

七年级英语下册 -知识点总结 - 牛津上海版

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七年级英语下册 知识点总结

Module 1	Garden City and its neighbours
Unit 1	Writing a travel guide
Unit 2	Going to see a film
Unit 3	A visit to Garden City
Unit 4	Let' s go shopping

1. How are you getting on with your travel guide?

get on with “进展”； “与……相处（融洽）”

I' m getting on well with the preparation.

How are you getting on with your new classmates?

2. be famous for…（以 / 由于……知名）

be (well) known as…（以 / 作为… 被人知晓）

Shanghai is famous for its night views.

Shanghai is also known as a “Shopping Paradise” because there are a lot of department stores and huge shopping

centres. 上海被誉为“购物天堂”，因为上海有很多百货商店和大型购物中心。

Qingpu is famous for its fish and rice.

3. It is + adj. + that (主语从句), 表示“……太……了”

It is wonderful that we can have dinner on the 91st floor in Shanghai World Financial Centre.

It is not surprising that many tourists come to visit Shanghai every year to shop.

It is + adj. + to do sth.

It is convenient to travel between Pudong and Puxi.

=To travel between Pudong and Puxi is convenient.

It is terrible to have dinner in this restaurant. The food tastes awful.

=To have dinner in this restaurant is terrible.

4. If you go there, you will see a huge open

area with green grass, trees, fountains and pigeons. 主句用一般将来（或 can, may, must），从句用一般现在时。

Firemen will have no water to put out fires if there is no rain.

We' ll go on an outing if it doesn' t rain tomorrow.

If you go there, you can find a famous church.

5. The Maglev takes you to the international airport in about eight minutes.

磁悬浮列车可以在八分钟之内将你带到国际机场。

take sb. to ... “带某人去某地”

in + 时间段, 表示 1. “在……之内”；

2. “在……之后”

My father used to take me to the park nearly every weekend.

It takes you about eight minutes to travel to the international airport by Maglev.

The artist could draw a horse in five
minutes.

I would like to be an English teacher in
10 years' time.

My father will be back from Australia in
a week.

Travelling in Shanghai

Shanghai is in the east of China. It is an international city. It is famous for its night views, local snacks. It is also known as a “Shopping Paradise” because there are a lot of department stores and shopping centres. If you go to Shanghai, you will see People's Square. It is in the centre of Shanghai. If you go to Pudong, you can see the Oriental Pearl TV Tower and Shanghai Science and Technology Museum. The Maglev takes you to the international airport in about eight minutes. At Sheshan you will find a famous church and an observatory. In Yu Garden, you can eat different kinds of local snacks. There are many interesting

places in Shanghai. Therefore, it is not surprising that tourists come to visit Shanghai every year!

6. take (have) a look at... = look at...

Let's take (have) a look at the film guide.

Would you like to have a look at the photo?

7. hate to do sth. = hate doing sth. 不喜欢, 讨厌

I hate action films.

(I hate seeing action films. / I hate to see action films.)

8. It's an action film and it's very exciting.

action film (武打片, 动作片); love story (爱情片);

cartoon (卡通片); exciting film (惊险片);

cowboy story (西部片); horror story

〔恐怖片〕 ；

police story 〔警匪片〕 ； documentary

〔纪录片〕

9. be full of … “充满，挤满” 〔状态〕

be filled with … “灌满，装满” 〔动作〕

The bottle is full of milk. (The bottle is filled with milk.)

At lunch time, the school dining room is always full of people.

Our English teacher is a man full of energy.

The street is full of people. 〔句意不变〕

→ The street is crowded with people.

10. —How long is the film? 电影片长多久？

— It' s 120 minutes.

→How long does the film last? It lasts 80 minutes.

The duration of “Swan Lake ” is 80 minutes.

11. How much are they going to pay for the tickets altogether?

Sb. pays... for sth.

I paid 90 yuan for the coat last Saturday.

→ How much did you pay for the coat last Saturday?

Sth. costs sb. ...

The coat cost me 90 yuan last Saturday.

The experiment cost him two years of hard work.

Sb. spends ... on sth.

