

## 八年级下第 1 单元知识点

### 1. 定语从句

①**定义**：定语从句在句子中作定语，修饰一个名词或者代词，被修饰的名词或者代词即先行词。定语从句通常出现在先行词之后，由关系代词或关系副词引出：who、whom、whose、that、which、when、why、where 等。

#### ②用法：

A. 当先行词与人有关时，引导词可以用关系代词：who（作从句主语）、that（作从句的宾语、主语）、whom（作从句的宾语）、whose。

\*He is the man **who/that** can control everything made of iron. “他是那个能控制一切由铁制成的男人。”（who/that 在从句中作主语。）

\*He is the man **whom/that** I want to visit in the future. “他是我未来想要拜访的人。”（whom/that 在从句中作 visit 的宾语。）

\*He helped the man **whose** car is super cool. “他帮助了一个拥有超酷的车的人。”

B. 当先行词与物有关时，引导词可以用关系代词 that、which。

\*A prosperity **which/that** had never been seen before appears in the countryside. “农村出现了前所未有的繁荣。”（which/that 在从句中作主语。）

\*The package ( **which/that** ) you are carrying is about to come unwrapped. “你拿的包裹快散了。”（which/that 在从句中作宾语。）

C. 当先行词表示地点时，引导词用关系副词 where/介词+which。

Eg: I like this city **where ( in which )** I have stayed for more than ten years. “我喜欢这了我已经呆了十年以上的城市。”

D. 当先行词表示时间时，引导词用关系副词 when/介词+which。 Eg: there are occasions **when ( on which )** one have to yield. “任何人都有不得不屈服的时候。”

E. 当先行词表示原因时，引导词用关系副词 why/介词+which。 The reason **why** he doesn't want to study is confusing. “他不想学习的原因令人困惑。”

F. **that** 可以在表示时间、地点、方式、理由的名词后面取代关系副词 when、where、why 和“介词+which”。在口语中 that 常被省略。 Eg: His father died the year ( **when/that/in which** ) he was born. “他父亲在他出生那一年逝世了。”

#### ③只用 that 的情况：

A. 当先行词本身为 all、few、little、much、none、some、any、something 等不定代词修饰时，关系代词通常用 that，不用 which。

B. 当先行词被 all、every、no、little、few、one、the only、the very、the last、the same 等修饰时，关系代词通常只用 that，不用 which。

C. 当先行词被 the+序数词修饰或形容词的最高级修饰时，关系代词通常用 that，不用 which。

D. 当先行词即指人又指物时，通常用 that，不用 which。

E. 在 there be 句型中，只用 that，不用 which。

F. 当主句中有 who 或 which 时，为避免重复，通常用 that。

G. 当先行词在主句中做表语或关系代词在从句中做表语时，通常用 that，不用 which。

④不能用 that 的情况：

A.非限制性定语从句中只用 which 或 as B.介词前置时 C.先行词本身时 that 时。

## 2. 询问某人身体状况

① what's the matter/trouble ( with sb ) ? = what's up/wrong ( with sb ) ? “某人怎么啦？”

② Be 动词 + 主语 + OK ? “某人还好吗？”

③ Is there anything wrong ( with sb ) ? “有什么问题吗？”

④ What happen ( to sb ) ? “(某人) 发生了什么？”

## 3. 回答身体状况

① Sb + have + a/an sore + 身体部位.

② Sb + have a/an + 身体部位 + ache.

③ Sb hurt + 身体部位 + 反身代词.

④ 身体部位 + hurt.

⑤ Sb have a pain in one's + 身体部位.

⑥ Something is wrong with one's + 身体部位.

⑦ There is something wrong with one's + 身体部位.

