

## 外研版 | 七年级下册重点短语、句型和语法汇总

### Module1 Lost and found

#### 【重点短语】

1. lost and found box 失物招领箱
2. be careful with... 小心...
3. from now on 从现在开始
4. (be) in a hurry 匆忙
5. hundreds of 成百上千
6. look for 寻找(过程)
7. first of all 首先
8. find 找到(结果)
  
9. try to do sth 努力做某事(会成功)
10. choose from 从...中挑选
11. try doing sth 试图做某事(成功与否未知)
12. at the moment 此时此刻
13. such as 例如(用于列举)
14. for example 例如

#### 【重点句型】

1. Whose + 名词 + is this? 这是谁的...?
2. help sb do sth. 帮助某人做某事
3. Please be careful with... 请小心保管...

名词性物主代词：相当于与之相对应的形容词性物主代词+名词，例如 This shirt is mine. =This is my shirt.

Module2 What can you do?

**【重点短语】**

1. get on well with sb. 与某人相处融洽
2. play the piano 弹钢琴
3. play table tennis 打乒乓球
4. what about...?=how about...? ...怎么样?
5. worry about... 担心...
6. be good at doing sth. 擅长做某事
7. fly a kite 放风筝

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8. that's all 仅此而已

9. be ready to do sth. 乐于做某事

**【重点句型】**

- 1.What/How about doing sth? 做...怎么样?
- 2.Would like to do sth. 愿意做某事
- 3.promise to do sth. 承诺做某事
- 4.play +球类名词 玩...球
- 5.play the +乐器 演奏...乐器
- 6.do (some) + 动词 ing 形式 做...
- 7.be sure of sth. 确信...(说话人的信念)

8.be sure to do sth. 一定...(说话人的推测)

### 【语法总结】

情态动词 can 的用法

- 1.含义：表达人或物的能力，能或会。
- 2.特点：情态动词 can 没有人称和数的变化，之后要加动词原形。
- 3.否定形式：cannot(正式用法)=can't(口语)

Module3 Making plans

### 【重点短语】

- 1.have a picnic 去野餐
- 2.check one's email 查收某人的邮件
- 3.go over 复习
- 4.on Sunday morning 在周日上午

5.see/watch a movie 看电影

6.in the park 在公园里

7.have a piano lesson 上一节钢琴课

8.make friends 交朋友

9.summer holiday 暑假

10.go on a summer camp 参加夏令营

11.take a walk=go for a walk 散步

12.do some sightseeing 观光

### 【重点句型】

1.I'm going to +动词原形 我将要...

2.look forward to +动词 ing 形式 期待...

3.have fun(in)doing 做...很高兴

4.go+动词 ing 形式 去...

5.enjoy oneself 过得愉快

6.I hope that+句子 我希望...

7. hope to do sth. 希望做某事

8. hope for+(名词或名词短语)希望...

### 【语法总结】

一般将来时(I)

be going to 的用法

1.含义：计划，打算做某事

2.特点：因为有 be 动词，所以 be going to 可以用于各种时态。

## Module4 Life in the future

### 【重点短语】

1. in the future 将来
2. study at home 在家学习
3. in 20 year's time 20 年之后
4. on the Internet 在网络上
5. be able to 能、会
6. free time 空闲时间
7. come true 实现
8. all year ( around ) 整年
9. as well 也 ( 肯定句句末, 前面无逗号 )
10. not... any more 不再...
11. by email 通过电子邮件
12. ask a question 问问题
13. the change of weather 天气的变化
14. do light and easy work 做轻松简单的工作

### 【重点句型】

1. be able to +动词原形 能/会做...
2. not ... any more 不再...

Tony doesn't play football any more. 托尼不再踢球了。

3. not only...but also... 不仅...而且...

Not only me but also he likes English. 不仅我他也喜欢英语。(动词的形式与 but also 之后名词的数保持一致)

### 【语法总结】

一般将来时 ( II )

由 shall 和 will 引导的一般将来时

1. 含义: 将会...

2. 特点: 助动词 shall 和 will 没有人称和数的变化, 之后要加动词原形。

shall 在一般将来时中, 一般用于第一人称之后。

例如: I/We shall have an English lesson.

