

# 人教版英语七年级下册单元知识点总结归纳

## Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?

### 一、重点短语

1. join the music club 加入音乐俱乐部
2. the art/chess/swimming/sport/story telling club 艺术/国际象棋/游泳/体育/讲故事俱乐部
3. want to do sth 想做某事
4. play basketball/volleyball/soccer 打篮球/排球/足球
5. play the violin/guitar/drums/piano 拉小提琴/弹吉他/打鼓/弹钢琴
6. play chess 下国际象棋
7. play games 玩游戏
8. be good at 擅长于.....
9. be good with sb 和某人相处的好
10. sounds good 听起来不错
11. like to do sth 喜欢做某事
11. like doing sth 喜欢做某事
12. teach music 教音乐
13. on the weekend 在周末
14. talk to(with) sb 和某人交谈
15. speak Chinese/English 说中文/英语
16. do Chinese *Kongfu* 打中国功夫

17. school show 学校演出
18. on the weekends 在（每个）周末
19. need help 需要帮助
20. at the old people's home 在老人之家
21. make friends(with sb.)（和某人）交朋友
22. call sb. at +号码 给某人打电话
23. English-speaking students 讲英语的学生
24. help sb. with sth. 在某方面帮助（某人）
25. be in our school music festival 参加学校音乐节
26. the Students' Sports Center 学生运动中心

## 二、重点句型

1. Can you play the guitar? 你会弹吉他吗?
2. I want to join the art club 我想加入艺术俱乐部
3. You are very good at telling stories 你很擅长讲故事
4. What club do you want to join? 你想加入什么俱乐部?
5. Please talk to Mr. Zhang after school 请在放学后和 Mr. Zhang 谈谈
6. Are you good with old people? 你和老人相处的好吗?
7. The school needs help to teach music 学校需要有人帮助教音乐
8. Do you have time on the weekend? 你周末有时间吗?

## 三、语法知识

1. be good at+V-ing 擅长做某事 eg: My sister is good at telling stories.  
be good with... 与.....相处得好 eg: She is very good with old people.

2. Can+V 原形 eg: I can speak English and play basketball.
3. want (sb.) to do sth. 想要（某人）做某事 eg: He wants to talk to his father.
4. help (sb.) with sth. 在某方面帮助某人 eg: You can help your sister with math.  
help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事 eg: I help my mother to clean the room.
5. tell sb. sth.=tell sth. to sb. 告诉某人某事  
eg: He tells me an interesting thing=He tells an interesting thing to me.

## Unit 2 What time do you go to school?

### 一、重点短语

1. get up 起床
2. get dressed 穿上衣服
3. take a shower 洗淋浴
4. on weekends 在周末
5. do(one's) homework 做作业
6. take a walk 散步，走一走
7. either...or... 要么...要么...; 或者...或者...
8. lots of 许多; 大量
9. brush teeth 刷牙
10. from...to... 从.....到.....
11. be late for work 上班迟到
12. half an hour 半小时
13. have time to do/for sth. 有时间做某事

## 二、重点句型

1. What time do you usually get up? 你通常是几点起床?
2. I usually get up at six thirty 我通常在六点半起床
3. What time do they get dressed? 他们几点穿衣服?
4. They always get dressed at seven twenty 他们通常在 7:20 穿好衣服
5. What time does Rick eat breakfast? 里克几点吃早餐?
6. He eats breakfast at seven o'clock 他在七点吃早餐
7. When does Scott go to work? 斯科特什么时候去上班?
8. He always goes to work at eleven o'clock 他总在十一点去上班
9. When do your friends exercise? 你的朋友和是运动?
10. They usually exercise on weekends. 他们通常在周末运动
11. That's a funny time for breakfast! 那个时间吃早餐真有意思哦!
12. I am never late for work 我上班从不迟到

## Unit 3 How do you get to school?

### 重点短语

1. get to school 到达学校
2. take the train=by train 乘坐火车
3. take the bus=by bus 乘坐公共汽车
4. take the subway =by subway 乘坐地铁
5. take the taxi=by taxi 乘坐出租车
6. take the plane=by plane 乘坐飞机

7. take the ship=by ship 乘坐轮船
8. ride a bike =by bike 骑自行车
9. drive a car =by car 开汽车
10. cross the river 穿过河流
11. between... and... 在.....之间
12. be afraid of nth. 害怕某物
13. come true 实现
14. run quickly 流的快
15. one 11-year-old boy 一个 11 岁的男孩
16. leave the village 离开村庄