## 4. talk ( v ) 谈论

talk about... “谈论.....” ; talk with/ to sb “与.....交谈/聊天” ; have a talk “谈一谈”

Eg : ① Let's talk about everyone's preferences. “让我们来谈谈每个人的偏好。”

② I want to talk with my best friend everyday. “我每天都想要和我的朋友聊天”

③ Let's have a talk. “让我们谈一谈”

5. hand ( n ) 手 hands up “举手” ; hand in “上交” ; hand out “分发” ; hand in hand “手拉手”

6. foot ( n ) 脚 go to sp on foot = walk to sp “步行去某地” ;

at the foot of... “在.....的脚下”

7. back ( n ) 背部 ; 背面 ; 后面 at the back of “在.....的背面/背后”

8. enough ( adj/adv ) 足够的，充足的 ; 足够地，充分地

① enough “足够的，充足的” 作形容词时放在名词前面，例如：I have enough water. “我有足够的水。”

②作副词“足够地，充分地”时放在后面，例如：good enough。

③Sth...enough ( for sb ) to do sth “某事物对于(某人)做某事来说是足够.....的。”常与 so...that 和 too...to...做同义句互换。

Eg : The box is light enough for me to carry it. “这个盒子对于我搬动它来说足够轻。”

= The box is so light that I can carry it. “这个盒子如此轻以致于我能搬动它。”

The box is not light enough for me to carry it. “这个盒子对于我搬动它来说不够轻。”

= The box is too heavy for me to carry it. “这个盒子太重了以致于我不能搬动它。”

9. lie ( v ) 躺 ; 位于 lie down “躺下”

( v ) 说谎 lie to sb “对某人说谎”

( n ) 谎言 tell a lie= tell lies “说谎”

10. see a dentist “去看牙医”

11. take one's temperature “量体温”

12. put some medicine on... “敷一些药在.....上”

13. sound like “听起来好像...” Eg : It doesn't sound like you have a fever. “听起来你好像没有发烧”

14. take breaks = have/take a break = have/take a rest “休息”

15. go to a doctor “去看医生”

16. at+具体的时间点 ; on+具体某一天或具体某一天的上午/下午/晚上 ; in+年/月/周/不具体的上午/下午/晚上

17. see ( v ) 看见 ① see sb do sth “看见某人做某事” Eg : I often see him draw pictures. “我经常看见他画画”

② see sb doing sth “看见某人正在做某事” Eg : I see her cleaning the classroom. “我看见她正在打扫教室”

18. on the side of road “在马路的一边”

19. shout ( v ) 喊、叫

① shout for help “高声呼救”

② shout to sb “朝某人大喊”

③ shout at sb “斥责某人”

20. get off “下 ( 大型交通工具 ) ; get on “上 ( 大型交通工具 ) ”

get into “上 ( 小型交通工具 ) ; get out of “下 ( 小型交通工具 ) ”

21. happen ( v ) ( 碰巧 ) 发生

① Sth happen +时间/地点 “在某时/某地发生了某事”

② Sth happen to sb “某人发生了某事” ; ③ Sb happen to do sth “某人碰巧做了某事”

Eg : A traffic accident happened to a stranger yesterday. “昨天一个陌生人发生一起交通事故”

I happened to see my best friend on the supermarket. “我碰巧在超市遇见了我最好的朋友”

22. go to the hospital “去医院”

23. tell ( v ) 告诉 tell of “描述、叙述”

① tell sb sth = tell sth to sb “告诉某人某事” Eg : I am going to tell him a good news.= I am going to tell a good news to him. “我打算告诉他这个好消息。”

② tell sb to do sth “告诉某人去做某事” Eg : I told him to clean his own room. “我告诉他打扫自己的房间。”

③ tell sb not to do sth “告诉某人不要做某事” Eg : I told him not to watch TV after 11 o'clock. “我告诉他十点之后不要看电视。”

24. take sb to sp “带某人去某地” Eg : He must take the man to the hospital. “他必须带这个人去医院。”

**25.** expect ( v ) 期待 ① expect to do sth “期待做某事” ; ② expect sb to do sth “期待某人做某事” ; ③ except +that 从句 “期待.....” Eg : You can expect to learn a lot from them.  
“你可以期待从他们身上学到很多”

**26.** wait for 等待 ; 等候

① wait for sb to do sth “等待某人做某事” Eg : You can't always wait for him to help you. “你不能总是等他来帮你”

② can't wait to do sth “迫不及待做某事” Eg : I can't wait to run out of the classroom. “我迫不及待地跑出教室”

**27.** agree ( v ) 同意、认同

① agree with sb/sth “同意某人 ( 的观点或话 )” Eg : I agree with your idea very much.  
“我非常同意你的观点”

② agree to do sth “同意做某事” Eg : I agree to listen to music right now. “我同意现在听音乐”

③ agree on sth “就某事达成一致” Eg : Can they agree on the price. “他们能就价格达成一致吗?”

