

## 外研版英语七年级上册知识点总结

### Module 1 Classmates

1. be from = e from 来自 I am from China. = I e from China. 我来自中国。 Where are you from" = Where do you e from" 你来自哪儿？

2. ---What' s your name" ---What' s his name" ---What' s her name" ---My name is Tom. / I' m Tom.

---His name is Daming. ---Her name is Lingling.

3. ---How old are you" ---How old is he / she" ---I' m 15 years old. ---He / she is 14 years old.

4. ---What class are you in" ---What class is he in" ---I am in Class 1, Grade 7. ---He is in Class 1, Grade 7.

5. Good to see you. = Nice to see you. = Glad to see you. 见到你很开心。

6. What about ,, = How about ,, 怎么样〔询问〕 What / How about your school life"

7. the capital of ,, ,,的首都 Beijing is the capital of China.

8. a very big city 一个非常大的城市 Shanghai is a very big city.

9. first name = given name 名字 lastname = family name 姓

10. wele to sp. 欢送来到某地 Wele to China.

11. I'm from China. I'm Chinese. I can speak Chinese. I'm from England. I'm English. I can speak English.

12. I am from China, too. I can also speak English. I don't like the book, either.

13. Is everyone here today" 今天大家到齐了吗？

14. Chinese: 中国人, 中国的 I am Chinese. 中国人 I am a Chinese girl. 中国的

English: 英国人, 英国的 I am English. 英国人 I am an English girl. 英国的

作文1 About myself.

My name is Tom. / I'm Tom. I'm a student in No. 3 Middle School. I am 15 years old. I'm from China and I am Chinese. I can speak English, too. I am in Class 1, Grade 7. I like sports. / I like doing sports. My favourite sport is basketball. / Playing basketball is my favourite sport.

文2 My friend

This is my friend. His name is Tom. He is from America. Now he is in Beijing. He is 13 years old. He's in No. 14 Middle School. He is in Class One, Grade One. We're in the same class. His father is a teacher. He teaches English. His mother is a teacher, too. His parents are in the same school. But his parents aren't in our school.

Module 2 My family Vocabulary:

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A family: father—mother dad (daddy)—mum (mom) / mummy parent —parents

uncle —aunt brother—sister son—daughter husband—wife man --

woman

boy — girl grandfather -- grandmother grandpa — grandma grandparent —

grandparents cousin

B job: a driver, a farmer, a worker, a manager, a teacher, a student, a doctor, a nurse,

a singer, a writer, an actor, an actress, a policeman, policewoman,

C place: at a bus station, in a hospital, in a hotel, at a theatre, on a farm, at school,

in the shop, in a factory

1. I have an elder brother. 哥哥 She has a younger / little sister. 妹妹

2. This is a photo of my family. 我的全家福

My family is a big one. 家庭 This is Jim's family tree. 家谱 My family are watching TV now. 家人

3. on the left 在左边 on the right 在右边 on the left / right of 在...的左边 / 右边

4. next to 在...旁边, 紧挨着 = beside = near

5. in front of 在...前面 [相对独立] in the front of 在...前部 [在...部] There

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is a tree in front of the house.

There is a blackboard in the front of the classroom.

6. at the bus station 在公共汽车站 at school 在学校 at the same hospital 在同一所医院

at a police station 在警局

7. (be) in hospital [生病] 住院 in the hospital 在医院

Tom is ill in hospital because he is ill. Tom's father works in the hospital.

8. in the photo 照片上 There is a big house in the photo.

9. a manager of a theater = a theater manager 一个剧院经理

10. a manager of a hotel = a hotel manager 一个旅馆经理

11. a bus driver 一位公共汽车司机 a farm worker 一位农场工人 a shop worker 一名店员  
an English teacher 一位英语教师

12. man – woman (men – women) a woman doctor – women doctors 女医生

a man teacher – men teachers 男教师 There are three men teachers in the office.

13. Is this / that your family" → Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

Are these / those your parents" → Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

14. Who is this" Who is this boy"

Who are the boy and the girl" They are my friends.

15.问职业：

What is your mother" = What does your mother do" = What is your mother' s job"

What be + 名词〔主语〕？ What do / does + 主语 +do" What be one' s job"

16. 介绍家庭常用的句型。

1) This is a photo of my family.

