



—— 讲透重难点 精析常考题型 ——

教材全析

“春雨奖学计划”指定用书



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英语 七年级下

· 配外研社新标准版 ·



联合推荐

总主编 严军
本册主编 孙玉侠 卢志毅

中国少年儿童新闻出版总社
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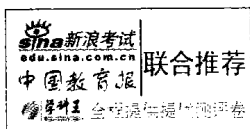
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People and places



话题背景溯源

背景知识，一网打尽！

London

London is the capital of the United Kingdom and is recognized as one of the key "world cities". With seven million inhabitants in Great London. It is the second most populous conurbation in Europe after Moscow. For several centuries, London has been one of the most influential powers in politics, finance, arts and fashion and remains to today.

伦敦

伦敦是英国的首都，并且被认为是重要世界城市之一，它拥有七百万人口，是继莫斯科之后约第二大人口密集的一个集合城市，几个世纪以来，伦敦一直是政治、经济、艺术、时尚方面最具影响的城市之一，并且这种影响一直保持到现在。

单元目标导航

锁定目标，扬帆起航！

交 际 用 语

1. Can you hear me?
2. We're having a good time.
3. We're enjoying the school trip a lot.
4. Anyway, we're going home now.
5. That's great.
6. Greeting from Hollywood!
7. Thank you for your postcard from the Great Wall.
8. I'm enjoying the sun.
9. See you soon.
10. Please send a card to grandma.



主要语法	现在进行时态:助动词 be + 动词的现在分词形式(-ing 形式)	
常用句型	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She's shopping for presents. 2. They're leaving work and waiting for buses or running for trains. 3. People aren't getting up or getting dressed. 4. Thank you for your postcard. 5. We're enjoying the school trip. 6. They're going to the opera or watching a ballet. 7. I am visiting my friends. 	
重点词汇	buy, call, drive, enjoy, lie, shop, take, tell, wait, postcard, really, anyway, visit, soon, pub, restaurant, leave, ballet, opera, coffee, midday, midnight, greeting, dress, sleep, moment.	
重点短语	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. have a good/great time = enjoy oneself 2. be on a school trip 3. the Great Wall 4. take pictures/photos 5. a lot of 6. lie in the sun 7. send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb. 8. enjoy doing sth. 9. at the moment 10. wait for 11. have afternoon tea 12. get dressed = dress up 13. call home 14. see you soon 15. leave work 16. run for trains 17. have a drink 18. watch a ballet 19. visit one's friends 	<p>过得快乐,玩得尽兴</p> <p>参加学校的郊游</p> <p>长城</p> <p>拍照</p> <p>许多的,大量的</p> <p>躺在阳光下</p> <p>送给某人某物</p> <p>喜欢做某事</p> <p>此时此刻</p> <p>等待;等候</p> <p>喝下午茶</p> <p>穿衣服</p> <p>给家里打电话</p> <p>一会见</p> <p>下班</p> <p>跑去乘火车</p> <p>喝酒</p> <p>看芭蕾</p> <p>拜访朋友</p>



- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 词 | 1. enjoy→ <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 汇 | 2. really→ <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 延 | 3. sleep→ <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 伸 | 4. greeting→ <i>v.</i> _____ |

你答对了吗?

词汇延伸: 1. enjoyable 2. real 3. sleepy 4. greet

Unit 1

课文英汉对译 文章大意, 一目了然。

Betty: Hi Mum, can you hear me?

Betty's mum: Yes, I can. Where are you?

Betty: I'm standing on the Great Wall of China and talking to you.

Betty's mum: Really?

Betty: We're on a school trip and we're having a good time.

Betty's mum: That's great, Betty. What are the others doing?

Betty: Well, Tony is eating an ice cream, Wang Hui is taking lots of pictures and Lingling is buying some presents and postcards. And Daming is eating lunch and lying in the sun.

Betty's mum: Can you send me a postcard too?

Betty: Yes. Lingling and I are writing postcards. We're enjoying the school trip a lot. Anyway, we're going home now. Bye!

Betty's mum: Bye-bye, Betty!

贝蒂:你好,妈妈,你能听到我说话吗?

贝蒂的妈妈:能听到。你在哪里?

贝蒂:我正站在中国的长城上同你说话。

贝蒂的妈妈:真的?

贝蒂:我们在参加学校的郊游,玩得可高兴啦。

贝蒂的妈妈:好极了,贝蒂。其他人在做什么?

