

笔 记 在 手 成 竹 在 胸

# 英语笔记

刘名扬 主编



归纳单元知识

总结重点难点 · 传授解题方法

训练运用能力

提高英语水平

湖北长江出版集团  
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- 训练运用能力
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## 7 年级 下

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# 前言



《英语笔记》是以人教版新课标初中英语教材为依据编写的同步教辅丛书。全套丛书由全国几所著名中学骨干教师执笔,该丛书以学习笔记的形式归纳总结单元知识、讲解单元重难点及考点、传授解题方法与技巧、训练学生综合运用英语知识的能力,帮助学生全面提高英语水平。

该丛书是针对新课标教材和新教学大纲的同步教辅,与各级课标或教纲规定的教学要点同步,包含了7~9年级英语教材教学内容,7~8年级每学期一册,9年级为合订本。

该丛书按单元编写,每个单元设立“重点知识积累”、“典例精析精解”、“能力巩固提高”、“综合素能评估”等四大栏目。

**重点知识积累**——该栏目又分为两大部分,一是“重点归纳”,以归纳总结该单元的知识点为主,起指引作用;二是“知识延伸”,以讲述该单元的知识点以及带有规律性和总结性的内容为主,并对该单元的疑难之处及考点进行解惑,总结规律性的思维方法。

**典例精析精解**——分析典型例题,通过对具有一定代表性、典型性和综合性例题的分析,传授解题技巧和方法,规避易错题风险,指导解题的突破口和关键处,深入浅出,精析精讲。

**能力巩固提高**——分层次对单元知识点和重难点进行考查,以便学生对单元知识的把握和运用能力达到自动升级。

**综合素能评估**——通过“单项选择”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”、“短文填词”、“书面表达”等栏目来评估学生对英语语言的综合应用能力,帮助学生全面提高英语水平。

全套丛书的编写内容充分体现初中学生的学习特点,展现轻松学习、快乐学习、探究创新的新课标理念,学练结合,体例新颖,层次分明,体现实用性、灵活性和创新性。特别是在知识的梳理方面突出了条理性和基础性;在能力的指导方面突出了综合性和操作性;在思路的点拨方面突出了启发性和探索性;在解题技巧的指点上突出了规律性指导。本套丛书主要可以当做学习笔记来使用,不仅可以作为初中学生课堂学习的指导用书,也可以作为课后学习的辅导用书。同时,也可供中学教师教学时参考,家长辅导孩子学习时也可选用。

编者

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## Unit 1



# Where's your pen pal from?



## 重点知识积累

### 重点归纳

#### 单词

1. pal
2. live
3. speak
4. Australia
5. language
6. fun
7. city
8. and

#### 短语

1. be from
2. write to sb.
3. a little

#### 句型

1. Where does he/she live?
2. What language does he speak?

#### 语法

Where、What 引导的特殊疑问句及其回答。

### 知识延伸

#### 单词

#### 1. pal

可数名词,意为“伙伴”,pen pal 笔友,e-pal 网友,有时也用 pen friend 表笔友。

I have an American pen pal. 我有一个美国笔友。

Where is your pen pal from? 你的笔友来自哪儿?

#### 2. live

A. 不及物动词,意为“生活,居住”,表示住在某处应加介词 in,再加表示地点的名词。live 也可用作及物动词,表示“过着……生活”。

Which animal lives only in China? 哪种动物仅生活在中国?

My grandparents live in the country. 我的爷爷奶奶住在农村。

She lives a very peaceful life. 她过着十分宁静的生活。

## B. live 与 stay 的区别

这两个词虽然都有“住(待)在某处”的意思,但它们在用法上却有细微的差别。当你想表示“长期居住在某处,生活在某处”时,用 live 准没错。而当你想表示“短期暂住某处,逗留在某处”时,用 stay。

I often stay there for two weeks. 我经常在那里逗留两周。

We find out we're staying in the same hotel.

我们发现我们住在同一家旅馆里。

On weekends I stay at home. 周末我待在家里。

## 3. speak

A. 一般情况下是一个不及物动词,意为“说话,讲话”,强调说话的动作。如果后面接语言时,speak 是及物动词。

Can I speak with you for a minute? 我能和你说会话吗?