④ agree that 从句 “一致同意...” Eg : They agree that it may take hundreds of years. “他们一致同意那会花费很多年的时间”

**28.** be saved by... “被.....救” Eg : The man was saved by the doctor. “老人被医生救活了”

**29.** in time “及时” ; on time “按时”

be in time for sth “正赶上某事” Eg : Luna is in time for her train. “Luna 正好赶上火车”

**30.** want ( v ) 想要 ① want to do sth “想要做某事” ; ② want sb to do sth “想要某人做某事” Eg : More people want to play the games. “更多的人想要玩游戏”

**31.** think about “思考” ; think of “想起” ; think over “仔细考虑” ; think twice “三思” ; think back “回想”

**32.** trouble ( n ) 问题

① be in trouble “处于困境中”

② get into trouble “陷入困境”

③ have trouble/problems/difficulties ( in ) doing sth “做某事有困难”

**33.** right away = right now = at once “现在·立刻·马上”

**34.** Arrive at+小地点 “到达.....” ; Arrive in +大地点 “到达.....”

Get to +地点名词 “到达.....” ; Reach+地点 “到达.....”

Eg : They arrived in Hainan yesterday.=They got to Hainan yesterday.= They reached Hainan yesterday. “他们昨天到达了海南。”

**35.** fall down “摔倒 ; 坍塌” ; fall down from “从.....跌下来 ( 后面必须接地点 )” ; = fall off “从...掉/跌下来 ( 后面可以不接地点 )” ; fall from “从...落/掉下来 ( 必须接地点 )” ; 下降” ; fall behind “落后” ; fall apart “破裂·散架” ; fall in love with “爱上...” ; fall asleep “入睡 ; 沉睡” ; fall into “” fall on sb “朝某人落下”

**36.** press ( v ) 压 ; 挤 ; 按

① press sth to sth “使某物紧贴某物” Eg : The baby press her face to her mother's. “这个婴儿把脸紧贴着她的妈妈的”

② press sb to do sth “催促某人做某事” Eg : The mother often press her children to do their homework. “这个妈妈经常催促她的孩子们做作业”

③ press sb into doing sth “迫使某人做某事”

37. have trouble/problems/difficulties ( in ) doing sth “做某事有困难” Eg : The little boy have problems in breathing. “这个小男孩呼吸有困难”

38. be interested in “对.....感兴趣” Eg : The man is interested in mountain climbing. “这个男人对爬山感兴趣”

39. be/get used to doing sth “习惯做某事” Eg : Aron is used to taking risks. “阿伦习惯冒险”

② used to do sth “过去常常做某事” Eg : Aron used to climb mountains. “阿伦过去常常爬山”

③ be used to do sth “被用来做某事” = be used for sth Eg: The knife is used to cut vegetables.

④ use sth to do sth “用某物做某事” Eg : please use this pencil to draw pictures. “请用这支铅笔画画”

40. take a risk = take risks “冒险” ; risk one's life “冒生命危险” ; a risk of “.....的风险”

41. lose one's life “失去某人的生命”

42. in a great dangerous situation “处于极度危险的情况”

43. free ( adj ) 自由的 ; 免费的 ; 空闲的 be free to do sth “有时间做某事” “自由地做某事” Eg : Are you free to come to my place ? “你有时间到我这里来吗 ?”

44. hope ( v ) 希望 ① hope to do sth “希望做某事” ; ② hope +that 从句 “希望.....”

Eg : I hope to find out what's going on around the world. “我希望世界各地正在发生的事情”

45. save one's life “救了某人的命”

46. ready ( adj ) ( adj ) 准备好的

① be ready to do sth “准备好做某事” Eg : He was ready to try his best. “他准备好尽自己最大的努力”

② be ready for ... “为.....做好准备的” Eg : We should be ready for this mid-term examination. “我们应该为这次期中考试做好准备”

47. cut off “切除” cut down “砍到” ; cut...into... “把.....切成.....” cut up “切碎” ; cut in “插话，插入” cut out “删掉；割去”

48. mean ( v ) 意思是，意味着； meaning ( n ) 意思，含义

meaningless ( adj ) 无意义的； meaningful ( adj ) 有意义的

① mean doing sth “意味着做某事” Eg : My new job means working all day and all night.

