

2006年英语科全程知识点总结及练习初一(下) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/155/2021_2022_2006_E5_B9_B4_E8_8B_B1_c64_155727.htm 初一年级(下)【知识梳理】I.

重点短语1. a bottle of2. a little3. a lot (of)4. all day5. be from6. be over7. come back8. come from9. do one's homework10. do the shopping11. get down12. get home13. get to14. get up15. go shopping16. have a drink of17. have a look18. have breakfast 19. have lunch20. have supper21. listen to22. not...at all23. put ...away24. take off25. throw it like that26. would like27. in the middle of the day28. in the morning / afternoon/ evening29. on a farm30. in a factoryII. **重要句型**1. Let sb. do sth.2. Could sb. do sth.?3. would like sth.4. would like to do sth.5. What about something to eat?6. How do you spell ...?7. May I borrow...?III. **交际用语**1. Thanks very much! You're welcome.2. Put it/them away.3. What's wrong?4. I think so. I don't think so.5. I want to take some books to the classroom.6. Give me a bottle of orange juice, please. Please give it / them back tomorrow. OK.9. What's your favourite sport?10. Don't worry.11. I'm (not) good at basketball.12. Do you want to go?13. That's right./ That's all right./ All right.14. Do you have a dictionary / any dictionaries? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.15. We / They have some CDs. We / They don't have any CDs.16. ---What day is it today / tomorrow? ---It's Monday.17. ---May I borrow your colour pens, please? ---Certainly. Here you are.18. ---Where are you from? ---From Beijing.19. What's your telephone number in New York?20. ---Do you like hot dogs? ---Yes, I do. (A

little. / A lot. / Very much.) ---No, I dont. (I dont like them at all.)21. ---What does your mother like? ---She likes dumplings and vegetables very much.22. ---When do you go to school every day? ---I go to school at 7:00 every day.23. ---What time does he go to

bed in the evening? ---He goes to bed at 10:00. IV. 重要语法1.人称代词的用法；2. 祈使句；3. 现在进行时的构成和用法；4. 动词have的用法；5. 一般现在时构成和用法；6. 可数名词和不可数名词的构成和用法【名师讲解】Thats right./ That ' s all right./ All right. That ' s right意为“对的”，表示赞同对方的意见、看法或行为，肯定对方的答案或判断。例如：“I think we must help the old man.”“我想我们应该帮助这位老人。”“Thats right.”或“Youre right.”“说得对”。 That ' s all right.意为“不用谢”、“没关系”，用来回答对方的致谢或道歉。例如：

"Many thanks." "Thats all right." "Sorry. Its broken." "Thats all right." All right.意为“行了”、“可以”，表示同意对方的建议或要求。有时还可以表示“身体很好”"Please tell me about it." "请把此事告诉我。""All right."“好吧。"Is your mother all right?你妈身体好吗2. make/do 这两个词都可以解释为“做”，但含义却不同，不能混用。make指做东西或制东西，do指做一件具体的事。 Can you make a paper boat for me? 你能为我做个纸船吗？ He ' s doing his homework now.他正在做他的作业。3.

say/speak/talk/tell say：是最口语化的最普通的一个词，意为“说出”、“说道”，着重所说的话。如：“I want to go there by bus”，he said. 他说，“我要坐汽车到那里去。” Please say it in English. 请用英语说。 speak：“说话”，着重开口发声，不着重所说的内容，一般用作不及物动词(即后面不能直接接

宾语)。如：Can you speak about him? 你能不能说说他的情况？ I don't like to speak like this. 我不喜欢这样说话。speak 作及物动词解时，只能和某种语言等连用，表达在对话中恰当使用词汇的能力。如：She speaks English well. 她英语说得好。talk：与 speak 意义相近，也着重说话的动作，而不着重所说的话，因此，一般也只用作不及物动词，不过，talk 暗示话是对某人说的，有较强的对话意味，着重指连续地和别人谈话。如：I would like to talk to him about it. 我想跟他谈那件事。Old women like to talk with children. 老年妇女喜欢和孩子们交谈。tell：“告诉”，除较少情况外，一般后面总接双宾语。如：He's telling me a story. 他在给我讲故事。tell a lie 撒谎 tell sb. to do sth. /tell sb. not to do sth. Miss Zhao often tells us to study hard. 4. do cooking/ do the cooking do cooking 作“做饭”解，属泛指。do the cooking 特指某一顿饭或某一家人的饭。cooking 为动名词，不能用作复数，但前面可用 some, much 修饰。从 do some cooking 可引出许多类似的短语：do some washing 洗些衣服 do some shopping 买些东西 do some reading 读书 do some writing 写些东西 do some fishing 钓鱼 从以上短语可引申出另一类短语，不能用 some, much 或定冠词。go shopping 去买东西 go fishing 去钓鱼 go boating 去划船 go swimming 去游泳 5. like doing sth./ like to do sth. like doing sth. 与 like to do sth. 意思相同，但用法有区别。前者强调一般性的爱好或者表示动作的习惯性和经常性；后者表示一次性和偶然性的动作。例如：He likes playing football, but he doesn't like to play football with Li Ming. 他喜欢踢足球，但是他不喜欢和李明踢。 6. other/ others/ the other/ another other 表其余的，别的，Have

