



又苦又甜的初三，让我陪你一起走过

RONGCHENG ZHONGKAO

蓉城中考

英语

蓉城考试研究中心备考组 编写

2017

中考命题专家指导

蓉城一线名师编写



您一定要知道的名校复习方案。以嘉祥、成外、四、七、九名校老师多年的复习经验为基础，针对成都中考，解析历年考点；结合复习步骤，整合复习资料。使学生通过复习，熟记知识，深刻理解，灵活运用，提高复习效率。

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电子科技大学出版社

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导读图示

教材知识梳理 >>>

梳理重点词汇、短语、
词性转换和句型

第一部分 教材知识梳理

七年级上册 Starter Units 1-3 & Units 1-3

重点梳理

重点单词

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 好的 <i>adj.</i> good → 好; 令人满意地 <i>adv.</i> well | 14. (外)孙女 <i>n.</i> granddaughter |
| 2. 下午 <i>n.</i> afternoon → 正午 <i>n.</i> noon | 15. 照片 <i>n.</i> photo |
| 3. 感谢; 谢谢 <i>n.</i> thank → 感谢; 谢谢 <i>adv.</i> thanks | 16. 橡皮 <i>n.</i> eraser |
| 4. 名字; 名称; 命名 <i>n.</i> / <i>adv.</i> name | 17. 词典; 字典 <i>n.</i> dictionary → (复数) dictionaries |

第二部分 语法复习与训练

专题一 名词

考纲概览

专有名词
名词的分类: 普通名词: 可数名词, 不可数名词
可数名词: 单数, 复数
名词的数: 规则变化, 不规则变化
不可数名词

语法专项复习

精讲考点 逐一攻克重难点

中考题型专练 >>>

归纳解题方法 明确解题思路

专题四 完成对话

例题讲解

2015·威海

A: What's wrong with you, Mrs. King? You look so sorry.

B: I can't feel well. I find it not easy to fall asleep at night and sometimes I even keep 1 the whole night.

力, 并涉及初中英语 5 大句型和常考句型中的主病与语病。

1. *was* *cc.* 解析: 前文金夫人说她很让人睡, 可推测出此处表示她甚至有时整夜“睡不着”。故填 *awake*。

2. *matters* 解析: 前一句建议金夫人去医生, 说明睡眠对人的身体健康真的很重要, 加上此处主语为不

2017 年中考模拟试卷(一)

(考试时间: 120 分钟 总分: 120 分)

A 卷(共 100 分)

第一部分 听力(共 30 小题, 计 30 分)

一、听句子, 根据所听内容选择正确答案。每小题念两遍。(共 5 小题, 每小题 6 分, 计 30 分)

1. A. In 1987. B. In 1989.
C. In April. D. In May.
2. A. Black. B. Wood. C. Metal.
3. A. OK. Here you are. B. Good! Thank you.

4. The test is too easy.
A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't. C. I don't know.
5. I have a headache.
A. Many problems. B. A few problems. C. No problem.
6. One of the biggest problems today is
A. pollution. B. education. C. education.
7. The teacher stressed the importance of education.
A. Air pollution. B. Air pollution. C. Water pollution.
8. The speaker mentioned _____ of the light air pollution.
A. two. B. four. C. six.
9. _____ pollution is the most dangerous one.
A. Air pollution. B. Water pollution. C. Noise pollution.
- 注: 听短文或对话短文内容完成表格, 听短文三遍。(共 5 小题, 每小题 6 分, 计 30 分)

全真模拟试卷

根据最新中考题型编排
扫二维码即可获取听力音频



编写说明

青春像一只铜铃，系在我们的手臂上，只有不停地奔跑，她才会发出悦耳的声音。

青春的你又一次站在了新的起跑线上，你是否已经感觉到了周围期待的目光？是否已经准备好努力前行？

来吧！与《蓉城中考》一起，为中考凝聚力量。在我们人生最美的青春旅途中，留下汗水，留下足迹，留下拼搏，留下希望……

中考解读

深度解读成都中考，为每一位考生展示最权威、最准确的成都中考信息。让你把握成都考情，明确复习方向。

知识梳理

精心梳理中考核心知识，让你夯实基础，构建知识体系；对易错易混知识进行分析，让你远离误区，提升能力。

核心讲解

中考真题是备考的风向标。本书以成都中考命题分析为突破点，揭秘成都中考命题的立意与思路，透析和直击 2017 年的成都中考方向。

实战演练

逐课时分类呈现成都中考题型，进行针对性训练，旨在让学生明确复习重点，全面把握中考命题方向。

模拟预测

集结了一线教师的备考智慧，在综合复习的基础上全面整合创新，设置全真模拟测试卷，进行冲刺训练，全面提升应考能力，决胜中考。



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2017 年中考模拟试卷(一)~(五)

第一部分 教材知识梳理

七年级上册 Starter Units 1-3 & Units 1-3

重点梳理

重点单词

1. 好的 *adj.* good→好;令人满意地 *adv.* well
2. 下午 *n.* afternoon→正午 *n.* noon
3. 感谢;谢谢 *v.* thank→感谢;谢谢 *interj. & n.* thanks
4. 名字;名称;命名 *n. & v.* name
5. 列表;列举 *n. & v.* list
6. 橙子;橙色(的) *n. & adj.* orange
7. 被子;床罩 *n.* quilt
8. 遇见;相逢 *v.* meet→会议 *n.* meeting
9. 看;看上去;表情 *v. & n.* look
10. 四 *num.* four→第四 *num.* fourth
11. 四十 *num.* forty→第四十 *num.* fortieth
12. 号码;数字;编号 *n. & v.* number
13. 堂兄(弟、姊、妹);表兄(弟、姊、妹) *n.* cousin

