

初中七年级英语知识点最新5篇

初中英语七年级知识点总结大全详解

作者：有故事的人 来源：范文网 www.wtabcd.cn/fanwen/

本文原地址：<https://www.wtabcd.cn/fanwen/meiwen/9a0b69c1253a7cbcbec677eb90427924.html>

范文网，为你加油喝彩！

提高学习效率并非一朝一夕之事，需要长期的探索和积累。前人的经验是可以借鉴的，但必须充分结合自己的特点，为了让大家更好的写作七年级英语相关内容，精心整理了5篇初中七年级英语知识点，欢迎查阅与参考。

初中七年级英语知识点 篇一

句子成分：英语句子成分分为七种

主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、表语、宾语补足语。

1、主语是句子所要说的的人或事物，回答是“谁”或者“什么”。通常用名词或代词担任。

如：I ' m Miss Green.

2、谓语动词说明主语的动作或状态，回答“做(什么)”。主要由动词担任。

如：Jack cleans the room every day.

3、表语在系动词之后，说明主语的身份或特征，回答是“什么”或者“怎么样”。通常由名词、代词或形容词担任。如：My name is Ping ping .

4、宾语表示及物动词的对象或结果，回答做的是“什么”。通常由名词或代词担任。

如：He can spell the word.

有些及物动词带有两个宾语，一个指物，一个指人。指物的叫直接宾语，指人的叫间接宾语。间接宾语一般放在直接宾语的前面。如：He wrote me a letter

有时可把介词to或for加在间接宾语前构成短语，放在直接宾语后面，来强调间接宾语。如：He wrote a letter to me .

5、定语修饰名词或代词，通常由形容词、代词、数词等担任。

如：Shanghai is a big city .

6、状语用来修饰动词、形容词、副词，通常由副词担任。如：He works hard .

7、宾语补足语用来说明宾语怎么样或干什么，通常由形容词或动词充当。

如：They usually keep their classroom clean. He often helps me do my lessons. The teacher wanted me to learn French all by myself.

初中七年级英语知识点 篇二

介词用法：

1)具体时间前介词用at。

He gets up at half past seven every day. 他每天七点半起床。

She goes to bed at eleven o ' clock. 她十一点睡觉。

2)表示“在早上，在下午，在晚上”的短语中用介词in，且定冠词the不能省略；表示“在中午，在夜里”的短语中介词用at，不加冠词。

in the morning在早上，in the afternoon 在下午，in the evening 在晚上 at noon在中午，at night在夜里

3)表示“在某天”、“在某天的上午、下午等”的短语用介词on。

What do you usually do on Monday morning? 星期一上午你通常做什么？ Do you \sometimes go out to eat on Friday evening? 有时你星期五晚上出去吃饭吗？

He watches DVDs on Saturday night. 星期六晚上他看DVD。

Parents take children to parks on June 1. 六月一日，家长们带着孩子去公园。

4)在this, last, next, every等词前面既不加介词，也不用冠词。

What are you doing this afternoon? 今天下午你做什么？

He visits his grandma every Friday. 他每个星期五都去看望祖母。 She is going to Shanghai next Monday. 她下个星期一去上海。

初中七年级英语知识点 篇三

Unit 1 Where ' s your pen pal from?

一、词组

be from= come from 来自。 pen pal=pen friend 笔友 like and dislike 好恶；爱憎。

live in +地点 在。居住 speak +语言 讲某种语言 play sports 做体育运动 a little French 一些法语 go to the movies 去看电影 write to sb 给某人写信 an action movie 一部动作片 on weekends 在周末 tell sb about sth 告诉某人某事 Excuse me 对不起，打扰 get to 到达、抵达。

二、句型

- 1、Where+be+主语+from? 主语+be+from+地点。
- 2、Where do/does+主语+live? 主语+live/lives in...
- 3、What language do/does +主语+speak? 主语+speak/speaks....
- 4、主语+like/likes+doing/to do...
5. What is your favorite subject/sport? My favorite subject/sport is...
6. It ' s fun.
7. Is that your new pen pal? Yes, it is.

Unit 2 Where ' s the post office

一、词组

post office 邮局 pay phone 投币式公用电话 next to 在。隔壁 across from 在。对面

in front of 在。前面 between...and... 在。和。之间 on a street 在街上

in the neighborhood 在附近 on the right/left 在右边/在左边 behind...在...后面

on Green street 在格林街上 near...在...附近 go straight 一直走 welcome to... 欢迎

enjoy+名词/doing 喜欢做某事 have fun 过得愉快 play +the+乐器 弹奏乐器

on one ' s right/left 在某人的右边/左边 turn right/left 向右/左转 take a walk 散步

have fun 玩得开心 the way to ...去。的路 let sb do sth 让某人做某事 take a taxi 打的/乘出租车 go down(along)...沿着。走 go through...穿过。 have a good trip 旅途愉快 arrive at(小地方) /in(大地方)到达 at the beginning of 在。开始的时候 at the end of 在。结束的'时候 hope to do sth/that/for sth

二、日常交际用语。

- 1、Is there a bank near here? Yes, there is .It ' s on Centre Street. /No, there isn ' t.