you any other questions?你还有其他问题吗?others 别的人, 别的
东西 In the room some people are American, the others are French.
在屋子里一些人是美国人,其他的是法国人。the other表另一个
(二者之中) one... , the other... One of my two brothers
studies English, the other studies Chinese. 我两个哥哥中的一个学
习英文,另一个学中文。another表三者以上的另一个, 另一些
There is room for another few books on the shelf.书架上还可以放
点书。7. in the tree/ on the tree in the tree 与 on the tree.译成中文
均为"在树上"但英语中有区别。in the tree表示某人、某事(不
属于树本身生长出的别的东西)落在树上,表示树的枝、叶
、花、果等长在树上时,要使用on the tree.如: There are some
apples on the tree. 那棵树上有些苹果。 There is a bird in the tree.
那棵树上有只鸟。8. some/ any (1)some和 any既可修饰可数名
词,也可修饰不可数名词。但有以下两点需要注意。some常
用于肯定句中, any常用于否定句和疑问句中。如: There is
some water in the glass.Is there any water in the glass?There isnt any
water in the glass. (2)在说话者希望得到肯定答复的一般疑问句
中,或在表示请求,邀请的疑问句中,我们依然用some。如
: Would you like some tea? 9. tall/ high (1)说人,动物,树木等
有生命的东西,主要用tall,不用high,例如 a tall woman 一个
高个子妇女 a tall horse 一个高大的马 (2)说一个不与地面接触
的人和物的高时,要用high,而不用tall,比如人站在桌子上
时,飞机飞上天时,例如: He is high up in the tree. 他高高地
爬在树上。 The plane is so high in the sky. 飞机在空中这么高。
(3)指建筑物、山时要tall或high都可以,不过high的程度比tall
高。(4)high可作副词,tall不能。(5)tall的反义词为short, high

的反义词为low. 10. can/ could (1) can表示体力和脑力方面的能力，或根据客观条件能做某种动作的"能力"。例如：Can you ride a bike? 你会骑自行车吗？What can I do for you? 要帮忙吗？Can you make a cake? 你会做蛋糕吗？(2) can用在否定句和疑问句中时有时表示说话人的"怀疑""猜测"或不肯定。例如：Where can he be? 他会在什么地方呢？Can the news be true? 这个消息会是真的吗？It surely cant be six oclock already? 不可能已经六点钟了吧？You cant be hungry so soon, Tom, youve just had lunch. 汤姆，你不可能饿得这么快，你刚吃过午饭。What can he mean? 他会是什么意思？在日常会话中，can可代替may表示"允许"，may比较正式。例如：You can come in any time. 你随时都可以来。--- Can I use your pen? 我能用你的钢笔吗？--- Of course, you can. 当然可以。You can have my seat, Im going now. 我要走了，你坐我的座位吧。(3) couldcould是can的过去式，表示过去有过的能力和可能性（在否定和疑问句中）。例如：The doctor said he could help him. (能力) 医生说他能帮助他。Lily could swim when she was four years old. (能力) 当丽丽四岁的时候她就会游泳。At that time we thought the story could be true. (可能性) 那时我们以为所说的可能是真的。could可代替can表示现在时间的动作，但语气较为婉转。例如：Could I speak to John, please? 我能和约翰说话吗？Could you? 在口语中表示请求对方做事。例如：Could you wait half an hour? 请你等半个小时好吗？Could you please ring again at six? 六点钟请你再打电话好吗？(4) can的形式只有现在式can和过去式could两种形式。能表示一般现在和一般过去两种时态，有时也能表示将来。所有其他时态

(包括将来时) 须用be able to加动词不定式来表示。例如：They have not been able to come to Beijing. 他们没有能到北京来。