## 二、重点句型

1. How do you get to school? 你怎样去上学?
2. How far is it from your home to school? 你家离学校有多远?
3. How long does it take to get to school? 到达学校花费多长时间?
4. For many student, it's easy to get to school. 对于许多学生来说，到达学校是很容易的。
5. There is a very big river between their school and the village. 在学校与村庄之间有一条大河。
6. One 11-year-old boy, Liangliang crosses the river every school day.  
一个 11 岁的男孩，亮亮，每天穿过河流去上学。
7. Can their dream come true? 他们的梦想能够实现吗?

## Unit 4 Don't eat in class.

### 一、重点短语

1. school rules 校规
2. have to 不得不；必须
3. on time 准时
4. in the classroom 在教室里
5. in the hallways 在走廊里
6. arrive /be late for class 上课迟到
7. listen to music 听音乐
8. be quiet 保持安静
9. wear the school uniform 穿校服
10. go out 外出
11. practice the guitar 训练弹吉他
12. do the dishes 清洗餐具
13. help sb.(to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事
14. see friends 看望朋友
15. on school nights 在学习日的晚上
16. on school days 在学习日
17. too many 太多
18. make one's bed 铺床
19. on/at weekends 在周末
20. think about 考虑

21. be strict 严格要求
22. follow the rules 遵守规则
23. keep the short hair 留短发
24. learn to do 学会做.....

## 二. 重点短语

1. Don't run in the hallways. 不要在走廊里跑。
- 2.—What are the rules ? 有什么规章制度吗?  
—We must be on time for class. 我们上课要准时。
- 3.—Can we eat in the classroom ? 我们可以在教室吃东西吗?  
—No, we can't , but we can eat in the dinning hall. 不, 不可以, 但我们可以在餐厅吃。
4. Does he have to wear a uniform at school ? 他在学校必须穿校服吗?
5. —What do you have to do? 你不得不做什么?  
—We have to be quiet in the library. 在图书馆, 我们必须要保持安静。
6. There are too many rules! 有太多规则了。
7. Don't leave the dirty dishes in the kitchen! 不要把脏盘子留在厨房里。
8. I can't relax either. 我也不能放松。
9. I know how you feel. 我知道你的感受。
10. There are a lot of things you can do. 有很多你可以做的事。
11. I never have any fun. 我从来不快乐。
12. I have to get there before the cat gets up. 我不得不在猫起床前到达那里。

## Unit 5 Why do you like pandas?

### 一、重点短语

1. kind of 有点儿
2. forget to do sth. 忘记去做某事(事情未做)
3. forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事(事情已做)
4. be made of... 由.....构成(看得出原材料)
5. be made from... 由.....构成(看不出原材料)
6. sleep all day 整天睡觉
7. save the elephants 拯救大象
8. one of 其中之一
9. a symbol of good luck 好运的象征
10. walk for a long time 步行很长一段时间
11. places with food and water 有食物和水的地方
12. get lost 迷路
13. in great danger 处于巨大的危险之中
14. cut down 砍倒
15. kill...for 为.....而

### 二、重点句型

1. —Why do you like pandas? 你为什么喜欢熊猫?  
—Because they are kind of interesting? 因为他们有点有趣。
2. —Why does John like koalas? 约翰为什么喜欢考拉?  
—Because they are cute. 因为他们很可爱。



3. —Why don't you like tigers? 你为什么不喜欢老虎?  
—Because they are really scary. 因为他们真的很恐怖。
4. —Where are lions from? 狮子从哪里来?  
—They are from South Africa. 他们来自于非洲。
5. —What animals do you like? 你喜欢什么动物?  
—I like tigers. 我喜欢老虎。

## Unit 6 I'm watching TV

### 一、重点短语

1. read newspapers 看报纸
2. wash the dishes 洗碟子
3. drink tea 喝茶
4. TV show 电视节目
5. make soup 做汤
6. dragon Boat Festival 端午节
7. live with sb. 与某人住在一起
8. watch the race 看比赛
9. wish to do sth. 希望做.....
10. study for the test 为考试而学习
11. sound good 听起来不错
12. listen to the radio 听收音机
13. talk show 访谈节目

14. talk on the phone 在电话上聊天

15. clean the room 打扫房间

## 二、重点句型

1. —What are you doing now? 你在做什么?

