

中学英语

300

训练系列

十年畅销

全新拓展

本册主编◎姚 东 金保罗

初中英语同步语法

(七年级下)

· 沪版新课标 ·



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初中英语同步语法

(七年级下)

主编 陈 传

内容提要

本书是“中学英语300训练系列(拓展版)”之一,结合初中阶段英语教学的要求,对课本中的英语语法知识包括短语、词法、句法等梳理,归类,讲解,辅以形式多样的练习,以帮助学生课堂练习之余进行复习和巩固。

本书适合初中七年级下学期师生使用。

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前 言

《初中英语语法同步(七年级下)》是与现行上海版初中八年级上学期英语教材相匹配的语法详解和精练。

本书分为两个部分:语法详解部分和语法精练部分。

语法详解部分为“词汇梳理”、“语法梳理”和“语言功能”三大模块。“词汇梳理”模块对教学要求的动词短语、名词短语、介词短语、词性及句型转换进行全面归纳和整理。“语法梳理”模块对相关的词法和句法进行详尽分析和解释。“语言功能”模块着重英语语言会话和交际中的语言功能,包括特定情景中问句和应答句的表达方式。

语法精练部分就每课的重点语法项目和语言点设计,安排了大量的操练习题,题型与英语中考题型一致,由浅入深,灵活多变,体现语言功能与基础语法知识兼容的特点。

《初中英语语法同步(七年级下)》将帮助学生系统学习基础英语语法,熟练掌握英语基础知识,把握现行初中英语教材的重点和难点,摆脱英语学习中一头雾水的现状,轻松地面对各类考试,使英语成绩达到质的飞跃。

《初中英语语法同步(七年级下)》也将成为英语教师在教学上的好帮手,教师只要指导学生正确合理使用本书,就可减轻繁重的课后补缺补差、收集材料、命题打印等工作量。

《初中英语语法同步(六年级/七年级/八年级)》供初中六年级、七年级和八年级学生使用,初中九年级毕业班学生可使用与本书衔接的《初中英语语法专练(第3版)》。

由于编写时间比较仓促,难免有疏漏和不足,希望广大读者在使用本书时,及时将你们的意见和建议告诉我们,以便我们不断修订和完善,谢谢!

编 者

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Unit 1 Writing a travel guide

I. 词汇梳理

▽ i. 动词短语

write a travel guide	写一份旅游指南
decide to do sth.	决定做某事
take part in a competition	参加竞赛
make some suggestions	出主意
buy things	购物
get on with	进展;与……相处
be famous for	以……闻名
be known as	以……出名
come to do sth.	来做某事
take sb. to sp.	带某人去某地
go there for sightseeing	去那里观光
think of	想起
introduce sth. to sb.	向某人介绍……
like to do sth.	喜欢做某事
make a note of ...	做记录
look at the map below	看下面的地图
make a list of ...	列……单子
be surprising	感到惊奇,惊讶的
add some information	增加一些信息

▽ ii. 名词短语

People's Square	人民广场
an interesting city	一座有趣的城市
the beautiful fountains and pigeons	美丽的喷泉与鸽子
different local snacks	不同的当地小吃
Yu Garden	豫园
Nanjing Road	南京路
places for tourists to visit	游客参观的地方

Shanghai Grand Theatre	上海大剧院
Shanghai Museum	上海博物馆
Longhua Temple	龙华寺
Shanghai Botanical Gardens	上海植物园
Oriental Pearl TV Tower	东方明珠电视塔
Shanghai Science and Technology Museum	上海科技馆
Shanghai Wild Animal Park	上海野生动物园
an international city	一座国际化的城市
night views	夜景
one of the largest cities	最大城市之一
shopping centres	购物中心
a huge open area with green grass	一片大的开放绿地
the international airport	国际机场
Sheshan State Resort	佘山度假区
Sheshan Observatory	佘山天文台
Suzhou Creek	苏州河
the Bund	外滩
Grand Gateway Plaza	港汇广场

▽ iii. 介词短语

in large department stores	在大型百货商店
with a classmate	和一位同学一起
in groups	以组为单位
in the centre of ...	在……的中心
in the south of ...	在……的南部
on Chongming Island	在崇明岛
in the world	在世界上
as the shopping centre	作为购物中心

▽ iv. 形容词和副词

grand	(用于建筑物)大	surprising	令人惊奇的
floating	不固定的,浮动的	large	大的
famous	著名的	convenient	方便的
therefore	因此,所以	oriental	东方的
state	国家的	beautiful	美丽的,漂亮的
international	国际的	huge	巨大的
interesting	有趣的	just	刚刚

