

人教版八年级下册英语 Unit 2 知识点汇总

一、常考短语

clean up 打扫（或清除）干净

cheer up （使）变得更高兴；振奋起来

give out 分发；散发

come up with 想出提出（主意、计划、回答等）

put off 推迟

hand out 分发

call up 打电话给（某人）；征召

used to 曾经……“；过去……

care for 照顾；非常喜欢

try out 参加……选拔；试用

fix up 修理；装饰

give away 赠送；捐赠

take after （外貌或行为）像

set up 建起；设立

make a difference 影响；有作用

put up 张贴；搭建；举起

help out 帮助……摆脱困境

give up 放弃

come true 实现

run out of 用尽；耗尽

be similar to 与……相似

volunteer to do sth 自愿做某事

make plans to do sth 制订计划做某事

ask sb (not) to do sth 要求某人（不要）做某事

used to do sth 过去常常做某事

give up + 时间 + to do sth

腾出时间做某事

get a feeling of 产生…的感觉

decide to do sth 决定做某事

help sb (to) do sth

帮助某人做某事

make a difference to

对…产生影响

make it possible for sb to do sth

使得做某事对某人来说成为可能

三、经典句型

1. You could help to clean up the city parks. A(9) 你可以

帮助打扫城市公园。

(1) could 意为“能；可以”，其后接动词原形，可以用于提出建议，语气比 can 委婉。

You could walk to the park.

你可以步行去公园。

拓展：could 表示过去的 ability 时，是 can 的过去式。

He could swim when he was five years old.

他 5 岁的时候就会游泳。

(2) clean up 意为“打扫（或清除）干净”，是“动词+副词”结构的短语，后面跟名词作宾语时，名词放在 up 前后均可；跟人称代词作宾语时，人称代词应当放在 up 前面。

He often helps his parents clean up their room on weekends.

他周末经常帮助父母打扫房间。

Your room is dirty. You should clean it up.

你的房间脏了。你应该把它打扫干净。

【拓展】 clean-up 用作名词，意为“打扫；清洁”。

We must give our classroom a good clean-up.

我们必须把教室好好打扫一下。

2. We need to come up with a plan to tell people about the city park clean up.

我们需要想出一个计划来告诉人们关于打扫城市公园的事。

3. I'd like to help homeless people.

我想帮助无家可归的人。

四、重点语法

1. 短语动词

例句:

1. We need to come up with a plan to tell people about

the city park clean-up.

2. We can't put off making a plan.

3. We could put up signs.

4. Then I'll hand them out after school.

以上句子中的 come up with , put off , put up , hand

out 都是短语动词, 动词与其他一些词构成的起动词作用的短语

称为短语动词。短语动词的结构可分为以下六种基本类型。1)

动词+副词

这种结构的短语动词可作及物动词或不及物动词。用作及物

动词的短语动词, 如果宾语为名词, 名词位于副词的前面或后面

皆可; 如果宾语为代词, 代词要位于副词的前面(放中间)。常用

的此类副词有 away , out , off , up , down , back , in , along

等,如:

cheer up (振奋起来)

clean up (打扫干净)

put up (张贴)

fix up (修理)

give away (赠送)

give out (分发)

use up (用完)

hand in (上交)

put off (推迟)

pick up (捡起)

think over (仔细考虑)

turn down (调低)

get up (起床)

start off (出发)

look out (当心)。

Could you turn down the music, please? ?

She picked the pen up and gave it back to me.

2) 动词+介词

动词与介词构成的短语在词义上相当于一个及物动词，宾语

总是位于介词的后面，常见的此类介词有 for, about, of, after,

from, into, to, with, at 等。如：

look after (照顾)

belong to (属于)

take after (像)

hear from (收到……的来信)

hear of (听说)

send for (派人去请)

pay for (赔偿)

wait for (等待)

care for (照顾; 非常喜欢)

laugh at (嘲笑)

worry about (担心)

listen to (听)

look at (看)

agree with (同意)。

3) 动词+副词+介词

在这类短语动词中, 动词、副词、介词紧密结合, 已成为一体, 词义上相当于一个及物动词, 所带的宾语总是位于介词之后。

如:

run out of (用光)

get out of (离开)

come up with (想出)

catch up with (赶上)

look forward to (盼望)

go on with (继续)

4) 动词+名词

这类短语动词中常见的动词有 have , take , give , make 等。

如:

have a rest (休息一下)

take a walk (散步)

make mistakes (犯错)

have a try (试一下)

take place (发生)

tell a lie (撒谎)

5) 动词+名词+介词

这类短语动词只用作及物动词,名词前可加形容词说明程度,

宾语总是位于介词之后。如:

have a look at (看一看)

make friends with (与……交朋友)

have a drink of (喝一口)

pay attention to (注意)

make fun of (取笑)

take care of (照顾)

You should pay attention to your teacher in class.

