

人教版七年级下册(2024版)单元重点词汇精讲

--Unit Two No rules, no order.

People's Education Press 7th Grade Volume 2 (2024 Edition):
Key Vocabulary Explanation by Unit

1. rule n. 规则; 规章

- _____ 制定规则
- _____ 违反规则
- _____ 遵守规则
- _____ 接受规则

2. order n. 秩序; 命令 v. 点菜; 命令

Please line up _____ order. 请按顺序排队。

The general ordered the soldiers _____ keep quiet. 将军命令士兵们保持安静。

I just ordered takeout _____ my phone. 我刚刚在手机上点了外卖。

3. 有关time的短语练习

We arrived just _____ to catch the train. (及时)

The meeting started _____, even though some people were late. (按时)

_____, I feel lonely in this big city. (有时)

She studies and works _____, which is tiring. (同时)

_____, I visit my grandparents in the village. (不时)

My little brother asks questions _____, which can be annoying. (一直)

The doctor came _____ to save the sick person. (及时)

Even with traffic, the plane left _____. (按时)

_____, the weather in April changes a lot. (有时)

I like coffee, but _____, I drink tea to try something new. (不时)

4. 区分arrive, get和reach

动词	词性	搭配介词	适用场景	例句
arrive	不及物动词	in (大地点) at (小地点)	正式场合, 强调到达结果	We arrived _____ Beijing at noon. She arrived _____ the station early.
get	不及物动词	to (接地点)	口语化, 强调到达过程	They got _____ the park by bus.
reach	及物动词	无需介词	正式或书面语, 直接接地点	The train reached Shanghai on time.

5. polite adj. 有礼貌的

You should speak _____ (polite) to elderly people.

It's _____ (polite) to talk with your mouth full.

She thanked him _____ (polite) for the gift.

His _____ (礼貌) made everyone feel welcome.

6. treat v. 对待; 招待; 治疗 n. 款待
My parents always _____ me _____ their child, even though I'm 20. (当作...对待)

Be polite and treat everyone _____ respect.

Don't pay—it's my _____ today! 我请客。

Let me _____ you _____ coffee today! (请客)

Going to the beach is a real _____ in summer. (乐趣)

7. everything pron. 每件事; 一切

改错和正误判断

He didn't say something useful. → _____

I can see anything in the dark room. → _____

Everything are possible if you believe. → _____

There is nothing in the box. It's empty. → _____ (正确/错误)

Would you like anything to drink? → _____

6. respect n.&v. 尊重

You should always _____ your parents' advice. (尊重)

_____, your idea is impractical. (恕我直言)

She is a _____ professor in the university. (值得尊敬的)

Children must learn to _____ the rules. (遵守)

He showed great _____ to the elderly. (尊重)

It's important to be _____ to people from all backgrounds. (尊重的)

He is one of the most _____ scientists in the field. (受尊敬的)

词汇	词性	含义与用法区别	例句
respectful	adj.	主动表现出尊重的 (修饰人或行为)	She gave a respectful bow.
respectable	adj.	值得尊敬的; 体面的 (修饰人或事物)	He has a respectable job.
respected	adj.	受尊敬的 (被动意义, 修饰人/机构)	She is a respected leader.

7. lend v. 借给; 借出

动词	方向与搭配	例句
borrow	借入 (主语从他人处借) 搭配: borrow sth from sb	Can I borrow your pen? She borrowed money from the bank.
lend	借出 (主语借给他人) 搭配: lend sth to sb 或 lend sb sth	I'll lend you my bike. He lent his car to his brother.
keep	保留 (持有某物一段时间) 常与时间段连用	You can keep the book for a week. How long may I keep this?

Can I _____ your umbrella? I'll return it tomorrow.

She _____ her notes to me before the exam.

How long can I _____ this library book?

He _____ \$50 from his friend last week.

8. Turn off 关掉 (水, 点或煤气)

短语	含义	用法场景	例句
turn on	打开 (电器、设备)	启动电源或功能	Turn on the light, please. (请开灯。)
turn off	关闭 (电器、设备)	关闭电源或功能	Don't forget to turn off the TV. (别忘了关电视。)

Please _____ the air conditioner; it's too hot.

Before leaving, _____ all the lights.

The phone is ringing. Can you _____ it _____?

This boring lecture really _____ me _____.

She turned on them before leaving. → _____

Turn off the lamp; I need to read. → _____ (判断正误)

Please turn the water on; I want to drink. → _____ (判断正误)

9. sweet n. 糖果 adj. 甜的

sour adj. _____

bitter adj. _____

10. feed v. 喂养 (人或动物) fed 过去式

feed sb/sth (直接接宾语):

---She feeds her dog twice a day.

feed sth to sb/sth (把某物喂给...):

---He fed vegetables to the rabbit.

feed on sth (以...为食, 动物主动进食):

--Cows feed on grass.

feed with (用某物喂养)
--She fed the baby with a bottle.

