外研版英语七年级下册知识点

外研版英语七年级下册知识1

一、单词

1. take v. 拿、采取、穿…

take 短语:

take back 收回、接回、退回

take down 写下、记下

take in 收留、包括、理解、欺骗

take off 脱下、起飞、打折扣

take on 聘用、雇用、呈现、显现

take up 从事、继续、占去(时间或空间)

2. else adv. 另外, 其他, 可以用在"who, where" 等词后面。

eg:

who else will go to the meeting?还有其他人去参加会议吗? what else would you do?你还要做其他事吗?

注意: else 还可以与不定副词(如: something, anybody, anyone, somewhere 等)连用,但是要放在这些词之后。

eg:

Would you like something else to drink?

3. way

①n. 路

on the way to+名词 在去…的路上 on the way+副词

eg:

I met him on the way to school. 我在去学校的路上遇见了他。

I met him on the way home. 我在回家路上遇见了他。

②n. 方式,方法

the way to do sth / the way of doing sth 做某事的方法

eg:

the way to learn English=the way of learning English <u>学习英语</u>的 方法 4. 辨析 receive 与 accept

receive 表示"收到,接到"指客观上被动的,强调动作,但并不意味着同意接受

accept 是"接到,并同意的意思",强调意愿上的结果。

eg: She received his present, but she didn't accept it.她收到了他的礼物,但是没有接受。

注意:有时用词要视语言习惯而定,而不能简单地认为 receive=收到, accept=接受。

"接受礼物"说成英语是 accept a gift, 而"接受教育"却是 receive an education.

- 5. 辨析 few 与 little
- a few 一些其后常加可数名词的复数形式, a little 后加不可数名词。

eg:

- a few apples 一些苹果
- a little water in bottle 瓶子里的一点水
- 6. by 用于表示手段, 意思是"用,靠,通过"常和交通工具搭配。

eg:

by air/plane 坐飞机

by train 坐火车

by bus 坐公交车

by car 坐汽车

- 二、短语
- 1. try on 试穿

eg:

Try on the shoes before you buy them. 买鞋之前要试穿一下。

①try to do sth. "努力去做,尽力做" = try one's best to do…

eg: He tried to climb the tree. 他试着努力爬那棵树。

②try doing sth. 指"尝试做······看看,有何结果",暗示在这之前已试过某种方法但不奏效,另试其他方法。

eg: If no one answers the door, why not try knocking the back door? 如果没人应门,为什么不尝试去敲一下后门。

2. 辨析 too much 和 much too

①much too 是 too 的强势语,用法与 too 相同。

eg:

You are much too kind to me. 你对我实在太好了。

This one is much too big. 这个确实太大了。

②too much 是 much 的强势语,用法与 much 相似。

eg:

Don't eat too much. 别吃得太多。

There's too much water. 水太多了。

三、句型

1. What can I do for you?=Can I help you?

以上两句都是<u>购物</u>时候店主用语,可以翻译为"我能为你做点什么?"或"你想买点什么?"回答时,常用"I'd like ···/ I'd like to buy ···/ I want to buy ···"等句子做答语。

eg:

- ---What can I do for you?/Can I help you?
- --- I want to buy a present for my mum.
- 2. It takes sb. Some time to do sth. 表示"花费某人多长时间做某事"。
- eg: It takes me two hours to finish the work. 我花了两个小时去完成工作。

四、知识拓展

1. 感官系动词

感官系动词有 look, sound, smell, taste, feel 等, 当这几个词用作连系动词的时候,它们的意思分别是"看起来"、"听起来"、"闻起来"、"掌起来"、"摸起来",其后直接加形容词。

eg:

You look tired this evening. 今晚你好像很累。

The soup tastes delicious. 这汤味道不错。

"数词+名词+of+物质名词"结构常用来表达物质名词的数量。若要表示量的复数 概念时,把(表计量的)名词改为复数形式。

注意: 当"数词+名词+of+物质名词"结构作主语时,谓语动词应与(表计量的)名词的单复数一致。

- eg: Two glasses of water are on the table. 两杯水在桌子上。
- 2. 辨析 take, spend, pay与cost
- ①spend 的主语必须是人, 常用于以下结构:
- (1) spend time /money on sth. 在……上花费时间(金钱)。
- eg: I spent two hours on this maths problem. 这道<u>数学</u>题花了我两个小时。

spend time /money (in) doing sth. 花费时间(金钱)做某事。

- eg: They spent two years (in) building this bridge. 造这座桥花了 他们两年时间。
 - (3) spend money for sth. 花钱买·····。
 - eg: His money was spent for books. 他的钱用来买书了。
 - ②cost 的主语是物或某种活动, 还可以表示"值", 常见用法如下:
 - (1) sth. costs (sb.) + 金钱, 某物花了(某人)多少钱。
- eg: A new computer costs a lot of money. 买一台新<u>电脑</u>要花一大笔钱。
- (2) (doing) sth. costs (sb.) + 时间, 某物(做某事)花了(某人)多少时间。
- eg: Remembering these new words cost him a lot of time. 他花了大量时间才记住了这些单词。