6) be + 形容词 (包括过去分词作形容词) + 介词

这类短语动词也相当于及物动词,宾语位于介词的后面,形

容词是短语动词的真正词义。如:

be late for (迟到);

be busy with (忙于)

be worried about (担心)

be fond of (喜爱)

be good at (擅长)

be good / bad for (对…有益 / 有害)

be short of (缺乏)

be similar to (与……相似)

be strict with (对……严格要求)

be proud of (为……骄傲)

be different from (与……不同)。

Eating more vegetables and fruit is good for your health.

2. 动词不定式

1. I'd like to help homeless people.

2. You could ask hospitals to let you visit the kids and cheer them up.

3. She volunteers there once a week to help kids learn to read.

第一个句子中，动词不定式短语 to help homeless people 作 would like 的宾语；第二个句子中，动词不定式短语作 ask 的宾语补足语；第三个句子中，to help kids learn to read 作目的状语。

动词不定式的形式是“to + 动词原形”，但有时不带to。其否定形式是在to前加not，即“not to + 动词原形”。动词不定式没有人称和数的变化，在句中不能作谓语。

1. 动词不定式的常见用法

(1) 动词不定式作宾语；后面常跟动词不定式作宾语的动词

(词组) 有: want , hope , begin , learn , try , decide ,
forget, remember, like, love, expect, agree, refuse, wish,
plan, afford, choose, would like , need , start 等。

He began to learn English at the age of four.

※有的及物动词要求跟复合宾语 (即宾语+宾语补足语)。如
果其中的宾语是动词不定式短语, 必须将形式宾语 **it** 放在宾语的位置上, 而将动词不定式短语 (真正的宾语) 放在宾语补足语之后。

I find it useful to learn English well.

(2) 动词不定式作宾语补足语;后面常跟动词不定式作宾语补足语的动词有: ask , tell , want , expect , like , wish , would like 等。

He asked me to talk about English study.

(3) 动词不定式作主语:

To master a language is not an easy thing.

※动词不定式作主语时可以放在后面, 而用 **it** 作形式主语放在原主语的位置上。

It ' s necessary to find the witness.

(4) 动词不定式作定语

动词不定式作定语, 要放在它所修饰的名词或代词的后面。

I have nothing to say on this question.

5) 动词不定式作状语

动词不定式及其短语具有副词的特性，可在句中作状语。

1) 放在句首或句尾表示目的等。

To catch the train, he got up early.

=He got up early to catch the train.

为了赶火车，他早早地起床了。

2) 跟在作表语的形容词或过去分词的后面，作原因状语。

I ' m sorry to hear that.

听到那件事我很难过。

3) 用在 too ...to ...结构中，作结果状语。

He is too young to understand all that.

他太年轻了，不能理解那一切。

what , which , when , where ,

how 等连用。

I don't know what to do next.

我不知道接下来该做什么。

2. 不定式不带 to 的情况

(1) 在固定词组 had better 之后，注意：had better do sth.

的否定形式是 had better not do sth.

You had better go home now.

你最好现在回家。

It ' s cold outside You d better not go out.

(2) 在使役动词 let , make , have 或感官动词 see , feel ,

watch , notice , hear 等后面作宾语补足语时, 不带 to 。

I made them give me the money back.

我迫使他们把钱还给了我。

I didn ' t see you come in.

我没看见你进来。

(3) 在引导疑问句的 why not 之后

“Why not + 不带 to 的不定式?” 与 Why don ' t you do ... ?

同义, 可以用来提出建议或劝告。

Why not go with us?

为什么不和我们一起去呢?

Why not take a holiday?

=Why don't you take a holiday?

为什么不休个假呢?

(4) 动词不定式在 help 后作宾语补足语时, 可带 to 也可

不带 to 。

Could you help me (to) carry the heavy box ?

你能帮我这个重箱子吗?

Section A

1. The boy could give out food at the food bank . A(9)

out 意为“散发；分发”，相当于 hand out 是“动词+副词”结构的短语。

Can you give the drinks out , please ?

请你分发一下饮料好吗？

【拓展】 give out 的其他含义：

(1) 为“发出（光、热、声音、气味等）”。

The sun gives out light and heat to the earth.

太阳给地球以光和热。

(2) 意为“用完，耗尽”。

Our supplies began to give out.

我们的补给要用完了。

2. Let's make some notices, too. A (10) 咱们也制作一些

布告吧。

notice 此处用作可数名词，意为“通知；通告；布告”。

There is a notice on the wall, saying “

I 'll put up a notice about the meeting.

【拓展】 notice 作动词，意为“注意到；意识到”。其常见用法有：

① notice sb. do / doing sth. 注意到某人做了 / 正在做某事。

Did you notice Jack come in ?

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