我们将有一节英语课。

3. 否定形式: shall not=shan't will not= won't

Module5 Shopping

### 【重点短语】

1. on Mother's Day 在母亲节这一天

2. what colour/color 什么颜色

3. What about...? ...怎么样?

4. try on 试穿

5. look at... 看...

6. too much 太多...(修饰不可数名词)

7. wait a minute 等一会儿

8. half price 半价

9. pay for 为...付钱

10. a few days later 几天后

11. the price of... ...的价格

12. one day 一天

13. at any time 随时

14. one of them 他们中的一个

15. be able to 能/会...

16. because of... 因为...

17. online shopping 网络购物

**【重点句型】**

1. What's the price of...? ...的价格是多少?

2. buy sb sth. = buy sth for sb. 给某人买某物

3. one of the+形容词最高级+可数名词复数 最...之一

one of the most famous writers 最著名的作家之一。

### 【语法总结】

特殊疑问句

1. 结构：特殊疑问词+ 一般疑问句？

2. 特殊疑问词总结：

what 什么

when 在什么时候

where 在什么地方

who 谁

which 哪一个，哪些

why 为什么

how 怎么样

what day 星期几 What day is it today? 今天星期几?

what size 多大尺码 What size are your shoes? 你的鞋多大尺码?

how many 多少(提问可数名词数量)

How many books do you have ?

How much

① 多少(提问不可数名词数量)

How much water is there in the glass?

② 多少钱(提问价格)



How old 几岁(提问年龄)

How long

① 多长(提问长度)How long is this ruler?这把尺子有多长?

② 多长时间(时间持续多久)How long do you go to school?你去学校要多长时间?

How often 多久(提问频率既单位时间发生多少次)

How soon (还要多久时间才能开始或结束)How soon will he come back?他多久才能回来?

How far (提问距离有多远)

How heavy (提问有多重)

Module6 Around town

**【重点短语】**

1. get to 到达

2. on the left 在左边
3. in front of 在...的前面
4. near here 在这附近
5. the way to 去...的路
6. over there 在那里
7. turn left 向左转
8. take the underground 乘地铁
9. get off 下车
10. begin with 以...开始
11. the middle of ...的中间
12. from home to school 从家到学校
13. on the map 在地图上
14. on a clear day 在晴朗的一天
15. next to 紧挨着
16. post office 邮局
17. at the cinema 在电影院
18. at the end of the street 在路的尽头
19. bus stop 公共汽车站

**【重点句型】**

1. Betty and Lingling are standing in front of Tian'anmen Square. 贝蒂和玲玲站在天安门前。

2. Can you tell me the way to Wangfujing Dajie?

你们可以告诉我去王府井大街的路怎么走吗?

3. Could you tell me how to get to the National Stadium?

你能告诉我去国家体育馆怎么走吗?

4. Go across Dong Chang'an Jie, go along the street and turn left at the third street on the left.

穿过东长安街，然后沿着马路一直走，在左边的第三条马路向左拐，就到了。

5. Is there a bookshop near here? 这附近有书店吗?

6. How can I get there? 怎么才能到达呢?

7. Why not ask the policeman over there?

为什么不问问那边的警察呢?

8. Take the Underground to the Olympic Sports Centre, or you can take a bus or a taxi. 坐地铁到奥体中心，你也可以坐公共汽车或打车去。

9. Have a nice day! 祝你玩的愉快!

10.Welcome to this short tour of London. 欢迎参加伦敦短程游。

11.We're standing opposite the National Gallery, a famous museum with lots of famous paintings.

我们现在站在国家美术馆的对面——一个藏有许多名画的博物馆。

12.The Queen lives there. (英国)女王就住在这里。

13.It takes you 135 metres above the River Thames.

它能带你到离泰晤士河对面 135 米高的地方。

14.You can see most of London on a clear day.

在晴朗的日子里，你几乎能看到伦敦市的全貌。

15.When you are tired, the best way to see London is by boat.

当你走累了，游览伦敦最好的办法就是坐船。

16.As you go along the river, the London Eye is on your right.

沿着河行进时，伦敦眼就在你的右面。

17.It's over 900 years old. 它已有九百多年的历史。

18.After visiting the Tower of London, take the boat back along the river to the railway station.

