____scared	13. importance_____important
5.real_____really	14.sleep_____asleep_____sleepy
6. bore _____boring_____bored	15. kind of_____a kind of
7.good_____well	16.Australia_____Australian_____
8.friend _____friendly	17. Africa _____African_____
9.lose_____lost	

二. 基础语法和句型回顾

1. let's 开头的祈使句，表示建议。let's 是_____的缩写。后加动词原形作宾语_____。

其常用的肯定答语有“OK./ _____./ _____.”。否定答语可用“_____, I...”。

2. Let's 是 Let us 的缩写，一般情况下，Let's 与Let us 表达的意思一样，都意为“让我们”，但二者也有区别：Let's 强调包括说话者和对方在内，用来提出建议。_____goto school, Daming. 大明，咱们上学去吧。(提出建议，双方参与)。Let us 不包括对方，用来请求允许。_____go home, Miss. Wang.王老师，让我们回家吧。(请求允许，不包括对方在内)

3. 提建议的句型

①Shall we+_____? 意为“我们……好吗？”Shall we meet at the gate?

②Why don't you+_____? = _____t+动词原形? 意为“为什么不做某事呢？”Why don't you/Why not ask Lily? 为什么不问一下莉莉?

③What/How about _____sth.?意为“做某事怎么样？”What/How about going for a walk? 去散步怎么样?

4. because 常引导_____从句，或回答_____引导的特殊疑问句。Tony never spends money in buying books_____he doesn't like reading.

5. 汉语中常用“因为……所以……”表示因果关系，而英语中 because 和 so 不能同时使用在一个句子中，只能用其一。Because he is ill, so he can't goto school today.(改错)

6. 辨析 because 与because of。两者都意为“因为”，区别在于前者跟从句，后者跟名词(短语)或代词。They didn't goto the museum_____the rain. =They didn't goto the museum _____itrained. 他们因为下

雨没去博物馆。

7. kind of 有点，稍微 【非常口语化的表达方式，意为“有点，稍微”，后接形容词。】 kind of= _____ = _____ = a little bit, 均意为“有点儿”。

8. You can find all **kinds** (翻译: _____) of books in that library.

My teacher is **kind** (翻译: _____) to me. 我的老师对我很好。

9. a lot 相当于 very much, 用来修饰动词或形容词、副词的比较级, 不能修饰形容词、副词的原级和名词。

It rains _____ in summer. 夏天雨水多。

10. There are lots of people in the park. = There are _____ people in the park. 公园里有许多人。

11. You will feel happy if you are friendly _____ (介词) others. 如果你对别人友好, 你会感到开心的。

12. be friendly to sb. = be _____ to sb. 对某人友好。

13. friendly 是由名词 friend + ly 构成的形容词, 而不是副词, 类似的形容词还有: love + ly —— lovely

_____ brother + ly —— brotherly _____ week + ly —— weekly _____

14. The doctor **saved** (翻译: _____) the patient's life.

I'm **saving** (翻译: _____) for a new car.

We should **save** (翻译: _____) water

Did you **save** (翻译: _____) the file (文件)?

That will **save** (翻译: _____) us a lot of trouble (麻烦).

15. one of 后接可数名词复数或代词的宾格, 作主语时谓语动词用单数。

Kung Fu Panda is one of the most interesting film. (改错)

One of them are good at English. (改错)

16. Don't forget _____ (close) the window. 不要忘记关窗户。

I forgot _____ (close) the door. 我忘记已经关上门了。

I'm sorry. I _____ my homework at home. 对不起, 我把我的家庭作业落在家里了。

17. Is there any _____ (危险) in climbing the tree? 爬这棵树有危险吗?

18. It's _____ (危险的) for people to swim in that river. 人们在那条河里游泳是很危险的。

19. The doctors say he's now _____ (填介词) of danger. 大夫们说现在他脱离了危险。

20. My father is over 40. = My father is _____ 40. 我爸爸四十多岁了。

21. I love the sweater _____ (make) of wool. 我喜欢这件由羊毛制成的毛衣。

22. The desk is made _____ (填介词) wood. 这张书桌是由木头制成的。

Butter is made _____(填介词) milk.黄油是由牛奶制成的。

23. Isn't she...? 难道她不.....? 这是一个否定疑问句，形式上是否定的，但实际上表达的是肯定意义，表示惊奇、赞赏或责备等语气。回答时要根据实际情况，肯定用Yes，否定用 No。但是翻译成汉语时，Yes 意为“不”，No 意为“是的”。

