

人教版(新标准)初中英语知识点精析

八年级下册 UNIT 4

Why don't you talk to your parents? 你为什么不和你的父母谈谈呢?

重点

- 掌握提建议的句型及其常用答语
- 掌握本单元重点单词、短语及句型

难点

- until,so that,although 及的用法

语法

- Why don't you...? 等提建议的句型及其常用答语
- until,so that 及 although 的用法

Section A

重点单词

allow 允许

wrong 有毛病

guess 猜测

deal 协议; 交易

relation关系; 联系

communication 交流; 沟通

argue 争吵

instead 代替; 反而

whatever 任何

nervous 焦虑的

offer主动提出

explain解释; 说明

clear清楚易懂的; 晴朗的

copy 抄袭; 复制

return归还

重点短语

look through快速查看；浏览

big deal重要的事

work out成功地发展；解决

get on with和睦相处

重点句型

1. I have too much homework so I don't have any free time to do things I like.

我有太多的家庭作业，所以我没有空闲时间做我喜欢的事。

2. My parents don't allow me to hang out with my friends.

我父母不允许我和我的朋友们一起闲逛。

3. Well, I found my sister looking through my things yesterday.

哦，昨天我发现我妹妹在翻看我的东西。

4. My problem is that I can't get on with my family.

我的问题是我不能和我的家人和睦相处。

5. If your parents are having problems, you should offer to help.

如果你的父母有问题，你应该主动提供帮助。

6. You are afraid of speaking in front of people.

你害怕在人们面前说话。

Section B

重点单词

member 成员

skill技艺

push 鞭策

pressure压力

continue 持续

cause 引起

compete 竞争

compare 比较

usual 通常的

重点短语

cut out 删除；删去

compare with 比较；对比

in one's opinion 依……看

重点句型

1. These days, Chinese children are sometimes busier on weekends than weekdays because they have to take so many after-school classes.

如今，中国的孩子有时周末比上学日更忙，因为他们不得不上那么多的课外辅导班。

2. Maybe could cut out few of their activities. 或许我可以减掉他们的几个活动。

3. People shouldn't push their kids so hard. 人们不应该把自己的孩子逼得太紧。

4. You could tell him to turn down the TV. 你可以告诉他把电视音量调小一点儿。

Section A 知识点精析

1. I have too much homework so I don't have any free time to do things I like. 我有太多的家庭作业，所以我没有空闲时间做我喜欢的事。

要点精析1

此处 to do things I like 为动词不定式短语作后置定语，修饰名词 time。

例：Would you like something to eat? 你想要吃点几什么吗？

Kids have lots of homework to do every day.

孩子们每天有很多家庭作业要做。

要点精析2

此处 like 为省略了关系代词 that 或 which 的定语从句，修饰先行词 things。

例：This is the musician that I like. 这是喜欢的音乐家。

The show which I like is over. 我喜欢的节目结束了。

2. My parents don't allow me to hang out with my friends.

我父母不允许我和我的朋友们一起闲逛。

要点精析1

allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”。

例：My parents wouldn't allow me to go to the party.

我父母不会允许我去参加聚会。

Parents should allow their children to do things that they like.

父母应该允许孩子们做他们喜欢的事。

知识拓展

①allow sth. “允许某事”。

例：The law doesn't allow such an action. 法律不允许这样的行为。

I don't think he would allow it. 我认为他不会允许这件事。

②allow doing sth. “允许做某事”

例：We don't allow smoking in our house. 在我们家不允许抽烟。

要点精析2

此处 hang out 意为“闲逛；溜达”，hang 的过去式为hung。

例：He often hangs out with his friends. 他经常和朋友们一起闲逛。

I just hang out and relax myself. 我只是溜达一下，放松自己。

3. I'm really tired because I studied until midnight last night.

我真的很累，因为我昨晚学习到半夜。

要点精析

此处 until 为介词，意为“直到……为止”，同义词为till。

例：He continued working up until his death. 他一直工作到去世。

知识拓展

①until 作连词，意为“直到……为止”，引导时间状语从句，主句谓语动词用延续性动词。

例：I will stay with you until your mother comes back.

我会和你待在一起，直到你妈妈回来。

They worked in the field until it got dark. 他们在田里干活儿直到天黑。

②not... until 意为“直到……才”，主句谓语用非延续性动词。

例：I won't go to sleep until the match is over. 直到比赛结束，我才会睡觉。

4. Why don't you go to sleep earlier this evening?

为什么你今晚不早点儿去睡觉呢？

要点精析1

Why don't you do sth.? 意为“你为什么不做某事呢？”，常用来向对方提出建议，相当于 Why not do sth.? 常用肯定答语有 Good idea. / All right. / Sure. 等；否定答语有 No, I don't think so. / Sorry, I can't. 等。

