

七年级下册英语Unit知 识点归纳

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U n i t 7 I t ' s r a i n i n g !

词语辨析:

1. soon 指时间上“不久” Please call me soon . Please write back to me soon.

quickly 动作反应敏捷，完成得快，具有即可行动毫不耽搁之意 run to school quickly.

fast 动作速度之快 run fast

2. cold 1) adj. “冷的” 反义词 hot 2)n. “伤风，感冒” have a cold
患感冒

cool 1) adj. “凉爽的” 反义词 warm 2) 流行语“酷的”

词语的用法:

1. rain 1) 不可数n. 雨 much/lots of rain 但是“一场大雨” a heavy rain
一场大雨

2) v. 下雨 It rains heavily/hard.

2. snow 1) 不可数n. 雪 much/lots of snow 但是“一场大雪” a heavy snow
一场大雪

2) v. 下雪 It rains heavily/hard.

3. weather “天气” 不可数n.， 不能与a/an 连用 What bad weather!

多么糟糕的天气啊！

fine weather 好天气 cloudy weather 阴天 weather forecast/report

天气预报

weatherman/ weather girl 天气预报员

4. it 可指天气， 时间， 距离等

5. message “消息， 口信” 可数n. take a message for sb. 为某人捎信 take a message to sb. 捎信给某人

take a message to him for me 带我向他传个信儿 leave a message留言

6. cook v. 做饭1) 不及物v. 2) 及物v. cook sb. sth. =cook sth for sb. cook us lunch=cook lunch for us.

3) cook. n. 厨师 4) cooker “厨具” 5) do some cooking 做饭

7. could Could you just tell... 你能告诉…… Could you please do sth. 表请求

could 为情态动词， 比can 更委婉， 客气

8. back 1) adv. “回来， 回原处” call sb. back 给某人回电话 write back to sb. 给某人回信

come back 回来 go back 回去 get back返回

2) n. 后背 后面， 后部 on my back 在我背上 at the back of the classroom 在我们教室的后面

3) adj. 后面的 on the back wall 在后墙上

9. vacation 1) be on vacation 在度假 2) go to .. for vacation 去…度假

3) winter vacation = winter holidays 寒假 4) summer vacation=summer holidays暑假

10. work 不及物v. “工作， 运转， 运行” 若用于否的结构多表示某一物件“坏掉了” “不运作了”

1) My watch doesn't work. 2) My phone isn't working.

11. visit 1) v. visit sb. 拜访某人 2) visit sp. 参观某地 3) visitor
参观者, 游客

12. country 复数 countries 1) 国家 China is a big country.

2) 乡下, 农村=countryside 常用单数形式, 与the 连用
live in the country 住在乡下

3) adj. “民间的, 乡间的, 农村的”

the country music 民间音乐 the country club

民间俱乐部 country life 乡村生活

13. hard 1) adv. 努力地 work hard /study hard

2) adv. 猛烈地=heavily rain hard =rain heavily snow hard=snow
heavily

3) adj. 困难的同义词difficult 反义词easy a hard question

4) adj. 坚硬的 hard food

14. seasons季节 (spring 春季 summer 夏季, autumn 秋天, winter 冬天) in+
季节

15. no problem 1) 用来表示有能力做某事。 “没问题”

2) 用来回答答谢(美语中) =You're welcome/Not at all

3) 用来回答道歉(美语中) --I'm sorry to keep you
waiting.--No problem. “没关系”

15. not bad 不错 at the park 在公园 right now=at the moment=now

现在 by the pool 在游泳池边 drink orange juice 喝橙汁

study hard 努力学习 in the mountains 在山里

in your country在你(们)的国家 take a photo / take photos 拍照 take a photo of ... 给……拍一张照片

in the rainy weather 在下雨的天气里 buy sth. to take home 买某物带回家

句型:

1. How' s the weather= What' s the weather like 天气怎样?

后可接月份、季节、地点

How' s the weather in +月份、季节、地点 = What' s the weather like+ in +月份、季节、地点

一般It' s + adj. 回答 也可用 It +is + ving. / There is + n.

It' s raining!=It is rainy!= There is rain.

It' s snowing!=It is snowy!= There is snow.

注意: n. +y = adj. rain-rainy snow-snowy wind-windy cloud-cloudy sun- sunny

fog(雾)- foggy (多雾的)

其他的 health- healthy ice-icy(结冰的) sand(沙)-sandy (多沙的)

2. How' s it going =How is everything =How' s everything going

情况怎么样? /近来可好?

How' s it going with sb./sth= How' s everything with sb.

/sth. 某人/某物情况怎么样? /某人、某物近来可好?

答语: Pretty good. 相当好 。 Great. 好极了。 Not bad. 还不错 Just so-so. 一般般 Terrible. 糟透了。

3. tell sb. (not) to do sth. 告诉某人做某事 tell sb. not to do

sth. 告诉某人不要做某事

tell sb. Sth 告诉某人某事

tell sb about sth. 告诉某人关于某事

4. ask sb. to sth. 叫某人做某事 ask sb. not to do sth. 叫某人不要做某事

5. have a good time=have great time=have fun=enjoy

oneself 过得愉快, 玩得高兴

good 还可以换成 nice/ wonderful

have a good time + doing sth. = have fun + doing sth. = enjoy oneself

doing sth. 愉快地做某事

We often have a great time playing basketball after school.