14. (外)孙女 *n.* granddaughter
15. 照片 *n.* photo
16. 橡皮 *n.* eraser
17. 词典;字典 *n.* dictionary→(复数)dictionaries
18. 表;手表;观看 *n. & v.* watch→(复数/第三人称单数)watches
19. 图书馆 *n.* library
20. 原谅;宽恕;借口 *v. & n.* excuse
21. 请;取悦 *interj. & v.* please→愉悦的 *adj.* pleasant
→乐趣 *n.* pleasure
22. 紫色(的) *adj. & n.* purple
23. 电话;电话机;打电话 *n. & v.* phone

重点短语

1. 一个英文名 an English name
2. 一本有用的书 a useful book
3. 姓 family name=last name=surname
4. 电话号码 telephone/phone number
5. 回答这个问题 answer the question
6. 家庭成员 family members
7. 看…… look at... =take/have a look at...
8. 某人的全家福
a photo of sb.'s family=sb.'s family photo
9. 男子名和女子名 male name and female name
10. 我的宠物狗 my pet dog

11. 请原谅;劳驾 excuse me
12. 一串钥匙 a set of keys
13. 为……而感激某人 thank sb. for...
14. 给某人打电话 call sb. =give sb. a call=make a phone call to sb.
15. 给某人发邮件 e-mail sb. at...
16. 向某人索要某物 ask sb. for sth.
17. 要某人做某事 ask sb. to do sth.
18. 寻找某物/某人 look for sth./sb.
19. 找到某物/某人 find sth./sb.
20. 弄清楚情况 find out sth.

词性转换

1. she *pron.* 她→her *pron.* 她的(形容词性物主代词)→hers *pron.* 她的(名词性物主代词)→herself *pron.* 她自己(反身代词)→her 她(宾格)
2. he *pron.* 他→his *pron.* 他的(形容词性物主代词)→his *pron.* 他的(名词性物主代词)→himself *pron.* 他自己(反身代词)→him 他(宾格)
3. it *pron.* 它→its *pron.* 它的(形容词性物主代词)→its *pron.* 它的(名词性物主代词)→itself *pron.* 它自己(反身代词)→it 它(宾格)
4. they *pron.* 他们;她们;它们→their *pron.* 他们的;她们的;它们的(形容词性物主代词)→theirs *pron.* 他们的;她们的;它们的(名词性物主代词)→themselves *pron.* 他们自己;她们自己;它们自己(反身代词)→them 他们;她们;它们(宾格)
5. you *pron.* 你;你们→your *pron.* 你的;你们的(形容词性物主代词)→yours *pron.* 你的;你们的(名词性物主代词)→yourself/yourselfs 你自己/你们自己(反身代词)→you 你;你们(宾格)



6. I *pron.* 我→my *pron.* 我的(形容词性物主代词)→mine *pron.* 我的(名词性物主代词)→myself *pron.* 我自己(反身代词)→me 我(宾格)
7. we *pron.* 我们→our *pron.* 我们的(形容词性物主代词)→ours *pron.* 我们的(名词性物主代词)→ourselves

重点句子

- 那个用英语怎么说? —What's that in English?
—它是一个苹果。—It's an apple.
- 那床被子是什么颜色的?
—What color is the quilt?
—它是黑白相间的。—It's black and white.
- 你能拼写“字典”吗?
—Can you spell “dictionary”?
—能。D-I-C-T-I-O-N-A-R-Y.
—Yes, D-I-C-T-I-O-N-A-R-Y.
- 很高兴在这儿见到你。
Nice/Glad to meet you here.
- 我姓李,名华。
My family/last name is Li and my given/first name is Hua.
- 你的电话号码是什么?

pron. 我们自己(反身代词)→us 我们(宾格)

- one *num.* 一→first *adj.* & *num.* 第一
- two *num.* 二→second *num.* 第二
- this *pron.* 这个→these *pron.* 这些
- that *pron.* 那个→those *pron.* 那些

—What's your telephone/phone number?

—我的电话号码是 929-31.

—My telephone/phone number is 929-31.

- 我家有四个家庭成员和一只宠物狗。
There are four members and a pet dog in my family.
- 这是我最好的朋友的家庭合影。
Here is a family photo of my best friend.
- 这是你的笔吗? —Is this your pen?
—不,不是我的。是汤姆的。
—No, it isn't mine. It's Tom's.
- 如果你找不到你的学生证,你可以打失物招领处的电话,495-3539。
If you cannot find your school ID card, you can call the Lost and Found at 495-3539.