—I am reading morning newspaper now. 我正在看早报。

2. —What's she doing? 她在做什么?

—She is washing her clothes. 她在洗衣服。

3. —Are you doing your homework? 你在做作业吗?

—No, I am not. I am cleaning my room. 不，不是的，我在打扫房间。

4. —Do you want to go to the movies now! 你现在想去看电影吗?

—No, this book is really interesting. 不，这本书很有趣。

5. His dad and uncle are watching the boat races on TV. 他的爸爸和叔叔正在电视上看比赛。

## Unit 7 It's raining!

### 一、重点短语

1. play computer games 玩电脑游戏

2. play basketball 打篮球

3. watch TV 看电视

4. take a message for sb. 给某人捎口信

5. tell sb. to do sth. 叫某人做某事

6. call sb. back 回某人的电话

7. have great time/have a good time/have fun 玩得高兴
8. no problem 没问题
9. right now 现在
10. by the pool 在游泳边
11. drink orange juice 喝橘子汁
12. study hard 努力学习
13. on (a) vacation 度假
14. in the mountains 在山上
15. write to sb. 给某人写信
16. next month 下个月
17. wear hats and sweaters 戴帽子、穿衣服
18. play in the snow 在雪地里玩
19. skate on the river 在河里滑冰
20. take photos 拍照

## 二、重点句型

1.—How's the weather? 天气怎么样?

—It's cloudy./it's sunny./it's raining—乌云密布。/天气晴朗。/正在下雨。

2.—What are you doing? —你真在做什么?

—I'm cooking? —我正在做饭?

3.—How's it going? —境况如何?

—Great!/Not bad./Terrible! —好极了! /挺好的。/糟透了!

4. Sounds like you're having a goon time. 听起来你玩的好开心。

5. I'm having a great time visiting my aunt in Canada. 我现在在加拿大拜访我姑姑，玩得很开心。

6. It's hot in your country now, isn't it? 你的国家现在很热，对吧？

## Unit8 Is there a post office near here?

### 一、重点短语

1. across from 在.....的对面
2. in front of 在.....的前面
3. between...and... 在.....和.....之间
4. go along 沿着.....走
5. turn left/right 向左/右
6. spend time 花时间
7. enjoy doing 享受/喜欢做.....
8. spend time together 共享时间
9. at the first crossing 在第一个十字路口

### 二、重点句型

- 1.—Is there a bank near here? —附近有银行吗?  
—Yes, there is. It's on Center Street. —是的，有。在中心。
- 2.—Are there any restaurants near here? —附近有餐馆吗?  
—Yes, there is one in front of the post office. —是的，有。邮局前面有一家。
3. To get to the park, you just have to cross Center Street. 为了到达公园你必须穿过中心大街。

4. When I read books. time goes quickly.当我读书时，时间过得很快。
5. Go down the street and turn left at first crossing. 沿着条街走到第一个十字路口左转。

## Unit 9 What does he look like?

### 一、重点短语

1. short straight black hair 乌黑的短直发
2. long curly blonde hair 金黄色的长卷发
3. (be) of medium height 中等身高
4. (be) of medium build 中等体型
5. may do sth. 可以/可能做某事
6. wear glasses 戴眼镜
7. a little late 迟一点
8. your favorite actor/actress 你最喜欢的演员
9. big eyes 大眼睛
10. a round face 圆圆的脸蛋
11. an interesting job 一份有趣的工作
12. a police artist 警察局的拼图师
13. draw a picture of sb. 为某人画幅画
14. in newspapers 在报纸上
15. on television 在电视上
16. the same way 相同的方式

17. describe differently 不同的描述

18. remember well 牢牢的记住

19. first of all 首先

20. in the end 最后

21. be good at doing 擅长做某事

## 二、重点句型

1. —What does he look like? 他长什么样?

—He's really tall. 他长得很高。

2. —Do they have straight or curly hair? 他们是直发还是卷发?

—They have curly hair. 他们是卷发。

3. See you later then. 那晚点见。

4. They tell him what the criminal looks like. 他们告诉他罪犯长什么样。

5. Many people don't always see things the same way so they may describe the same person differently. 人们并非总是以同样的方式看待事物，所以他们会将同一个人描述得不一样。

6. First of all, he is very tall and handsome. 首先，他很高很帅。

## Unit 10 I'd like some noodles.

### 一、重点短语

1. would like (to do) sth. 想.....