贝蒂:哦,托尼在吃冰激凌,王辉在拍照片,玲玲在买礼品和明信片,大明则躺在阳光下吃午饭。

贝蒂的妈妈:你能给我也寄一张明信片吗?

贝蒂:好的。我和玲玲正在写明信片呢。我们非常喜欢学校的这次郊游。好了,我们要回去了。再见!

贝蒂的妈妈:再见,贝蒂!



重难点点详解 这里有把书读薄的秘诀!

1. call/kɔ:l/

(1) *v.* 呼唤;喊叫;称为;打电话给。

eg: The headmaster called all the teachers to a meeting. 校长召集全体教师开会。

We call him "Lao Wang". 我们称他为“老王”。

I'll call you later. 我回头再给你打电话。

(2) *n.* 喊声;通话;短暂拜访。

eg: I heard a call for help. 我听到了呼救声。

Please give me a call in the afternoon. 请下午给我打个电话。

I always pay a call on an old friend. 我经常拜访一位老朋友。

2. enjoy v. 欣赏,享受……的乐趣

enjoy 是动词,如果后面接动词,要用动词的-ing形式,构成 enjoy doing sth. 意为“喜欢/爱做某事”。

eg: My grandma enjoys doing some paper cuts.

我奶奶喜欢剪纸。

3. lie v. 躺下;位于;撒谎

eg: Beijing lies in the north of China.

北京位于中国的北部。

You're lying. No one can believe you.

你在撒谎,没人会相信你。

4. take v. 拿走,带到

take... to... 把……带到……

eg: Please take this book to Mary. 请把这本书带给玛丽。

Please take them to the library. 请把它们带到图书馆去。

【辨析·活用】take 与 bring

(1) bring 指从别处把某人或某物“带来,拿来,取来”。

eg: Bring your photos to school tomorrow. 明天把你的相片带到学校来。

(2) take 指把东西“带走,拿走”。

eg: Take the chair to the classroom. 把这把椅子带到教室去。

5. tell v. 告诉

eg: Please tell me about it.

请告诉我这件事。

【辨析·活用】tell, speak, say 与 talk

(1) tell 常用于结构 tell sb. sth. 或 tell sb. to do sth. “告诉某人某事”或“告诉某人去做某事”,同时 tell 还可以表示“讲故事”。

eg: Tell him not to watch TV. 告诉他别看电视。



(2) speak 意为“演讲,讲某种语言”。

eg: He can speak a little French.

他会讲一点法语。

(3) say 意为“说”。其后必须加说的内容,常用“say sth. to sb.”告诉某人某事。

eg: Can you say something about your being late?

你能为你的迟到说些什么吗?

(4) talk 意为“谈论,报告”。

talk about sth./sb. 谈论某事/某人

talk with sb. 意为“和某人说话”。

eg: My mother is talking with my teacher.

我妈妈正和老师在说话。

6. stand v. 站立

Stand up! 起立!

【归纳·拓展】stand v. 位于,坐落;忍受,经受

eg: Shanghai stands in the east of China.

上海位于中国的东部。

Mary couldn't stand the hot weather.

玛丽无法忍受炎热的天气。

7. What are the others doing? 其他人在做什么?

others 是代词,意为“其他的人(或物)”,前面加 the,表特指。

eg: Li Ming often helps others. 李明经常帮别人。

8. send v. 送;派

eg: I want to send her some flowers. 我想送给她些花。

【归纳·拓展】有关 send 的短语

send for 派人去请 send away 开除,除名

send up 发射 send out 发出

9. a lot 与 a lot of

a lot 修饰形容词、副词、动词,意为“非常”。

a lot of 修饰名词,意为“许多的”。

eg: He loves dancing a lot. 他非常喜欢跳舞。

He has a lot of pictures. 他有许多照片。

10. 现在进行时

(1) 含义:现在进行时表示正在进行的动作或状态。

(2) 构成:助动词 be + 动词的现在分词(-ing 形式)。

eg: I'm talking. 我在说话。

He is listening. 他在听。



(3) 现在分词的变化规则:

① 一般在词尾加 ing, eg: seeing, reading, boating.

② 以不发音的 e 结尾的单词去 e 加 ing, eg: taking, living.

③ 以重读闭音节结尾的单词,若末尾只有一个辅音字母,应把这个辅音字母双写再加 ing, eg: running, getting, swimming.