② mean to do sth “打算做某事” Eg: I mean to talk with him about it. “我打算和他谈谈这件事”

③ what's the meaning of... = what does/do...mean? = what do you mean by... “.....是什么意思”

Eg: What's the special meaning of this colour. “这个颜色的特别含义是什么?”

What does this special colour mean? “这个特别的颜色意思是什么?”

What do you mean by saying this matter? “你说这件事是什么意思?”

**49.** seem “似乎”

① seem to do sth “似乎要做某事” Eg: My glasses seem to have vanished. “我的眼睛似乎不翼而飞了。”

② seem ( to be ) adj/n “似乎是...” Eg: It seems a mouse behind the door. “门后面似乎是一只耗子。”

③ It seems/seemed that “似乎.....” Eg: It seems that it is going to rain. “天似乎要下雨。”

**50.** decide ( v ) 决定

decide to do sth. “决定做某事”; decide not to do sth. “决定不做某事”

Eg: I decide to buy a new book. “我决定买一本新书。”

**51.** decision ( n ) 决定 make a decision “做一个决定”

**52.** keep 保持; 保存; 遵守; 继续、持续

① “保持” keep ( +sth ) +adj. “保持.....” Eg: Keep quite please. “请保持安静” Keep the room clean. “保持房间整洁。”

② “保存” Eg: Greg has kept this book for a year. “格雷格已经保存这本书整整一年了。”

③ “遵守” =follow Eg: Please keep the traffic rules.=Please follow the traffic rules. “请遵守交通规则。”

④ “继续、持续” keep doing sth “一直做某事” Eg: Please keep going. “请继续前进。”  
keep sb doing sth “让某人一直做某事” Eg: Her mother keeps her studying all the day. “她的妈妈让她一整天都在学习。”

keep on doing sth “继续做某事” Eg: I am going to keep on writing stories. “我会继续写故事。”

keep sb from doing sth “阻止某人做某事”

**53.** mind ( n ) 思维·心智 mind map “思维导图”; in one's mind “在某人心里/脑海中”

( v ) 介意 ① mind doing sth “介意做某事”;

② make up one's mind to do sth “下定决心做某事。”

③ Would/could you mind doing sth “你介意做某事吗?”

Eg: He made up his mind to study hard this term. “他这学期下定决心努力学习。”

Would you mind waiting outside for a moment? “你介意在外面稍等一会儿吗?”

**54.** give up “放弃”; give in “妥协”

## 八年级下 2 单元知识点

### 1. help ( v/n ) 帮助

- ① help sb. “帮助某人” Eg: Please help me. “请帮帮我。”
- ② help sb. (to) do sth. “帮助某人作某事” Eg : I'll help my mum to take care of my little brother. “我将会帮助我的妈妈照顾弟弟。”
- ③ help sb. with sth. “在某方面帮助某人” Eg : My good friend Judy can help me with my maths. “我的好朋友朱迪可以在数学方面帮助我。”
- ④ help oneself “随便吃.....” Eg : Help yourself to some oranges. “请随便吃些橘子。”
- ⑤ can't help doing sth. “情不自禁做某事” Eg : I can't help crying sometimes. “我有时候会情不自禁地哭。”
- ⑥ With the help of ... “在.....的帮助下” Eg : With the help of the police , the little boy found his families. “在警察的帮助下 , 这个小男孩儿找到了他的家人。”
- ⑦ help out sb ( with sth ) “( 在某方面 ) 帮助某人解决难题/摆脱困境。” Eg : I can't work out this math problem , please help out. “我解不出这道数学题 , 请帮我解出来。”

### 2. offer ( v ) 提供

- ① offer sth to sb. “为某人提供某事物。” Eg : The police can offer some help to people who are lost. “警察可以给迷路的人提供一些帮助。”
- ② offer to do sth. “主动提供做某事” Eg : My brother offers to cook dinner. “我的哥哥主动提出做正餐。”