参观完伦敦塔之后，乘船沿河回到火车站。

### 【语法总结】

一般现在时

含义：表示经常或反复发生的动作或状态，或客观事实和普遍真理。

例句:

He/She/It/Tony has two big eyes. (肯定句)

He/She/It/Tony doesn't have two big eyes.(否定句)

Does it Tony have two big eyes ? (一般疑问句)

一般现在时中动词三单的变化规律

规则	动词原形	第三人称单数形式
一般动词后词加 s	play	plays
以 s、x、ch、sh 结尾加 es	guess	guesses
以辅音字母加 o 结尾加 es	go	goes
以辅音字母加 y 结尾去 y 为 ies	study	studies

Module7 My past life

**【重点短语】**

1. primary school 小学
2. the name of... .....的名字
3. be born 出生
4. in England 在英格兰
5. in Shanxi Province 在山西省
6. quite difficult 非常困难
7. on the east coast of America 在美国东海岸
8. twelve years ago 12 年前
9. lots of things to do 许多要做的事情
10. last year 去年
11. last weekend 上周末

12. from...to... 从...到...

**【重点句型】**

1. Where were you born? 你在哪里出生?

2. I was born in... 我出生在.....

3. What was the name of the village? 那个村庄叫什么?

4. Who was your first teacher? 你的第一位老师是谁?

5. She was very friendly. 她非常友好。

6. What were they like? 他们当时是怎样的?

7. What were you like? 你当时是怎样的?

8. There were lots of things to do in Quincy. 在昆西有很多事情可以做。

9. There was a big living room with a TV, a kitchen, a bathroom and three bedrooms. 有一间大的起居室，里面有一台电视机，还有一间厨房，一个卫生间和三间卧室。

10. On my bedroom walls there were pictures of my favourite movie stars. 在我卧室的墙壁上，贴有我最喜欢的影星的照片。

11. Behind the house, there was a big garden with lots of trees and there was a small lake with fish in it. It was great to play there. 房子后面有一个大花园，花园里有很多树，还有一个小湖里面有鱼。在那里玩耍真好。

12. I was there for the last time in 2010. 我最近一次住在那里是在 2010 年。

**【语法总结】**

M7—M10 一般过去时

一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态，常和表示过去的时间状语连用。一般过去时也表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。

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一. 动词过去式变化规则：

- 1.一般在动词末尾如加 **ed**，如：**pull-pulled, cook-cooked**
- 2.不发音的字母 **e** 结尾的单词末尾加 **d**，如：**taste-tasted hope-hoped**
- 3.末尾只有一个元音字母和一个辅音字母的重读闭音节，双写末尾的辅音字母，再加 **ed**，如：**stop-stopped**
- 4.以“辅音字母+y”结尾的，变 **y** 为 **i**，再加 **-ed**，如：**study-studied worry-worried**
- 5.

不规则动词过去式：

am/is-was are-were do-did see-saw say-said give-gave get-got go-went  
come-came have-had eat-ate take-took run-ran sing-sang put-put make-made  
read-read write-wrote draw-drew drink-drank fly-flew ride-rode speak-spoke  
sweep-swept buy-bought swim-swam sit-sat bring-brought can-could cut-cut  
become-became begin-began draw-drew feel-felt find-found forget-forgot  
hear-heard keep-kept know-knew learn-learnt(learned) leave-left let-let lose-lost



meet-met read-read sleep-slept speak-spoke take-took teach-taught tell-told  
write-wrote think-thought

## 二. 句子结构 一般过去时的助动词 did

### 1. 陈述句

主语+动词过去式+其他

主语+was/were not+其他

主语+didn't +动词原形+其他

Jim went home yesterday.

Jim didn't go home yesterday.

### 2. 一般疑问句 be/助动词 did 提到主语前

Was/Were+ 主语+其他 答语: Yes, 主语+was/were./ No, 主语+wasn't/weren't.

Did+主语+动词原形+其他 答语: Yes, 主语+did./ No, 主语+didn't.

### 3.特殊疑问句 特殊疑问词+一般疑问句

(1).What did Jim do yesterday?

(2).Who went to home yesterday?