▽ v. 词性转换

guide (<i>n.</i>) — guide (<i>v.</i>) — guider (<i>n.</i>)	tour (<i>n.</i>) — tourist (<i>n.</i>)
reason (<i>n.</i>) — reasonable (<i>adj.</i>)	orient (<i>n.</i>) — oriental (<i>adj.</i>)
technology (<i>n.</i>) — technological (<i>adj.</i>)	famous (<i>adj.</i>) — fame (<i>n.</i>)
observatory (<i>n.</i>) — observe (<i>v.</i>)	float (<i>v.</i>) — floating (<i>adj.</i>)
think (<i>v.</i>) — thought (<i>n.</i>)	centre (<i>n.</i>) — central (<i>adj.</i>)
travel (<i>v.</i>) — traveller (<i>n.</i>)	tour (<i>n.</i>) — tourist (<i>n.</i>)
introduce (<i>v.</i>) — introduction (<i>n.</i>)	interesting (<i>adj.</i>) — interest (<i>n.</i>)
visit (<i>v.</i>) — visitor (<i>n.</i>)	decide (<i>v.</i>) — decision (<i>n.</i>)
different (<i>adj.</i>) — difference (<i>n.</i>)	south (<i>n.</i>) — southern (<i>adj.</i>)
build (<i>v.</i>) — building (<i>n.</i>)	convenient (<i>adj.</i>) — convenience (<i>n.</i>)

▽ vi. 句型转换

- Kitty and her classmates have decided to take part in a competition. 凯蒂与她同学已决定参加竞赛了。
= Kitty and her classmates have decided to join in a competition.
= Kitty and her classmates have decided to go in for a competition.
- The tourists can eat different local snacks. 游客们能吃到不同的当地小吃。
= The tourists can eat different snacks from local place.
- They can buy things in large department stores. 他们可在大型百货商店买东西。
= They can do some shopping in large department stores.
- There are many places for tourists to visit in Shanghai. 上海有很多地方供游客参观。
= There are many places for travellers to visit in Shanghai.
- Shanghai Grand Theatre is in the centre of Shanghai. 上海大剧院在上海市中心。
= Shanghai Grand Theatre is in the middle of Shanghai.
- Shanghai is famous for its night views. 上海以她的夜景而闻名。
= Shanghai is well-known for its night views.
- There are many new buildings around the square. 广场的周围有很多新的建筑物。
= There are a lot of new buildings around the square.
- It is convenient to travel between Pudong and Puxi by tunnel. 通过隧道来往浦东与浦西是很方便的。
= Travelling between Pudong and Puxi by tunnel is convenient.
= To travel between Pudong and Puxi by tunnel is convenient.
- The Maglev takes you to the international airport in about eight minutes. 磁悬浮列车在八分钟内把你带到国际机场。
= It takes you about eight minutes to get to the international airport by Maglev.
- If you go to Sheshan, you will also find a famous church. 如果你去佘山的话,你会看到

一座著名的教堂。

= If you go to Sheshan, you will find a famous church, too.

II. 语法梳理

▽ i. 情态动词 can

1. can 在课文中解释“将会”

Where can tourists go in Shanghai? 游客们在上海可去哪里?

They can go to People's Square. 他们将会去人民广场。

2. can 作为情态动词时, 主要表示“能, 会”

My cousin can speak three foreign languages. 我的表兄弟能讲三种外语。

Can your three-year-old sister dress herself? 你的三岁妹妹能自己穿衣服吗?

This foreigner can't eat noodles with chopsticks. 这位老外不会用筷子吃面。

3. 另外 can't 还可表示“不可能”

He can't be at home. I saw him just now in the street. 他不可能在家里, 我刚才还看见他在街上。

Tom can't be playing table tennis, because he has a broken arm. 汤姆不可能在打网球, 因为他手臂骨折了。

4. 表示猜测“会”, 有时用“could”

Can it be true that Albert got the first prize? 爱博特获得一等奖是真的吗?

Someone is knocking at the door. Who can it be? 有人在敲门, 会是谁呢?

▽ ii. 连词“if”

1. 如果

If you go to Nanjing Road, you will see a lot of department stores and huge shopping centres. 如果你去南京路, 你会看到很多百货商店和大型购物中心。

You will see Sheshan State Resort if you go to Sheshan about 30 km south-west of the city. 如果你去市西南大约 30 公里的佘山, 你会看到那里的佘山度假区。

2. 是否

I don't know if he is interested in English. 我不知道他是否对英语感兴趣。

The class teacher hasn't decided if we will have a class meeting. 班主任还未决定我们是否要开班会。

▽ iii. 动词不定式“to do”

1. decide to do sth.