注意: cost 的过去式及过去分词都是 cost, 并且不能用于被动句。

③take 后面常跟双宾语, 常见用法有以下几种:

It takes sb.+时间+to do sth. 做某事花了某人多少时间。

- eg: It took them three years to build this road. 他们用了三年时间修完了这条路。
- (2) doing sth. takes sb. +时间, 做某事花了某人多少时间。例: Repairing this car took him the whole afternoon. 他花了一下午修车。
 - 3. pay 的基本用法是:
 - (1) pay (sb.) money for sth. 付钱(给某人)买……

eg: I have to pay them 20 pounds for this room each month. 我每个月要付 20 英磅的房租。

pay for sth. 付·····的钱。

eg: I have to pay for the book lost. 我不得不赔丢失的书款。

pay for sb. 替某人付钱。

eg: Don't worry! I'll pay for you. 别担心, 我会给你付钱的。

pay sb. 付钱给某人。

eg: They pay us every month. 他们每月给我们报酬。

pay money back 还钱。

eg: May I borrow 12 yuan from you? I'll pay it back next week.

你能借给我12块钱吗?下周还你。

外研版英语七年级下册知识 2

- 一、单词
- 1. 辨析 bring、take、fetch、carry
- ①bring 意为"带来",指把某物从别的地方带到说话时的这个地方来。

eg:

Remember to bring your book tomorrow. 记住明天把你的书带来。

②take 意为"带走",把某物带到别的地方去。

eg:

It's going to rain. You'd better take an umbrella with you. 要下雨了,你最好带上一把雨伞。

③fetch 意为"去取来某物",它包括一个往返的过程。

eg:

Will you go and fetch some water? 你去取一点水来,好吗?

④carry 一般指"随身携带的细小<u>物品</u>",此外还多用于汽车、火车等交通工具意为"运载"的意思。

eg:

He always carries a pocket dictionary with him. 他总是随身携带一本袖珍字典。

The bus carried me to the park yesterday. 昨天公共汽车把我拉到了公园。

2. 辨析 maybe 与 may be

①maybe 副词,"也许",相当于 perhaps。maybe 只能放于句首,不能放于句中。

eg:

Maybe he won't come. 也许他不会来。

②may be 是谓语形式,其中 may 是情态动词, be 是连系动词,表示"也许是"、"可能会有"等。

eg:

He may be a middle school student. 他可能是个中学生。

She may be watching TV now. 现在她也许在看电视。

二、短语

1. be sure 确信,一定,后面可跟不定式或从句。

eg:

I am sure to go to Beijing tomorrow. = I am sure that I will go to Beijing tomorrow. 我明天一定会去北京。

He is sure to visit the Great Wall next week. = He is sure that he will visit the Great Wall next week. 他下周一定会去参观长城。

2. be able to ···能够做···

be able to 与 can 用法与区别:

①be able to 强调通过努力而获得的能力,而 can 则强调自身已具有的能力。

eg:

She can sing the song in English. 她能用英语唱这首歌。

He will be able to sing this song in English in a few minutes, too. 几小时之后,他也能用英语唱这首歌。

②be able to 强调一种结果,而 can 只强调一种可能。

eg:

Luckily, he was able to escape from the big fire in the end. 幸运的是,他终于逃出了大火。

If he got here a few hours earlier, I could save him. 要是他早几小时来,我还能救他。

③be able to 可以有各种时态;而 can 只有一般现在和一般过去两种时态。

eg:

I could help you last night, but you didn't come. 昨天晚上我能帮你,而你又没来。

Can you see it there? 你能看见它在那儿吗?

He is / was / will be able to help you. 他能帮你的忙.

④can 可用于表示可能性,推测,允许等情况,而 be able to 通常不这样用。

3. not···any more = no more 不再.....,侧重程度和数量 eg:

You can drink no more. = You can't drink any more. 你不能再喝了 not any longer = no longer侧重时间

eg:

He no longer lives here. = He doesn't live here any longer. 他不住在这里了。

三、句型

1. there won't be = there will not be

there be 结构的一般将来时的否定形式,肯定结构为: there will be. there be 结构的将来时结构也可以用 there is going to be 或 there are going to be.

eg:

There will be a football match on TV tomorrow. = There is going to be a football match on TV

tomorrow. 明天会有一场电视球赛。

2. 句型结构: it is + adj. + to do sth.

it 是形式主语,真正的主语为动词不定式后置。

eg: It was wrong for you not to help her. 你当时不帮助她是错误的。 (it 代替不定式短语)

3. not only…but also… 用于连接两个表示并列关系的成分,着重强调后者,其意为"不仅……而且…"

eg: She not only plays well, but also writes music.