核心讲解

考点 1 a 和 an 的区别

a 和 an 都是不定冠词,两者都可用在可数名词单数前泛指一个人(事或物)。

1. a 用在以辅音音素开头的单词前。例如:

a boy 一个男孩 a man 一位男士

2. an 用在以元音音素开头的单词前。例如:

an apple 一个苹果 an hour 一个小时

【注意】常考查的点是区别以元音字母开头和以元音音素开头的单词。以元音字母开头的单词不一定是以元音音素开头的,以辅音字母开头的单词不一定是以辅音音素开头的。例如:

a useful book 一本有用的书

a UFO 一个不明飞行物

an NBA player 一位 NBA 运动员

考点 2 this, that, these 和 those 的区别

这四个词都是指示代词, this 和 that 指代单数, these 和 those 指代复数;而 this 和 these 指代较近的人或物, that 和 those 指代较远的人或物。例如:

This pen is yours and that one is mine. 这支笔是你的,那支是我的。

These dresses are too long, but those may look good on you. 这些裙子太长了,那些你穿上可能会

好看。

【注意】在作比较时, that 和 those 可以指代前面出现过的同类的人或物,另外, those 还可指代人。例如:

The weather in Chengdu is better than that in Chongqing. 成都的天气比重庆的好。

The students in Class Four are more hard-working than those in Class Three. 四班的学生比三班的要更勤奋些。

God helps those who help themselves. 自助者天助。

考点 3 some 和 any 的区别

some 和 any 都可作代词或形容词, some 一般用于肯定句, any 用于否定句和疑问句。

【注意】1. some 在表示建议、反问、请求,并希望得到肯定的答复时,也可用于疑问句。例如:

Would you like some drinks? 你想要喝点什么吗?

2. some 用在否定句中,表示“一些”,不是全部。例如:

It was really embarrassing at the party last night, because I couldn't remember some of my classmates. 昨晚在派对上真的很尴尬,因为我记不起一些老同学了。

3. any 也可用于肯定句,表示“任何”。例如:

I want to go somewhere else, any place but here.
我想去别的地方,除了这儿的任何一个地方。

考点 4 have/has 和 there is/are 的区别

have/has 和 there is/are 都意为“有”,但用法上有区别。

1. have/has 表示“人拥有物”。例如:

We have a wonderful English teacher. 我们有一位很棒的英语老师。

2. there is/are 表示“某物客观存在”。例如:

There is a river along the road. 路边有一条小河。

【注意】there be 句型遵循“就近原则”,即 be 动词的单复数取决于离它最近的名词。例如:

There is a tree and some flowers in the garden. /
There are some flowers and a tree in the garden. 花园里有一棵树和一些花。

考点 5 family 的用法

family 既可以表示家庭,也可以表示家庭成员。作“家庭”讲时,其后的谓语动词用单数;作“家庭成员”讲时,其后的谓语动词用复数。例如:

My family has four members. 我家有四个成员。

My family are watching TV. 我们一家正在看电视。

考点 6 good 和 well 的区别

1. good 是形容词,意为“好的;新鲜的;擅长的”用作 be 动词和感官动词的表语,或者放在名词前作定语。例如:

He is a good friend. 他是一个很好的朋友。

2. well 作形容词时,意为“健康的”。例如:

I don't feel well. 我感到不舒服。

well 也可作副词,修饰动词或形容词。例如:

I slept well last night. 我昨晚睡得很好。

He is a well-educated person. 他是一个受过良好教育的人。

考点 7 lose 的用法

lose 是及物动词,意为“失去;输掉”。例如:

lose the chance 失去机会

lose the game 输掉比赛

be/get lost 走丢;迷路

考点 8 must 和 have to 的区别

must 和 have to 都是情态动词,表示“必须”。must 强调说话人的主观看法,have to 则强调客观上的必须。have to 有各种时态,must 则没有。例如:

The work must be done before noon. 工作必须在中午前完成。

I have to take care of my little brother when my parents are away. 我父母不在家时,我不得不照顾我的弟弟。

实战演练

I. 根据句意和所给首字母填空,完成单词。

- Look, this is a pink q _____. It's on my bed.
- This is my new friend Claire Dupuis. Her s _____ is Dupuis.
- There are four family m _____ in my family. They are my father, my mother, my little sister and me.
- My aunt just gave b _____ to a baby. I have a cousin now.
- “No e _____” is a very important principle in West Point School. They want their students to learn to be responsible.

II. 选择填空 从各题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的答案。

- () 1. —There is _____ book on the sofa. Is it yours, Susan?
—No, it isn't. _____ book on the bed is mine.
A. an; The B. a; The C. the; An
- () 2. —Whose dog is this?
—It's _____. Both of _____ like it very much.

A. Eric's and Mike's; them

B. Eric and Mike's; them

C. Eric's and Mike; they

- () 3. In our school library there _____ a number of books and the number of them _____ growing larger and larger.

A. is; are B. has; is C. are; is

- () 4. —The fish tastes _____. We have eaten it up.

—It's certain that she cooked it _____.

A. good; well B. well; good C. good; good

- () 5. Mom, can you _____ my computer _____ grandma's house. I am here.

A. bring; at B. bring; to C. take; to

- () 6. This is _____ grandparents' bookcase. And the books on it are _____.

A. her; her B. my; theirs C. he; their

- () 7. —Who teaches _____ French?

—Nobody. She _____ it by herself.

A. him; studies B. she; studies C. her; studies



- () 8. Look! Some chicken _____ in the plate, and some hamburgers _____ in the basket.
A. is; are B. are; is C. are; are
- () 9. Bob doesn't want to eat _____ apples or rice.
A. some B. many C. any
- () 10. Can you help the kids to finish _____ the picture?
A. drawing B. to drawing C. to draw

III. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. That is _____ sister. These baseballs are _____. (she)
2. The green eraser is _____ (he). Those keys are _____. (you).
3. Mike and Tom _____ (be) friends. And they always help _____ (I) with my English.
4. It's been three years since we last _____ each other. I'm looking forward to _____ you again. (see)
5. Jack does _____ in all subjects, but he still tries to be _____. (good)

IV. 完形填空。

Nowadays lots of people stop drinking cola because it is bad for our bones(骨骼), especially for women's bones. More and more people 1 to drink energy drinks. Energy drinks look cool. Their makers say they give you energy and 2 you better at sports. So, many students drink them before exams to help them stay 3. But wait! To keep you awake, most energy drinks have 4 caffeine(咖啡因). They are like a strong cup of coffee or tea. If you drink a lot of them, your 5 will beat faster. You will feel nervous. You could also have sleeping problems and find 6 hard to live without them. Tom Brown is a 7 US junior high school student. He drinks energy drinks every day. He started to do this a year ago before his piano lessons. But now, Tom says, "I drink them 8 I feel weak or before a test. I can't help drinking them."

