

## 7B Unit3 Welcome to Sunshine Town! 单元复习归纳

### 一. 重点单词

- |                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. mine 我的           | 2. nothing 没有什么                 |
| 3. quiet 安静的; 寂静的    | 4. air 空气, 大气                   |
| 5. fresh 新鲜的         | 6. local 当地的                    |
| 7. underground 地铁    | 8. famous 出名的, 著名的              |
| 9. western 西方的       | 10. theatre<英>戏院, 剧场=<美>theater |
| 11. teach 教          | 12. soon 很快, 不久                 |
| 13. postcard 明信片     | 14. key 钥匙                      |
| 15. ring 环, 圈; 戒指    | 16. key ring 钥匙圈                |
| 17. yours 你的; 你们的    | 18. ours 我们的                    |
| 19. theirs 他(或她、它)们的 | 20. hers 她的                     |
| 21. miss 错过, 失去      | 22. work 作品, 著作                 |
| 23. museum 博物馆       | 24. row 划(船)                    |
| 25. hotel 旅馆         | 26. hometown 家乡                 |
| 27. friendly 友好的     | 28. raise 饲养                    |
| 29. corn 玉米          | 30. smell 嗅; 闻到                 |
| 31. yard 院子; 码       | 32. drive 驾车送(人); 驾驶, 开(车)      |

### 二. 重点短语

1. an old friend of mine 我的一位老朋友
2. wait a minute 等一会儿
3. exchange student 交流学生
4. not far from 靠近……, 离……不远
5. by underground. 乘地铁
6. look forward to 盼望, 期待
7. all over 到处, 遍及
8. under Sandy's chair 在桑迪的椅子下
9. pencil case 笔盒, 笔袋
10. work of art 艺术品
11. Chinese paintings 中国油画
12. at the museum 在博物馆
13. learn all about 全面了解
14. row a boat 划船
15. how far 多远
16. each other 互相

17. go shopping 去购物
18. on a farm 在农场
19. hear the birds sing 听到鸟儿歌唱
20. raise cows 养牛
21. show sb. Around 带领某人参观
22. a wonderful place to live 一个居住的好地方

### 三. 重点句子及点拨

1. An old friend of mine is coming to see me, Hobo. 霍波, 我的一位老朋友要来看我。

an old friend of mine 意为“我的一位老朋友”。

在英语中冠词与物主代词不能同时放在同一个修饰词前, 要表示“我的一个…… 他的两个……”则须用“冠词 / 数词+名词+of+名词性物主代词”结构。如: a pen of Jim's(吉姆的一支钢笔), a book of hers(她的一本书)。

2. Is it enough for a can of dog food? 这钱够买一听狗粮吗?

此处的 for 相当于 to buy a can of dog food 意为“一听狗粮”。

3. Shopping is fun. 购物真有趣。

句中 shopping 是动名词作主语。此结构可以转换成: It is fun to shop.

动名词在句中作主语看作单数, 但如果是两个动名词作主语时要看作复数。如: Running and swimming are good for US. 跑步和游泳对我们有好处。

4. Shall we invite them to have dinner with us?

我们为什么不邀请他们来与我们一起吃晚饭呢?

invite sb. to do sth. 意为“邀请某人去做某事”。

5. Welcome to Sunshine Town. 欢迎到阳光镇!

welcome 是及物动词, 意为“欢迎”; 它还可以作形容词, 意为“受欢迎的”。如:

Maybe they don't welcome visitors like you. 也许他们不欢迎像你们这样的游客。

You're welcome! 不用谢!

6. There are lots of things to do in Sunshine Town. 在阳光镇有许多事情可以做。

句中动词不定式 to do 作后置定语, 修饰 things。如:

I have something to tell you. 我有事情告诉你。

7. It takes only 40 minutes by underground. 乘地铁只需花 40 分钟。

(1)by underground 意为“乘地铁”, 表示交通方式。by 后直接接交通工具, 且用单数, 相当于“in / on+the / a+交通工具”。如: I go to work by bus. =I go to work on a bus.