Every morning Peter spends half an hour on / (in) reading English.

I spent one and a half hours doing my homework last night.

It takes sb. ... to do sth.

It took us 30 minutes to get to the Grand View Garden by car.

It takes me five minutes to walk to school in the morning.

You can take a bus there. (You can go

there by bus.)

We took a cable car up to the top of the mountain.

Welcome to Sheshan

Suggested questions:

1. Where is Sheshan in Shanghai?
2. Which places can you visit in Sheshan?
3. How can you go there and what do you think of Sheshan?

Sheshan is in the southwest of Shanghai. It's about 30 kilometres away from the centre of the city. There are many interesting places in Sheshan. You can visit the Forest Park and there is a famous church at the top of the mountain. If you go there, you can also find an observatory. It's a beautiful resort. You can go there by bus. I think you will enjoy yourself there.

12. for prep. 达〔时间段〕之久;

since prep. & conj. 自从〔过去时间点〕

以来

My uncle has been in the Army for 3 years.

= (My uncle joined the Army 3 years ago.)

Peter has worked in this company since
2005.

= (Peter started to work in this company
in 2005.)

= (Peter has worked in this company for
4 years.)

I have had the digital camera for 2 years.

= I bought the digital camera 2 years ago.

My grandfather has lived in the old town
since he was born.

I haven' t seen you for a long time.

His father has been in Shanghai for quite
a few years.

13. Aunt Betty works in a company in Beijing,
doesn' t she?

She often has lunch at school, doesn' t
she?

It' s very cold today, isn' t it?

Your father is unhappy, isn' t he?

It is impossible to learn English well without remembering more words, isn' t it?

My sister never tells a lie, does she?

She can hardly speak Chinese, can she?

He was seldom late for school, was he?

I am an English teacher, aren' t I?

(注：答复此类问题时，应按实际情况当一般疑问句作答，用 Yes 或 No；但答复“前否后肯”的句子时，它的中英文意思那么不同。)

—You can' t do it, can you? (你不会做这事，是吗?)

— No, I can' t. (是的，我不会。)

— Yes, I can. (不，我会的。)

I have been to Shanghai

Shanghai is in the east of China. It is one of the largest cities in the world. It is not only famous for its night views, but also known as a shopping paradise. Every year a number of tourists come to visit

Shanghai. I went to Shanghai with my parents last Sunday. We bought many things in Nanjing Road Walk Way. There you can find a lot of department stores and shopping centres. In Yu Garden, we ate different local snacks. They are very tasty. In the afternoon we visited Pudong New District and the international airport. If you go to Pudong, you can see the Oriental Pearl TV Tower and Shanghai Science and Technology Museum. There're many interesting places in Shanghai. I'm proud of the great city — Shanghai.

14. —Do you like the jeans with the yellow belt or the ones with the blue belt?

—I like the ones with the blue belt.

—Do you like the shirt with the long sleeves or the one with the short sleeves?

—I like the one with the short sleeves.

(注：选择疑问句朗读时要先升后降，答复时

不用 yes 和 no, 应直接答复; the ones 替代前面对应的复数名词, the one 替代前面对应的单数名词)

I don' t want these green peppers. Have you got any red ones?

Our new CD player is more expensive than the one we had before.

The child doesn' t like this book. Show her a more interesting one.

15. Excuse me. “劳驾, 借光”; 与 I' m sorry. (Sorry.) (对不起, 请原谅)

Excuse me, which is the way to Grand View Garden?

Excuse me, what' s the time by your watch?

(常用 That' s all right. / Certainly. /Never mind. 答复)

I' m sorry for my being late.

I' m sorry for having kept you waiting for so long.

(常用 That' s all right. / Not at all. / It doesn' t matter. 答复)

16. buy sth. for sb. = buy sb. sth.

give sth to sb. = give sb. sth.

Father bought a new pair of jeans for me
yesterday.

= Father bought me a new pair of jeans
yesterday.

My friend Tom gave a notebook to me.

= My friend Tom gave me a notebook.

Mum, can you make me a birthday cake?

= Mum, can you make a birthday cake for
me?

Can you pass the ball to me?