In fact, the energy you get from the drinks helps for 9. You may feel good for an hour or so, but then you'll feel even 10 than before.

- () 1. A. refuse B. forget C. start
- () 2. A. make B. feel C. bring
- () 3. A. alone B. awake C. tired
- () 4. A. few B. a little C. lots of
- () 5. A. heart B. head C. eyes
- () 6. A. it B. that C. this
- () 7. A. 15-year-old B. 15 year old
C. 15-years-old

- () 8. A. however B. whenever C. whatever
- () 9. A. a short time B. a long time C. a lot of time
- () 10. A. better B. best C. worse

V. 完成对话 在对话的空格上填上适当的单词,使对话完整正确。一空一词(含缩写词)。

- A: Do you know Lianjia?
- B: Of course, it's a Chinese real estate agency(房地产公司). We can easily see its shops in Chengdu. What happened to it?
- A: Last month it announced that it would help children who get lost and encourage them to ask for help in its 6,000 shops all over China. And offering help for missing children will be one of the 1 it provides in the future.
- B: That's good news. The loss of a child is one of the 2 experiences a family faces.
- A: However, the company's decision has not been 3 by all the authorities(权威机构).
- B: Why not?
- A: They think children should stay where they are until their parents 4 or ask police officers instead of going to a store to ask for help. And it'll make it even 5 for parents to find their children because they'll have no idea 6 to find them, the store or the police office.
- B: Well, it's not a big deal. Their parents can tell them to go to the store.
- A: What if there're no such stores?
- B: Er... That's a problem.
- A: Also, the police 7 whether workers in Lianjia would be able to find and identify(辨别) the parents of the missing children.
- B: It's important, too.
- A: And what 8 people most is that it would cause more problems. And it will probably lead to more 9 to children's safety.
- B: Sounds 10. So, will the company cancel the plan?
- A: I'm not sure. Actually, I think businesses need to take part, as the police cannot take care of all the children who get lost. But they need to make the plan better.
- B: I agree with you.
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____

七年级上册 Units 4-9

要点梳理

重点单词

1. 在哪里;到哪里 *adv.* where
2. 沙发 *n.* sofa
3. 收音机 *n.* radio→(复数) radios
4. 总是 *adv.* always
5. 整洁的;井井有条的 *adj.* tidy→不整洁的 *adj.* untidy
6. 模型 *n.* model
7. 到处;处处;各个地方 *adv.* everywhere
8. 网球 *n.* tennis
9. 排球 *n.* volleyball
10. 听起来好像 *v.* sound
11. 没趣的;令人厌倦的 *adj.* boring
12. 困难的 *adj.* difficult
13. 轻松的;令人放松的 *adj.* relaxing
14. 容易的;不费力的 *adj.* easy→不安的 *adj.* uneasy
15. 同班同学 *n.* classmate
16. 汉堡包 *n.* hamburger
17. 草莓 *n.* strawberry

重点短语

1. 在桌子前面 in front of the table
2. 悬空在河上 over the river
3. 迈克和汤姆共有的房间 Mike and Tom's room
4. 到处 here and there
5. 吉姆和凯特各自的字典
Jim's and Kate's dictionaries
6. 网球拍 tennis racket
7. 做运动 play/do sports
8. 放学后 after school
9. 你的观点 your opinion
10. 思考;考虑 think about
11. 饮食习惯 eating habits
12. 健康饮食 healthy diet

词性转换

1. tidy *adj.* 整洁的→tidy *v.* 整理→untidy *adj.* 不整洁的
2. everywhere *adv.* 到处→anywhere *adv.* 任何地方→somewhere *adv.* 某个地方→nowhere *adv.* 无处
3. late *adj.* 迟到→later *adv.* 过后,稍后→lately *adv.* 最近→latest *adj.* 最新的;最近的

18. 生日 *n.* birthday
19. 蔬菜 *n.* vegetable
20. 鸡肉;小鸡 *n.* chicken
21. 习惯 *n.* habit
22. 健康的 *adj.* healthy→不健康的 *adj.* unhealthy
23. 问题;质疑 *n.* & *v.* question
24. 答案;回答 *n.* & *v.* answer
25. 毛衣 *n.* sweater
26. 十二 *num.* twelve→第十二 *num.* twelfth
27. 二十 *num.* twenty→第二十 *num.* twentieth
28. 一月 *n.* January
29. 十二月 *n.* December
30. 日历 *n.* calendar
31. 地理(学) *n.* geography
32. 科学 *n.* science
33. 有用的;有益的 *adj.* useful

13. 一顶大的蓝色帽子 a big blue hat
14. 很高/很低的价格 at a very high/low price
15. 在促销中 be on sale
16. 在待售中 be for sale
17. 一场英语演讲比赛 an English speech contest
18. 进行一次旅行 have/take/go on a trip
19. 一个非常繁忙的学期 a really busy term
20. 忙于做某事 be busy doing sth.
21. 听起来很有趣 sound interesting
22. 和……一样 the same as...
23. 在星期五下午 on Friday afternoon
24. 完成做某事 finish doing sth.
25. 困难但有趣 difficult but interesting