2. beef noodles 牛肉面

3. a big bowl of... 大碗.....

4. a medium bowl of... 中碗.....
5. a small bowl of... 小碗.....
6. a big bowl of beef soup 大碗牛肉汤
7. take one's order 点菜
8. mutton noodles with carrots 加胡萝卜的羊肉面
9. make a wish 许愿
10. blow out 吹灭
11. in one go 一口气
12. come true 实现
13. get popular 受欢迎, 流行
14. cut up 切碎
15. a symbol of... .....的标志/象征
16. bring good luck to sb. 给某人带来好运
17. bring sth. to sb. 给某人带来某物
18. on one's birthday 在某人生日那天
19. eat sth. for one's birthday 生日时吃...
20. different kinds of 不同种类的.....
21. people in UK 英国的人

## 二、重点句型

1.—What kind of noodles would you like? 您想吃什么面?

—I'd like beef noodles, please. 牛肉面。

2.—What size would you like? 您要多大份的?

—Large, please. 大份的。

3.—Are there any vegetable in the mutton noodles? 羊肉面里有蔬菜吗?

—Yes, there are some tomatoes. 有, 有一些西红柿。

4.—What would you like to eat? 您想吃什么?

—I'd like beef noodles with carrots. 我想要加胡萝卜的牛肉面。

5. What would people like to eat on their birthday? 人们过生日吃什么?

6. The number of the candles is the people's age. 蜡烛的数量是人的年龄。

7. The birthday person must make a wish and blow out the candles.

过生日的人要许愿, 并且吹灭蜡烛

8. If he or she blows out all the candles in one go, the wish will come true.

如果一口气吹灭蜡烛, 那他(她)的愿望就可以实现。

9. In the UK, people sometimes put a candy in a birthday cake. The child with the candy is lucky.

在英国, 人们有时会在生日蛋糕里放一颗糖果, 拿到糖果的小孩非常幸运。

10. They never cut up the noodles because the long noodles are a symbol of long life.

人们不会把面条切碎, 因为长长的面条是长寿的象征。

## Unit 11 How was your school trip?

### 一、重点短语

1. go for a walk 去散步

2. ride a horse 骑马

3. play with 和某人玩

4. take a photo 照相、拍照

5. quite a lot 相当多

6. show sb. around 带领某人参观



- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 7. so much fun 很多快乐            | 8. have fun 享受快乐           |
| 9. go fishing 去钓鱼              | 10. climb the mountains 爬山 |
| 11. play games 做游戏             | 12. be worried 担心          |
| 13. fire station 消防站           | 14. go on a trip 去旅游       |
| 15. by train 乘火车               | 16. take a train 乘火车       |
| 17. along the way 沿途           | 18. play chess 下象棋         |
| 19. buy...for... 为某人买某物        | 20. all in all 总之          |
| 21. be interested in 对.....感兴趣 | 22. not...at all 一点也不      |

## 二. 重点句型

1. How was your school trip? = What was your school trip like? 你们的校游怎么样?
2. The farmer showed Carol around the farm. 那农民带着卡罗尔参观了农场。
3. Carol learned a lot about farming. 卡罗尔学了很多关于农活的(知识)。
4. We had so much fun. 我们享受了这么多乐趣。
5. It was different to take photos. 拍照很难。
6. I couldn't really see or hear the guide. 我真的看不见也听不到导游的(声音)。
7. I didn't like the trip at all. 我一点也不喜欢这次出游。

## Unit 12 What did you do last weekend?

### 一、重点短语

1. play badminton 打羽毛球
2. camp by the lake 在湖边野

3. go to the beach 去海滩
4. go to the cinema 去电影院
5. tell sb. about sth.告诉某人有关...的情况
6. stay up 熬夜
7. over=more than 超过；多余
8. fly a kite 放风筝
9. run away 逃跑
10. second language 外语
11. anything interesting 注:不定代词+形容词
12. shout to sb. 对某人大声喊叫
13. that's why+从句 “那就是为什么.....”
14. take ...to... 带领某人去某处
15. put up tents 搭建帐篷
16. make a fire 生火
17. keep us warm 使得我们暖和
18. on the first night 在头一天夜里
19. under the moon 在月光下
20. each other 互相
21. get a terrible surprise 大吃一惊
22. look out of 从.....往外看
23. know about 知道
24. start to do sth. 开始做某事

