

## 7A Unit 3 Welcome to our school 提优版

设计对象：基础较好的学生

设计目的：掌握本单元重难点知识点用法，并能灵活运用

课堂讲练结合，适当拓展，融会贯通

教学目标：1.掌握本单元新单词及词组

2.掌握本单元语法重难点

### 一、词性辨析过关

|           |  |           |  |       |
|-----------|--|-----------|--|-------|
| n.楼房      |  | v.建造      |  |       |
| adj.令人激动的 |  | adj.感到激动的 |  |       |
| prep.像    |  | v.喜欢      |  |       |
| v.相信      |  | n.信任      |  |       |
| adv.真正地   |  | adj.真的    |  |       |
| v.教       |  | n.教师      |  |       |
| 演出，节目     |  | v.展示，演示   |  |       |
| adj.不同的   |  | n.不同之处    |  |       |
| v.关心      |  | adj.小心的   |  | n.粗心  |
| n.照顾，小心   |  | adj.粗心的   |  |       |
| v.介绍      |  | n.介绍      |  |       |
| v.讨论      |  | n.讨论      |  |       |
| adj.亲切友好的 |  | n.种类      |  |       |
| adj.乐于助人的 |  | adj.无帮助的  |  |       |
| adj.绝妙的   |  | n.奇迹      |  | v.想知道 |
| adj.有趣的   |  | adj.感兴趣的  |  |       |

### 二、知识点归纳及拓展

#### 1. get to know our school better 更好地了解我们的学校

##### 【归纳】

get to know 花时间开始了解，逐渐认识某人或某事

When you get to know him, you'll find he is quite nice. 当你逐渐了解他时，你会发现他很不错。

get to 可表示到达，开始或进行某个活动或任务，接触或了解某人或事物，

I have to get to the airport before 8 a.m. 我必须 8 点前赶到机场。

I'm looking forward to getting to work on this program. 我期待着开始这个项目。

Try to get to the cause of the problem. 试着找出问题的原因。

##### 【拓展练】

1. Football matches help me get \_\_\_\_\_ (know) many great players.

2. Jim 希望通过观看短视频了解世界历史。

Jim \_\_\_\_\_ world history by watching short videos.

#### 2. discuss them with each other 互相讨论

##### 【归纳】

discuss 动词，讨论；论述 discuss sth. with sth. 和某人讨论某事 discuss doing 讨论做某事

名词 discussion

They had important problems to discuss. 他们有重要的事情要讨论。

You should discuss the date of the party with them first. 你应该先和他们讨论一下聚会日期。

### 【拓展练】

1. The question is a little difficult, let's have a \_\_\_\_\_(讨论) about it.
2. I have something important to \_\_\_\_\_(讨论) with you through vide talk.

### 3. listen to an introduction to 听一个...的介绍

#### 【归纳】

introduction 名词, 介绍。self-introduction 自我介绍

动词 introduce, introduce sth. to sb.= introduce sb. sth. 给某人介绍某物

She was very proud to introduce her hometown to us. 她很高兴地向我们介绍她的家乡。

This book is the perfect introduction to the seven continents. 这本书是对七大洲的完美介绍。

#### 【拓展练】

1. This book is a useful \_\_\_\_\_ to a language learner.  
A. introduction          B. information          C. invitation          D. invention
2. He i \_\_\_\_\_(介绍) me to his friend at the party.

### 4. Imagine you meet a friend from another school. 想象一下, 你遇到了另一个学校的朋友

#### 【归纳】

imagine 动词, 想象, 设想, 料想, 误以为, 后跟名词, 代词, 动名词和从句作宾语。

imagine doing sth. 想象做某事

I can't imagine the life without hobbies. 我无法想象没有兴趣爱好的生活。

He took part in the marathon when he is eight-four years old. Can you imagine it? 84 岁的时候他参加了马拉松, 你能想象到吗?

Try to imagine living on the moon. 设想一下生活在月球上。

词性拓展: imagination 名词, 想象力    imaginary 形容词, 虚构的

#### 【拓展练】

1. A child can not make a difference between his \_\_\_\_\_ and the real world.  
A. information          B. impression          C. imagination          D. introduction
  2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (想象走进) the boss's office one day.
  3. 闭上眼睛, 想象一下你自己在森林里面。
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### 5. as well 也

#### 【归纳】

表示“也”的几个词: too, also, either, as well

1. also 用于肯定句, 通常位于 be 动词, 助动词或情态动词之后, 行为动词之前。如:

He is good at English. He is also good at Japanese. 他擅长英语, 也擅长日语。

I also want some tea. 我也要点茶。

注意: 表示强调时, also 也可放在助动词或情态动词等之前。比较:

I can also do it. 我也能干。=I also can do it. (同上)

2. too 也用于肯定句, 比 also 更通俗, 和 also, as well 可以相互替换, 可放在句中, 也可放在句末。如:

Li went to Beijing and Zhao, too, went to Beijing. 小李到北京去了, 小赵也到北京去了。

He studies hard and I study hard, too. 他学习用功, 我(学习)也用功。

3. either 用于否定句, 而且只能放在句末。如:

He didn't know it. I didn't know it either. 他不知道那件事, 我也不知道。

I can't speak French and can't write it, either. 我不会讲法语, 也不会写法语。

4. as well 用法和 too 完全一样, 可以互换, 通常位于句末。如:

She not only sings, she plays the piano as well. 她不但会唱歌, 而且会弹钢琴。

I can do it as well. 这事我也能做。

Water comes into our systems not just from drinking but from eating as well.

不仅通过饮水, 水还通过吃饭进入身体的循环系统。

### 【拓展练】

1. ——Do you like the movie?

——No, I don't. My sister doesn't like it, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. too                      B. also                      C. either                      D. as well

2. I help my mother with housework and look after my little sister \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends.

A. also                      B. either                      C. as well                      D. always

3. Miss Li is our Maths teacher, she teaches us PE \_\_\_\_\_.(也)

## 6. the perfect places for us to study 学习的完美场所

### 【归纳】

① perfect adj. 完美的 \*此单词无最高级 谚语拓展: Practice makes Perfect. 熟能生巧。

② it is +n. for sb. to do 对某人来说做某事/物是...

it is +adj. for sb. to do sth. 对某人来说做某事是怎样的

### 【拓展练】

1. The ancient city of Xu is a great place \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ kites.

A. to, fly                      B. for, fly                      C. to, to fly                      D. for, to fly

2. 南京是一个品尝美食的完美地方。

Nanjing is a \_\_\_\_\_ taste some delicious food.

3. I think libraries are the best places for students \_\_\_\_\_(study).

## 7. space 用法

### 【归纳】

可数名词, 空地。large open spaces 大片开阔的空地 green spaces 绿地

不可数名词, 空间(也可用 room); 太空。make space for 给...腾出空间

in space 在太空 space station 空间站 public space 公共空间

I need enough space to write and read. 我需要足够的空间读和写。

The city has plenty of open spaces. 这座城市有很多开阔的空地。

The space shot was shown live on television. 此次太空发射在电视上做了实况转播。

### 【拓展练】

1. We need enough \_\_\_\_\_ (空间) to put all the chairs.

2. 他们挪动沙发为钢琴腾出空间。

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## 8. 四个“花费”—spend, pay, cost, take

### 【归纳】



1. ---Where's Mr. Wang, do you know?  
 ---Well, it's hard to say. But I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ a football game just now.  
 A. was watching      B. watching      C. watch      D. watched
2. I often see many kids \_\_\_\_\_ at the foot of the hill.  
 A. flying kites      B. flies kites      C. to fly kites      D. fly kites
3. -Can you hear someone \_\_\_\_\_ for help?  
 -Yes. And I can see a boy \_\_\_\_\_ towards us.  
 A. shout, run      B. shouting, running      C. shout, running      D. shouting, running

## 10. exciting 与 excited

### 【归纳】

exciting 形容词 令人激动的

excited 形容词 兴奋的, 激动的 be excited about/ at (doing) sth. 对(做)...感到兴奋

Are you excited about going to Beijing? 你要去北京了, 感到兴奋吗?

He told us an exciting story yesterday. 他昨天给我们讲了一个使人激动的故事。

类似构词法还有:

interesting-interested surprising-surprised boring-bored tiring-tired worrying-worried

The book is interesting to me. 这本书对我来说挺有趣的。

I am interested in the book. 我对这本书感兴趣。

### 【拓展练】

1. 一场令人激动的比赛 \_\_\_\_\_ match
2. 孩子们对打开礼物感到兴奋。  
 Children \_\_\_\_\_ the presents.

## 11. take place 与 happen 发生

### 【归纳】

#### ①事件概率

happen往往表示事情的发生带有偶然性, 即这些事件不是计划好的, 而是意外发生的。如:  
 What happened to you? (你发生了什么事?)