注意: 若连接两个成分作主语, 其谓语通常与靠近的主语保持一致。

eg:

Not only you but also he has to leave. 不只是你,他也得离开。 若连接两个句子, not only 后面的句子要用倒装。

eg:

Not only did he speak more correctly, but he spoke more easily. 他不仅说得更正确,而且讲得更不费劲了 。

四、语法

- 1. be going to 与will 的用法区别
- (1) be going to 主要用于:
- ①表示事先经过考虑、安排要做的事情。
- eg: What are you going to do after school? 放学后你打算做什么?
- ②表示根据前面某种迹象判断某事很有可能发生。

eg: Look at the clouds. It's going to rain. 看那些乌云,可能要下雨了。

- (2) will(shall)主要用于:
- ①在书面语中,主语为第一人称时,常用"shall+动词原形",口语中所有人称都可用 will。
 - eg: I'll telephone you after I get home. 我到家后给你电话。
 - ②will 表示单纯的将来概念,表示"将要",通常可用各种人称。

eg:

It'll soon be Christmas. 很快就到圣诞节了。

I will see you tomorrow. 明天我去看你。

- ③表示不以人的意志为转移的 自然发展的未来事情,用 will。
- eg: Tom will be sixteen years old next year. Tom 明年就 16 岁了。
- ④问对方是否愿意做某事和表示客气的邀请或 命令时,常用 will。口语中常用 would 代替 will。
 - eg: Will you please open the door? 请关门好吗?
 - ⑤表示带"意愿"色彩的将来时,用 will。
 - eg: Tom will help me with my English. Tom 愿意帮我学英语。

2. "There be" 句型的一般将来时

肯定句: There will be +名词+其他成份

否定句:在will后面加not.

注意:无论后面加单数名词或复数形式,be都必须用原形。

eg:

There will be only one country. 以后将只有一个国家。

There won't be only one country. 以后不可能只有一个国家。

一般疑问句: 把 will 提到 there 之前。

eg:

Will there be only one country? 将来只有一个国家么?Yes, there will. / No, there won't.

注意: 在口语中, 所有人称都可以用 will

3. be about to 结构表示将来时

eg:

Hurry up! We're about to leave. 快点,我们要走了。

The football match is about to begin in a few minutes. 再过几分钟球赛就要开始了。

4. 现在进行时表将来

表示位置转移的动词常与现在进行时和表示将来的时间状语连用,表示在最近将要发生某事。这些事是事先安排好的。

eg: The Browns are coming to dinner tomorrow. 明天布朗夫妇要来吃晚饭。

5. 一般现在时表将来

动词 be:表示位置转移的动词和表示"开始,结束"的动词(如 start,begin, open, finish, end, close等)与一般现在时和表示将来的时间状语连用,表示时间表、节目单或日程表上所安排好的动作或事态将要发生,日程不易改变,口气肯定。

eg: School finishes on January 18th. 学期一月十八日结束。

外研版英语七年级下册知识3

一、单词

辨析 wear, in 与 put on.

wear 动词,穿着,戴着。强调穿的状态。

in 介词,后接衣服或颜色的词。着重衣服的款式或颜色。

put on 动词,穿上,戴上,强调穿的动作,后接衣服,鞋帽。

spend v. 花费, 度过

①sb. + spend +时间/金钱+ on sth. 人在.....上花费时间/金钱

eg: I spend much time on TV.

②sb. + spend +时间/金钱+(in) doing sth. 花费时间金钱做某事

eg: I spend much time watching Tv.

③sb.+spend +时间+ with + sb. 和某人一起度过。

eg: I spend my weekend with my friends.

二、短语

1. look forward to + n. / v.-ing 期待某事/期待做某事

eg:

We are looking forward to visiting Hong Kong. 我们都很期待去香港玩。

I am looking forward to your coming. 我很期待你的到来。

2. go sightseeing = do some sightseeing 观光游览 类似结构:

go shopping 购物 go cooking 做饭

go washing 洗衣服 go cleaning 打扫卫生

2. have a picnic 去野餐

英语中经常用 have 或 take, make 等动词+ n. 组成词组。

eg:

have a good time 玩得高兴 have a rest 休息一会 take a walk 散步 make a presentation 做一个介绍

3. enjoy oneself 过的愉快

相当于 have a good time, 在口语中,用作祈使句。

eg:

I'm going to enjoy myself during the May Day holiday. 我打算在五一假期好好玩一玩。

I hope you enjoy yourself this evening. 我希望你今晚过的愉快。

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