2) I have a big / small family.

3) There are \_\_\_ people in my family. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and I.

4) This is ,, and this is ,,.

5) My father / mother is a \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_.

6) I love my family very much. / I have a happy family.

文： My family

I have a big and happy family. There are six people in my family. They are my grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, my brother and me. This is my grandfather Henry. He is 65 years old. And Maria is my grandmother. She is 63 years old this year. These are my parents. My father is George, He is 37 years old. He is a doctor. My mother' s name is Sandra. She is 34 years old. My little brother is Tom. He is an eight-year-old boy. My name is Lily and I am 12 years old. I am a student. I love my family.

## Module 3 Myschool

### Vocabulary:

A: in the dining hall (have meals), in the library (read books), in the office (work),  
on the playground (do sports), in the sports hall (play table tennis)

on the blackboard, in the classroom, in the puter room (play puter) at the  
school gate, in the science lab, on the desk,

amap, a television, a dictionary, a teaching building, a classroom building, a science  
building, an office building, some furniture

B: in, on, near = next to = beside, at / in front of, in the front of, on the left / right of, in  
the middle of, between, and

C: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen,  
fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy,  
eighty, ninety, hundred

1. a lot of furniture, a piece of furniture :一件家俱

There is lots of furniture in my room. Furniture 是不可数名词

2. amap of China, amap of the world, amap of England, amap of America 3. There is a  
map of the world on the wall. There are 4 windows in the wall. 4. There are many

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apples on the tree. There is a bird in the tree. 5. There is a tree in front of the house.

The driver is sitting in the front of the bus.

6. This is the classroom building with 24 classrooms. 这座教学楼有 24 间教室。

7. The building is for science. 这座楼是科技楼。

8. What is your classroom like" → It' s very big. What is your brother like"

→ He is friendly. What is the weather like today" → It' s sunny.

9. The gym is next to the office. = Next to the office is the gym.

10. go to school 上学 leave school 毕业

主语 + be + 方位

方位 + be + 主语

There be 句型总结：

1. there be 句型表示 在某地或某时 有某物或某人。

There be + 某物 / 某人 + 地点/ 时间

There are 50 students / 50 desks in the classroom. There will be a party tomorrow.

2. there be 句型就近原那么：be 动词由其后接的最近的名词来决定其单复数。 1)

There is a book and some boxes on the desk. 2) There are some boxes and a book on

the desk. 3) There is some water in the cup.

3. there be 句型的特殊疑问句形式有以下三种变化：

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① 对主语提问：当主语是人时，用"Who's+介词短语"；当主语是物时，用"What's + 介

词短语"。注意：无论原句的主语是单数还是复数，对之提问时一般都用 be 的单数形式 is(答复时却要根据实际情况来决定)。如：

There are many books over there. →"What's over there"                      There is a little girl in the room. →"Who is in the room"

② 对地点状语提问：提问地点用"Where is / are+主语"。例如：                      There is a puter on the desk. →"Where is the puter"

There are four children in the classroom. →"Where are the four children"

③ 对数量提问：

How many + 复数名词 + are there + 介词短语 ？

How much + 不可数名词 + is there + 介词短语？ 例如：

There are twelve months in a year. →"How many months are there in a year"

There is some money in my wallet. →"How much money is there in your wallet"

4. there be 句型的时态：be 有一般现在时，一般过去时，将来时和完成时。

There are more and more high buildings in the city.    There was a knock at the door.    有人敲门。

There is going to be a meeting tonight.= There will be a meeting tonight.    There has been



a girl waiting for you. 有个女孩一直在等你。

描述学校常用的句型：

1. Welcome to my school.
2. Let me tell you something about my school.
3. This is a map of my school.
4. There is / are ... in my school.
5. It is + 方位.
6. I think my school is very big and beautiful.
7. We all like it very much.

文： Myschool

Myschool is very big. There is a library and some offices. The library is in front of the offices. There are some science labs, too. They are next to the offices. There is a teaching building and a sports hall. The teaching building is next to the offices and there are nineteen classrooms in the teaching building. The sports hall is next to the teaching building. There is a dining hall behind the teaching building and there are some computer rooms behind the offices. I love my school very much.