They have decided to take part in a competition. 他们已决定参加比赛。

Have you decided to take Mary to America? 你有没有决定带玛丽去美国?

2. like to do sth.

None of them likes to play chess this afternoon. 他们没有人想在今天下午下象棋。

3. come to do sth.

Many tourists come to visit Shanghai every year. 很多游客每年来上海参观。

▽ iv. 现在完成时

We have just written two articles. 我们刚写了两篇文章。

Have you decided to go to England? 你是否决定去英国了?

They haven't told me about their study abroad. 他们还未告诉我关于他们的留学经历。

Ⅲ. 语言功能

1. — Where can you go in Shanghai? 在上海你会去哪里呢?

— We can go to ... 我们会去……

2. — What can you do in Shanghai? 在上海你会干些什么?

— We can eat/see/buy/visit ... 我们会吃/看看/买/参观……

3. How are you getting on with your travel guide? 你的旅游指南进展得怎样了?

— Good. Let me see. / Smoothly. 恩,让我瞧瞧。/很顺利。

Unit 1 Test

I. 按要求写出下列单词:

1. travel (过去式) _____ (过去分词) _____
2. suggest (名词) _____
3. tour (名词/人) _____
4. design (名词/人) _____
5. beautiful (比较级) _____ (最高级) _____
6. decide (名词) _____
7. fountain (复数) _____
8. suggestion (复数) _____
9. below (反义词) _____
10. get (现在分词) _____
11. large (最高级) _____
12. know (过去分词) _____
13. convenient (名词) _____
14. visit (名词) _____
15. open (反义词) _____

II. 用课文中适当的单词填空:

1. We have every r _____ to refuse their suggestions.
2. It is s _____ that he has passed the exam, because he told me he didn't prepare for it well.
3. Every national holidays, many t _____ come to visit Shanghai.
4. People's Square is in the c _____ of Shanghai.
5. You will enjoy a lot of local s _____ in Yu Garden. They're nice.
6. I have got some s _____ from my teacher on how to study maths well.
7. We were not s _____ at the news that he got the first prize.
8. Harry Potter is one of the most e _____ films I have ever seen.

III. 用所给单词的适当形式填空:

1. I'd like to hold a party in this famous _____ restaurant. (float)
2. Shanghai is an _____ city that we're proud of being a Shanghainese. (nation)
3. We can see a few _____ in this old town in Finland. (church)
4. Tom and his girlfriend usually go to the Bund for _____. (funny)
5. Shanghai is one of the _____ cities in the world. (large)
6. It is _____ to travel between Pudong and Puxi by tunnel. (convenience)
7. Tourists usually go to Beijing for _____. (sight)
8. He is only six years old, but he can take care of _____ and his father well. (he)
9. On National Day, you can see many _____ on Nanjing Road. (tour)
10. Toys for Kids is on the _____ floor. (four)

IV. 选择填空:

- [illegible]

15. Tom is hardworking. _____ is not surprising that he can pass the exam easily.
A. It B. There C. This D. That

V. 用所给动词的适当形式填空:

1. Shanghai _____ (be) famous for its night views.
2. It is not surprising that many tourists come _____ (visit) Shanghai every year.
3. If you _____ (go) there, you _____ (see) a huge open area with green grass.
4. _____ you _____ (get) a contents page for it?
5. It takes us eight minutes _____ (travel) from Puxi to Pudong by tunnel.
6. — How _____ you _____ (get) on with your travel guide?
— Very smoothly.

VI. 按要求改写下列句子:

1. They have already been to Shanghai. (改为否定句)
They _____ been to Shanghai _____.
2. Tourists usually go shopping in Hongkong. (对划线部分提问)
_____ do tourists usually _____ in Hongkong?
3. We are going to stay at the Pudong International Airport for two hours. (对划线部分提问)
_____ are you going to stay at the Pudong International Airport?
4. Tourists can go to many interesting places in Shanghai. (对划线部分提问)
_____ tourists go in Shanghai?
5. They have decided to have a meeting tomorrow. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ they _____ to have a meeting tomorrow?
6. Study hard, and you will get good marks. (用 if 改写)
_____ you _____ hard, you will get good marks.
7. Susan has worked as an engineer since five years ago. (保持原句意思不变)
Susan has _____ an engineer _____ five years.
8. Jill likes to see exciting films. (对划线部分提问)
_____ of films _____ Jill like to see?