4. interesting *adj.* 有趣的→interested *adj.* 感兴趣的
5. boring *adj.* 没趣的;令人厌倦的→bored *adj.* 感到乏味的
6. easy *adj.* 容易的;不费力的→easily *adv.* 容易地;轻易地
7. week *n.* 周→weekly *adj.* & *adv.* 周的;每周地



8. healthy *adj.* 健康的 → unhealthy *adj.* 不健康的 → health *n.* 健康 → healthily *adv.* 健康地 → healthier *adj.* 更健康的

重点句子

- 地图在哪里? —Where is the map?
—它在你祖父母的房间里。
—It's in your grandparents' room.
- 我的书在哪儿? —Where are my books?
—它们在沙发上。—They are on the sofa.
- 你可以拿一些东西给我吗?
Could you bring some things for me?
- 你的文具盒里有什么?
—What's in your pencil box?
—里面有一块橡皮擦。
—There is an eraser in it.
- 我们一点在学校门口见面吧。
Let's meet at one at the school gate.
- 让我去取吧。Let me get it.
- 他有一个足球吗? —Does he have a soccer ball?
—是的,他有。—Yes, he does.
- 让我们打篮球吧。—Let's play basketball.
—听起来很有趣。—Sounds interesting.
- 我们上同一所学校并且我们都热爱足球。
We go to the same school and we love soccer.
- 下周是约翰的生日宴会。让我们想一想食物吧。
John's birthday dinner is next week. Let's think about the food.
- 你认为哪种食物是健康的?

9. sale *n.* 特价销售;出售 → sell *v.* 出售
10. science *n.* 科学 → scientific *adj.* 科学的 → scientist *n.* 科学家

- Which food do you think is healthy?
- 运动明星吃得好。Sports stars eat well.
 - 我很喜欢它。
I really like it. /I like it very much.
 - 这件 T 恤衫多少钱?
—How much is the T-shirt?
—7 美元。—It's 7 dollars.
 - 我们有价廉物美的毛衣——只要 25 美元。
We have sweaters at a very good price—only 25 dollars.
 - 你的生日是什么时候?
—When is your birthday?
—我的生日是六月四号。
—My birthday is on June fourth.
 - 你们学校有艺术节吗?
Do you have an art festival at your school?
 - 今天是几月几号? —What's the date today?
—今天是十一月二十五号。—It's November 25th.
 - 这学期我们为你们准备了一些有趣又好玩的活动。
We have some interesting and fun activities for you this term.
 - 我最喜欢英语。因为它既有用又有趣。
I like English best. Because it's useful and interesting.

核心讲解

考点 1 let's 和 let us 的区别

let's 和 let us 都表示“让我们”,但用法不同。let's 包括听话者在内,常用来提出建议;let us 不包括听话者在内,常用来请求听话者让说话者做某事。例如:

Let's go to the park. 我们去公园吧。

Let us go to the park. (请你允许)我们去公园吧。

【注意】以 let's 开头的句子的反义疑问句,附加疑问句部分用 shall we;以 let us 开头的句子的反义疑问句,附加疑问句部分用 will you。例如:

Let's play soccer, shall we? 我们去踢足球吧,好吗?

Let us go hiking, will you? (请让)我们去远足,可以吗?

考点 2 sound 和 sound like 的区别

sound 作系动词时,意为“听起来”,后面接形容词作表语;sound like 意为“听起来像”,后面接名词或引

导一个宾语从句。例如:

That sounds interesting. 那听起来很有趣。

It sounds like a good idea. 听起来像是一个好主意。

It sounds like you had a great time. 听起来你玩得很开心。

考点 3 for 的用法

介词 for 的用法比较多样,现将初中阶段的用法梳理如下:

1. for + 具体对象,意为“对……来说”。例如:

This problem is easy for me. 这个问题对我来说很简单。

Eating vegetables is good for our health. 吃蔬菜对我们的健康有好处。

2. for 表示目的,用途,意为“为了”。例如:

I bought a gift for my mom. 我为妈妈买了一个礼物。



She has been preparing for her wedding, 她一直在为她的婚礼做准备。

3. for 后接三餐,表示“早/中/晚饭吃什么”。例如:

—What did you have for breakfast? 你早饭吃了什么?

—I only had an egg and a glass of milk. 我只吃了一个鸡蛋喝了一杯牛奶。

4. for 也可用来表示物品的价格。例如:

You can have this sweater for only 10 dollars. 你只需要花 10 美元就能够拥有这件毛衣。

5. for 后接一段时间,表示做某事做了多久,多与完成时连用。例如:

I have lived in Chengdu for more than three years. 我在成都居住了三年多。

考点 4 介词 in, on, at 表示时间时的区别

介词 in, on, at 都可以表示时间,但具体用法不同。

1. in 常与表示一段时间的名词以及上午、下午、晚上连用。例如:

in summer 在夏天 in 1989 在 1989 年

in the evening 在晚上

2. on 与具体的某一天连用,包括星期几和具体某一天的上午、下午、晚上。例如:

on Friday 在星期五 on June 1st 在六月一日

on a cold night 在一个寒冷的夜晚

3. at 与具体时刻点连用。例如:

at ten o'clock 在 10 点钟

at 3:30 p. m. 在下午三点半

考点 5 and, but 和 or 的区别

and, but, or 都是并列连词。and 表示并列关系, but 表示转折关系, or 表示选择关系。例如:

He is tall and handsome. 他长得又高又帅。

This dress is beautiful, but it's too expensive. 这条裙子很漂亮,但是它太贵了。

What would you like, tea or coffee? 你想要喝什么,茶还是咖啡?