—Aren't you a doctor? 难道你不是医生吗? --Yes, Iam. _____，我是(医生)。

—Don't you know her? 你难道不认识她吗? —No, I don't. _____，我不认识。

24. There is interesting something in today's newspaper.(改错)

七年级下册第七单元基础知识回顾

一. 词汇

1.rain_____ raining

rainy

2.snow_____ snowing

snowy

3.wind _____ windy

4.cloud _____ cloudy

5.sun_____ sunny

6.friend _____ friendly

7.with _____ without

8.right _____ right

9.cook_____ cook

10.happy _____ unhappy

11. relax_____ relaxing

relaxed

12.fun _____ funny

13.Russia_____ Russian

14. Miss._____ Ms_____.

Mrs.

15.sit _____ seat

16. myself _____ yourself _____ himself

_____ herself _____ itself _____

17. ourselves _____ yourselves _____

themselves _____

18. problem _____ question _____

19. visit _____ visitor _____

20. fog _____ foggy _____

21. ice _____ icy _____

22. Canada _____ Canadian _____

23. spring _____ summer _____ autumn (fall)

_____ winter _____

24. Hard _____ (adj.) hard _____(adv.)

hardly _____

25. Europe _____ European _____

26. bad _____ badly _____

二. 基础语法和句型回顾

1. How's the weather in Beijing? = _____ in Beijing?

2. What a bad weather! (改错)

3. Fine_____, dry_____, warm_____, cold_____, cool_____, hot_____,
rainy_____, snowy_____, sunny_____, cloudy_____.

4. Nanjing looks much more beautiful on _____ (snow) days.

5. It's raining, **as usual**! (画线部分单词翻译: _____)

6. And can I **say "hi /hello/goodbye" to** Jeff, too?(画线部分单词翻译: _____)

7. -----How's it going _____ Mary's study?(填介词)

-----_____! (好极了!) Wonderful.(_____.)/_____.(还不错。)/Terrible!
(_____.!)/Pretty good! (_____.!)/Just _____.(马马虎虎。)/Everything is
OK.(_____.)/Everything goes _____.(一切顺利。)

8. We have a good/great/nice time _____(learn) English. =We _____ learning English. =We
enjoy_____ learning English.

9. take a message _____ sb.为某人捎口信儿 send a text message_____ sb. 给某人发短信 _____
a message 留言

10. What a good news! 多好的消息! (改错)

11. —Could you post the letter forme? 请帮我寄这封信好吗? —No problem. = _____ 没问题。

12. Mum is cooking right now.= Mum is cooking _____.

13. I **visit** (翻译: _____)my grandfather on weekends. I **visited** (翻译: _____)Beijing last summer.

This is my first **visit** (翻译: _____)to China.

14. She is a _____(Canada) girl. 她是个加拿大女孩。

15. He is happy _____ pass the exam. 他通过考试很开心。

My teacher is happy _____ the result. 我的老师对结果很满意。

I was so happy _____ you got the first place. 你得了第一名我如此开心。

16. James is standing by (= _____ = _____ = _____) the door.

17. I learn Japanese by (翻译: _____) myself. The work will be finished by(翻译: _____) noon.

I usually goto school **by** (翻译: _____) bike. **By the way**(翻译: _____) , what time is it?

18. It's **hard** (翻译: _____) to say.

Jack works very **hard** (翻译: _____) and the boss likes him very much.