### 3. hope ( v/n ) 希望 ① hope to do sth “希望做某事” ; ② hope +that 从句 “希望.....”

Eg : I hope to find out what's going on around the world. “我希望了解世界各地正在发生的事情。”

### 4. wish ( v/n ) 希望

- ① wish to do sth “希望做某事” ; ② wish sb to do sth “希望某人做某事”
  - ③ wish + that 从句 “希望.....” ; ④ wish + 宾语+宾补 ( 形容词或名词 )
- Eg : I wish to go right now. “我希望现在就走。” I wish you to make progress. “我希望你们取得进步。” I wish you happy. “我希望你们开心。”

### 5. volunteer ( v ) 义务做 ; 自愿做 ; ( n ) 志愿者

volunteer to do sth “自愿做某事” Eg: I volunteer to clean up the classroom. “我自愿打扫教室。”

6. practice=practise ( v./n. ) 练习 practice doing sth “练习做某事” Eg : Andy practices speaking English everyday because he wants to be an interpreter. “安迪每天练习说英语因为她想要成为一名口译人员。”

7. plan to do sth “计划做某事” Eg: What do you plan to do after school? “你放学后打算做什么?”

### 8. tell ( v ) 告诉

- ① tell sb sth = tell sth to sb “告诉某人某事” Eg : I am going to tell him a good news.= I am going to tell a good news to him. “我打算告诉他这个好消息。”
- ② tell sb to do sth “告诉某人去做某事” Eg : I told him to clean his own room.

“我告诉他打扫自己的房间”

③tell sb not to do sth “告诉某人不要做某事” Eg: I told him not to watch TV after 11 o'clock.  
“我告诉他十点之后不要看电视”

④tell sb about...“告诉某人关于...” Eg: 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城市公园的大扫除”

9. put off “推迟”; put up “举起; 挂起·张贴”; put down “放下”; put out “熄灭”; put on “穿上; 演讲”; put away “收起·收好”; put back “放回”

10. notice (n) 通告; 注意 (v) 注意到; 意识到

①notice sb do sth “注意到某人做某事” Eg: I noticed Jim get into the teachers' office. “我注意到吉姆进了老师办公室”

②notice sb doing sth “注意到某人正在做某事” Eg: I noticed some students getting off the bus when I walked pass the school. “当我路过学校的时候·注意到学生们正在下车”

11. ask (v) 问、请求、要求 ask a question “问一个问题”

①ask sb. about sth. “询问某人关于某事” Eg: She is asking Lucy about the winter holiday.  
“她正在问露西关于寒假的事”

②ask sb. to do sth. “叫某人做某事” Eg: Lucy's mother often asks her to study hard. “露西的妈妈经常叫她努力学习”

③ask sb. not to do sth. “叫某人不要做某事” Eg: Lucy's mother often asks her not to eat junk food. “露西的妈妈经常叫她不要吃垃圾食品”

④ask sb. for sth. “向某人要某物” Eg: We can ask the police for help when we are in danger.  
“当我们遇到危险的时候可以找警察寻求帮助”

12. be/get used to doing sth “习惯做某事” Eg: Aron is used to taking risks. “阿伦习惯冒险”

②used to do sth “过去常常做某事” Eg: Aron used to climb mountains. “阿伦过去常常爬山”

③be used to do sth “被用来做某事” = be used for (doing) sth Eg: The knife is used to cut vegetables.

④use sth to do sth “用某物做某事” Eg: please use this pencil to draw pictures. “请用这支铅笔画画”

13. make a plan to do sth “制定一个计划做某事” Eg: I'm making a plan to work in an old people's home. “我正在制定一个在老年之家工作的计划”

14. each 与 every 的区别:

①every 是 adj; each 既可以做 adj, 也可以做 pron.(代词) ②each 强调个体; every 强调整体

③each 可以和 of 连用, every 不可以。④each 不可以和 almost、nearly 以及 not 连用。

⑤each 不能用于否定句。

15. believe sb “相信某人所说的话”; believe in sb “相信某人”

16. get a feeling of satisfaction “获得满足感”

17. so 和 such 的区别用法: so 是副词; such 是形容词

①so+adj+a/an+可数名词单数; such a/an+adj+可数名词单数

②so+many/much/little/few+可数名词复数/不可数名词; such+adj+可数名词复数、不可数名词

③so+adj/adv

18. decide to do sth. “决定做某事” ; decide not to do sth. “决定不做某事” ; make a decision “做一个决定” Eg : I decide to buy a new book. “我决定买一本新书。”

19. try ( v ) 尝试.