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Unit 2 Going to see a film

I. 词汇梳理

▽ i. 动词短语

choose a film	选择一部电影
want to do sth.	想做某事
read a film guide	查看电影指南
take a look at	看一看
be stupid	愚蠢的
turn right	朝右拐
walk along	沿着……走
listen to one's instructions	听某人的指令
show sb. sth.	给某人看某物
get to	到达
pay for the tickets	付票钱
be interesting	有趣的

▽ ii. 名词短语

<i>The Ugly Duckling</i>	《丑小鸭》
funny films	滑稽的电影
a lot of interesting films	许多有趣的电影
an action film	一部动作片
<i>Swan Lake</i>	《天鹅湖》
the film guide below	下面的电影导报
a love story	一则爱情故事
full of laughter	充满笑声
a great adventure	一次大冒险
the way to the cinema	去电影院的路

▽ iii. 介词短语

about adventures	关于冒险
------------------	------

in space	在宇宙
in groups	分组
in the circus	在马戏团
with a lot of action	有很多动作
in a small town far away	在一个遥远的小镇

▽ iv. 形容词和副词

stupid	愚蠢的	funny	滑稽的
great	好的	next	接着
altogether	总共	interesting	有趣的
exciting	激动人心的	first	首先
then	然后	finally	最后

▽ v. 词性转换

during (<i>prep.</i>) — duration (<i>n.</i>)	rob (<i>v.</i>) — robber (<i>n.</i>)
act (<i>v.</i>) — action (<i>n.</i>) — actor (<i>n.</i>) — actress (<i>n.</i>)	
fill (<i>v.</i>) — full (<i>adj.</i>)	laugh (<i>v.</i>) — laughter (<i>n.</i>)
guide (<i>n.</i>) — guider (<i>n.</i>)	
interest (<i>n.</i>) — interesting (<i>adj.</i>) — interested (<i>adj.</i>)	
fun (<i>n.</i>) — funny (<i>adj.</i>)	exciting (<i>adj.</i>) — excitement (<i>n.</i>)
miss (<i>v.</i>) — missing (<i>adj.</i>)	

▽ vi. 句型转换

- I don't like films about clowns. 我不喜欢关于小丑的电影。
= I hate films about clowns.
- What about *Police Story*? = How about *Police Story*? 《警察故事》这部电影怎样?
- I don't like films about adventures. — Neither do I. ——我不喜欢探险电影。
——我也不喜欢。
= I don't like films about adventures. — I don't like films about adventures, either.
- Shall we see *Swan Lake* then? 那么我们看天鹅湖怎样?
= What about seeing *Swan Lake* then?
= How about seeing *Swan Lake* then?
- What's the name of the cinema we are going to? 我们去的那家电影院的名字叫什么?
= Which cinema are we going to?
- How can I get there? 我怎样到那里?
= How can I reach there?

II. 语法梳理

▽ i. “so, neither”在倒装句中的用法

1. 肯定句 so

- I like eating noodles. 我喜欢吃面条。
- So do I. 我也喜欢。
- Betty goes to work on foot. 贝蒂步行去上班。
- So does Mary. 玛丽也是。
- He has an English-English dictionary. 他有一本英英字典。
- So has she. 她也有。
- I have received a letter from my penfriend. 我收到笔友的一封信。
- So have I. 我也收到了。

2. 否定句 neither

- I don't like films about adventures. 我不喜欢探险电影。
- Neither do I. 我也不喜欢。
- We shan't go to the cinema this afternoon. 今天下午我们不去看电影。
- Neither shall we. 我们也不去。
- My Chinese teacher didn't go to Qingdao for holidays last summer.
我的语文老师去年夏天没有去青岛度假。
- Neither did my Chinese teacher.
我的语文老师也没去。

▽ ii. 表示建议的句型

1. What about *Police Story*? = What about seeing the film *Police Story*?
去看《警察故事》这部电影怎样?
How about *Police Story*? = How about seeing the film *Police Story*?
2. Shall we see the film *Police Story*?
3. Let's see the film *Police Story*, shall we?
4. Would you like to see the film *Police Story*?

▽ iii. “ing 分词”与“ed 分词”用法

1. interested 感到有趣的, interesting 令人感兴趣的
Most of the boy students are interested in Maths. 大部分的男生对数学感兴趣。