

八年级下册英语 Unit 4 知识点与语法精讲精练



词汇梳理

(一) 完成单词梳理:

- 名词: 1. deal 协议; 交易 2. relation 关系; 联系; 交往 3. communication 交流; 沟通
4. cloud 云; 云朵 5. member 成员; 分子 6. pressure 压力
7. opinion 意见; 想法; 看法 8. skill 技艺; 技巧 9. football (美式) 足球
10. development 发展; 发育; 成长
- 动词: 1. allow 允许; 准许 2. guess 猜测; 估计 3. argue 争吵; 争论
4. offer 主动提出; 自愿给予 5. communicate 交流; 沟通 6. explain 解释; 说明
7. copy 抄袭; 模仿; 复制; 复印 8. return 归还; 回来; 返回
9. compete 竞争; 对抗 10. continue 持续; 继续存在 11. compare 比较
12. push 鞭策; 督促; 推动 13. cause 造成; 引起
- 副词: 1. instead 代替; 反而; 却 2. secondly 第二; 其次
3. anymore 再也(不); (不)再 4. perhaps 可能; 大概; 也许
- 代词: 1. whatever 任何; 每一
- 形容词: 1. wrong 有毛病; 错误的 2. elder 年纪较长的
3. nervous 焦虑的; 担忧的 4. proper 正确的; 恰当的
5. clear 清楚易懂的; 晴朗的 6. typical 典型的
7. quick 快的; 迅速的; 时间短暂的 8. crazy 不理智的; 疯狂的
9. usual 通常的; 寻常的

(二) 词汇变形小结:

1. communicate 交流(v.) → communication (n.) 交流; 沟通
2. pay 花费(v.) → paid (过去式)
3. cost 花费(v.) → cost (过去式)

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4. take 花费(v.) → took (过去式)
5. spend 花费(v.) → spent (过去式)
6. make 做；制作；使得(v.) → made (过去式)
7. invite 邀请(v.) → invitation (n.)邀请
8. surprise 使吃惊(v.) → surprising (adj.)令人吃惊的 → surprised (adj.)对某事感到吃惊的
9. angry 生气的(adj.) → angrily (adv)生气地
10. argue 争吵(v.) → argument (n.)争论
11. cloud 云(n.) → cloudy (adj.)多云的
12. proper 正确的(adj.) → properly (adv.)正确地
13. second 第二的(adj.) → secondly (adv.)第二
14. explain 解释；说明(v.) → explanation (n.)解释；说明
15. clear 清楚的；晴朗的(adj.) → clearly (adv.)清楚地；明白地
16. compete 竞争；对抗(v.) → competition (n.)比赛 → competitor (n.)竞争者
17. typical 典型的(adj.) → typically (adv.)通常
18. quick 快速的(adj.) → quickly (adv.)快速地
19. usual 通常的(adj.) → usually (adv.)通常
20. develop 发展(v) → development (n.)发展；发育；成长

【练一练】用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Firstly, close your eyes. Secondly (second), don't talk to each other.
2. If you have different ideas, you should communicate (communication) with them in time.
3. Doctors say too much pressure isn't good for a kid's development (develop).
4. Those medical staff (职员) usually (usual) work late into the night.
5. Guiyang is developing so quickly (quick) that more and more graduates choose to work here.
6. The weather is cloudy (cloud) and cool today. Let's go to play tennis.
7. Molly really thanks her mother for pushing (push) her to study.
8. Jill guessed (guess) from the noise that her brothers were home.
9. We need to learn how to dress properly (proper).
10. Tom is my elder (old) brother. He is in the school football team.

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(三) 短语攻关:

<u>allow sb. to do sth.</u>	允许某人做某事	<u>What's wrong?</u>	哪儿不舒服?
<u>look through</u>	快速查看; 浏览	<u>big deal</u>	重要的事
<u>after-school class</u>	课外辅导班	<u>so that</u>	以至于; 以便
<u>go to sleep</u>	去睡觉	<u>call up</u>	打电话
<u>have/get into a fight with</u>	与……打架	<u>work out</u>	成功地发展; 解决
<u>get on with</u>	和睦相处; 关系良好	<u>refuse to do sth.</u>	拒绝做某事
<u>communicate with</u>	与……交流	<u>mind sb. doing sth.</u>	介意某人做某事
<u>not ... anymore</u>	不再	<u>play sports</u>	做运动
<u>get better grades</u>	取得更好的成绩	<u>worry about</u>	担心
<u>cut out</u>	删除; 删去	<u>compare ... with ...</u>	比较; 对比
<u>in one's opinion</u>	依……看	<u>keep on doing sth.</u>	坚持做某事



