

初一至初三全程英语知识点总结及练习之二 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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I. 重点短语

1. a bottle of
2. a little
3. a lot (of)
4. all day
5. be from
6. be over
7. come back
8. come from
9. do one ' s homework
10. do the shopping
11. get down
12. get home
13. get to
14. get up
15. go shopping
16. have a drink of
17. have a look
18. have breakfast
19. have lunch
20. have supper
21. listen to
22. not...at all
23. put ...away
24. take off
25. throw it like that
26. would like
27. in the middle of the day
28. in the morning / afternoon/ evening
29. on a farm
30. in a factory

II. 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】1. 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/tellsay：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 treein 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。 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](http://www.100test.com)