19. It's raining hard.= It is raining _____. (heavy).

20. The wind is strong. = The wind is blowing _____(strong).

21. It is raining. = It is _____(rain).
22. I could _____(hard) hear what you said just now. Could you please say it again?
23. The Greens are _____(填介词) vacation. 格林一家在度假。
24. It's hot in your country now, _____(反义疑问句)? 你的国家现在很热, 是不是?
 Bill doesn't want to go shopping, _____(反义疑问句)? 比尔不想去购物, 是吧?
25. It's warm today, just right _____(填介词) playing in the park. 今天暖和, 正好适合在公园里玩。
26. Photo _____(复数) tomato→_____ (复数) (西红柿) potato→_____ (复数) (土豆, 马铃薯)
 hero→_____ (复数) (英雄)
27. You should ask your son _____(not) play soccer on the road. 你应该叫你儿子别在马路上踢足球。
28. 表示感官的动词: hear_____, see_____, taste_____, sound_____, notice_____, smell_____,
 seem_____等不能用进行时态。
29. 表示感情、希望的动词: like_____, love_____, hate_____, prefer_____, need_____,
 want_____, wish_____, hope_____等不能用进行时态。

七年级下册第八单元基础知识回顾

一. 词汇

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1.cross_____across_____crossing | 14.sometimes_____often_____usually_____ |
| 2.right_____right | always_____never_____ |
| 3.long_____along | 15. Air_____Aircraft_____airline_____ |
| 4.usual_____usually | 16.shop_____shop |
| 5.free_____freedom | 17.easy_____easily |
| 7.noise_____noisy_____noisily_____ | 18.with_____without |
| 8.street_____road_____ | 19.quiet_____quietly |
| 9. cross_____crossing_____across_____ | 20.Police_____policeman_____ |
| through_____ | policewomen_____ |
| 10. village_____town_____city_____ | 17. Sun_____sunny_____sunshine_____ |
| 11. around_____about_____ | 18.North_____south_____east_____ |
| 12. neighbor_____neighborhood_____ | west_____ |
| 13. spend_____pay_____cost_____ | 19. bank_____bank_____banker_____ |

二. 基础语法和句型回顾

1. _____ (有) more chances(机会) for young people to find jobs in big cities.
2. I paid ¥ 10 _____(填介词) the book. 我为这本书支付了 10 元钱。
3. The river is too deep and we can't across.(改错)
The car is going _____ the bridge.汽车正从桥上经过。
4. The birds fly _____ the city.鸟儿从城市上空飞过。
5. He walks _____ the park.他步行穿过公园。
6. here is no parking here _____ 9 a.m. _____ 6 p.m.上午 9 时至下午 6 时此处禁止停车。
7. My brother is _____ those boys.我哥哥在那群男孩中。
8. The driver is _____ of the bus. 司机在公共汽车的前部。
9. The cat is _____ the bus. 那只猫在公共汽车的前面。
10. 回答 Excuse me. 时, 不可说: I'll excuse you.(我将原谅你。)应该说: Never mind./ _____. 没关系。或 Certainly.当然。
11. far from 相当于 far _____ from, 通常不与具体数字连用, 若出现具体数字, 常用 XX away from.
12. There are many buildings on _____ side of the bank of Fujiang River.
13. There are many buildings on _____ sides of the bank of Fujiang River.
14. There are many buildings on _____ side of Taipei Square.
15. There are many buildings on _____ sides of Taipei Square.
16. Please turn (_____) to Page 2.
17. Trees turn (_____) green in spring.
18. It's your turn (_____) to clean the room.
19. —Could you tell me the way to the post office, please?
—Yes. Walk along the street. You can see it _____ you right.
20. Turn right at the second crossing. = _____ the second _____ on the right.
21. We can walk along that road.= We can walk _____ that road.
22. Come along, Lin Feng. = Come _____, Lin Feng.
23. spend 作动词, 在此句中意为“度过”, 还可表示“花费(时间、金钱等)”。常用结构: sb. spend(s) money/time on sth / in doing sth. Two disabled men from Hebei Province (one is blind and the other has no arms) have spent ten years _____ (plant) trees together.