知识点梳理

1. 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闲逛。

【用法详解】allow 及物动词, 意为“允许; 准许”。常用搭配: allow sb. to do sth. “允许某人做某事”;

allow doing sth. “允许做某事”。→ allow 后面可跟名词或动词-ing 形式作宾语, 但不能直接跟动词不定式

Eg. I can't *allow you to do* that. 我不许你做那件事。

They *allowed smoking* in this room only. 他们只允许在这个房间里抽烟。

【即学即用】

1. Their parents don't allow them C in the river because it's really dangerous.

A. swim B. swimming C. to swim D. swam

2. I would be interested to see the pandas in the Wulong Panda Reserve, because it allows people B closer to them.

A. get B. to get C. getting D. got

3. We don't allow playing (play) cards in our house.

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4. The teacher didn't allow the students to talk (talk) in class.

2. What's wrong? 怎么了?

【用法详解】该句是口语中常用的一个句型，表示“怎么了？/哪儿不舒服？/出什么毛病了？”，相当于“What's the matter?”。后面可接 with sb./sth.，用来询问“某人/某物怎么了”。

Eg.—*What's wrong with your bike?* 你的自行车怎么了？

—It needs repairing. 它需要修理了。

3. Why don't you go to sleep earlier this evening? 今天晚上你为什么不早点睡呢?

【用法详解】“Why don't you...?”表示“为何不……呢？”，常用来提出建议或征求对方的意见，主语 you 后面跟动词 原形，相当于“Why not do sth.?”。

Eg. *Why don't you have a cup of tea?* = *Why not have a cup of tea?*

为何不来一杯茶呢？

【即学即用】

1.—Why not A to the library now?

—Good idea! Let's go.

A. go

B. to go

C. goes

D. going

2. Why C come and play basketball with us?

A. not you

B. don't

C. not

D. aren't you

3.—Why not buy a watch as her present?

—A.

A. Good idea

B. Sorry

C. No problem

D. Yes, I'd like

to

4. Well, I found my sister looking through my things yesterday. 唉，昨天我发现我妹妹在翻看我的东西。

【用法详解】**知识点 1:** find sb. doing sth. “发现某人正在做某事”，doing 是宾语发出的动作，称为宾语补足语，表示动作正在进行。

Eg. I *found* an old man *lying* on the ground on my way home. 在回家的路上我看见一位老人正躺在地上。

【拓展延伸】find sb. do sth. “发现某人做过某事”，强调发现动作经常发生或发现动作的全过程。类似用法的动词还有 hear/watch/see/feel 等。

Eg. I *find* him *enter* the building. 我发现他走进了大楼里。

知识点 2: look through 意为“快速查看；浏览”

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Eg. It's a good habit to *look through* newspapers everyday. 每天浏览报纸是个好习惯。

【拓展延伸】与 look 相关的短语还有：

look at 看 look for 寻找 look up 查阅；向上看
look after 照料；照顾 look into 调查 look forward to 盼望；期待
 look around 环顾 look down on/upon 看不起 look out 当心；小心

【即学即用】

- If you want to know more about space, please A the book *A Brief History of Time*.
 A. look through B. look around C. look after D. look down upon
- I found a boy C in the classroom when I walked past.
 A. sings B. sang C. singing D. sing
- Can you help me to B my dog when I'm away on holiday?
 A. look at B. look after C. look like D. look through
- I found a wallet lying (lie) on the ground. I picked it up and took it to the Lost and Found.

5. Also, my elder brother is not very nice to me. 还有，我哥哥对我不是很好。

【用法详解】elder 形容词，意为“年纪较长的”，主要用于表示家庭成员之间的长幼关系。

Eg. His *elder* son has gone to Canada. 他的大儿子去了加拿大。

【易混辨析】elder 与 old

单词	用法	图解助记
elder	只修饰人，用来比较年龄大小，尤指兄弟姐妹的长幼关系； 在句中，通常只用作定语	<pre> graph TD old((old)) --> newoldyoung((新旧老少)) old --> longshortorder((长幼次序)) newoldyoung --> olderoldest((older/oldest)) longshortorder --> eldereldest((elder/eldest)) </pre>
older	是 old 的比较级形式，修饰人时，指实际年龄“较大的”； 修饰物时，意为“较旧的”；在句中，可作定语或表语	

Eg. My *elder* brother is two years *older* than me. 我的哥哥比我大两岁。

【即学即用】

- The girl wearing a long dress is the older (old) of her two daughters.
- Wang Hui is my elder (old) sister and she is two years older than me.

6. Instead he watches whatever he wants until late at night. 相反，他却可以看他想看的任何节目，一直看到深夜。

知识点 1: 【易混辨析】instead 与 instead of

Unit 4 Why don't you talk to your parents?

