

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. _____ 协议; 交易 2. _____ 关系; 联系; 交往 3. _____ 交流; 沟通
4. _____ 云; 云朵 5. _____ 成员; 分子 6. _____ 压力
7. _____ 意见; 想法; 看法 8. _____ 技艺; 技巧 9. _____ (美式) 足球
10. _____ 发展; 发育; 成长
- 动词: 1. _____ 允许; 准许 2. _____ 猜测; 估计 3. _____ 争吵; 争论
4. _____ 主动提出; 自愿给予 5. _____ 交流; 沟通 6. _____ 解释; 说明
7. _____ 抄袭; 模仿; 复制; 复印 8. _____ 归还; 回来; 返回
9. _____ 竞争; 对抗 10. _____ 持续; 继续存在 11. _____ 比较
12. _____ 鞭策; 督促; 推动 13. _____ 造成; 引起
- 副词: 1. _____ 代替; 反而; 却 2. _____ 第二; 其次
3. _____ 再也(不); (不)再 4. _____ 可能; 大概; 也许
- 代词: 1. _____ 任何; 每一
- 形容词: 1. _____ 有毛病; 错误的 2. _____ 年纪较长的
3. _____ 焦虑的; 担忧的 4. _____ 正确的; 恰当的
5. _____ 清楚易懂的; 晴朗的 6. _____ 典型的
7. _____ 快的; 迅速的; 时间短暂的 8. _____ 不理智的; 疯狂的
9. _____ 通常的; 寻常的

(二) 词汇变形小结:

1. communicate 交流(v.) → _____ (n.)交流;沟通
2. pay 花费(v.) → _____ (过去式)
3. cost 花费(v.) → _____ (过去式)
4. take 花费(v.) → _____ (过去式)

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5. spend 花费(v.) → _____ (过去式)
6. make 做；制作；使得(v.) → _____ (过去式)
7. invite 邀请(v.) → _____ (n.)邀请
8. surprise 使吃惊(v.) → _____ (adj.)令人吃惊的 → _____ (adj.)对某事感到吃惊的
9. angry 生气的(adj.) → _____ (adv.)生气地
10. argue 争吵(v.) → _____ (n.)争论
11. cloud 云(n.) → _____ (adj.)多云的
12. proper 正确的(adj.) → _____ (adv.)正确地
13. second 第二的(adj.) → _____ (adv.)第二
14. explain 解释；说明(v.) → _____ (n.)解释；说明
15. clear 清楚的；晴朗的(adj.) → _____ (adv.)清楚地；明白地
16. compete 竞争；对抗(v.) → _____ (n.)比赛 → _____ (n.)竞争者
17. typical 典型的(adj.) → _____ (adv.)通常
18. quick 快速的(adj.) → _____ (adv.)快速地
19. usual 通常的(adj.) → _____ (adv.)通常
20. develop 发展(v.) → _____ (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. _____ (second), don't talk to each other.
2. If you have different ideas, you should _____ (communication) with them in time.
3. Doctors say too much pressure isn't good for a kid's _____ (develop).
4. Those medical staff (职员) _____ (usual) work late into the night.
5. Guiyang is developing so _____ (quick) that more and more graduates choose to work here.
6. The weather is _____ (cloud) and cool today. Let's go to play tennis.
7. Molly really thanks her mother for _____ (push) her to study.
8. Jill _____ (guess) from the noise that her brothers were home.
9. We need to learn how to dress _____ (proper).
10. Tom is my _____ (old) brother. He is in the school football team.

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(三) 短语攻关:

_____	允许某人做某事	_____	哪儿不舒服?
_____	快速查看; 浏览	_____	重要的事
_____	课外辅导班	_____	以至于; 以便
_____	去睡觉	_____	打电话
_____	与……打架	_____	成功地发展; 解决
_____	和睦相处; 关系良好	_____	拒绝做某事
_____	与……交流	_____	介意某人做某事
_____	不再	_____	做运动
_____	取得更好的成绩	_____	担心
_____	删除; 删去	_____	比较; 对比
_____	依……看	_____	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: _____ “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】

- Their parents don't allow them _____ in the river because it's really dangerous.
A. swim B. swimming C. to swim D. swam
- I would be interested to see the pandas in the Wulong Panda Reserve, because it allows people _____ closer to them.
A. get B. to get C. getting D. got
- We don't allow _____ (play) cards in our house.