We speak Chinese. 我们讲汉语。

He can speak several languages. 他会讲好几种语言。

## B. speak、say、tell 与 talk 的区别

say 既是及物动词,也是不及物动词,也是“说,讲”,但它强调说的内容。

Say it again in English. (请)用英语再说一遍。

Say it out. 有话说出来。

Be quiet, I have something to say. 安静,我有话要说。

“Never mind.” he said. 他说不要紧。

tell 意为“告诉”,是一个及物动词,一般用词组 tell sb. sth. 或 tell sth. to sb.。

He tells me the good news.

He tells the good news to me. 他把这个好消息告诉了我。

tell sb. a story 意为“讲故事”,tell a lie 意为“撒谎”。

talk 是不及物动词,talk to/with sb. 意为“和某人谈话”,talk about sb. /sth. 意为“谈论某人或某物”。

My father is talking with my headteacher. 我爸爸在和我的班主任谈话。

Our headmaster is talking to us. 校长在给我们讲话。

We are talking about the movie. 我们在谈论那部电影。

They are talking about Iphone 4. 他们在谈论那个苹果四代手机。

## 4. Australia

名词,意为“澳洲,澳大利亚”,其形容词形式为 Australian,它也可指“澳大利亚人”。下面把一些重要的我们该掌握的表示国家名称的词以及相关形式总结如下:

国籍	形容词	国语	国人	国人的复数
China	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese

国籍	形容词	国语	国人	国人的复数
Japan	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
England	English	English	Englishman Englishwoman	Englishmen Englishwomen
France	French	French	Frenchman Frenchwoman	Frenchmen Frenchwomen
Australia	Australian	English	Australian	Australians
America	American	English	American	Americans
Canada	Canadian	English French	Canadian	Canadians
Russia(俄国)	Russian	Russian	Russian	Russians
Italy(意大利)	Italian	Italian	Italian	Italians
Germany(德国)	German	German	German	Germans

### 某国人的单复数变化轻松记

#### 表示某国人的单数变复数口诀

中日友好不要变；(中国人、日本人、单复数同形)

英法联盟元音换；(英国人、法国人，把元音字母 a 变 e)

其他-s 后边添。(其他国家的人，直接在后面加-s)

### ⇒ 5. language

可数名词，“语言”的意思，what language 意为“什么语言”，what animal 意为“什么动物”，what subject 意为“哪门学科”。

Chinese is my first language. 汉语是我的母语。

We learn two foreign languages at school: English and French.

我们在学校学两门外语：英语和法语。

### ⇒ 6. fun

A. 作为形容词，主要指“供人娱乐的，令人愉快的”。

she's really fun to be with. 和她一起真开心。

B. fun 还可以用作名词。

We had a lot of fun at Sarah's party. 我们在萨拉的聚会上玩得很开心。

C. interesting 和 fun 都有“有趣的”意思，interesting 着重强调“令人感兴趣”，作表语时，主语通常是物；作定语时，既可修饰人，也可修饰物。

The film is very interesting. 那部电影很有趣。

This is an interesting book. 这是一本有趣的书。

My English teacher is a very interesting man.

我的英语老师是一个很有趣的人。



## 7. city

名词,意为“城市”。

He's from a big city. 他来自一个大城市。

Shanghai is one of the world's most beautiful cities.

上海是世界上最优美的城市之一。



## 8. and

是一个连词,连接两个并列的成分。

Tom and I are good friends. 我和汤姆是好朋友。

Do it slowly and carefully. 要慢慢仔细地做。

I can sing and dance. 我会唱歌、跳舞。

He likes running and swimming. 他喜欢跑步、游泳。

### 短语



## 1. be from

A. “来自”的意思。

Where are you from? 你来自哪儿?

I am from Japan. 我来自日本。

Where is David from? 大卫来自哪儿?

He is from Canada. 他来自加拿大。

be from = come from 来自

Where are you from? = Where do you come from? 你来自哪儿?

Where is he/she from? = Where does he/she come from? 他/她来自哪儿?

She is from France. = She comes from France. 她来自法国。

We are from Australia. = We come from Australia. 我们来自澳大利亚。

B. be from 的主语如果是物,可指“此物产于何地”。

—Where is your computer from? 你的电脑是哪儿产的?

—It's from Beijing. 是北京产的。



## 2. write to sb. = write a letter to sb.

给某人写信

Please write to me soon.

Please write a letter to me soon.

请马上给我写信。

I often write to my parents when I'm away.