例：-Why don't you go shopping with us? 你为什么不和我们一起去购物呢？

-Good idea. 好主意。

要点精析2

go to sleep 意为“去睡觉；入睡”。

例：Don't go to sleep too late. 不要太晚睡觉。

辨析： go to sleep, go to bed 与 sleep

go to sleep	“去睡觉：入睡”，强调动作
go to bed	“去睡觉”，表示上床睡觉这个动作，与 get up 相对
sleep	“睡觉”，强调睡的全过程，为延续性动词

5. I'm not good at writing letters. 我不擅长写信。

要点精析

be good at意为“擅长；在……（方面）做得好”，后面接名词、代词或动名词。

其同义短语为do well in。

例：He is good at math.= He does well in math. 他擅长数学。

辨析： be good at, be good for, be good at与 be good with

be good at	“擅长在……（方面）做得好”，后面接表示事物的名词、代词或动名词
be good for	“对……有益”，后面接表示人或物的名词或代词
be good to	“对… 好/和善”，后面常接表示人的名词或代词
be good with	“善于应付……的”，后面常接表示人的名词或代词

例：He is good at drawing. 他擅长画画。

Vegetables are good for us. 蔬菜对我们有好处。

She is very good to her classmates. 她对她的同学很和善。

She is very good with the children. 她管理孩子有一套。

6. Well, I found my sister looking through my things yesterday.

哦，昨天我发现我妹妹在翻看我的东西。

要点精析1

find sb. doing sth. 意为“发现某人正在做某事”，doing sth. 作宾语补足语，表示动作正在进行。

例：I found him playing computer games when I got home.

当我到家时，我发现他正在玩电脑游戏。

知识拓展

①find sb. do sth. 意为“发现某人做过某事”，强调动作的全过程。

②有类似用法的动词还有：notice,hear,see 等。

要点精析2

look through意为“浏览；快速查看”。

例：It's good habit to look through news- papers every day.

每天浏览报纸是个好习惯。

链接中考

(湖北宜昌中考)-Would you please _____the paper for me and see if there are any obvious (明显的) mistakes?

-Of course I will.

A. look around B.look through C. look up D. look into

解析：look around “环顾”；look through “浏览”；look up “向上看，查阅”；look into “调查”。句意：“请你替我浏览一下试卷，看看是否有明显的错误好吗？”“当然，我会的。” 故选B。

7.Although she's wrong, it's not a big deal.

尽管她不对，但也没什么大不了的。

要点精析1

although 连词，意为“虽然；尽管”，引导让步状语从句。

例：They had to work outside, although it was cold.

虽然天气很冷，但是他们还得在外面工作。

小贴士

在同一个句子中如果用了although 或 though，就不能再用but，但可以用yet 或 still.

链接中考

(海南中考) _____ the girl is only six years old, she knows more than 300 ancient Chinese poems.

A.If B.Unless C. Although

解析: if意为“如果, 是否”; unless意为“除非, 如果不”; although意为“虽然, 尽管”。结合句意“这个女孩儿仅仅6岁, 她知道300多首中国古诗”可知, 应用although引导让步状语从句。选C。

要点精析2

It's not a big deal意为“没什么大不了; 不是什么大事”, 常用于口语中。a big deal是固定搭配, 意为“重要的事”。

例: Change the meeting time. It's not big deal.

改一下会议时间吧。这没什么大不了的。

8. My problem is that can't get on with my family.

我的问题是我不能和我的家人和睦相处。

要点精析

get on with sb. 意为“和某人和睦相处; 和某人关系好”, 同义短语为 get along with sb.。

例: They don't get on with each other. 他们彼此关系不好。

知识拓展

get on with sth. (= get along with sth.) 意为“在……方面取得进展”。

例: I'm not getting on very fast with this work. 我这项工作进展不是很快。

9. When they argue, it's like a big, black cloud hanging over our home.

当他们争吵时, 就像一大块乌云笼罩在我们家上方。

要点精析

argue 此处用作不及物动词，意为“争吵；争论”。名词形式为 **argument**，意为“争论”。固定短语：**argue with sb.**“与某人争论”；**argue about sth.**“就某事争论”。

例：The boy argued with his mother about his homework.

那个男孩儿因为家庭作业与他妈妈争吵起来。

Don't argue about this matter any more. 不要再为这件事争论了。

10. Instead he watches whatever he wants until late at night.

相反，他看他想看的任何节目直到深夜。

要点精析

instead 作副词，意为“代替；反而；却”，修饰整个句子作状语。

例：Jack was ill, so I went instead. 杰克病了，因此换了我去。

链接中考

(江苏徐州中考) We've got no coffee. Let's have tea _____

A. either B. however C. yet D. instead

解析：either “也”，用于否定句；however “然而”，表转折关系；yet “还，尚”，常用于现在完成时的疑问句或否定中；instead “代替”。句意：我们没有咖啡。咱们喝茶代替吧。选D。

11. If your parents are having problems, you should offer to help.

如果你的父母有问题，你应该主动提供帮助。

要点精析

offer 意为“主动提出；自愿给予；提供”。**offer to do sth.** 意为“主动提出做某事”。

例：She offered to teach me French. 她主动提出教我法语。

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