Maybe something unexpected happened. (也许发生了什么意想不到的事情。)

take place通常指按计划发生的事件, 即这些事件是必然会发生的, 通常有某种原因或事先的安排。

Great changes have taken place in our hometown during the past ten years. 过去十年里, 我们的家乡发生了巨大的变化。

#### ②词汇搭配

happen可以与to sb./sth.连用, 表示不好的事情发生在某人(物)身上。

I happened to see him on my way home. 我碰巧在路上遇到了他。

take place后面一般不接to sb./sth.结构。

The meeting took place yesterday. 会议昨天举行了。

### 【拓展练】

1. -When will the wedding (婚礼) \_\_\_\_\_? --- \_\_\_\_\_ the evening of May 1st next year.  
 A. take place; In      B. happen; In      C. take place; On      D. happen; On
2. -Where did the 33rd Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_? -In Paris.  
 A. take off      B. take place      C. take apart      D. take in
3. 地震是怎么发生的?

How \_\_\_\_\_ .

## 12. like 用法

### 【归纳】

动词，喜欢。近义词 love, enjoy, be fond of, be crazy about

介词，像。just like 正如

You'll like her once you get to know her. 你一旦了解了她就会喜欢她的。

He looks like Father Christmas. 他长得像圣诞老人。

Sharks get sick, just like any other animal. 鲨鱼会生病，就像其他动物一样。

### 【拓展练】

1. -What \_\_\_\_\_ your daughter like?

- She's so beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ a film star.

A. does; like                      B. is; likes                      C. does; likes                      D. is; like

2. 像她的妹妹一样，她也喜欢和老师聊她的问题。

\_\_\_\_\_ her sister, she also \_\_\_\_\_ .

## 13. What is your new school like?

### 【归纳】

询问外表或性格 What is sb./sth. like?=How is sb./sth.?

询问外表 How does sb. look? = What does sb. look like?

-What is your new deskmate (同桌) like?

-He is tall and kind

### 【拓展练】

1.—What \_\_\_\_\_ your sister \_\_\_\_\_? —She is tall and slim.

A. is; like                                      B. are; look like

C. is; look like                                      D. are; like

2.—What does your uncle look like?—\_\_\_\_\_.

A.He is outgoing                      B. He likes fishing                      C. He is tall and thin                      D. He is kind.

3.—\_\_\_\_\_? -Well, Sandy is more outgoing(外向的)than her sister, and smarter.

A. What are they like                      B. What do they like

C. What do they look like                      D. Why do they like

4. -Mike, what is your English teacher like?

-Sure. \_\_\_\_\_. He often helps us with our English.

A. He is like my good friend                      B. He is a tall man with little hair

C. He likes reading very much                      D. He is kind and helpful.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the weather \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai?

A.How, like                      B.What, like                      C.How, about                      D.What,about

## 14. show 用法

### 【归纳】

作动词，表明;证明;给...看;出示;展示;(通过示范)教，解说;演示

作名词，演出;歌舞表演;(电视或广播)节目;展览;展览会

Ladies and gentlemen, please show me your passports. 女士们先生们，请出示你们的护照。

She left as soon as the show was over. 演出一结束，她就走了。

词组： on show 被展示    talk show 脱口秀    show off 炫耀    show up 露面

**【拓展练】**

1. I often go to the theatre(剧场)to watch\_\_\_\_\_ (show) with my parents.
2. 你能给我展示一下去最近的地铁站的路线吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 他参加达人秀的选拔, 但没通过。  
\_\_\_\_\_

**15. How about your sports field? 你们的体育场怎么样?**

**【归纳】**

How about...? 询问情况或提建议, 等于 what about...?后接 n, 动词 ing  
还有 Would you like/love to do sth.?

Shall I/we do sth.?

Let's do sth.

had better do sth.

Why not do sth.?/ Why don't you do sth.?

Could you please do sth.?

Would you like to go to the cinema tonight with me? 今晚你愿意和我一起去看电影吗?  
=Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

Let's listen to the tape together. 我们一起听磁带吧。

You'd better go to hospital at once. 你最好立刻去医院。

Why not ask your teacher for help?=Why don't you ask your teacher for help?  
为什么不向你的老师寻求帮助呢?

**【拓展练】**

1. Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ me back when you arrive home?  
A. to call      B. calling      C. call      D. called
2. 为什么不去听听隔壁学生唱歌呢? (至少 2 种)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**16. team 用法**

**【归纳】**

team 名词, 组, 队    team sport 团队运动    teamwork 团队合作    team spirit 团队精神

Which team do you like best? 你最喜欢哪个队?