当我离开家的时候,我经常给我父母写信。



## 3. a little

意为“一点”。可修饰语言,表示“了解一点”。

He can speak a little Japanese. 他会说一点日语。

—Can you speak English? 你会讲英语吗?

—Yes, but only a little. 是的,但只会一点儿。

a little 还可修饰形容词、副词和不可数名词。

I feel a little cold. 我觉得有点冷。

You should walk a little faster. 你应该走快一点。

I have a little money. 我有一点钱。

I need a little time to rest. 我需要一点时间休息。

### 句型

- ⇒ 1. Where does he/she live? 他/她住在哪儿?

He/She lives in Wuhan, China. 他/她住在中国武汉。

此问句句型是一个由 where 引导的特殊疑问句,其句型结构为:where + be 动词 + 主语或 where + 助动词 + 主语 + 谓语。

—Where is my football? 我的足球在哪儿?

—It's on the floor. 在地板上。

—Where are you, mum? 妈妈,你在哪儿?

—I'm in the kitchen. 我在厨房。

—Where do they live? 他们住在哪儿?

—They live in the country. 他们住在乡村。

- ⇒ 2. —What language does he speak? 他讲什么语言?

—He speaks French. 他讲法语。

此特殊疑问句的句型结构为:what + 名词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 谓语。

—What subject do you like best? 你最喜欢哪门学科?

—I like English best. 我最喜欢英语。

—What sport do you like playing? 你喜欢做什么运动?

—I like playing basketball. 我喜欢打篮球。

—What color is your favorite? 你最喜欢的颜色是什么?

—Red. 红色。

—What class are you in? 你在几班?

—I'm in Class Three. 我在3班。

### 语法

本单元的语法要求同学们掌握由 where、what 引导的特殊疑问句以及回答,其内容在前面已讲过。

Where are you from? 你来自哪儿?

We are from China. 我们来自中国。

Where do they come from? 他们来自哪儿?

They come from Canada. 他们来自加拿大。

Where do they live? 他们住在哪儿?

They live in Toronto. 他们住在多伦多。

What language do they speak? 他们讲什么语言?

They speak English and French. 他们讲英语和法语。



## 典例精析精解

1. Lucy and Lily are two \_\_\_\_\_. They speak \_\_\_\_\_.

A. American, English

B. America, American

C. Americans, English

D. America, English

**答案** C。美国人的复数形式为 Americans, 他们讲英语。

2. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ English?

A. come from

B. from

C. speak

D. /

**答案** D。come from 和 be from 后都接国家名称, speak 后接语言作宾语, 但一般疑问句应用助动词 do 开头, 本句的句意是“你是英国人吗?”。

3. —Which city does he live in?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. American

B. Japan

C. England

D. Toronto

**答案** D。本句句意: 他住在哪个城市? A 意为“美国的, 美国人”, B 和 C 都是国家名称而不是城市, 只有 Toronto 是城市。

4. She likes going to the movies with her friends and \_\_\_\_\_ sports.

A. plays

B. play

C. playing

D. is playing

**答案** C。此题考查 like doing, and 在此是连词, 应连接两个形式相同的结构, 前面有 going, 后面应选 playing。

5. Please write and tell us \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.

A. in

B. about

C. for

D. by

**答案** B。本题的意思是“告诉我关于你自己的情况”。about 符合题意。

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is my pen pal. She's from Paris.

A. It

B. This

C. Who

D. He

**答案** B。当介绍别人的时候, 用句型 This is...。

7. My pen pal is Australian, but he can speak \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.

A. little

B. a little

C. few

D. a few

**答案** B。a little 和 little 修饰不可数名词, a little 表示“一点儿”, little 表示否定; few 和 a few 修饰可数名词。

8. Can you tell me        your school?

- A. to get to                      B. how to get to  
C. how get to                      D. how to get

**答案** B。how+to do 可用作 tell 的宾语,“到达”应用 get to+名词。

9. —        the street is your house on? — The left hand side.

- A. Which side of                      B. What's  
C. Where's                      D. Which side

**答案** A。“街的哪边”应用 which side of。

10. Where does your pen pal       ?

- A. from                      B. is from                      C. come from                      D. come

**答案** C。be from 和 come from 都是来自的意思,句子倒装用了助动词 does,所以后面应用 come from。



## 能力巩固提高

### Section A

一、根据句意和首字母提示补全单词。

- What l        do they speak?
- My favorite s        in school is art.
- The son often w        to his parents.
- My pen p        are from the United States.
- We have many n        words to learn today.
- He enjoys l        to music.
- Toronto is a city of C       .
- Singapore is a clean and beautiful c       .
- Where does your aunt l       ?  
—In Sydney.
- The kangaroos(袋鼠) live in A       .