【注意】or 还可以表示“否则”,引出不好的结果。例如:

Get up early, or you will be late for school. 早点起床,不然你上课要迟到。

考点 6 need 的用法

need 意为“需要”,既可以作实义动词,也可以作情态动词。

1. 作实义动词时,有人称和数的变化,其后可接名词、动名词、动词不定式。例如:

Your car needs washing. 你的车需要洗了。

You don't need to be nervous. 你没必要紧张。

2. 作情态动词时,没有人称和数的变化,其后跟动词原形。例如:

Need I come here early tomorrow? 需要我明天早点来这儿吗?

请注意对 need 引导的一般疑问句的回答。

—Need I finish the work today? 我需要今天完成工作吗?

—Yes, you must/have to. 是的,必须。

—No, you needn't. /No, you don't have to. 不,没必要。

考点 7 like 的用法

1. like 作动词,意为“喜欢”,反义词为 dislike,其后既可以接动词名,也可以接动词不定式。例如:

She likes to listen to music. 她喜欢听音乐。

I like sleeping with the windows open. 我喜欢开着窗户睡觉。

2. like 也可作介词,意为“像”,反义词为 unlike,其后接动名词或名词。例如:

Mary has many hobbies, like swimming and painting. 玛丽有很多爱好,像游泳和画画。

考点 8 “what + 名词”构成的合成疑问词的用法

特殊疑问词 what 后可接 color, class, grade, fruit 等名词构成合成疑问词,用来对人或事物的具体某个方面进行提问。例如:

What color do you like? 你喜欢什么颜色?

What class are you in? 你在哪个班?

【注意】回答“what + 名词”的疑问句时,不用 yes 或 no,而应该根据具体情况回答;另外 which 和 whose 也有相同的用法。例如:

Which coat will you take? 你要哪一件外套?

Whose pen is it? 这是谁的笔?

考点 9 how much, how long, how often, how far 和 how soon 的区别

1. how much 可用于询问价格,也可用于对不可数名词的数量进行提问。例如:

How much is this mobile phone? 这手机多少钱?

How much money do you have? 你有多少钱?

【注意】how many 用于对可数名词的数量进行提问。

2. how long 用于对时间的长短进行提问,也可用于对长度提问。例如:

How long has he been away? 他离开多久了?

How long is the rope? 这条绳子多长?

3. how often 用于对频率进行提问,回答常用频度副词或者表示频率的答语。例如:

—How often do you exercise? 你多久锻炼一次?

—Three times a week. 一周三次。

4. how far 用于对距离进行提问。例如:



How far is it from your home to school? 你家到学校有多远?

5. how soon 意为“要过多久”,常用于一般将来时,用“in+一段时间”进行回答。例如:

—I know your dad is on business. How soon will he come back? 我知道你爸爸在出差,他要过多久才回来?

—He will be back in five days. 他五天后回来。

考点 10 play 的用法

1. 作动词时,意为“弹奏;打(球);玩(游戏)”等。

表示弹奏乐器时,西洋乐器前要加 the,中国乐器前不加 the;在球类和棋牌前也不加 the。例如:

play the guitar 弹吉他 play guzheng 弹古筝

play cards 玩牌 play chess 下棋

play basketball 打篮球

2. 作名词时,意为“戏剧”。例如:

a short play 一个短剧

实战演练

I. 根据句意和所给首字母填空,完成单词。

- The newly designed car hasn't been produced for market yet. There are only some m_____.
- Your room is not t_____ at all. Your things are everywhere.
- We will have a party for freshmen tomorrow.
—That s_____ wonderful!
- It's very important for the young to eat h_____.
It's good for their body.
- The Christmas is coming. A lot of products will be on s_____. Are you ready for shopping?

II. 选择填空 从各题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的答案。

- I do my homework _____ 7:30 _____ the afternoon _____ home.
A. at; in; at B. in; at; in C. at; on; at
- _____ is the restaurant from the post office?
—It's about 5 minutes' ride.
A. How long B. How often C. How far
- I'd like to go with you, _____ I have many other things to do.
A. and B. but C. or
- When were you born?
—I was born _____ a cold winter morning in 2003.
A. in B. at C. on
- David, _____ have a look _____ your family photo _____ your computer.
A. let; on; in B. let's; on; at C. let's; at; on
- It is fun _____ Penny to watch the *Big Bang Theory* on TV _____ her family.
A. with; and B. for; with C. of; and
- Vivian _____ the song *Gangnam Style*, but her sister _____.

- A. don't like; does B. doesn't like; do
C. likes; doesn't

- It's dangerous! Let's _____ it!
A. do B. not do C. not to do
- Bad luck! My car needs _____ right now.
—You don't need _____. My brother is on the way.
A. repairing; to worry
B. to repair; to worry
C. repairing; worrying
- We have many shirts _____ all colors. And the socks are only five dollars _____ one pair.
A. for; for B. in; for C. for; in

III. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- He has _____ (vegetable) salad for lunch because vegetables are _____ (health) food.
- Victor _____ (watch) CCTV news on TV when his mother _____ (let) him get his jacket.
- Viki thinks it is _____ (interest) for her to chat with friends on the Internet and it is also _____ (relax).
- Let's _____ (bring) the books to your sister.
— _____ (thank) for your help.
- Are your books in your _____ (grandparents) room? In my bookcase _____ (be not) your books.