24. He spent fifty dollars on these books. = These books _____ me fifteen yuan. = He _____ fifty dollars _____ these books.

25. It _____ me seven days to finish the task. = I spent seven days finishing the task. 我花了七天完成这项任务。

26. watchsb. doingsth. 观看某人正在做某事(强调动作正在进行)

The young mother is watching her little son _____(play) games. 那个年轻的妈妈正在看她的小儿子做游戏。

The girl is watching her mother _____(cut) potatoes. 那个女孩正在看她妈妈切土豆。

watchsb. dosth. 观看某人做了某事(强调动作的整个过程)

Let's watch them _____(play) football. 咱们看他们踢足球吧。

27. 与 watch 有相同用法的词:

See sb. doingsth. 看见某人正在做某事 See sb. dosth. 看见某人做了某事

Hear sb. doingsth. 听见某人正在做某事 Hear sb. dosth. 听见某人做了某事

28. _____(learn)English well, he needs a dictionary. 要学好英语, 他需要一本词典。

29. He works day and night _____(get) the money. 他夜以继日地工作来赚钱。

30. My old neighbor Charles enjoys _____ (take) photos. He always goes out with his camera.

31. Leisure activities are the kinds of things people like to do to _____ (relax) and enjoy _____(them).

32. When we meet with problems, we shouldn't give them up _____(easy).

33. There _____ some milk in the bottle. 瓶子里有些奶。

34. There _____ some pencils in my pencil box. 我的铅笔盒里有些铅笔。

35. There _____ a card on the teacher's desk five minutes ago, but now it is gone.

36. There aren't some girls in the photo.(改错)

37. There _____ some milk and apples in the fridge.

38. 如何问路: Excuse me, Is there...around here? / Where is the...?

如何指路: Yes, there is. It's ...It's ...Go along/ down ...Turn left/ right at the ...crossing.

表示方位的介词短语: on Long Road/ Center Street/ ...behind the hotel/ ...across from the library/ ...

in front of the park/ ...between the police station and the bank/ ...

39. There _____ a number of books in the library and the number of them _____ increasing.

七年级下册第九单元基础知识回顾

一. 词汇

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.height_____tall_____high | 12. sometimes _____sometimes |
| 2.build_____build_____building | 13.difficult _____difficultly_____difficulty |
| 3.real_____really | 14.different_____differently_____difference |
| 4.night_____tonight | 15.real_____really |
| 5.glasses_____glass | 16.fun_____funny |
| 6.late_____later | 17. may _____maybe _____ |
| 7.act _____action _____activity_____ | 18. waiter _____waitress _____ |
| active _____actor_____actress | 19. person _____people _____ |
| 8.sing_____singer | 20. mouth _____month _____ |
| 9.art_____artist | 21. around _____round _____square _____ |
| 10. interest_____interesting _____interested | 22. each _____every _____ |
| 11.crime_____criminal | 23. describe _____description _____ |

二. 基础语法和句型回顾

- height 为形容词 high 的名词形式,意为“身高;高度”。要询问某人的身高或某物的高度是多少,常用_____来提问,而不用 how much 或 how many。What's your _____?你身高多少? What's the height _____ that wall? 那堵墙有多高?
- height 可与介词 in 连用,常用于描述某人或某物高度的句子中,其结构为: sb./sth.+be+数字+meters/feet in height,此时, in height 相当于形容词 tall。He is two meters _____.=He is two meters tall.他身高两米。
- 修饰人,意为“胖的,重的”,用 fat 表达人胖时不礼貌,委婉的说法是用_____,反义词 thin(瘦的)
- The box is very **heavy**. (画线单词的反义词: _____)
- It's raining _____(heavy) now. 现在雨下得很大。 There will be a _____(大) snow. 将有一场大雪。
- What+ do/does+主语+look like?意为“_____?”。
What+ is/are+主语+like?意为“_____?”。
- 选择疑问句,结构是:一般疑问句+or+被选择部分?回答时不能使用_____或_____,而要用一个完整的句子或其省略形式。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.bookey118.com/495322213041011324>