11. look for/ find look for 意为“寻找”，而find意为“找到，发现”，前者强调“找”这一动作，并不注重“找”的结果，而后者则强调“找”的结果。例如：She can't find her ruler. 她找不到她的尺子啦。Tom is looking for his watch, but he can't find it. 汤姆正在寻找他的手表，但没能找到。

12. be sleeping/ be asleep be sleeping 表示动作，意思是“正在睡觉”；be asleep 表示状态，意思是“睡着了”。如：---What are the children doing in the room? 孩子们在房间里做什么？---They are sleeping. 他们正在睡觉。The children are asleep now. 现在孩子们睡着了。

13. often/ usually/sometimes often表示“经常”，sometimes表示“有时候”，在表示发生频率上often要高于usually，usually要高于sometimes。这三个词表示的是经常性，一般性的动作或情况，常与一般现在时连用，常位于主要谓语动词的前面，其他谓语动词（be动词，情态动词和助动词）的后面，有时也可位于句尾。如果要加强语气，则放在句首。We usually play basketball after school. 我们通常放学后打篮球。Sometimes I go to bed early. 有时，我睡觉很早。He often reads English in the morning. 他经常在早晨读英语。

14. How much/ How many how much常用来询问某一商品的价格，常见句式是How much is / are...? How much is the skirt? 这条裙子多少钱？How much are the bananas? 这些香蕉多少钱？how much后加不可数名词，表示数量，意为“多少”，how many后加可数名词的复数形式。How much meat do you want? 你要多少肉呀？How many students are there in your class? 你们班有

多少人？ 15. be good for/ be good to/ be good at be good for 表示"对.....有好处"，而be bad for表示"对.....有害"；be good to表示"对.....友好"，而be bad to表示"对.....不好"；be good at表示"擅长，在.....方面做得好"，而be bad at表示"在.....方面做得不好"。 Doing eye exercises is good for your eyes.做眼保健操对你的眼睛有好处。 Eating too much is bad for you health.吃的太多对你的身体有害。 Miss Li is good to all of us.李老师对我们所有的人都很友好。 The boss is bad to his workers.这个老板对他的工人不好。 Li Lei is good at drawing, but Im bad at it.李雷擅长画画，但是我不擅长。 16. each/ every each 和every都有"每一个"的意思，但含义和用法不相同。 each从个体着眼，every从整体着眼。 each 可用于两者或两者以上，every只用于三者或三者以上。 We each have a new book. 我们每人各有一本新书。 There are trees on each side of the street. 街的两旁有树。 He gets up early every morning. 每天早晨他都起得早。 each可以用作形容词、副词和代词；every只能用作形容词。 Each of them has his own duty.他们各人有各人的义务。 They each want to do something different.他们每个人都想做不同的事情。 17. 一般现在时/现在进行时 一般现在时表示经常性的或习惯性的动作或存在的状态，也表示说话者的能力，还有自然现象；而现在进行时表示正在进行或发生的动作（构成方式为am/is /are/ doing）。 I do my homework in the evening. 我在晚上做作业。 Im doing my homework now. 我现在正在做作业。 现在进行时常与now, these days, at the moment 或Look, listen等词连用；而一般现在时常与often, always, sometimes, usually, every day, in the morning, on Mondays等连用。 We often clean the classroom after

school. 我们经常放学后打扫教室。 Look! They are cleaning the classroom . 看！他们正在打扫教室呢。 【考点扫描】中考考点在本单元主要集中在：1. 动词一般现在时和现在进行时的用法，人称代词的用法，可数名词和不可数名词的构成和用法。2. 本册书中常见的交际用语3. 本册书中一些重点的词组和短语考试形式往往是单项填空、完形填空、短文改错和短文填空。 【中考范例】1. (2004年安徽省中考试题)

---Hurry up! We ' re all waiting for you. ---I _____ for an important phone call. Go without me. A. wait B. was waiting C. am waiting D. waited 【解析】答案：C。表示现在正在进行的动作，用现在进行时。

2. (2004年长春市中考考试题) Could you help _____ with _____ English, please? A. I, my B. me, me C. me, my D. my, I 【解析】答案：C。第一个空作宾语，应用人称代词的宾格me, 第二个空作定语，应用形容词性物主代词my

。3.(2004年长春市中考考试题) Dr. White can _____ French very well. A. speak B. talk C. say D. tell 【解析】答案：A。说什麼语言常用动词speak。

4. (2004年黄冈中考考试题) English is spoken by _____ people. A. a lot B. much many C. a large number of D. a great deal of 【解析】答案：C。只有a large number of 能用来修饰复数可数名词people。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com