

Unit 4

**Why don't you talk to
your parents?**

1 词句

2 语法

3 语篇

词 句

Section A 1a—2d

情境讲考点

考点 ① allow的用法^{49考}

教材P25

情 境

My mom didn't ^①allow me to go out with my friends at night.

讲 考 点

① 动词，意为“允许；准许”。其后接名词或代词作宾语。常用固定搭配：allow sb. to do sth.，意为“允许某人做某事”；allow doing sth.，意为“允许做某事”；

情境

I ² **was not allowed to go out** by my dad, either.

讲考点

² be (not) allowed to do sth., 意为“(不)被允许做某事”。

中考考法归纳

考法1: allow的词义^{34考};

考法2: allow的拼写及变形, 如原形^{5考}、变单三^{2考}、变过去式^{5考};

考法3: allow sb. to do sth.结构中的动词不定式^{3考}

情境练考点

用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空

Last Sunday, our class organized a trip to a farm. The teachers allowed us 1. to go (go) to the farm on our own. But we were not allowed 2. to take (take) food or drinks.

Section A 3a—3c

情境讲考点

考点 ② 辨析offer与provide^{63考}

教材P27

情境

I enjoy^① **offering** surprises to my parents from time to time. For example, I often buy some small gifts for them.

讲考点

① 动词，意为“自愿给予”，强调主动提供，和give的用法相同，而意思有所区别。常用固定搭配：**offer sth. to sb. = offer sb. sth.**，意为“向某人提供某物”；

情境

What's more, I always² **offer** to do housework to³ **provide** a clean and comfortable living environment for them.

讲考点

² 动词，意为“主动提出”。常用固定搭配：offer to do sth.，意为“(主动)提出做某事”；

³ 动词，意为“提供；供应”，和give意思相同而用法不同。常用固定搭配：provide sth. for sb.=provide sb. with sth.，意为“为某人提供某物”。

中考考法归纳

考法1：offer的词义^{23考}；

考法2：offer的拼写及变形，如原形^{3考}、变单三^{2考}；

考法3：provide的词义^{22考}；

考法4：provide的拼写及变形，如原形^{5考}、变单三^{2考}、变过去式^{2考}、变动名词^{2考}；

考法5：provide sb. with sth.结构中的介词^{2考}

考点 ③ explain的用法^{43考}

教材P27

情境

Jim's brother is ¹explaining to him how to use the washing machine and giving him an ²explanation of how it works.

讲 考 点

- ¹ 动词，意为“解释；说明”。
常用固定搭配：explain to sb. sth.
= explain sth. to sb., 意为“向某人解释某事”；explain + 疑问词 + 动词不定式，意为“解释……”；
- ² explain的名词形式，意为“解释；说明；阐述”。

中考考法归纳

考法1: explain的词义^{39考};

考法2: explain的变形, 如变单三^{2考}、变过去式^{2考}

情境练考点

在空白处填入适当的单词(有提示词的, 填入所给单词的正确形式)。

Mr.Chen always allows us 3. to discuss (discuss) questions together.
When my classmates have trouble working out a difficult math problem,
I offer 4. to help (help) them and provide them 5. with some useful
ideas. If they still don't know what to do, I will explain 6. to them
the clear steps and give them an 7. explanation (explain) of why each
step is necessary.

Section B 1a—1e

情境讲考点

考点 ④ compete的用法^{7考}

教材P29

情境

In the past, ¹competing with others placed great stress on me.

讲考点

¹不及物动词，意为“竞争；对抗”。
常用固定搭配：compete with/against，意为“和……竞争”；compete for，意为“为……竞争”；compete in，意为“参加……比赛”；

情境

Now, I think ²competition can make me better. Healthy ³competition can help me to become more ⁴competitive on all sides of my life.

讲考点

²³ compete的名词形式，抽象名词。作“竞争；角逐”讲时，为不可数名词；作“比赛；竞赛”讲时，为可数名词；
⁴ compete的形容词形式，意为“竞争的；有竞争力的”。；

中考考法归纳

考法1: compete的词义^{5考};

考法2: compete变现在分词^{2考}

情境练考点

在空白处填入适当的单词(有提示词的, 填入所给单词的正确形式)。

8. Competitions (compete) provide opportunities(机会) for players to compete 9. for first place. These 10. competitive (compete) events also drive them to become better.

Section B 2a—2e

情境讲考点

考点 ⑤ continue的用法^{18考}

教材P30

情境

In college, Lisa¹ **continued** learning Chinese and also made continuous progress.

讲考点

① 动词，意为“持续；继续存在”。常用固定搭配：**continue doing sth.**，意为“继续做同一件事”；**continue to do sth.**，意为“继续去做另外一件事”；**continue with sth.**，意为“继续(做)某事”；

情境

In college, Lisa continued learning Chinese and also made ² **continuous** progress.

讲考点

² continue的形容词形式，意为“不断的；持续的；连续的”。

中考考法归纳

考法1: continue的词义^{12考};

考法2: continue的拼写及变形, 如原形^{3考}、变单三^{3考}

考点 ⑥ compare的用法^{20考}

教材P30

情境

Bob thinks ¹comparing himself with others can make him upset.

讲考点

① 及物动词，意为“比较”。常用固定搭配：
compare...with...，意为“把.....与.....进行比较”，强调同类相比，从而发现不同之处；
compare...to...，意为“把.....比作.....”，用于异类相比，说明两个事物之间的相同之处；

情境

So he now just focuses on(关注) his own growth without ²comparison.

讲考点

² compare的名词形式。作“比较”讲时，为不可数名词；作“对比；相比”讲时，为可数名词。

 图解助记



compare apples with grapes

把苹果和葡萄作比较



compare teachers to candles

把老师比作蜡烛

中考考法归纳

考法1: compare的词义^{15考};

考法2: compare的拼写^{3考};

考法3: compare...with...结构中的介词^{2考}

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