= Can you pass me the ball?

17. --What do you need to buy at the shops?

--I need to buy a computer book for my
father.

注意否认句的改写：

We don' t need to go shopping today. (实
义动词)

= We needn' t go shopping today. (情态

动词)

We don' t need to buy anything there. (实义动词)

We need to buy nothing there. (实义动词)

We needn' t buy anything there. (情态动词)

We need buy nothing there. (情态动词)

Module 2 Better future

Unit 5 What can we learn from others?

Unit 6 Hard work for a better life

Unit 7 In the future

Unit 8 A more enjoyable school life

19. Who do you think is a model student?

“do you think” 句中用作插入语

= Who is a model student, do you think?

— I think Kitty is a model student.

What do you think will happen in ten years' time?

His mother is a model of hard work. (模范)

Children enjoy making airplane models.
(模型)

Andy is a famous model. (模特)

20. Long ago, there was a poor farmer called
Fred.

“called Fred” 过去分词短语作定语 (后置)

They have a pet dog named (called) Sam.
(过去分词短语作定语)

The lady in red is Tom's mother. (介词
短语作定语)

The girl in charge of our class is Alice.
(介词短语作定语)

The man with a book in his hand has just
come from Canada. (介词短语作定语)

The children running in the playground
are the students of Class 4. (现在分词
短语作定语)

21. Although Maths is difficult for Kitty,
she never gives it up.

be difficult for 对……有难处, 对……
而言是困难的

It is difficult for the students to
recite such a long text.

Is it difficult for you to solve this
problem?

give up 放弃, 放弃做某事

give up sth. give up doing sth. (give
it up; give them up)

Smoking is bad for health. My father
gave it up at forty.

=My father gave up smoking at forty
because it is bad for health.

22. I hope other people will learn from you.

His suggestion is that we should learn
from each other.

We should learn from Leifeng.

I hope you will learn a lot during your
stay in America.

23. reply 与 answer v. n.

They didn't reply to our new suggestion.

(v.)

I haven't got the reply to my letter.

(n.)

You must reply to / answer this letter
right away. (v.)

I received no reply / answer to my request.

(n.)

24. It is +adj. + to do sth.

It's interesting to see butterflies
flying around the flowers.

It's dangerous to play football in the
street.

It's awful to walk in wet and dirty
streets in spring.

It's nice to see birds making nests in
spring.

It is very kind of you to come and help
me.

It was silly of me to say such a thing.

It is difficult for the students to

recite such a long text.

Is it difficult for you to solve this problem?

25. see ... do sth. “看见某人做了某事”
(动作的全过程)

see... doing sth. “看见某人正在做某事”
(动作正在进行)

It's interesting to see butterflies flying around the flowers.

I saw her go into the teachers' office minutes ago.

I saw the boys flying the kites in the park this afternoon.

26. What does spring make you think of? (想起, 考虑)

Spring makes me think of beautiful flowers and green trees.

They're thinking of /about buying a new car. (考虑)

Lei Feng was always thinking of others.

〔着想〕

I' ll think about your suggestion, and give you an answer tomorrow. 〔考虑〕

Think it over, and you' ll find a way.
〔仔细考虑〕

Write at least sixty words according to the given situation:

Questions:

1. Why did you buy a present for your mother?
2. What did you buy for her?
3. What is it used for?
4. Where did you buy it?
5. How did you get there?
6. Did your mother like it? Why?

A present for my mother

Last Sunday was Internatinal Women' s Day. On that day I bought a present for my mother. It was a key ring. It is used for holding keys. I bought it in a toy shoping centre of the city. I went there by bus. When I gave it to

my mother, she was very excited. She said she liked it very much. Although it was not very expensive, it was my first present for my mother. (75 words)

27. silly 头脑简单, 傻头傻脑的;
stupid 智力差的, 反响迟钝的;
foolish 没头脑的, 缺乏常识与判断力的
Stop asking such silly questions!
He is very stupid in learning Maths.
It was a foolish thing to ask for the
moon.

28. There will be plenty of food in the
forest in winter.

There is a bus every five minutes.

There was a very good film on TV last
night.

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

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