— I take a bus to work. 我乘公共汽车去上班。

(2)此句是缩略句。完整的句子应是: It takes only 40 minutes by underground to go from Sunshine Town to the centre to Beijing. 此句型中, it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是动词不定式。It takes(sb. )some time to do sth. 表示“(某人)花费时间去做某事”。如:

It takes him an hour to do the homework every day. 他每天花一小时做家庭作业。

8. Why not visit our local theatre and enjoy Beijing opera? 为什么不去我们本地的剧院欣赏京剧呢?

“Why not+秒. v. +…” 相当于 “Why don’ t you +…” 是用来提建议的句型。用于提建议的句型还有: What / How about…? Shall we. . . ? Would you like…? Let’ s…等。

9. We are looking forward to meeting you soon. 我们盼望不久就能见到你们。

look forward to 意为“盼望, 期待”, to 是介词, 后接名词、代词或动名词作宾语。如:

We look forward to a holiday without homework. 我们期待着一个没有作业的假期。

10. They’ re all over the place. 它们到处都是。all over 意为“到处, 遍及”, 相当于 around。如: I want to travel around / all over the world. 我想周游世界。

11. How far is it from the hotel? 它离宾馆有多远?

how far 意为“多远”, 对距离提问。

12. I’ m going to show you around my hometown. 我打算带你们参观我的家乡。

show sb. around 意为“带领某人参观”。

13. I can smell the flowers and hear the birds sing. 我能闻到花香还能听到鸟儿在歌唱。

(1)smell 意为“闻, 嗅”, 后接名词作宾语, 或接形容词作表语。如:

The dish smells good. 这道菜闻起来很香。

(2)hear 意为“听到”, 强调听的结果。后面可接动词原形作宾语补足语。用法与 see 一样。如:

I often hear them sing English songs. 我经常听到他们唱英文歌。

14. Usually my mother drives us there to do the shopping. 通常我的母亲开车送我们去购物。

drive 意为“驾驶, 开车”, drive sb. to someplace 意为“开车送某人去某地”。

15. People here know each other. 这儿的人们相互认识。

each other 意为“相互, 互相, 彼此”。如:

They put presents into each other’ s bags. 他们把礼物放进各自的包里。

16. I think it is a wonderful place to live. 我认为这是一个居住的好地方。

句中 to live 是动词不定式作后置定语, 修饰名词 place: 如:

I have lots of homework to do today. 今天我有许多作业要做。

#### 四. 重点语法

##### 1. 名词所有格:

英语名词的所有格表示所属关系, 它分三种形式: (1)’s 所有格. 主要用于有生命的东西, 但有时也可用于无生命的东西; (2)of 所有格; (3)既有’ s 又有 of 的双重所有格。如:

Tom’ s best friend is Mary. 玛丽是汤姆最好的朋友。(Tom’ s 是所有格.)

The title of the book is interesting. 这本书的

标题十分有趣。of the book 为所有格) ’ s 所有格的构成方法:

(1)一般情况(包括单数名词和不带词尾 s 的复数名词)加’ s 如:

children’s books 儿童图书

today’s newspaper 今天的报纸

(2)带词尾 s 的复数名词只加 “'”。如：

girls' school 女子学校

the Smiths' 叫史密斯家的小汽车

注意：带词尾 s 的单数名词，通常仍加 's：

the boss' s plan 老板的计划

(3)带词尾 s 的人名，可加 's 或只加 “'”，。如：

Dickens' novels 狄更斯的小说

Charles' s job 查理斯的工作

不带词尾 s 却以咿音结尾者，一律加 's。如：

Marx' s works 马克思的著作

(4)用 and 连接的并列连词的所有格要分两种情况。即表示各自的所有关系时，要分别在并列连词后加 's；表示共同的所有关系时，只在最后一个名词后加 's。如：

Tom' s and Jim' s rooms 汤姆和吉姆(各自)的房间

Tom and Jim' s rooms 汤姆和吉姆(共同)的房间

of 所有格用法：

凡不能加 's 的名词，都可以与 of 构成短语来表示所有关系。如：

There is a tall maple tree at the end of the road. 在这条路的尽头有一棵高高的枫树。

双重所有格：

所谓“双重所有格”，是指名词所有格或名词性物主代词与 of 构成的所有格，即“名词所有格”。如：

a friend of my wife' s 我妻子的一个朋友

a friend of Jim' s 吉姆的一个朋友

## 2. 形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词

物主代词可分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。

(1)形容词性物主代词(my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their)在句中只用作定语，修饰名词；它们不能与其他限定词(the, this, those 等)同时修饰一个名词，要表达类似的概念，则需用此结构：其他限定词+名词。+of+名词性物主代词。如：

a pen of mine 我的一支钢笔

(2)名词性物主代词(mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs)则不能用作定语，但可以用作主语、宾语、表语；它们在意义上相当于“形容词性物主代词+名词”。

如：my books=mine

## 7 下 Unit 3 Welcome to Sunshine Town

### 一、复习单词表

#### A. 易错单词

minute, quiet, local, famous, western, hotel, raise, friendly, smell, drive

B. 重要单词用法:

1. quite---quietly                      key(复数)---\_\_\_\_\_ work of art(复数)\_\_\_\_\_
- jog (v.) → (n.) \_\_\_\_\_; west (n.) → (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_
- gold (n.) → (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_; paint (v.) → (n.) \_\_\_\_\_
- friend (n.) → (adj.) \_\_\_\_\_; drive (v.) → (n.) \_\_\_\_\_

2. raise

raise 饲养, 筹集, 提升

1) 我的父母在院子里养了很多鸡和鸭。

My parents \_\_\_\_\_ lots of chicken and ducks.

2) 他们想举行一场晚会为希望工程筹钱。

They want to hold a party \_\_\_\_\_ the Project Hope.

3.) 请提高你的声音, 因为我听不清楚.

Please \_\_\_\_\_ your voice ,because I can't hear you well

Many tourists like to gather there early in the morning to watch the \_\_\_\_\_(raise) of the national flag

3. grow

种花、种蔬菜、种小麦 grow \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

When he \_\_\_\_\_ he wants to work in her father's company. (长大)

A baby panda will \_\_\_\_\_ a giant panda in eight months. (长成)

4. smell, 嗅, 闻起来

闻起来很不错 \_\_\_\_\_ 类似的词: \_\_\_\_\_ (听起来), \_\_\_\_\_ (品尝起来), \_\_\_\_\_ (看起来), \_\_\_\_\_ (摸起来) (这些词后跟形容词构成系表结构)

二、重要词组、句型

1. Is it enough for a tin of dog food?

enough 用作名词, 形容词, 副词 (注意: 修饰形容词或副词时, enough 后置)

eg. I am \_\_\_\_\_ to carry the heavy box. 我很结实能搬动那只大箱子。

Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ (足够的时间)

2. Maybe we can order a pizza. 也许我们能订一点比萨饼。

maybe 是副词, 同意词 Perhaps, “也许, 大概”, 一般放在句首。

Maybe he is right. = He \_\_\_\_\_ right.

3.-----Shall we invite them to have dinner with us? ---Good idea!/Sounds good

我们邀请他们和我们一起共进晚餐怎么样?

表示建议的句型

Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ sth.? Shall we \_\_\_\_\_ sth.?

Why not \_\_\_\_\_ sth.? Why don't / doesn't sb. \_\_\_\_\_ sth.?

Let's \_\_\_\_\_ sth. How about / What about \_\_\_\_\_ sth.?