### 三. 常用时间状语

yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week/night/month/year... , 时间段  
+ago 多久以前, after+时间点=时间段+later 多久以后, just now 刚刚, the other  
day 前几天/不久前某天, in the past 在过去, in+过去时间, in 2001 在 2001 年

### Module8 Story time

#### 【重点短语】

1. once upon a time 从前

2. in the forest 在森林里

3. look into 向...里面看去

4. knock on the door 敲门

5. a girl with hair of gold 一个留着金色头发的女孩

6. begin with 以...开始

7. go for a walk 去散步

8. pick up 捡起, 拾起

9. pick some flowers 摘一些花

10. look around 环视, 四下张望

11. in pieces 破碎

12. at first 首先, 最初

13. sit down 坐下

14. point at 指着

15. walk into the bedroom 走进卧室

16. jump out of bed 跳下床

17. be asleep 睡着

19. change into 变成...

20. again and again 一遍又一遍

21. around the world 全世界

### 【重点句型】

1. All alone in the dark forest, Goldilocks picked some flowers. 金凤花姑娘独自走进了阴暗的森林里，摘了一些花。

3. Then she noticed a little house, so she hurried towards it, and knocked on the door. 她注意到一栋小房子，于是她赶快朝那栋房子走了过去，敲了敲门。

4. Nobody answered, so she knocked again, and again. 没人回应，于是她又反复的敲门。

5. On a table there were three bowls with some nice food in them. 在一张桌子上有三个碗，碗里盛着好吃的东西。

6. The little bowl was just right. She finished all the food in it. 小碗里的正好，她把小碗里的东西全吃光了。

7. It was not comfortable either. 它也不舒服。

8. Soon the chair was in pieces. 那把椅子一会儿就散架了。

9. Very soon she was asleep in it. 很快她就在小床上睡着了。

10. Then Baby Bear pointed at the little girl in his bed.

小熊指了指他床上的小女孩。

11. Goldilocks jumped out of bed and hurried out of the house without her basket. 金凤花姑娘从床上跳了下来，也顾不上提篮子，便冲出了房间。

#### Module9 Life history

#### 【重点短语】

1. at the age of 在...岁时
  2. Spring Festive 春节
  3. Teacher's Day 教师节
  4. be different from 与...不同
  5. Women's Day 妇女节
  6. find out 发现
  7. National Day 国庆节
  8. on the Internet 在网上
  9. Children's Day 儿童节
-

10. as well 也

11. New Year's Day 新年

12. leave school 离开学校

13. May Day/Labour Day 劳动节

14. in many other languages 用许多其他的语言

15. half an hour 半小时

16. half past five 五点半

17. be worth doing 值得做

18. get married 结婚

### 【重点句型】

1. I'm writing about him for my English class. 我在写关于他的介绍，上英语课要用的。

2. We can find out about him on the Internet. 我们可以在网上找到关于他的资料啊。

3. He left school and began work at the age of 12. 他 12 岁就离开学校开始了工作了。

4. But he took the name Mark Twain and became very famous in the 1860s. 不过在 19 世纪 60 年代，他用了马克·吐温这个名字，并且变得很有名。

5. Like many people four hundred years ago, Shakespeare's parents didn't learn to read or write. 像四百多年前的许多人一样，莎士比亚的父母不识字。

6. At school he liked plays, so he decided to be an actor when he finished school at 14. 在他 14 岁毕业的时候，他决定成为一名演员。

7. He became a successful actor and began to write plays. 他成为了一名成功的演员，并开始写剧本。

8. You can visit the theatre today, but it isn't the same building. 今天你还可以去参观那个剧院，不在已是当年那个建筑了。

9. There was a fire in the old theatre. 老剧院发生过火灾。

10. William Shakespeare died at the age of 52. 威廉·莎士比亚 52 岁去世。

11. You can still see his plays in English and in many the languages. 你现在依然可以看见他的戏剧以英文和其他许多语言在演出。

12. He's famous around the world. 他举世闻名。

#### Module10 A holiday journey

##### 【重点短语】

2. drive us to their home 开车带我们去他们家

3. go swimming 去游泳

4. get there 到那儿

5. a special holiday 一个特殊的假期

6. at the airport 在机场
7. have a good time 玩得高兴
8. be with sb. 和某人一起
9. on holiday 度假
10. by plane 坐飞机
11. such as 例如
12. the day before yesterday 前天
13. take a walk 散步
14. many world-famous works of art 许多世界著名的艺术品
15. first of all 首先
  