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4. The teacher didn't allow the students _____ (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“_____？”。

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_____，相当于“_____？”。

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 _____ to the library now?

—Good idea! Let's go.

A. go

B. to go

C. goes

D. going

2. Why _____ 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. 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:** _____ “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：

_____ 看 _____ 寻找 _____ 查阅；向上看
 _____ 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】

1. If you want to know more about space, please _____ the book *A Brief History of Time*.
 A. look through B. look around C. look after D. look down upon
2. I found a boy _____ in the classroom when I walked past.
 A. sings B. sang C. singing D. sing
3. Can you help me to _____ my dog when I'm away on holiday?
 A. look at B. look after C. look like D. look through
4. I found a wallet _____ (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]) --> old_young([新旧老少]) old --> old_order([长幼次序]) old_young --> older_oldest([older/oldest]) old_order --> elder_eldest([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】

1. The girl wearing a long dress is the _____ (old) of her two daughters.
2. Wang Hui is my _____ (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

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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 = _____ “无论谁”；whenever = _____ “无论什么时候”；wherever = _____ “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. instead B. too C. also D. instead of

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

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

3. Let's go skating instead of _____ (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 _____ 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 _____ 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	_____ “主动提出做某事” _____ = _____ “为某人提供某物”
provide	提供；供应	provide sb. _____ sth. = provide sth. _____ 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。

= _____.

【即学即用】

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

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

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

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

3. -Who _____ food _____ those cute pandas?

-The panda keepers.

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

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

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

5. My sister _____ (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

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：_____ “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 _____ 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 _____ (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	_____ “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	_____ “忘记做某事”（未做） _____ “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 _____ 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 _____ 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 _____ my homework in the classroom this morning.

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

4. When you leave, don't forget _____ (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 _____ at home, Linda?

---No, I've grown up.

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

2. The little girl is afraid _____ snakes.

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

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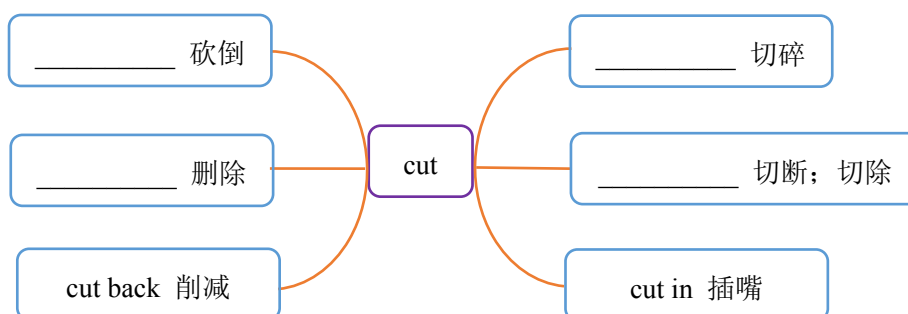
11. Maybe I could cut out a few of their activities, but I believe these activities are important for my children's future. 或许我可以减掉他们几个活动，但我相信这些活动对我的孩子们的未来很重要。

【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 _____ the last word.
 A. cut off B. cut down C. cut up D. cut out
- If I receive boring e-mails, I will _____ at once.
 A. cut them up B. cut up them C. cut them out D. cut out them
- I want to ask my mother _____ 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 _____ the houses when it began to rain.

—How hard they worked!

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

2.Let's continue _____ (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 _____ your old house?

2.中国古代的皇帝把他们自己比作龙。

The emperors of ancient China _____ dragons.

3.—If you always compare yourself _____ 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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