

2024 年（秋）人教版七年级上册教材
Review Lessons 单元复习课讲义

Unit 2 We're Family!

➤ *Words & Expressions*

Section A 重点短语

- 1) your aunt and uncle's child 你姑姑和姑父的孩子
- 2) Mum's or dad's sister 妈妈或爸爸的姐妹
- 3) ping-pong bats 乒乓球拍
- 4) play ping-pong 打乒乓球
- 5) fishing rods 钓鱼竿
- 6) family members 家庭成员
- 7) play the piano 弹钢琴
- 8) Chinese chess 中国象棋
- 9) pet dog 宠物狗
- 10) plants and flowers 植物和花卉
- 11) play the erhu 拉二胡
- 12) read a lot 读书很多
- 13) play basketball 打篮球
- 14) like gardening 喜欢园艺
- 15) love animals 热爱动物

- 16) every week 每周
- 17) Ella and Emma's classroom 艾拉和艾玛的教室
- 18) little brothers balls 弟弟们的球
- 19) make us laugh 使我们发笑
- 20) have long brown hair 留着长长的棕色头发
- 21) play the violin 拉小提琴
- 22) play tennis 打网球
- 23) have fun 玩得开心

1. What does family mean to you? (Section A p27)

【讲解】mean 在本句话中是动词，意思是“意味着”“意思是”。

【搭配】

mean sth. 意味着...

mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

mean to do sth. 打算做某事

【例句】

Success means a lot to him. 成功对他意味着很多。

Giving up smoking means taking good care of your health.

戒烟意味着好好照顾你的健康。

I mean to go to the park this weekend. 我打算这个周末去公园。

What he said means a lot to me. 他所说的对我意义重大。

【讲解】family 是集合名词。强调家庭整体时，通常视为单数；强调家庭成员时，可以视为复数。

【例句】

My family is a big one. (这里强调家庭整体，是单数)

我的家庭是个大家庭。

His family are all music lovers. (这里强调家庭成员，是复数)

他的家人都是音乐爱好者。

【小试牛刀】

1. Our family _____(enjoy / enjoys) getting together.

2. Tom's family _____ (is / are) a big one.

3. Missing the bus means _____ late.

A. be B. to be C. being D. been

4. I didn't mean _____ you.

A. hurt B. to hurt C. hurting D. hurted

Answer:

1. enjoy; 2. is; 3. C; 4. B

2. Whoes are they? Whose fishing rods are those? (Section A p29)

【讲解】Whose are they? 这是一个特殊疑问句，whose”是疑问词，对物品的所属进行提问，“are they”是谓语部分。Whose fishing rods are those?中，“whose”是疑问词，“fishing rods”是主语，“are those”是谓

语。

【whose 的用法】

“whose”主要用于对人或物的所有者进行提问，即“谁的”。它既可以用来修饰名词，也可以单独使用。

Whose is this? 这是谁的?

Whose car is parked outside? 停在外面的是谁的车?

【小试牛刀】

1. This is Tom's hat. (对画线部分提问)

2. Whose are those bags? (改错)

3. Whose bike is that? (翻译)

Answer:

1. *Whose hat is this?*

2. *Whose bags are those?*

3. *那是谁的自行车?*

3. He spends a lot of time fishing. (Section A p29)

【短语】

spend time / money onsth. 在某事上花费时间/金钱

spend time / money (in) doingsth. 花费时间/金钱做某事, in 可以省略

【例句】

I spend a lot of time on my homework.我在家庭作业上花费很多时间。

She spends much money on clothes.她在衣服上花费很多钱。

He spends two hours (in) reading every day.他每天花费两小时读书。

They spend a lot of money (in) traveling.他们花费很多钱去旅游。

【小试牛刀】

1. I spent 200 yuan _____ buying this book.

A. on B. in C. for D. at

2. She spends half an hour _____ the piano every day.

A. to play B. playing C. play D. played

3. How much time do you spend _____ your English?

A. to study B. study C. studying D. studied

4. He spent a lot of money _____ the new car.

A. on B. in C. for D. at

5. They spent two days _____ the mountain.

A. climb B. climbed C. climbing D. to climb

Answer:

