

Unit7

复习课件

一. 复口重点短口 :

- (1) 太空博物口 space museum (2) 听口 hear of/about
(3) 口口 公园 amusement park (4) 口多口趣 much fun
(5) 水上公园 water park (6) 乘地口 take the subway
(7) 玩得愉快 have a great time (其他)
8) 上口 take lessons 9) 去口某地 have been to
10) 去了某地 have gone to 11) 乘船 take a boat/by boat
12) 看到某人在做..... see sb. doing...
13) 口靠 be close to 14) 在口南口 in Southeast Asia
15) 醒来 wake up 16) 度假 take a holiday
17) 一年到口 all year round go on vacation/go for a trip
18) 口游 tour guide
19) 口束, 以.....口尾 end up with sth./ doing sth.
20) 做某事有困口 have some problems (in)doing ...

21. 英 的国家 **an English-speaking country**
rather than **leave school**

take different routes

more than **practice doing sth.**

something to eat

three quarters **be asleep**

whether... or **be awake**

more natural **such as**

the most important requirement

during the daytime

think about doing sth./sth.

It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他

二.课文重点:

1.现在完成时的结构: (Present Perfect Tense)

主语 + have / has + 动词的过去分词 (done)

否定结构: 主语 + haven't / hasn't + 过去分词 + ...

一般疑问句结构: Have\ Has + 主□ + □去分□ +

2. 用法:

1) 表示过去发生或已经完成的动作对 □在 造成的影响或结果。

eg. 我已经吃过早餐了。

I have already eaten breakfast.

(吃早餐这个动作发生在□去, 对现在造成的影响是我吃□了, 不□了)

- 2) 表示从过去某个时间开始并一直持续到现在的动作或状态，句中的动词必须是延续性动词。常和表示一段时间状语连用。如：these days, for two years, since ...
- eg. 我认识李雷三年了。
- I have known Li Lei for three years / since three years ago.

3. □ 在完成□□ 常与already (已□) 常用于肯定句, yet (□没有 常用于否定句, ever (曾□) , never (从不) , before, for, since□用。

用for, since填空 :

1) We haven't seen each other for a long time.

2) His father has been in the Party since 10 years ago.

3) The film has been on for 20 minutes.

4) Mr Green has worked here since he came to China.

4. 在完成与一般去的区别:

在完成强调去发生的事情在造成的影响或结果,强调的是在的情况,不能和表示去的用.如:yesterday, last night, three days ago, in 1999等.

I have seen this film since three days ago. (T)

I have seen this film three days ago. (F)

随堂□

- 1) Mr Chen gave (give)up smoking last year.
- 2) Jack has already found (already find) his watch.
- 3) She went (go) to the zoo last week.
- 4) They haven't (not have) been to the Great Wall.
- 5) A: Has (have) she ever been to China? B: Yes, she went (go) there in 1989.
- 6) My brother bought (buy) a car last month.

5. 表示瞬□□作的□□ (也叫短□性□□)不能与how long, since, for+一段□□□用,如:
leave, arrive, join, come ,go, die, buy, borrow,
begin...要□行□□ :

- 1) leave-- have been away,
- 2) arrive\come\go\ join -- have been in,
- 3) die-- have been dead,
- 4) borrow\lend have kept,
- 5) buy--- have had\got
- 6)begin-- have been on

1) His uncle has been away from his home for three days.

2) I have been in the station for two hours.

我到达□站两小时了。

He has been in the chess club for one year.

他加入象棋俱□部一年了。

3) This spider has been dead for one day.

□只蜘蛛死了一天了。

4) I have kept this book for a week.

□本□，我借了一周了。

• How long may I keep this book?

• □本□我可以借多久？

5) I have had my bike since three years ago.

6) The movie has been on since five minutes ago.

6. have\ has been to 意思是 曾去□某地

have\ has gone to □在去了某地

have\ has been in

have/ has been in + 地点

+ for..../ since... 去了、来了某地多久了

我在平山2年了。

I have been in Pingshan for two years.

你叔叔去了珠海□？

Has your uncle gone to Zhuhai?

我从来没有去□加拿大。

I have never been to Canada

7. neither 与 either 的区别 : neither 表示“两者都不”，与 both 相反。neither 表示“也不”，用于否定句，与 too 相反。

a. --- I've never been to a waterpark.

--- Me neither. 我也没去。

= Neither have I.

= I haven't been there, either.

b. --- She's never been to a waterpark.

--- I haven't been to a water park, neither

8. so和neither,都可引□ 倒装句。

so的意思是也...,Neither的意思是“也不.....”

I am a student, so is he.

I haven't studied Japanese,
neither has she.

2) neither□ 指两者都不.....

---Which city would you like to visit,
Nanjing or Hangzhou?

--- C . I would like to visit a city in the north.

A. Both B. Either C. Neither

So引导倒装句:

(1) She is a student, so am I

(2) I can swim, so can he.

(3) My husband wants to see a movie tonight,
and so do I.

(4) I have seen that movie, so has he.

(5) I went to school today, so did he?

Neither 引倒装句:

(1) She isn't a student. Neither am I.

(2) I can't swim. _____ Neither can he.

(3) My husband doesn't want to see a movie tonight, and _____ neither do I.

(4) A: I haven't seen that movie. _____ Neither has he.

(5) I didn't go to school today. _____ Neither did he.

□□ 巩固一

1. His father _____ **C** _____ Beijing for 3 years.

A. has left B. has leaved

C. has been away from

2. I _____ **A** the horse for three months.

Where _____ you _____ it?

A. have had, did, buy

B. have bought, have, bought

3. Her dog _____ **B** _____ for six years.

A. has died B. has been dead C. is died

4. The meeting _____ **C** _____ for five minutes.

A. began B. has begun C. has been on

5) —Do you know him well ?

— Sure. We _____ friends since ten years ago.

A.were B.have been

C.have become D.havemade

6) 'I'll lend you my bike, but you can only _____ it for two days.

A.borrow B. lend C.keep D. take

7) Have you met Mr Li _____?

A.just B.ago C. before D.a moment ago

8.--- ^A you ever _____ Harbin?

A. Have, been to B. Did, went to

C. Have; been in D. Have; go to

9.--- How long _____ you _____ the book?

--- For a week.

A. did; borrow B. have; borrowed

C. have; kept D. did; keep

10.--- I have never got a part-time job.

---- ^D .

A. So has he B. Neither is he

C. So is he D. Neither has he

11. Her mother ^B _____ the amusement park last week.

A. has been to B. went to C. goes to

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