单词	词性	用法
instead	副词	意为“代替；反而；却”，用来修饰整个句子，位于句末，也可位于句首
instead of	副词短语	意为“代替；而不是”，后面可以接名词、代词或者动词-ing

Eg. He didn't play basketball. He went swimming *instead*. 他去游泳了，而没有去打篮球。

= He went swimming *instead of* playing basketball.

知识点 2: whatever 代词，意为“任何；每一”，在此句中引导宾语从句。

Eg. Give them *whatever* they need. 他们需要什么就给他们什么。

【拓展延伸】 **whatever** 还可以引导让步状语从句，意为“**无论什么**”，相当于 no matter what。有类似用法的词还有：whoever = no matter who “无论谁”；whenever = no matter when “无论什么时候”；wherever = no matter where “无论在哪儿”等。

Eg. *Whatever/No matter what* you say, I can't agree with you. 无论你说什么，我都不会同意你的观点。

【即学即用】

1. He didn't go to the children's home. His friend Jack went there A.

A. instead B. too C. also D. instead of

2. Tourists can choose to visit Kunming C they like—spring, summer, autumn or winter.

A. whoever B. whatever C. whenever D. wherever

3. Let's go skating instead of staying (stay) at home.

4. He didn't write to Jenny. He talked with her on the phone, instead. (合成一句)

He talked with her on the phone instead of writing to her.

5. 我会待在家而不是出去闲逛。(完成句子)

I will stay at home instead of hanging out with friends.

7. If your parents are having problems, you should offer to help. 如果你的父母遇到问题，你应该主动提供帮助。

【易混辨析】 重点：offer 与 provide

单词	含义	固定搭配
offer	主动提出；自愿给予	<u>offer to do sth.</u> “主动提出做某事” <u>offer sb. sth</u> = <u>offer sth. to sb.</u> “为某人提供某物”
provide	提供；供应	provide sb. <u>with</u> sth. = provide sth. <u>for</u> sb. “为某人提供某物”

Eg. He *offered to help* me wash my clothes. 他主动提出帮我洗衣服。

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The restaurant *offers* foreign visitors all kinds of food. 这家饭店给外宾提供各种食物。

= The restaurant offers all kinds of food to foreign visitors.

【即学即用】

1. Mike is a very kind man. He always offers D other people.

A. to helping B. helping C. help D. to help

2. Parents often D their children _____ some good advice.

A. offer; with B. offer; / C. provide; with D. both B and C

3. -Who B food _____ those cute pandas?

-The panda keepers.

A. offers; for B. provide; for C. provide; with D. provides; with

4. The little boy B his seat to an old lady on the crowded bus.

A. lent B. offered C. provided D. brought

5. My sister offered (offer) to help to do the housework last weekend.

8. You should explain that you don't mind him watching TV all the time. 你应该向他们解释你并不介意他一直看电视。

【用法详解】mind 意为“介意；在乎”，其后可直接接动词-ing 形式作宾语

常用搭配：mind (sb.) doing sth. “介意（某人）做某事”

Eg. Would you *mind me waiting* here? 你介意我在这里等候吗？

Did you *mind being* away from home for so long? 你介意离家这么久吗？

【即学即用】

1. -Do you mind D your room?

-Well, why not ask dad to do it? I don't want to waste my time _____ endless (无尽的) housework.

A. clean; do B. clean; doing C. cleaning; doing D. cleaning; doing

2. Do you mind opening (open) the windows so that the fresh air can get in?

9. You left your homework at home. 你把作业落在家里了。

【易混辨析】重点：leave 与 forget

单词	含义	用法	固定搭配
leave	“遗留；落下”	表示把什么东西落在什么地方了，侧重于说明地点	<u>leave sth. +地点状语</u> “把某物落在某地”

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forget	“忘记”	表示 忘记做什么事情 ，不强调地点 状语	<u>forget to do sth.</u> “忘记做某事”（未做） <u>forget doing sth.</u> “忘记做过某事”（已做）
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Eg. I *forgot to take* the umbrella. I *left it at* your home. 我忘了带伞，我把它忘在你家里了。

【即学即用】

1. Last time you D your umbrella at school. Today you had better not _____ it.

- A. forgot; leave B. left; leave C. forgot; forget D. left; forget

2. —I am sorry. I B my homework at home.

—Don't forget _____ it next time.

- A. leave; take B. left; to bring C. forgot; bringing D. forget; to take

3. —What's wrong?

—I can't do my homework now. I D my homework in the classroom this morning.