5. Sounds like ...=It sounds like... 听起来像...

类似于 sound 的感官动词 look 看起来 feel 摸起来 taste 尝起来 smell

闻起来

1) + adj. 作表语 2) + like 再接宾语 (名词/代词/句子)

It sounds like a good idea. Sounds like you are having a good time.

6. just right for doing sth. 做某事正合适 The weather here is just right for walking

be+just right for +n. /pron. /ving 1) The coat is just right for you.

2) The books are just right for students in

Grade 7.

7. some of当中的一些 做主语由后面的名词决定

Some of them _____ (be) happy. Some of my classmates _____ (go) to

school by bike.

Some of the water in the rivers _____ (be) not clean.

8. write to sb.=write a letter to sb. 给某人写信 hear from =get a letter from 收到某人的来信

write back to sb. 给某人写回信

9. be +adj. +to do

be happy to do sth. 高兴地做某事 1) I' m so happy to see you again. 2)

I' m happy to play with you.

10. talk on the phone 通过电话交谈

类似短语 on TV 在电视上 on the radio 在收音机上 on the computer 在电脑上 on the Internet 在网上

11. It' s hot in your country now, isn' t it

现在你的国家天气炎热，不是吗？

反义疑问句结构： 陈述形式, + 简短问句

简短问句主谓与前一部分的主谓在人称，时态，数上要保持一致。

反义疑问句三要点， 1)前后肯否正相反 2) 短句not

如出现必须缩写是习惯

3) 短句主语代词现

Your mother goes to work every day, _____

回答时以事实为依据

语法： 现在进行时态 (II)

1) Sounds like you' re having a good time. 2) What' s John doing right

now

3) It' s afternoon right now, and I' m sitting by the pool and drinking orange juice.

1. 1) 现在正在发生的动作或进行的动作 标志词: now, right now, It' s +时间点, listen, look等

2) 现阶段正在发生或进行的动作 标志词: these days 等, 或从语境中判断。

2. be always doing “总是做某事”

表示说话人的赞扬、不满、厌烦等情绪, 带有强烈的感情色彩。

He is always helping other people.

3. 位置移动的词 “go, come, leave, arrive等” 用进行结构表将来的意义

They' re coming back this afternoon.

4. 表状态, 情感, 心理状态等的动词和连系动词不用进行时态。

如: “hear, see, like, love, know, want, wish, think, taste, sound等”

◆ 典句必背

1. How' s the weather= What' s the weather like 天气怎样?

It' s cloudy. 天气多云。 / It' s sunny. 天气晴朗。 / It' s rainy.

多雨的 / It' s snowy. 多雪的 / It' s windy. / 多风的

It' s snowing 正在下雪。 / It' s raining. / 天正下雨。

3. How' s it going =How is everything 情况怎么样?

4. Great! / Not bad. / Terrible! 好极了! / 不错。 / 糟糕!

5. Can I take a message for him 我给他捎个口信好吗?

6. I' m having a great time visiting my aunt in Canada.

我正在加拿大愉快地拜访我的姨妈

7. My family and I are on a vacation in the mountains.

我和我的家人正在山里度假。

8. It' s hot in your country now, isn' t it 现在你的国家天气炎热，不是吗？

◆话题写作

The Weather in Beijing

Hello, everyone! I' m from Beijing. Do you want to know the weather in Beijing Now let me tell you something about the weather here.

In Beijing, spring is very short and warm. In summer, it' s very hot, but it often rains. We often go swimming in the river. In autumn, the weather is very dry and cool. We often go to the farm to work with the farmers to help them. In winter, it' s very cold, and sometimes it' s snowy and windy.

I like swimming, so summer is my favorite season.

Unit 8 Is there a post office near here

词语辨析：

1. there be “某处有某物/某人” 客观存在

句型：There be +某物/某人 + 某地(介词短语) be

由就近原则决定

have /has “某物/某人有...” 从属关系

句型：“某人/某物+ have/has+...” have/has 由句子的主语决定

有时可互换：Our school has twenty classes.=There are twenty classes in our school.

2. on the street 在街上（美式英语） in the street 在街上（英式英语）

on Bridge Street 在桥街上（专有名词大写） 类似的 Long Street长街

Center Street 中心街

New Street 新街 North Street北街

on Bridge Road 在大桥路

in front of 在.....的前面 一个物体在另一个物体外部的前面 反义词 behind

in the front of 在.....的前部 一个物体在另一个物体内部的前面 反义词 behind

1) Tom is in front of the car. (车外的前面) 2) Tom is in the front of the car. (车内的前部)

4. across 介词 穿过 across from... =on the other side of.../opposite在……对面

cross 动词 穿过 = go across

crossing 名词 “十字路口” at the second crossing 在第二个十字路口

横穿across 纵穿through

5. Excuse me为客套话，问路、插话、请求许可、询问情况等场合

Sorry 犯错或不能满足对方的要求向对方表示歉意的场合

6. watch sb. doing ... 观看.....正在做某事（正在进行中）

watch sb. do ...

观看...做了某事（经常发生或已完成）（强调动作的整个过程）

类似于watch 的用法的动词有 see, hear, find等

1) The mother is watching her son _____ (play) games. 2) Let' s watch them _____ (play) football.

词语的用法:

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