IV. 阅读理解 阅读下面短文,根据短文内容选择正确答案。

<p>International Library BOOKS, CDS AND VIDEOS over 100 foreign newspapers and magazines Entrance Free Monday—Friday 8:30 a. m. — 6:30 p. m.</p>



<p>Furious 7 (3D) New Century Cinema Shengli Road Yantai 2:30 p. m. ;6:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. this weekend Tickets: ¥30—Adults ¥15—Children</p>					
<p>Dance Summer Camp 2016 Tango, Ballet, Jazz July 13—19 For ages 6—16 Date of Auditions(海选) June 21 or 27 At 8:00 a. m. for ages 6—10 At 9:00 a. m. for ages 11 and up Camp will be held on campus (校园) in Shandong University</p>					
<p>Top 5 skills for kids to get a good job in the future</p> <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Communication 90%</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Teamwork 86%</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Reading 80%</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Math 78%</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Writing 76%</td></tr> </table> <p>Box Research Center survey of 1,700 people</p>	Communication 90%	Teamwork 86%	Reading 80%	Math 78%	Writing 76%
Communication 90%					
Teamwork 86%					
Reading 80%					
Math 78%					
Writing 76%					

- () 1. The audition time of the Dance Summer Camp 2016 for 15-year-old boys is _____.
- A. 9:00 a. m. , June 27
 B. 8:00 a. m. , July 13
 C. 9:00 a. m. , July 19
- () 2. A kid who is good at _____ will more possibly get a good job in the future.
- A. working in groups
 B. reading and writing books
 C. communicating with others
- () 3. In the International Library, people can read or enjoy the things except _____.
- A. foreign magazines B. concerts
 C. videos
- () 4. Mrs Li will take her 15-year-old twin daughters to see the movie *Furious 7* (3D). They will pay _____.
- A. ¥30 B. ¥45 C. ¥60
- () 5. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. 1,700 people with top five skills have got good jobs.
 B. The Dance Summer Camp will not be held at the meeting hall in Shandong University.

C. *Furious 7* (3D) will not be on in the morning this weekend.

V. 短文填空 从下面方框中选出 10 个单词,并将其正确形式填写在下方横线上,使短文意思完整、通顺(每词限用一次)。

one disappear famous simple overcome he able fit magic lock fool train

The Man of Many Secrets—Harry Houdini—was one of the greatest American entertainers(表演者) in the theater. He was a man famous for his escapes(逃生)—from prison cells(囚室), from wooden boxes floating(漂浮) in rivers, and from tanks full of water. He 1 in theaters all over Europe and America. Crowds came to see the great Houdini and his “magic” tricks.

Of course, his secret was not magic or supernatural powers. 2, it was strength. He had the 3 to move his toes as well as his fingers. He could move his body into almost any position he wanted.

Houdini started working in the entertainment world when he was 17, in 1891. When Harry got married in 1894, he and his wife Bess worked together as the 4 and helper. But for a long time they were not very successful. Then Harry performed his 5 prison(监狱) escape in Chicago in 1898. Harry persuaded(说服) a detective(侦探) who let him try to escape from the prison, and he invited the local newspapermen to watch.

It was the publicity(宣传) that came from this started Harry Houdini’s success. Harry had his fingers and toes 6 to escape from handcuffs(手铐) and ankle chains. But his biggest secret was how he 7 the prison doors. Every time he went into the prison cell, Bess gave him a kiss for good luck—and a small skeleton key, which is a key that 8 many locks. Then the key was quickly passed from her mouth to 9.

Harry used these prison escapes to build his 10. He arranged to escape from the local prison of every town he visited. In the afternoon, the people of the town would read about it in their local newspapers, and in the evening all the seats in the local theater would be full. What was the result? Being famous around the world and a name remembered today.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
 10. _____



七年级下册 Units 1-6

要点梳理

重点单词

1. 吉他 *n.* guitar
2. 游泳 *v. & n.* swim→(现在分词)swimming
3. 节目;演出;展示;给……看 *n. & v.* show→淋浴 *n. & v.* shower
4. 画 *v.* draw
5. 参加;加入 *v.* join
6. 小提琴 *n.* violin
7. 乐器 *n.* instrument
8. 穿衣服;连衣裙 *v. & n.* dress→梳妆台 *n.* dresser
9. 一刻钟;四分之一 *n.* quarter
10. 锻炼;练习 *v. & n.* exercise
11. 牙齿 *n.* tooth→(复数)teeth
12. 或者;也(用在否定词组后)*conj. & adv.* either
13. 一百 *num.* hundred
14. 千 *num.* thousand
15. 千米;公里 *n.* kilometer
16. 村庄;村镇 *n.* village→村民 *n.* villager
17. 桥 *n.* bridge

重点短语

1. 参加讲故事俱乐部 join the story telling club
2. 吹喇叭 play the trumpet
3. 下棋 play chess
4. 善于应付……的;对……有办法 be good with
5. 招聘音乐人 musician wanted
6. 和某人交朋友 make friends with sb.
7. 一场时装秀 a fashion show
8. 穿上衣服 get dressed
9. 日常事务 daily routine
10. 刷牙 brush (one's) teeth
11. 洗淋浴 take a shower
12. 认为;想起 think of
13. 广播电台 radio station
14. 害怕做某事 be afraid to do sth. /of doing sth.
15. 实现某人的梦想 make one's dream come true/
achieve one's dream
16. 按时,准时 be on time
17. 及时 be in time