二、单项选择。

- Where's your pen pal from?  
—He's from       .  
A. French                      B. Japanese                      C. France                      D. Chinese
- She doesn't have brothers        sisters.

- A. and                      B. with                      C. or                      D. not
3. —Can you speak French?  
—Yes, but only \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. little                      B. a little                      C. a few                      D. few
4. His parents \_\_\_\_\_ from England.  
A. aren't come                      B. don't come                      C. don't are                      D. isn't
5. My pen pal \_\_\_\_\_ France.  
A. is from                      B. comes from                      C. is come from                      D. A and B
6. My uncle lives in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Beijing                      B. the city of Beijing  
C. the Beijing City                      D. A and B
7. Are you from \_\_\_\_\_ Canada or \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom?  
A. the, the                      B. /, /                      C. /, the                      D. the, /
8. —\_\_\_\_\_ country does he come from? —England.  
A. What                      B. How                      C. Where                      D. All the above
9. \_\_\_\_\_ language do you speak, English or French?  
A. What                      B. Which                      C. Whose                      D. A and B
10. —What does “America” mean here? —\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. United States                      B. The united states  
C. The United States                      D. The American country

### 三、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (be) your cousins from?
2. I don't think she can speak \_\_\_\_\_ (Japan).
3. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (have) two sisters in his family.
4. I like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) swimming with my parents.
5. Our teacher is thirty \_\_\_\_\_ (year) old.
6. I want \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a pen and a pencil case.
7. —My pen pal comes from \_\_\_\_\_ (Chinese).  
—What about you, Ingrid?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (John) pen pal is from Singapore.
9. The United Kingdom and the United States are two different (不同的) \_\_\_\_\_ (country).
10. —Where does John live?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the United Kingdom.

### 四、翻译下列句子。

1. 我喜欢和我的朋友一起看电影。  
I like \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.
2. 我会说英语和一点法语。

I can speak English and \_\_\_\_\_ French.

3. 我认为英语不难。

I \_\_\_\_\_ think English \_\_\_\_\_ difficult.

4. 你能给我写信吗?

Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me?

5. 你会讲什么语言?

\_\_\_\_\_ can you speak?

五、补全对话。

W: Where 1 you from, Li Lei?

M: I'm from China.

W: What 2 do you live?

M: I live 3 Zhengzhou.

W: 4 is Zhengzhou?

M: It's in the 5 of China. What about 6, Lucy?

W: I'm 7 England.

M: Oh, you 8 from England, don't you?

W: Yes, I do.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

## Section B

一、根据句意和首字母提示补全单词。

1. Paris is in F \_\_\_\_\_.

2. My pen pal is f \_\_\_\_\_ Canada.

3. Where do your uncle and aunt c \_\_\_\_\_ from?

4. On w \_\_\_\_\_, I don't go to school, and I always stay at home, watching TV.

5. Why do you ask the q \_\_\_\_\_?

6. The boy e \_\_\_\_\_ climbing the trees.

7. I don't like physics because it is too d \_\_\_\_\_.

8. How many l \_\_\_\_\_ can you speak?

9. Alice's Wonderland is a very i \_\_\_\_\_ book.

10. New York is a city of the United S \_\_\_\_\_.

二、单项选择。

1. I can \_\_\_\_\_ a little English.

A. say

B. speak

C. talk

D. tell

2. I will \_\_\_\_\_ you an interesting story.

A. talk to

B. speak to

C. say

D. tell

3. There're two \_\_\_\_\_ and five \_\_\_\_\_ over there.  
 A. Japanese, American                      B. Japaneses, Americans  
 C. Japanese, Americans                      D. Japaneses, American
4. —What's your favorite \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —Canada.  
 A. country                      B. people                      C. language                      D. city
5. —Tom and Ivy \_\_\_\_\_ playing volleyball.  
 —Me, too.  
 A. doesn't like                      B. likes                      C. don't like                      D. like
6. The UK is short(简略的) for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Australia                      B. the United States  
 C. the United Kingdom                      D. England
7. —\_\_\_\_\_ you from Beijing?  
 —No. I come from Jiangxi.  
 A. Are                      B. Is                      C. Do                      D. Does
8. —\_\_\_\_\_ is Tokyo?  
 —It's in Japan.  
 A. What                      B. Who                      C. Which                      D. Where
9. Betty is from England. She is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. America                      B. English                      C. Englishman                      D. England
10. I'll meet a friend \_\_\_\_\_ the US. He is a student, too.  
 A. at                      B. to                      C. from                      D. of