(4) 现在进行时的一般疑问句和否定句:

现在进行时的一般疑问句是把助动词 be 提到句子前面,而否定句则是助动词 be 后加 not.

eg: Are you listening to me? 你在听我讲吗?

He isn't playing computer games. 他没在玩电脑游戏。

课改新题演练 考向引导, 轻松过关。

用现在进行时填空

- The girls _____ (buy) hot dogs.
- Daming _____ (eat) an ice cream.
- Betty _____ (look) at postcards.
- The woman _____ (sit) there.
- She _____ (write) a letter.

Unit 2

课文英汉对译 文章大意, 一目了然。

At this moment, in different places of the world people are doing different things.

In London it's five o'clock and people are leaving work and are going home. They're waiting for buses and running for trains. Some people are driving their cars. Some are having afternoon tea at home or walking to pubs and having a drink.

In Moscow it's eight o'clock and people aren't having afternoon tea. They are having dinner at home or in restaurants. Some are going to the opera or watching a ballet. Some are watching television or playing games at home.

In Beijing it's one o'clock. People aren't having dinner. They are sleeping.

In Los Angeles it's nine o'clock. People aren't getting up, washing or getting dressed. They're

此时此刻,世界不同地方的人们正在做着不同的事情。

在伦敦,现在是5点钟。人们正下班回家,他们有的在等公共汽车,有的正跑去乘火车。一些人正开着自己的汽车。一些人正在家里面喝下午茶,或是在去酒馆的路上或正在喝酒。

在莫斯科,现在是8点钟。人们不是在吃下午茶,他们正在家里或餐馆里吃晚饭。一些人要去听歌剧或看芭蕾舞。一些人则在家里看电视或玩游戏。

在北京,现在是凌晨1点钟。人们不是在吃晚饭,他们在睡觉。

在洛杉矶,现在是9点钟。人们不是在起床、洗澡或穿衣服。他们在



working. Children are starting their lessons.
In New York it's midday (12:00). People aren't working. They are having lunch. They are eating hamburgers or hot dogs and drinking coffee or Coke. They're seeing friends, calling home or shopping.

工作,孩子们正开始上课。

在纽约,现在是正午(12点钟),人们没在工作,他们在吃午饭。他们在吃汉堡包或热狗,喝咖啡或可口可乐。他们在看望朋友、给家里打电话或是买东西。

重难点详解 这里有把书读薄的秘诀!

1. put on 穿上

【辨析·活用】put on 与 wear

put on 表示穿戴的动作,多用于祈使,命令句中,一般不用进行时。

wear 意为“穿着,戴着”,强调状态。

eg: Better put on more clothes.

最好多穿点衣服。

He often wears a hat.

他经常戴着一顶帽子。

2. watch *v.* 观看,注视 *n.* 手表

eg: He likes watching TV. 他喜欢看电视。

【辨析·活用】watch, look 与 read

(1) watch 注视,指精细地观察。

eg: Please watch what he is doing.

请注意他正在干什么。

(2) look 表示“有意识地看”,后常接介词 at。

eg: Look at the boy, he's tall. 看那个男孩,他个子很高。

(3) read 指看书,报、杂志。

eg: read a story 读故事

3. People aren't getting up, washing or getting dressed.

(1) get up 是动词短语,意为“起床”。既可用抽象的时间状语修饰,也可用具体的时间状语修饰,常与 always, usually 等副词连用,并放在 get up 之前。

eg: Mary usually gets up at seven. 玛丽通常7点起床。

(2) get dressed 意为:“穿上衣服”,dressed 在此作形容词。

eg: Hurry up and get dressed! 快点穿上衣服!

4. Thank you for your postcard from the Great Wall.

谢谢你来自长城的明信片。

thank sb. for sth. 为某事感谢某人

Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。



thank n. 常用复数,表示感谢,多谢。

eg: Many thanks./Thanks a lot. 多谢。

课改新题演练 考向引导,轻松过关。

英汉词组互译

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. at this moment _____ | 6. 寄一张卡片给我 _____ |
| 2. wait for _____ | 7. lots of postcards _____ |
| 3. have a drink _____ | 8. put on your coat _____ |
| 4. 看芭蕾 _____ | 9. 吃晚饭 _____ |
| 5. 喝咖啡 _____ | 10. get dressed _____ |

Unit 3

重难点点详解 这里有把书读薄的秘诀。

语法:现在进行时的各种句式

1. 肯定句:be (am, is, are) + doing

eg: He is eating a hamburger. 他正吃汉堡。

2. 否定句:be (am, is, are) + not + doing

eg: Tom isn't listening to his teacher.