25. up and down 上上下下
26. wake up 醒来 wake sb. up 叫醒某人
27. move into... 移动进入
28. learned from 从.....学到
29. stay at home 呆在家里

## 二. 重点句型

1. —What did you do last week? 你上个星期做了什么事?  
—I did my homework. /We went boating 我做我的作业。/我们去划船了。
2. —How was your weekend? 你上个星期过得怎样?  
—Great, thanks. 很好, 谢谢。
3. I stayed up late to watch the soccer game. 我熬夜到很晚是为了看球赛。
4. As a special gift, our parents took us India. 作为一份特殊的礼物, 我爸妈带着我们去了印度。
5. But I was so tired that I went to sleep early. 但是我太累了, 所以早早就睡着了。
6. We saw a big snake sleeping near the fire. 我们看见一条大蛇正在篝火附近睡觉。

## 一般过去时态 (The Simple Past Tense)

### 一、用法

1. 表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态, 常和表示过去的时间状语连用, 如:

yesterday (昨天) the day after yesterday (前天) last night(昨晚) in 1990(在1990年)

two days ago(两天前)等

For example, I got up at 7:00 yesterday.

My father was at work yesterday afternoon.

I was ten years old last year.

2.也表示过去经常或反复发生的动作，常和表示频度的时间状语连用,如：often, always, usually, sometimes 等。

For example, he always went to work by bus last year.

She was often late for school last week.

★表示过去的时间的时间状语：

yesterday 昨天早晨

Just now 刚才

yesterday

afternoon 昨天下午

Last week 上周

Yesterday evening 昨天傍晚

in the past 过去

that day 那天

The day before yesterday 前天

last year 去年

Last night 昨天夜里

Three days ago 三天前

that year 那年

Three weeks ago 三周前

that month 那个月

just now 刚才

Three months ago 三个月前

## 二、规则动词过去式的构成

构成规则	原形	过去式
一般情况下在动词原形末尾直接加-ed	work play	worked played
以 e 结尾的动词加只加-d	hope live	hoped lived
以重读闭音节结尾的动词，如果末尾只有一个辅音字母，先双写这个辅音字母，再加-ed	stop plan	stopped planned
以辅音字母+y 结尾的动词，先变“y”为“i”再加-ed	study worry	studied worried

### 三、规则动词过去式词尾-ed 的读音

读音规则	读音	例词
在浊辅音和元音后面	/d/	moved /mu:vd/ learned
在浊辅音和元音后面	/t/	passed /pa:st/ worked
在/t和/d/的后面	/id/	needed /'ni:did/ started

#### ★巧记动词过去时态

动词一般过去时，表示过去发生的事；

be 用 was 或用 were, have,has 变 had；

谓语动词过去式，过去时间做标志；

一般动词加-ed，若是特殊得硬记。

否定句很简单，主语之后 didn't 添；

疑问句也不难，did 放在主语前；

如果谓语之前有 did，谓语动词需还原；

动词若是 was,were,否定就把 not 添。

#### 四、一般过去时的分类

1、be 动词的一般过去时态：有人称和数的变化(am/is 的过去式为 was, are 的过去式为 were)。

肯定句：主语+was/were+...                      She was a teacher five years ago.

否定句：主语+was/were+not+...                      She wasn't a teacher five years ago.

一般疑问句：Was/Were+主语+...?                      Was she a teacher five years ago?

肯定回答：Yes, 主语+was/were.                      Yes, she was.

否定回答：No, 主语+wasn't/weren't.                      No, she wasn't.

特殊疑问句：What was she five years old?

What did she do five years old?

2、实义动词的一般过去时态：没有人称和数的变化

肯定句：主语+动词过去式+...                      I went home at eight yesterday.

否定句：主语+didn't+动词原形+...                      I didn't go home at eight yesterday.

一般疑问句：Did+主语+动词原形+...?                      Did you go home at eight yesterday?

肯定回答：Yes, 主语+did.                      Yes, I did.

否定回答：No, 主语+didn't.                      No, I didn't.

特殊疑问句：When did you go home yesterday?