4.It takes only 40 minutes by underground.乘地铁只要花费 40 分钟的时间。

“take” 意为: 花费。主语通常是 “it”

固定句型: “做某事花费某人多长时间”: \_\_\_\_\_

Eg :1.我骑自行车上学大约要花费 15 分钟的时间。

It \_\_\_\_\_ me about 15 \_\_\_\_\_ go to school \_\_\_\_\_.

我家离公步行大约 30 分钟。

It \_\_\_\_\_ me about 30 \_\_\_\_\_ from my home to the park \_\_\_\_\_.

5.Beijing duck is very famous.

The West Lake is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its beautiful scenery.

Edison is famous \_\_\_\_\_ a great inventor.

6. Why not visit our local theatre and enjoy Beijing opera?

为什么参观我们当地的剧院并且欣赏京剧呢?

Eg. 为什么现在不去公园呢? \_\_\_\_\_ to the park now?

7. We are looking forward to meeting you soon.

look forward to + 名词 / 动名词 (doing)

Jim 正盼望着收到你的来信。Jim is looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_

8. Don't miss them. 别错过它们。

miss sth/doing sth(错过) miss sb.(想念); 错误, 过失 (名词)

eg. I don't want to miss \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the TV play.

失之毫厘, 谬以千里 \_\_\_\_\_

9. Go to Baohe Palace to see works of art 去保和殿看艺术品

work 作品(可数) 工作(不可数) 也可做动词

Eg: 这项工作很艰苦, 我们应该努力工作去完成。

This is \_\_\_\_\_ we should \_\_\_\_\_ to finish it.

### 三、语法复习

名词所有格的构成:

1) 单数名词或人名后加 's

the student's bag Tom's book

2) 以 s 或 es 结尾的复数, 其所有格加 ' ;

the students' classrooms' the teachers' offices'

3) 不以 s 结尾的名词复数, 其所有格后加 's。

Children's Day the People's Park Women's Day

4) 如果表示某人或某物为两人所共有, 则在第二个人后面加 's。

Lucy and Lily's desk 区分好 Lucy's and Lily's desks

5) 表示无生命名词的所有关系用 of (也能用于有生命名词的所有格)

the window of the house a friend of mine a teacher of my brother's

6) 一些用于表距离、时间、国家或城镇等无生命的名词, 也可使用 's 表所有格。

ten minutes' walk China's history today's newspaper

7) 用 belong to 表示所有

sth. belong(s) to sb. = sth. is sb's

e.g. This book belongs to Lily. = This book is \_\_\_\_\_

形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词

代词	一单	一复	二单	二复	三单	三单	三单	三复
形容词性								
名词性								

(注意: it 没有名词性物主代词形式)

用法: 形容词性物主代词后面要加名词

名词性物主代词相当于名词 单独使用

### 四、语篇复习

A. Reading (Read and complete the following profile )

### B. Task

请以 **My lovely home town** 为题，写一篇 100 词左右的短文，介绍你的家乡，可适当发挥。要点如下：

- 1.我的家乡是个海边小镇，约有 800 个家庭。
- 2.离市中心约 40 分钟车程。
- 3.空气清新，到处都有花草树木。
- 4.有三家大型购物中心，可以买到各种东西，品尝全国各地的各种美食；有一

Welcome to sunshine town	
Location:	It is(1) _____ to the centre of Beijing;
Transport:	By(2) _____;
Stay in a (3)_____ town:	the air isn't(4)_____. You can see many trees, lakes and hills; Local people can (5) _____ in the park
Go shopping:	Most things are (6) _____ in the shops You can buy wonderful (7) _____ for family and friends
Eat Chinese food:	You can try (8) _____ Beijing Duck .If you dislike Chinese food,there are (9) _____ some western restaurnt
Enjoy Beijing opera:	It's a (10) _____ that you miss the opera shows if you want to learn more about Chinese art.