1-5: B, B, C, A, C

4. She can play it really well. (Section A p29)

【辨析】 well 和 good 的辨析

well 通常作为副词，修饰动词，如在这个句子中修饰 play，表示“好地”“出色地”；也可以表示身体“健康的”（此时是形容词）。

good 是形容词，主要用来修饰名词，比如 a good book（一本好书），表示“好的”“优秀的”。

【例句】

He swims well. 他游泳游得好。

She is a good student. 她是个好学生。

He looks well after the illness. 病后他看起来很健康。

【讲解】 really 是副词，主要有以下几种用法：

- 表示强调事实或真相

【例句】 It's really cold today. 今天真的很冷。

- 用于加强语气

【例句】 I really like this movie. 我真的非常喜欢这部电影。

【小试牛刀】

1. She sings _____.

A. good B. well C. really good

2. He is _____ at playing the piano.

A. good B. well C. really well

3. The food tastes _____(good)

4. She dances _____ and everyone loves it.(good)

5. This book is _____ interesting.(real)

Answer:

1-2. B, A

3. good; 4. well; 5. really

5. He is really funny, and he often makes us laugh. (Section A p31)

【讲解】

make sb. do sth. (使某人做某事)

make sth. + 形容词 (使某物处于某种状态)

【例句】

His joke made us laugh. 他的笑话让我们大笑。

The news made her sad. 那个消息使她难过。

His story made us cry. 他的故事让我们哭泣。

His words made me think. 他的话让我思考。

【小试牛刀】

1. The teacher made the students _____ (stand) up.
2. The painter made the wall _____ (look) beautiful.
3. 音乐让我开心。 _____
4. 我妈妈每天让我学习。 _____

Answer:

1. stand; 2. look
3. The music makes me happy.
4. My mother makes me study every day.

6. He is really funny, and he often makes us laugh. (Section A p31)

【讲解】

1) 当描述人的身高或体形时，常用以下结构：

sb. + be + 表示身高或体形的形容词/介词 of 引导的短语。

【例句】

Mr. Smith is of medium height. 史密斯先生是中等个儿。

【讲解】

2) 当描述人的身体某一部位的特征时，常用结构为：

sb. + have/has + 形容词 + 表示身体部位的名词。

【例句】

He has a big nose. 他长着个大鼻子。

【讲解】 or 的用法主要有：

•表示选择，意为“或者”“还是”

【例句】 Do you want tea or coffee? 你想要茶还是咖啡？

•在否定句中连接两个并列成分，意为“也不”

【例句】

He doesn't like singing or dancing. 他既不喜欢唱歌也不喜欢跳舞。

Which do you prefer, orange or apple? 橙子和苹果你更喜欢哪个？

7. I also like playing tennis. (Section A p31)

【辨析 too also either】

•“also”用于肯定句中，表示“也”，通常放在行为动词之前，系动词、助动词或情态动词之后

•“too”也表示“也”，用于肯定句末，并且常用逗号与前面内容隔开

•“either”用于否定句末，表示“也（不）”

【例句】

I like playing tennis, too.我也喜欢打网球。

He doesn't like dancing, and I don't like it either. 他不喜欢跳舞，我也不喜欢。

He is also a good student.他也是个好学生。

【小试牛刀】用 too, also, either 填空

1. He likes music, and I like it _____.
2. She _____ likes swimming.
3. They don't like this book _____.

Answer:

1. too; 2. also; 3. either

Section B 重点短语

- 1) a photo of us 我们的一张照片
- 2) the one with the pink hat 戴着粉色帽子的那个
- 3) on the left 在左边
- 4) on his knee 在他的膝盖上/跪着
- 5) on the right 在右边

- 1) read me a story 给我读一个故事
- 2) at night 在晚上
- 3) in the middle 在中间
- 4) their favourite grandchild 他们最喜欢的孙子/孙女
- 5) family photo 家庭照片
- 11) go hiking 去徒步旅行
- 12) next to 紧挨着
- 13) like reading a lot 非常喜欢阅读
- 14) love and help each other 彼此相爱并互相帮助
- 15) family tree 家谱
- 16) a bit quiet 有点安静

1. What are they like? What do they each like? (Section B p32)

【解析】

•What are they like? 这个句型的意思是他们是怎么样的人/物? 或他们怎么样? ”通常询问人的性格、品质或事物的特征等。

•What do they like? 这个句型意思是他们喜欢什么? 是询问他们的喜好。

【例句】

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