18. 索道 *n.* ropeway
19. 离开;留下 *v.* leave
20. 安静的 *adj.* quiet→安静地 *adv.* quietly
21. 非常讨厌的;可怕的;糟糕的 *adj.* terrible→可怕地;非常 *adv.* terribly
22. 记住;记起 *v.* remember
23. 树袋熊;考拉 *n.* koala
24. 长颈鹿 *n.* giraffe
25. 澳大利亚 Australia
26. 困倦的 *adj.* sleepy
27. 忘记;遗忘 *v.* forget
28. 象征 *n.* symbol
29. 危险 *n.* danger→危险的 *adj.* dangerous
30. 超市 *n.* supermarket
31. 龙 *n.* dragon
32. 美味的;可口的 *adj.* delicious
33. 思乡的 *adj.* homesick

18. 在走廊追逐 run in the hallways
19. 在上学日 on school days
20. 在上学的晚上出去 go out on school nights
21. 清洗餐具 do/wash the dishes
22. 向某人学习 learn from sb.
23. 练习做某事 practice doing sth.
24. 铺床 make one's bed
25. 砍伐树木 cut down trees
26. 处于危险中 be in danger
27. 由……制成 (be) made of/from
28. 拯救大象 save the elephants
29. 对某人友好 be friendly to sb.
30. 做汤 make soup
31. 和某人一起吃晚餐 join sb. for dinner
32. 和某人一起生活 live with sb.
33. 做某事迟到 be late for sth.
34. 观看龙舟赛 watch dragon boat races
35. 打电话 talk on the phone

词性转换

1. music *n.* 音乐 → musical *adj.* 音乐的 → musician *n.* 音乐家
2. help *v. & n.* 帮助 → helpful *adj.* 有帮助的 → helpless *adj.* 无助的
3. usually *adv.* 通常地; 一般地 → usual *adj.* 通常的 → unusual *adj.* 不同寻常的
4. run *v.* 跑; 奔 → running *n.* 跑步运动 → runner *n.* 跑步运动员
5. taste *v. & n.* 有……的味道; 品尝; 味道; 滋味 → tasty *adj.* 美味的
6. cross *v.* 横过; 越过 → across *prep. & adv.* 过; 穿过 → crossing *n.* 十字路口
7. true *adj.* 真的; 符合事实的 → truth *n.* 真相; 真理 → truly *adv.* 真正地
8. noise *n.* 噪音 → noisy *adj.* 吵闹的; 嘈杂的 → noisily *adv.* 吵闹地; 嘈杂地
9. luck *n.* 幸运; 运气 → lucky *adj.* 幸运的 → luckily *adv.* 幸运地
10. lazy *adj.* 懒散的; 懒惰的 → lazily *adv.* 懒惰地 → laziness *n.* 懒惰

重点句子

1. 我需要一些学生参加学校的音乐会。
I want some students for the school concert.
2. 你和孩子们相处得好吗?
Are you good with kids?
3. 我们需要你在运动方面帮助那些说英语的学生。
We need you to help with sports for English-speaking students.
4. 你通常什么时候散步?
What time do you usually take a walk?
5. 你的电台节目是几点?
What time is your radio show?
6. 我要么看电视, 要么打电脑游戏。
I either watch TV or play computer games.
7. 放学后, 我有时候打半个小时的篮球。
After school, I sometimes play basketball for half an hour.
8. 那个时间吃早饭真是太滑稽了。
That's a funny time for breakfast.
9. 到学校大概花我 15 分钟。
It takes me about 15 minutes to get to school.
10. 这是很好的锻炼。
It's good exercise.
11. 王老师想知道安迪认为这次旅途怎么样。
Miss Wang wants to know what Andy thinks of the trip.
12. 他们的梦想是有一座桥。
It's their dream to have a bridge.
13. 上课不能迟到, 你必须准时。
Don't arrive late for class. You must be on time.
14. 我们能带音乐播放器来学校吗?
Can we bring music players to school?
15. 戴夫每天不得不帮助他妈妈做早餐。
Dave has to help his mom make breakfast every morning.
16. 不要把脏盘子留在厨房里。
Don't leave the dirty dishes in the kitchen.
17. 我喜欢熊猫, 因为它们有点儿有趣。
I like pandas, because they are kind of interesting.
18. 大象是泰国的象征之一。
The elephant is one of the Thailand's symbols.
19. 他住在一个在纽约的美国家庭里。
He is living with an American family in New York.
20. 现在是上午 9 点, 朱辉一家正在电视上看龙舟比赛。
It's 9:00 a. m. and Zhuhui's family are watching the boat races on TV.

核心讲解

考点 1 too, also 和 either 的区别

1. too 为副词, 意为“也”, 它常用在肯定句句末, 用逗号隔开。例如:

Tom likes English. I like English, too. 汤姆喜欢英语, 我也喜欢英语。

2. also 也是副词, 意为“也”, 它常位于 be 动词、情态动词、助动词之后, 实义动词之前(实前 be 后)。

例如:

He can also play the guitar. 他也会弹吉他。

I also went to the cinema last night. 昨晚我也去了电影院。

3. either 副词, 意为“也”, 它常用于否定句句末。

例如:

He didn't pass the exam. I didn't, either. 他没有通