## 五. 四会内容识记

### A 词组

我的一个朋友	an old friend of mine= one of my old friends
带他们去电影院	take them to the cinema
邀请他们和我们一起共进晚餐	invite them to have dinner with us
为某人买某物	buy sb sth=buy sth for sb
了解更多有关中国艺术	learn more about Chinese art
期待/盼望与你见面	look forward to meeting you
在湖上泛舟	row a boat on thelake
在你的旅馆前会面	meet in front of your hotel

互相了解/互相帮助	know each other /help each other/
互相学习	learn from each other
带领你参观我的家乡	show you around my hometown
一个很棒的居住地	a wonderful place to live

**B.句型**

- 1.It takes only 40 minutes by underground.乘地铁只要花费 40 分钟的时间。
- 2.Sunshine Town is not far from/40 kilometers away from the centre of Beijing.  
阳光镇离北京市中心不远/40公里远
3. Why not visit our local theatre and enjoy Beijing opera?  
为什么参观我们当地的剧院并且欣赏京剧呢?
- 4.How far is it from the hotel? It's about 40 minutes by bus.  
它离旅馆有多远? 乘汽车大约 40 分钟
- 5.I can smell the flowers and hear the birds sing.  
我能嗅到花香, 听到鸟叫。
- 6.Some families raise cows, and others grow wheat.  
一些家庭养牛, 另一些家庭种植小麦。

范文:

My lovely hometown

My hometown is a town near the sea. There are about 800 families in our town.

It takes about 40 minutes from the city centre by car. The air is fresh here. And you can see many trees and flowers everywhere. There are three big shopping malls in the town. You can buy everything and try different kinds of nice food from all over the country. The town has a theatre. People like watching the local opera there. Thousands of visitors come to my hometown for holidays every year.

My hometown is a wonderful place to live. I hope you can come and visit soon.

### Unit 3 Welcome to Sunshine Town

Unit 3 Welcome to Sunshine Town	
Period 1	
学习内容	
学习目标	1 能介绍城市中的各种游览活动 2.能简单介绍如何接待友人
学习重难点	有关地点与活动的词汇的熟练运用。
导学过程	感悟



课前预习

词汇短语

我的\_\_\_\_\_ 没有什么\_\_\_\_\_ 罐, 听\_\_\_\_\_

等一会儿\_\_\_\_\_ 比萨饼\_\_\_\_\_

交流展示

读 Hobo 与 Eddie 的对话后回答下列问题:

- 1) Is there any food in the fridge?
- 2) Where does Eddie want to buy more food?
- 3) Do they have any money? How much?
- 4) How much does a pizza cost?

重难点解析

Shall we take them to the cinema? 我们把他们带到电影院去吧?

**take 某人或物 to 某地**” —— 把某人或某物带到某地

My father took me to the hospital when I was ill last month.

My parents will take me home if they know I'm here again.

教学步骤:

Step1: Warming-up activities.

Step2: Listen, read and say.

Step3: Read and learn.

Step4: Do exercises for consolidation.

Step5: Play a game.

课堂巩固

一、翻译下列词组:

踢足球\_\_\_\_\_

看电影\_\_\_\_\_

点一些食物\_\_\_\_\_

购物中心\_\_\_\_\_

交换生\_\_\_\_\_

中国菜\_\_\_\_\_

多少听狗食\_\_\_\_\_

订购一个比萨饼\_\_\_\_\_

二、根据句意及首字母或中文提示写出单词。

1. This question is very easy, But n\_\_\_\_\_ of us can answer it.

2. —How many t\_\_\_\_\_ of dog food would you like?

3. I'm hungry; Let's \_\_\_\_\_ (订购) a pizza.

4. Would you like to play \_\_\_\_\_ (羽毛球) with me?

5. Can you buy the food \_\_\_\_\_ (用) so little money?

6. I often see a film with my family in a c\_\_\_\_\_.

三、按要求改写下列句子

1. Carol has three bottles of orange juice. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ orange juice \_\_\_\_\_ Carol \_\_\_\_\_?