16. wait in line 排队等候
17. spend all day 花整天时间
18. take lots of photos 照许多照片

**【重点句型】**

1. —Where are you going on holiday, Tony? 你打算去哪儿度假，托尼?  
—To Los Angeles. 去洛杉矶。
2. I went there two years ago and enjoyed it a lot. 我两年前去过了，玩的很开心。
3. How long did it take to get there? 你花了多长时间去那里?
4. Then our friends met us and drove us to their home. 然后我们的朋友去接我们，开车带我们到他们家。
5. Guess what? 你猜怎么着?

6. We stayed there for two days. 我们在那里呆了两天。

7. Jenny and I arrived by plane the day before yesterday. 珍妮和我前天坐飞机到的。

8. We were tired so we relaxed at home and began our tour of the city yesterday. 我们感觉很累，所以我们在家休息，昨天开始在市里观光。

9. It has many world-famous works of art, such as the Mona Lisa. 它有许多世界闻名的艺术品，比如《蒙娜·丽莎》。

10. This morning we took a walk. 今天上午我们去散步了。

11. We also did some shopping. I bought a present for you. I hope you'll like it! 我们也买了些东西，我也给你买了件礼物，希望你会喜欢。

12. There were lots of tourists, so first of all, we had to wait in line for an hour, and then we went to the top. We waited till all the lights were on. 有很多游客，所以我们得排队等一个小时，后来我们到了塔顶。我们在那儿一直等到所有的灯都亮了起来。



13. Tomorrow we're going to visit a famous palace and take a boat tour on the River Seine. 我们明天要去参观一个著名的宫殿，还要乘船游览塞纳河。

#### Module11 Body language

##### 【重点短语】

1. body language 肢体语言
3. nod head 点头
4. best friend 最好的朋友
5. shake hands 握手
6. each other 互相
8. foreign students 外国学生
9. in fact 事实上
7. stand close to 站得离.....近
8. be late for class 上课迟到
9. move away 离开，搬走
10. class rules 班规
11. listen to 听
12. stand in line 站成一排
13. enter the lab alone 独自进入实验室
14. on time 准时，按时

##### 【重点句型】

1. I'm welcoming the visitors.

我要去迎接这些参观者。

2. How do I do that? 我该怎么做呢?

3. I didn't know that. 我(原来)可不知道。

4. We Chinese often shake hands and smile when we meet visitors, and sometimes we nod our heads. 我们中国人见到来访者的时候经常握手、微笑，有时候点头示意。

5. That's because people do different things in different countries. 那是因为不同的国家的人做法不同。

6. Our new foreign students are going to arrive very soon, and here are some ways to welcome them.

我们的外国新生很快就要到了。下面是迎接他们的一些方式。

7. How close do you stand when you talk to a friend? 当你和朋友交谈时站得有多近呢?

8. But don't stand too close to...但是不要站的离.....太近!

9. Give them more personal space. 给他们更多的个人空间。

10. How about touching people? 那么关于身体接触呢?

11. Chinese girls often walk arm in arm with their friends. 中国女孩就常常和朋友手挽着手走在一起。

12. But in Britain many people don't like other people to touch them at all. 但在英国, 许多人一点也不喜欢别人碰他们。

13. In some places, it isn't polite to look at people when they talk, but in other countries it isn't polite to look somewhere else. 在一些地区, 交谈时看着对方是不礼貌的, 但在另外一些国家, 交谈时看别的地方是不礼貌的。

14. And how do you say goodbye? That's easy. Wave to say goodbye. 如何表示告别呢?那很简单, 挥手告别。

15. In Greece, it's not at all polite! In fact, it's very rude! 在希腊, 那绝对是不礼貌的!事实上, 那是很粗鲁的!

**【语法总结】**



## 祈使句

祈使句用来表达叮嘱、劝告、希望、禁止、请求或者命令等。特点是：1. 祈使句没有主语，可以理解为省略主语 you; 2. 以动词原形开头，没有时态和数的变化。

### 祈使句类型

肯定形式：动词原形开头

Sit down, please. 请坐。

Hurry up! 快点!