### 三、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Our English teacher is from \_\_\_\_\_ (Australian).
2. Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ (read) English every morning.
3. Please write and tell me about \_\_\_\_\_ (you).
4. They are all \_\_\_\_\_ (Japan).
5. Can you speak \_\_\_\_\_ (France)?
6. The little child has five \_\_\_\_\_ (tooth).
7. We don't want \_\_\_\_\_ (play) soccer now.
8. Does he speak \_\_\_\_\_ (China)?
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) his homework on Sundays.
10. My cousin likes singing and \_\_\_\_\_ (dance).

### 四、翻译下列句子。

1. Yao Ming is my \_\_\_\_\_ (最喜欢的) basketball player.
2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ (少量的) milk in the glass.
3. I can't play ping-pong. I think it's \_\_\_\_\_ (太难了).
4. I think my teacher is coming \_\_\_\_\_ (不久).

5. My name is Tom King. Tom is my \_\_\_\_\_ (名字).

五、补全对话。

A: Good morning.

B: Good morning.

A: 1 are you from?

B: Singapore.

A: Where 2 you 3 now?

B: Beijing.

A: What 4 do you 5 ?

B: English.

A: 6 you like Beijing?

B: Yes, I do. My pen 7 is in Beijing.

A: Great! What's his 8 ?

B: Peter.

A: Oh! He is my classmate(同学). We 9 in the same(相同的) class.

B: Good! Let's 10 to see him.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

## 综合素能评估

一、单项选择。

1. I think maths is \_\_\_\_\_ useful subject.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. /

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Mary from?

A. What's

B. Where

C. Where's

D. Where does

3. \_\_\_\_\_ your father speak English or Spanish?

A. Do

B. Are

C. Is

D. Does

4. —Is he from America?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, he does

B. No, he doesn't

C. Yes, he is

D. No, he is

5. Please write \_\_\_\_\_ me soon.

A. for

B. with

C. from

D. to

6. —How old are you?

—I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

A. fourteen years old

B. fourteen-years-old

C. fourteen-year-old

D. fourteen years old

7. My friend is from France. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl. She speaks \_\_\_\_\_.

A. France, France

B. France, French

C. French, France

D. French, French

8. Can she \_\_\_\_\_ it in Japanese?

A. say

B. speak

C. says

D. speaks

9. Please write and tell me \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.

A. for

B. on

C. to

D. about

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ China is a very interesting country.

A. think

B. like

C. want

D. learn

11. I play soccer \_\_\_\_\_.

A. on the weekends

B. at weekends

C. in weekends

D. weekends

12. Helen is \_\_\_\_\_ and she \_\_\_\_\_ speak English.

A. an America, can

B. an American, can

C. an American, can't

D. a America, can

13. —Please write a letter \_\_\_\_\_ your pen pal \_\_\_\_\_ English.

A. for, with

B. to, in

C. to, on

D. at, with

14. —Does Tom have \_\_\_\_\_ books?

—No, he doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_.

A. some, some

B. any, any

C. some, any

D. any, some

15. Lily is from America, \_\_\_\_\_ she can speak some Chinese.

A. and

B. or

C. so

D. but

## 二、完形填空。

It's a fine Sunday morning. Maria and her mother are on a big bus. There are 1 people on it. Some 2 from America, and some 3 England and Canada. They are all 4 friends. They are going to the Great Wall.

5 are two Chinese on the bus. 6 is a woman. She's 7 the bus. The other is a young man. He 8 good English. He is now talking 9 the Great Wall. The other people are all listening to him. They like the Great Wall. They want to see it 10.

1. A. much

B. any

C. a little

D. many

2. A. is

B. are

C. has

D. have

3. A. with

B. of

C. from

D. about

4. A. her

B. his

C. our

D. their

5. A. They

B. Their

C. There

D. There're