- 2、Where ' s the supermarket? It ' s next to the library.
- 3、Bridge Street is a good place to have fun.
- 4、I hope you have a good trip.
- 5.If you are hungry,you can buy food in the restaurant.
- 6、Talk a walk though the park..
7. I know you are arriving next Sunday. 我知道你下周日要来。

三、句型。

- 1、Is there a?句型Eg:

-Excuse me.Is there a hotel in the neighborhood. -Yes, there is. No.there isn ' t

- 2、Where is ...?句型Eg:

-Where is the park,please? -It ' s behind the bank.(肯定回答)-I ' m sorry I don ' t know. (否定回答)

- 3、Which is the way to +地点 ? 句型。例如 : - Which is the way to the library.

- 4、How can I get to +地点 ? 句型。例如 : -How can I get to the restaurant?

- 5、Can you tell me the way to +地点 ? 句型。例 - Can you tell me the way to the post office?

- 6、Let me tell you the way to my house. 7、Just go straight and turn left.

Unit 3 Why do you like koalas?

一、词组

want to do sth .想要做某事 want sb to do sth 想要某人做某事 want sth 想要某物

Let sb do sth 让某人做某事 kind of 有几分种类 a kind of 一种...

...years old ...年龄 like to do sth 喜欢做某事 like doing sth

play with ... 与。一起玩 during the day 在白天 at night 在夜间

have a look at.. 看。 one...the other 一个。 另一个。

二、句型与日常交际用语。

1、-why do you like pandas?/-Why dose he like koalas? -Because they ' re very cure.

2. Why do you want to see the lions? Because they ' re ...

3、-Where are lions from? -Lions are from South Africa.

4、-What (other) animals do you like? -I like elephants.

other+ 名词的复数。表示没有特定的数量范围

the other+名词的复数表示有特定的数量范围。

5.-Do you like giraffes? Yes, I do. / No, I don ' t

初中七年级英语知识点 篇四

重点句式：

1. 他正在干什么？What is he doing? 他正在吃饭。He is eating dinner.

他正在哪里吃饭？Where is he eating dinner他正在家里吃饭。He is eating dinner at home.

2. 你想什么时候去？When do you want to go? 让我们六点钟去吧。Let ' s go at six o ' clock.

3. 他正在等什么？What is he waiting for? 他正在等公交车。He is waiting for a bus.

4. 他们正在和谁说话？Who are they talking with?

他们正在和Miss Wu说话。They are talking with Miss Wu.

5. 你们正在谈论什么？What are you talking about?

我们正在谈论天气。We are talking about the weather.

6. 他们都正在去上学。They are all going to school.

7.这儿是一些我的照片。Here are some of my photos.

这儿是一些肉。Here is some of meat. (some of meat不可数，故用is)

8.谢谢你帮我买这本书。Thank you for helping me buy this book.

9.family 家；家庭。强调“整体”，是单数；强调“成员”时，是复数。

His family has a shower. 他们家有一个淋浴。

His family are watching TV. 他全家在看电视。

初中七年级英语知识点 篇五

单数句变复数句

1. 可数名词单数要变为其相应的复数形式。

It is a box. They are boxes.

2. 各个人称代词要由单数形式变为复数形式。

She is a girl. They are girls. I am at home. We are at home.

3. am或is 要变为are.

He is a teacher. They are teachers.

4. 指示代词this或that要分别变为these或those。

This is a pencil. These are pencils.

5. 不定冠词a/an要去掉(固定搭配例外)。

It is a black cat. They are black cats.

6. man或woman做定语修饰可数名词，在整个句子变成复数的情况下也要变成men或women.

She is a woman teacher. They are women teachers.

注意：在单数句变复数句时，普通单数变为复数形式，但当名词修饰名词时，起修饰作用的名词不做变化。名词修饰名词常用单数。(man, woman除外)

This is a apple tree. These are apple trees.

他山之石，可以攻玉。以上就是给大家分享的5篇初中七年级英语知识点，希望能够让您对于七年级英语的写作更加的得心应手。

更多 范文 请访问 https://www.wtabcd.cn/fanwen/list/91_0.html

文章生成doc功能，由[范文网](#)开发