11. 区别leave 与leave for

短语	含义与用法	例句
leave	离开(某地), 后接离开的地点或直接使用	<i>She leaves the office at 6 PM.</i> (她下午6点离开办公室。) <i>The train leaves in 10 minutes.</i> (火车10分钟后出发。)
leave for	动身前往(某地), 后接目的地	<i>He leaves for Paris tomorrow.</i> (他明天动身去巴黎。) <i>They left for the airport an hour ago.</i> (他们一小时前出发去机场了。)

我们明天早上出发去杭州。

→ _____
别把手机忘在车上!

→ _____
航班(flight)将于晚上8点飞往新加坡。

12. 区别absent 与present

词汇	词性	含义与用法	例句
absent	形容词	缺席的; 不在场的 (反义词: present) 名词形式: absence (缺席)	<i>She was absent from school yesterday.</i> (她昨天没来上学。)
	形容词	在场的; 存在的 (反义词: absent)	<i>All students are present today.</i> (今天所有学生都到了。)
present	名词	礼物	<i>He gave me a birthday present.</i> (他送了我生日礼物。)
	动词	呈现; 颁发	<i>The teacher presented the awards.</i> (老师颁发了奖项。)

He was absent _____ the meeting.

Her _____ was noticed(被注意到) by everyone.

Christmas presents _____

13. 辨析quiet与quietly

词汇	词性	含义与用法	例句
quiet	形容词	安静的(描述人或物的状态)	<i>The library is very quiet.</i> (图书馆很安静。) <i>She is a quiet girl.</i> (她是个安静的女孩。)
quietly	副词	安静地(修饰动作的方式)	<i>He closed the door quietly.</i> (他轻轻关上门。) <i>They talked quietly.</i> (他们低声交谈。)

The baby slept _____ (quiet) in the cradle.

Please keep _____ (quiet) during the movie.

The teacher asked the class to work _____ (quiet).

The forest was so _____ (quiet) at night.

He tiptoed _____ (quiet) past the sleeping dog.

14. 记忆辨析下列连系动词

连系动词	含义与用法特点	例句
become	表示逐渐或彻底的状态	<i>She became a doctor.</i> (她成为医生。)

连系动词	含义与用法特点	例句
	态转变(通用)	<i>The sky became dark.</i> (天色变暗。)
get	口语化, 强调状态变化的开始或结果	<i>He got angry.</i> (他生气了。) <i>The weather gets colder.</i> (天气变冷。)
grow	强调逐渐的、自然的变化过程	<i>The children grew taller.</i> (孩子们长高了。) <i>She grew silent.</i> (她变得沉默。)
turn	多用于颜色或本质的显著变化	<i>Leaves turn red in autumn.</i> (秋天叶子变红。) <i>The milk turned sour.</i> (牛奶变酸了。)
go	常表示负面或不可逆的恶化状态	<i>The food went bad.</i> (食物变质了。) <i>He went blind.</i> (他失明了。)
come	强调向理想状态的转化(常接形容词)	<i>Her dream came true.</i> (她的梦想成真了。) <i>The button came loose.</i> (纽扣松了。)
fall	多用于进入某种消极或突发状态	<i>He fell asleep during the movie.</i> (他看电影时睡着了。) <i>They fell ill after the trip.</i> (旅行后他们病了。)

15. 辨析noise, noisy与noisily

词汇	词性	含义与用法	例句
noise	名词(n.)	噪音; 响声(指具体的声音)	<i>The noise from the street kept me awake.</i> (街上的噪音让我睡不着。)
noisy	形容词(adj.)	吵闹的; 嘈杂的(描述事物或人的状态)	<i>The classroom is too noisy.</i> (教室太吵了。)
noisily	副词(adv.)	吵闹地(描述动作的方式)	<i>The children played noisily outside.</i> (孩子们在外面吵闹地玩耍。)

Please don't make _____ (noise) during the exam.

The students laughed _____ (noisily) in the hallway.

My neighbors are so _____ (noisy)! They play loud music every night.

16. un否定前缀的形容词

单词	原词含义	否定含义	例句
unhappy	happy(快乐)	不快乐的	<i>She felt unhappy about the decision (决定).</i>
unusual	usual(寻常)	不寻常的	<i>This is an unusual meeting.</i>
unfit	fit(健康的)	不健康的; 不合格的	<i>The food was unfit to eat.</i>
unfair	fair(公平)	不公平的	<i>Life is unfair, but we have to keep going.</i> (生活并不公平, 但我们必须继续前行。)
unkind	kind(善良)	不友善的	<i>His unkind words hurt her.</i>
unlucky	lucky(幸运)	不幸的	<i>It was unlucky to miss the bus.</i>
untidy	tidy整洁的	不整洁的	<i>I can't get my desk untidy.</i>

17. 复习: either/ also / too; practise doing sth. / hang out / focus on / build school spirit / relax, relaxing, relaxed / a piece of advice / understand, understanding