2. I have two cartons of milk. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ of milk \_\_\_\_\_ you have?

3. I have only ten yuan. ( )

\_\_\_\_\_ do you have?

4. There is no cat food in the fridge. (同义句)

There \_\_\_\_\_ cat food in the fridge.

5. Maybe he is a cook. (同义句)

He \_\_\_\_\_ a cook.

教学反思:

学习内容	Reading	
学习目标	1. 能掌握有关生活方式和活动的词汇	
	2. 能用适当的方法介绍所生活的城市	
学习重难点	通过听、略读等练习提高阅读技巧。	
导学过程		感悟
课前预习 词汇短语 quiet _____ air _____ fresh _____ local _____ underground _____ 著名的 _____ 剧院 _____ 错过 _____ 预习课文后你能正确回答出下列问题吗? How far is Sunshine Town from the center of Beijing? What can you see and do in the Sunshine Park? Are there any Western restaurants in Sunshine Town?		

?

Why not...?并不是真正的疑问，是提出建议的一种表达方式。也可以用

例如： Why not go shopping with me?

==Why don't you go shopping with me?

== Let' go shopping, shall we?

课堂巩固

一. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. There are lots of work \_\_\_\_\_ (do) in Sunshine Town.
2. I want \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you about life in this new town.
3. You can go \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) after supper.
4. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) our local cinema tomorrow?
5. It takes ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the park by bus.
6. I spend about 20 minutes \_\_\_\_\_ (read) English every day.
7. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (order) some hot drinks?
8. Do I have to \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) off all the lights when I leave?
9. Our teacher often teaches us \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) English songs.
10. A theatre is a good place \_\_\_\_\_ (go) if you like \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) plays.

二. 根据要求改写下列句子。

1. It takes me half an hour to go to school. (对话线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ it take you to get to school?

2. He'd like to go shopping after school today. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ like to go shopping after school today?

3. Mum goes to work by bike every day. (同义句)

Mum \_\_\_\_\_ bike to \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

4. Why don't you have a rest? (同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ having a rest?

三. 翻译下列句子。

1. 我家离南京市中心只有 15 分钟。

It is only 15 minutes \_\_\_\_\_ my home \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ Nanjing.

2. 在那里有许多事情要做，并且我总是很忙。

There are \_\_\_\_\_ there and I am always very \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 你能跟我谈谈你的家庭情况吗？

Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_?

4. 这幢楼是个居住的好地方。

This building is a \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 你为什么告诉他正确答案呢？

Why \_\_\_\_\_ tell \_\_\_\_\_ the correct answer?

Why \_\_\_\_\_ tell \_\_\_\_\_ the correct answer?

教学反思：

--

	1.能正确使用名词所有格	
	2.能正确使用形容词性物主代词、名词性物主代词	
学习重难点	能够运用所学语法谈论某物属于某人。	
<p>课前预习</p> <p>根据对话内容及所给英文提示补全对话。</p> <p>A: Mike, is this 1. _____ (you) bike?</p> <p>B: No, it's not. 2. _____ (my) is over there under the tree.</p> <p>A: And 3. _____ (who) bike is this, do you know?</p> <p>B: Maybe it is 4. _____ (Jim). I know 5. _____ (he) bike is black.</p> <p>A: Who does this schoolbag belong to?</p> <p>B: It is 6. _____ (Kate). I gave her the schoolbag as the birthday present.</p> <p>A: By the way, are these comic books 7. _____ (your)?</p> <p>B: No, they are 8. _____ (Tom).</p>	感悟	
交流展示	1. 名词所有格一般是在名词后面加上 ，意为“某某人的……”，为所属关系。名词所有格有“s”，“of”和“双重所有格”。	
分类	构成方式及意义	例子

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/628034106053006036>