- A. leave B. forget C. forgot D. left

4. When you leave, don't forget to turn (turn) off the lights.

10. You are afraid of speaking in front of people. 你害怕在大家面前讲话。

【用法详解】afraid 形容词，意为“害怕，畏惧”，其常见用法如下：

用法	含义	图解助记
be afraid of (doing) sth.	害怕（做）某事/某物	
be afraid to do sth.	害怕/不敢做某事	
be afraid + that 从句	恐怕……，that 可省略	

Eg. The boy *is afraid of falling* into the river. 这个男孩害怕掉进河里。

The girl *is afraid to walk* alone on the street at night. 这个女孩害怕晚上独自在街上走。

I'm afraid (that) I can't come tomorrow. 恐怕明天我不能来了。

【即学即用】

1. ---Are you afraid of B at home, Linda?

---No, I've grown up.

- A. alone B. being alone C. being lonely D. lonely

2. The little girl is afraid A snakes.

- A. of B. at C. in D. to

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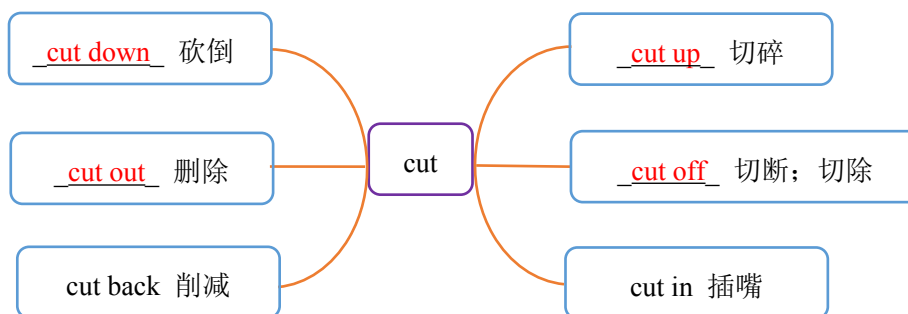
11. Maybe I could cut out a few of their activities, but I believe these activities are important for my children's future. 或许我可以减掉他们几个活动，但我相信这些活动对我的孩子们的未来很重要。

【用法详解】cut out 此处表示“删除；删去”，是由“**动词+副词**”构成的短语。**名词作宾语时，放在 out 的前后均可；代词作宾语时，必须放在 cut 和 out 中间。**

Eg. You can *cut out* the last sentence. 你可以删去最后一句话。

These words are useless. Please *cut them out*. 这些词没用，请把它们删除。

【拓展延伸】cut 构成的其他常用短语：



【即学即用】

- This sentence (句子) is not right. You should D the last word.
 A. cut off B. cut down C. cut up D. cut out
- If I receive boring e-mails, I will C at once.
 A. cut them up B. cut up them C. cut them out D. cut out them
- I want to ask my mother D a few after-school activities for me, but she refuses to me.
 A. to cut out; listen B. cut off; listen C. cut off; listen D. to cut out; to listen

12. In some families, competition starts very young and continue until the kids get older. 在一些家庭中，竞争从孩子很小的时候就开始了，然后一直持续到孩子们长大。

【易混辨析】continue doing sth. 与 continue to do sth.

固定搭配	用法	图解助记
continue doing sth.	表示“继续做(某事)”，表示继续做 同一件事情	
continue to do sth.	表示“继续做(某事)”，表示继续做与目前所做的事情不同的 另一件事情	

Eg. Don't stop! *Continue reading*, please. 别停下！请继续读。

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He *continued to do* his work after lunch. 午饭后他继续工作。

【即学即用】

1.—The workers continued B the houses when it began to rain.

—How hard they worked!

A. build B. building C. to build D. built



2.Let's continue practicing (practice) speaking English.

13. And they are always comparing them with other children. 而且她们总是拿自己的孩子与别人家的孩子进行比较。

【用法详解】compare 此处用作及物动词，意为“比较”，常与介词 with/to 搭配使用。

Eg.If you *compare* the two books, you'll find which one is better. 如果你比较一下这两本书，你就会发现哪一本更好。

【易混辨析】compare ... with ...与 compare ... to ...

固定搭配	用法	图解助记
compare ... with ...	表示“把……与……比较”，常用于 同类事物之间的比较 ，侧重区分	 Their parents often compare the boy with/to his sister.
compare ... to ...	表示“把……比作……”，常用于 异类事物之间的比较或比喻 ，侧重相同点或相似点 也可表示“把……与……比较”，此时可与 compare ... with ... 互换	
		 Girls are often compared to flowers.

【即学即用】

1.你的新房子和旧房子比起来怎么样？

How does your new house compare with your old house?

2.中国古代的皇帝把他们自己比作龙。

The emperors of ancient China compared themselves to dragons.

3.—If you always compare yourself B others, you may have tons of pressure.

—I agree. We should believe in ourselves.

A.of B.with C.for D.in

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