He is the oldest player in the football team. 他是足球队里年龄最大的队员。

The exam questions are worked out by a team of experts. 考试题是由一个专家组制定的。

**【拓展练】**

1. Tom and Kitty are good friends, but they are in different basketball \_\_\_\_\_ /ti:mz/.
2. I often play football with my friends in the school football \_\_\_\_\_. (队伍)
3. 主队和客队都以训练刻苦而出名。  
\_\_\_\_\_

**17. Let me tell you more about our teachers. 让我告诉你更多关于我们的老师的事。**

### 【归纳】

let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事, 类似结构 make sb. do sth. ask sb. to do sth.  
tell sb. sth. 告诉某人某事, tell sb. (not) to do sth. 告诉某人(不)做某事

### 【拓展练】

1. The film is so boring. It makes the boy \_\_\_\_\_ sleepy.  
A. to feel      B. felt      C. feeling      D. feel
2. The good news always \_\_\_\_\_ (make) us happy.
3. Light and bright colours \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_.(让人们觉得兴奋)
4. Mr. Wu asks Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) the question in English.

## 18. help them with their problems 帮助他们解决问题

### 【归纳】

help sb. with sth./ (to) do sth. 帮助某人(做)某事      can't help doing sth. 忍不住做某事  
I can't help playing video games after school. 放学后我忍不住玩游戏。  
词性辨析: helpful 乐于助人的, 有帮助的      helpless 毫无帮助的  
It is helpful to read newspaper every day. 每天看报纸是有帮助的。

### 【拓展练】

1. 你可以帮我奶奶读杂志吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ my Chemistry.  
A. help, with      B. to help, with      C. helping, with      D. helping, do

## 19. a grey building with three floors 一栋灰色三层建筑物

### 【归纳】

with 作介词, “有, 带有”, 常见动词短语有:  
agree with 同意      do/deal with 处理      communicate with 沟通      come up with 想出  
be angry with 生气      be strict with 严格      be filled with 充满      be busy with 忙于

### 【拓展练】

1. —What kind of house do you live?  
—A flat \_\_\_\_\_ three bedrooms.  
A. has      B. with      C. is      D. includes.
2. My grandparents don't look old. They just have a few \_\_\_\_\_ hairs.  
A. brown      B. grey      C. clean      D. bright
3. Linda \_\_\_\_\_ tall \_\_\_\_\_ long curly hair.  
A. has; is      B. has; has      C. is; with      D. is; has

## 20. thousands of 数以千计的, 成千上万的

### 【归纳】

英语中“hundred 百, thousand 千, million 百万, billion 十亿”的特殊用法:  
(1) hundred, thousand 等数词,其前有具体数字修饰,表示具体的数目时,用单数。  
(2) 当 hundred, thousand 等与“of + 复数名词”连用时,表示模糊概念,这时 hundred, thousand 等要用复数形式。  
(3) 注意一种情况, 某特定群体中的多少个, 前有数字, 后有 of  
About three hundred of the students in the school are from Northern China.





learn about her?

- A. else                    B. other                    C. others                    D. another

3. -Tu Youyou is the winner of the 2015 Nobel Prize for Medicine(诺贝尔医学奖). What \_\_\_\_\_ things do you want to learn about her?

-Nothing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. else, else                    B. other, else                    C. others, other                    D. else, other

### 23. What do you think of your school?

#### 【归纳】

询问看法和意见 What do you think of...?=How do you like...?=What's your opinion on sth?

或 Do you have any idea about ...? How do you see ...?

表达个人的看法和意见，可以说：

In my opinion, I think/believe that..., As far as I'm concerned...

In my opinion, this book is not worth reading. 在我看来，这本书不值得一读。

I think we should focus on sustainable development. 我认为我们应该关注可持续发展。

As far as I'm concerned, this policy is a right step. 就我而言，这项政策是正确的一步。

#### 【拓展练】

1. ---How do you like my new flat?                    --- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. I like the balcony.                    B. It's big and clean.
- C. It's on the top floor.                    D. I like the sitting room.

2. 你觉得这幅画怎么样？（至少 2 种）

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### 24. Thanks for your email. 感谢你的邮件。

#### 【归纳】

thank sb. for (doing) sth. 感谢某人（做了）某事 = thank sb to do sth.

拓展类似结构：

praise/punish/blame/excuse/ sb. for doing sth. 表扬/惩罚/指责/原谅某人做某事

#### 【拓展练】

1. --- Thank you \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ my housework. --- You're welcome.

- A. to help; with                    B. for helping; in
- C. for helping; with                    D. to helping; with

2. You should thank him for \_\_\_\_\_ (help) us clean the classroom.

3. 她指责儿子没写作业。

She blamed her son for \_\_\_\_\_

4. 老师表扬他积极参与课堂讨论。

The teacher praised him for \_\_\_\_\_

### 25. special 用法

#### 【归纳】

special 形容词，特殊的，特别的；特别重要的；专门的，在句中作定语或表语。

What are your special hobbies? 你有哪些特别的兴趣爱好？

Please \_\_\_\_\_ it. 请对它多加关照。

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