汤姆没在听老师讲课。

3. 一般疑问句:Be (am, is, are) + 主语 + doing

eg: —Are you having dinner? 你正在吃饭吗?

—Yes, I am. 我正在吃。

—No, I'm not. 我没在吃。

4. 特殊疑问句:疑问词 (what, where, How...) + be + 主语 + doing

eg: —What are you doing? 你正在干什么?

—I'm sending him a postcard.

—我正在给他寄明信片。

课改新题演练 考向引导,轻松过关。

单项选择

- Please _____ your exercise book here tomorrow morning.

A. bring	B. take
C. carry	D. move
- In the park, Wang Hui and Betty are _____ some beautiful photos.

A. making	B. take
C. taking	D. make
- My clothes are quite _____ from my mother's.

A. difference	B. differences
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- C. difficult
D. different
4. They are _____ a trip to Shanghai, because they have two weeks' holiday.
A. on
B. at
C. for
D. in
5. Because it's very cold outside, he _____ his hat _____ when he leaves the room.
A. put; on
B. have; on
C. has; on
D. puts; on



中考真题精讲 剖析中考题型, 体验中考情境!

◎ **最新真题全解**

1. I have bought a new watch because my old _____ doesn't work. (2008 · 新疆)
A. it
B. one
C. that
D. this
2. There is _____ water in my glass. Will you please give me _____? (2008 · 甘肃)
A. little; some
B. few; any
C. few; some
D. little; any
3. _____ is too difficult if you put your heart into it. (2008 · 吉林)
A. Everything
B. Something
C. Nothing
D. Anything
4. There are many trees _____ of the road! And _____ of the trees is growing larger and larger. (2008 · 河南)
A. on both side; a number
B. on each sides; a number
C. on both sides; the number
D. on every side; the number
5. —Look, who is coming? (2008 · 厦门)
— _____ must be our English teacher.
A. She
B. He
C. It
D. This
6. People usually put small presents in _____ stocking on Christmas Eve. (2008 · 北京)
A. each other
B. each others
C. each other's
D. each others'
7. _____ is 200 kilometers from here to the natural park. We have to go there by car. (2008 · 江西)
A. There
B. It
C. This
D. The place



8. Tom is stronger than _____ in his class. (2008·安徽)
 - A. any students
 - B. other student
 - C. any other student
 - D. any other students
9. Someone is knocking at the door, but who can _____ be? (2008·福建)
 - A. one
 - B. he
 - C. she
 - D. it
10. If you drove more carefully, your uncle would be all right and you wouldn't have hurt _____. (2008·云南)
 - A. himself
 - B. yourself
 - C. itself
 - D. yourselves

答案与解析

1. B [解析]在表示指代时, it 指上文出现的名词; one 指代与上文名词一类的名词之一; that 指代与所对比部分一类的名词, 多用来替代不可数名词。
2. A [解析] water 为不可数名词, 不能用 few 来修饰。疑问句中用 some 表达了说话人的肯定意愿。
3. C [解析] everything 指所有事情; something 指某些事情; nothing 指没有任何事情; anything 任何事, 多用于否定句和疑问句。
4. C [解析] both 指两者, every 指三者以上, 由句中关键词 road 可知是指街道两旁, 故排除 D。each 后要跟单数名词, 故排除 B。side 是可数名词, 由 both 修饰要用复数形式, 故排除 A。另外, 短语 the number of 指“……的数量”, 谓语动词用单数。
5. C [解析]表猜测时, 多用 it 指代名词。
6. C [解析]此题考查代词的所有格形式。each other 指“相互, 彼此”, 表示所有格时加 's。
7. B [解析]考查 It 做形式主语的用法。
8. C [解析]any students 指所有学生, any other student 指所有其他的学生, 其中 any other 后要接单数名词。
9. D [解析]表猜测时多用 it 指代具体名词。
10. B [解析]考查反身代词的用法。himself 他自己; yourself 你自己; itself 它自己; yourselves 你们自己。开车者为一个人, 因此用 yourself。

◎课标新题探究

完成句子

1. He writes to his mother once a month. (对画线部分提问)
_____ does he write to his mother?
2. It is exciting news. (改为感叹句)
_____ news it is!
3. Mike broke the window yesterday. (改为被动语态)