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## Module 4 Healthy food

### 一、Vocabulary

Fruit: apple, orange, banana, pear, strawberry, blueberry  
Meat: beef, pork, chicken, fish.

Vegetables: beans, tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, Drink: tea, water, milk, juice, cola, coffee, Candy: chocolate, sugar

Others: rice, noodles, ice cream, hamburger, bread,

表示数量 : a bottle of milk, a cup of tea, a glass of water, a box of chocolate, a basket of eggs, a bowl of rice, a plate of fish, a piece of bread, a kilo of meat, a kind of fruit, many kinds of fruits

形容词(adj.): delicious, sour, sweet, hot, fresh, big, small,

### 二、单词与句型 :

1. Is your food and drink healthy" 饮食 Let' s go for a drink. 一杯饮料

Milk and water are healthy drinks. 饮料 [种类] I drink a glass of milk every day. V.

[动词] 喝

2. Do you have any fruit" 水果 [总称] 不可数名词

There are many kinds of fruits in the supermarket. 水果 [种类]

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3. I have too much homework to do. I have too many books.

4. We have got some tomatoes and potatoes.

5. healthy food, unhealthy drink, be/ keep /stay healthy, be in good health, our health,

6. some bread, a piece of bread,

7. I like eating fish. n. [名词] 鱼肉

The boy caught a fish. There are a lot of fish in the river. n. 鱼 Let's go fishing. V.

[动词] 钓鱼

8. Eating vegetables is good for our health. 吃蔬菜对我们的安康有益。 Drinking cola isn't good for us. = Drinking cola is bad for us. 对,,,有害 I am good at speaking English. 擅长

9. This film is a bit boring. a bit + adj. a bit tired / happy

10. He plays football very well. adv.(副词)

He is very well now. adj. (形容词) 安康的 This is a good book.

adj.(形容词)

11. go shopping for sth. = go to buy sth. 去买某物

12. have/ has got [某人] 拥有 We have got a new school. Tom has got a sister.

13. too many + 可数名词复数 too much + 不可数名词 太多的

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14. get fat 发胖

15. fruit and vegetables 果蔬

16. what kind of 哪种 a kind of 一种 many kinds of = all kinds of 各种各样的

17. get sth. for sb. 为某人买 Please get a book for me, Daming. 大明, 请为我买本书。

18. have a good breakfast 吃一顿丰富的早餐

19. have something for breakfast 早餐吃 We have noodles for breakfast.

20. be good for 对,,,有好处 be bad for 对,,,有害处

21. a lot of = lots of = many / much 大量的, 许多的

22. chicken soup 鸡汤

23. It is important for us to learn English well. It's time to go home now.

24. I don't like cola or coffee.

25. There is some milk in the glass. (肯定句) "Would you like some tea" (委婉语气)

"Have you got any brothers" (一般疑问句) "How about some orange juice" (征求意见)

She hasn't got any brothers. (否认句)

### 三、谈论食物常用句型：

1. Fruit and vegetables are healthy food.

5. I like orange juice.

2. My favourite food / food is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. I like eating hamburgers.

3. Eating rice is good for us.

7. I have 食物 for breakfast /lunch/dinner.

4. Drinking cola is bad for us.

8. It is / They are healthy /sweet /delicious.

#### 四、文

#### Healthy food

We should have some healthy food and drink every day. I'm Kitty. I have some bread and milk for breakfast. For lunch, I have some rice with meat and vegetables. After lunch, I often eat an egg. I have some noodles and fruit for supper. They are all healthy food.

There are some healthy food and drink in our fridge. My favourite food is fish. It's good for my teeth. And my favourite drink is juice. They are healthy and they are good for our health.

I never eat chocolate and cola. They are not healthy food. They are bad for me.

### Module 5 Myschool life

#### 一、Vocabulary

1. Subject: Chinese, maths, English, history, art, PE, IT, science, music, politics, biology, physics, chemistry,

2. Activity: get up, wash one's face, brush one's teeth, have breakfast, have lunch, have dinner, go to school, start work, start lesson, have a break, have lessons, go home, watch TV, play puter games, do

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