Be quiet. 安静点儿。

Let's go. 我们走吧。

否定形式：Don't+ v.原形; No+ n./doing

Don't be late again. 不要再迟到了。

No smoking. 禁止吸烟。

## Module12 Western music

### 【重点短语】

1. Beijing Opera 京剧
2. the capital of Austria 奥地利首都
3. think about 认为, 考虑
4. pop music 流行音乐
5. Western Music 西方音乐
6. dance to 随着...跳舞
7. the center of ...的中心
8. European classical music 欧洲古典音乐
9. on the river 在...河畔
10. hundreds of wonderful pieces of music 数以百计的美妙的乐曲
11. play music 演奏音乐
12. traditional music 传统音乐
13. take place 发生
14. at the same time 同时
15. watch it on TV 在电视上观看
16. types of music 音乐的类型
17. the rest of 其余的...
18. in the last ten years 在过去的十年里
19. at that time 在那时

**【重点句型】**

1. This is Western music, isn't it? 这是西方音乐，是吧？

2. —Is this by Strauss or Mozart? 这是斯特劳斯还是莫扎特的作品？

—It's by Strauss. 它是斯特劳斯的作品。

3. Do you know anything about him? 你了解他吗？

4. What a beautiful city! 多么美丽的城市！

5. This is called The Blue Danube. 这首乐曲叫《蓝色多瑙河》。

6. It goes through Vienna. 它流经维也纳。

7. Listen to this fantastic voice. 你听这绝妙的嗓音。

8. I'm a fan of rock music. 我是一个摇滚乐迷。

9. Give us a break! 让我们清净一会吧!(饶了我们吧!!)

10. It's so noisy! And much too fast! 太吵了!而且节奏太快了。

11. I don't believe it! 我简直无法相信!

12. Vienna is a beautiful old city on the River Danube in the centre of Europe.  
维也纳是位于欧洲中部多瑙河畔的一座古老而美丽的城市。

13. The father, Johann Strauss the elder, wrote and played music for traditional dances, called the waltz. 父亲老约翰·斯特劳斯创作并演奏一种叫华尔兹的古典舞曲。

14. His dance music made him famous all over Europe. 他的舞曲让他闻名于欧洲。

15. He wrote over 150 waltzes. 他谱写了 150 多首华尔兹舞曲。

16. Mozart was another very important composer. 莫扎特是另一位非常重要的艺术家。

17. Before he was six, he played not only the piano but also the violin. 他不到六岁就不仅会弹钢琴，还会拉小提琴。

18. His family took him around Europe and he gave concerts in many cities. 他的家人带着他周游欧洲并在许多城市巡回演出。

19. He wrote hundreds of wonderful pieces of music. 他谱写了几百部动人的音乐作品。

20. But he became very poor and died in 1791 when he was only 35. 但是他后来变得很贫困，于 1791 年去世年仅 35 岁。

### 【语法总结】

1. 感叹句：感叹句由 what 或是 how 引导。

(1) what 是形容词，后面加名词或是名词性短语。

What + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 + (主语+谓语)!

What a clever boy (he is)!

What + 形容词 + 可数名词复数 + (主语+谓语)!



What beautiful flowers (they are)!

What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + (主语+谓语)!

What exciting news (it is)!

(2)how 是副词，后面加形容词/副词或短语。

How + 形容词 + (主语 + 谓语)!

How clever (the boy is)!

How + 形容词+a/an+可数名词单数 +( 主语 + 谓语)!

How clever a boy (he is)!

How + 副词 + (主语 + 谓语)!

How fast (he runs)!

## 2. 选择疑问句 or 连接两个并列成分

回答选择疑问句时，不能用 Yes / No 来回答，一般用一个完整的陈述句或其简略形式，主语和谓语均省略。

—Are you going to borrow a dictionary or a magazine?

—A magazine.

## 3. 反义疑问句 相当于汉语中的反问句

(1)结构：陈述分句+反问分句

You like your job, don't you ?

(2)前肯后否，前否后肯

He doesn't like the painting, does he ?

Your sister hardly goes to school by bus, does she?

Few students can work out the problem, can they?



(3)回答: 肯定用 yes,否定用 no 注意翻译方式。

Mr. Wang is a doctor , isn't he ?

Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.