

阶段专题复习

Unit 2



【探究总结】

1. 构成。

动词不定式的基本形式是“to+动词原形”，有时可以不带to。

2. 特征。

(1)动词不定式(或不定式短语)没有人称和数的变化,在句子中不能作谓语。

(2)动词不定式仍保留动词的特点,即可以有自己的宾语和状语。动词不定式同它的宾语或状语构成不定式短语。

3. 句法作用。

动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特征,在句中可以作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语。

4. 否定形式。

由“not +动词不定式”构成。

5. 和疑问词连用。

动词不定式可以和what, which, how, where, when等疑问词连用,构成不定式短语。



6. 省略to。

有些动词后用作宾语补足语的不定式通常不带to。这种动词有两类：一类是感官动词，如see, hear, watch, feel, notice等；另一类是某些使役动词，如let, make, have等。



7. 注意事项。

(1)动词不定式(或短语)作主语或宾语时常用it作形式主语或形式宾语,而动词不定式(或短语)放置于后面。

(2)不定式作定语时,若动词为不及物动词,则须有相应的介词。例如: **He has no chair to sit on.** 他没有椅子坐。



(3)将主动语态变为被动语态时,作宾语补足语的动词不定式变为主语补足语,动词不定式则不省“to”。例如:

Sometimes the boss made him work ten hours a day.

(Sometimes he was made to work ten hours a day by his boss.

)有时老板让他一天工作十个小时。



【实战演练】

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. It's important for us _____(have) a healthy lifestyle.
2. My wish is _____(become) a reporter.
3. Don't forget _____(lock) the door when you leave.
4. Would you like _____(go) and have a picnic with us tomorrow?
5. I often hear the girl _____(play) the piano in the next room.

答案: 1. to have 2. to become 3. to lock 4. to go

5. play


II. 单项选择

1. It is time for us _____ the meeting.

- A. had  to have C. having D. have

2. Please tell him _____ in the river alone. It's dangerous.

- A. to swim B. swimming

-  not to swim D. to not swim

3. She came here _____ her grandparents.

- A. visit  to visit C. visiting D. visited

4. I need a piece of paper _____.

- A. to write B. to write it
C. write on  to write on

5. —I don't know _____ the CD player. Could you help me?

—Of course.

- A. how use B. to use how
 how to use D. what to use

二、短语动词

【观察领悟】

仔细观察例句, 体会并翻译句中短语动词。

1. I take after my mother. ()
2. I'll help to clean up the city parks. ()
3. We can't put off making a plan. ()
4. He looks sad. Let's cheer him up. ()
5. We need to come up with some ideas. ()
6. Jimmy has run out of money. ()

答案: 1. 与……相像 2. (把……)打扫干净; (把……)收拾整齐
3. 推迟; 拖延 4. 使振奋; 使变得更高兴
5. 想出; 提出 6. 用完; 用尽; 耗尽

【探究总结】

1. 短语动词的概念。

英语中有些动词和其他词类一起连用, 构成一个固定词组, 可看成一个整体, 相当于一个单独的动词, 这种组合被称为短语动词。



2. 五类短语动词的用法。

(1)“动词+介词”(相当于及物动词)

常见的有: **look at(看……); look for(寻找); look after(照顾); wait for(等待); depend on(依靠); listen to(听……); take after(与……相像); ask for(请求; 询问); agree with(同意)**等。
这种类型的短语后接宾语, 且宾语无论是何种形式, 一律放在介词后面。



(2) “动词+副词”

①常见的相当于及物动词的这类短语有：**put up**(张贴); **call up**(打电话); **set up**(建立); **fix up**(修理); **clean up**(打扫; 清洁); **put on**(穿上); **turn on**(打开); **turn off**(关掉); **put off**(推迟; 拖延); **give out**(分发; 发放); **give away**(捐赠)等。这类短语后跟宾语。宾语若为名词, 则名词常放于短语后面, 也可放在动词与副词中间; 若宾语为代词, 则只能放在动词与副词中间。

②常见的相当于不及物动词的这类短语有：**get up**(起床);
look out(当心, 小心); **run away**(逃跑); **hold on**(稍等; 别挂断);
get down(下来)等。这类短语后不跟宾语。



(3)“动词+副词+介词”(相当于及物动词)

常见的这类短语动词有：**look forward to(盼望); catch up with(赶上); come up to(走近); go on with(继续); run out of(用光; 耗尽); look down upon(瞧不起)**等。这类短语后跟宾语，且宾语必须放在介词后。



(4) “动词+名词+介词” (相当于及物动词)

常见的这类短语有: **take care of(照顾); pay attention to (注意); take part in(参加); make use of(利用); take notice of (注意)**等。这类短语后跟宾语, 宾语放在介词后。



(5)“系动词+形容词+介词”

常见的这类短语有：**be similar to**(与……相像)；**be strict in/with**(在……方面严格/对……严格)；**be familiar with**(熟悉)；**be different from**(与……不同)；**be full of**(装满)等。这类短语要跟宾语，宾语放在介词后。



【实战演练】

1. —Would you like to go hiking with us this weekend?

—I'd love to, but I have to _____ my grandmother in the hospital.


A. look at

B. look for

 look after

D. take after

2.—It's time for CCTV news. Could you please _____ the TV?

 Sure. I'll do it right away.

A. turn on

B. turn off

C. turn up

D. turn down

3. If you don't know the meaning of the word, you can _____
in the dictionary.

A. look up them

B. look them up

C. look up it

 look it up

4. Attention, please! The plane will _____ in a minute.

Every passenger, please fasten your safety belt.

A. take up

 take off

C. take over

D. take down

5. I am sure those scientists will _____ a way to cure the disease.

A. put up

B. set up

 come up with

D. come up



作文·名师点拨

本单元以“志愿活动”为话题，围绕这一话题谈论如何“提供帮助”。而最能全面体现本单元话题及语言运用能力的话题作文就是关于“提供帮助或谈论参加志愿活动”等内容的写作。这也是单元测试和中考常考的话题作文之一。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/586003115121010132>