①try to do sth “尽力做某事” Eg:They try to look for the best singers.

②try doing sth “尝试做某事” Eg:They try looking for the best singers. “他们尝试寻找最好的歌手。”

③try one's best to do sth “尽某人最大的努力做某事” Eg:They try their best to look for the best singers. “他们尽最大的努力寻找最好的歌手。”

④have a try “试一试” ; try out “参加.....选拔 ; 试用” try on “试穿”

20. learn ( v ) 学习 learn to do sth “学习做某事” ; learn about “了解”

learn sth from ... “向.....学习.....” ; learn sth by oneself “自学.....”

Eg : She can learn some great jokes from sitcoms. “她能从情景喜剧中学到一些很棒的笑话。”

21. would like to do sth “想要做某事” ; would like sb to do sth “想要某人做某事” Eg :

Mario would like to be an animal doctor. “马里奥想要成为一名兽医。”

22. be busy doing sth “忙于做某事” = be busy with sth “忙于某事” Eg : Judy is busy doing her homework on weekends.= Judy is busy with her homework on weekends. “朱迪每周末忙于做作业。”

23. worry about= be worried about “关心/担心.....” Eg : Most people today are only worried about getting good jobs. “大多数人如今只关心得到一份好的工作。”

24. volunteer one's time to do sth “某人自愿花时间做某事” Eg : Volunteering our time to help these people is a good way to spend our free time.

25. stop ( v ) 停止 ( n ) 车站 Eg : bus stop 公交站

①stop to do sth “停下来去做.....” Eg: Let' s stop to have classes. “让我们停下来去上课。”

②stop doing sth “停下正在做的事情” Eg:Let' s stop watching TV. “让我们停止看电视。”

26. run out of = give out = use up “用完 ; 耗尽”

27. take after = look like= be similar to “与..... ( 长得 ) 像” ; be similar in..... “在某方面与某人相似。”

28. give away “捐赠”

29. letter ( n ) 信

①hear from sb = get/receive a letter from sb “受到.....的来信” Eg : I hear from my mother last week. = I got a letter from my mother last week. “我上周收到了我母亲的来信。”

②write a letter to sb = write sb a letter = write to sb “给某人写信” Eg : Who wrote the letter to Miss Li “谁给李小姐写了信？”

30. Thanks for doing sth = thank you for doing sth “感谢你做了.....”

thanks to “幸亏 · 由于” Eg : Thanks for telling me. = Thank you for telling me. “谢谢你告诉我”

31. sure ( adj ) 确信的 · 有把握的 ( adv ) 当然

①be sure about/of sth “对.....有把握 ; 确定.....” Eg: I am not sure about the final result.

“我不确定最终的结果”

②be sure +从句 “确定.....” Eg: I am not sure whether I should tell you the final result. “我不确定应不应该把最终结果告诉你”

③make sure “确保” +从句/of... /to do sth

Eg: Just make sure you try your best. “只要确保你尽了最大的努力”

Andy got another A+ and made sure of her first prize. “安迪又拿了一个 A 加，确保她的第一名”

Please make sure to give your family my regards. “请务必代我向你的家人问好”

32. make it+形容词+ ( for sb ) to do sth “使 ( 某人 ) 做某事是.....的” Eg: The spaceship makes it possible to travel to the moon. “宇宙飞船使去月球旅行成为可能”

33. make a difference ( to... ) “( 对..... ) 产生影响” ; make no difference ( to... ) “对.....没有影响”

34. imagine doing sth “想象做某事” 。 Eg: Can you imagine living on an island without other people. “你能想象得出一个人住在无人的岛上的生活吗？”

35. have difficulties/trouble/problems ( in ) doing sth “做某事有困难” Eg: An old has difficulties breathing in the hospital. “医院里有一个老人呼吸困难”

36. train ( v ) 训练 ( n ) 火车

①train sb/sth to do sth “训练.....去做某事” Eg: We can train a horse to do farm work. “我们可以训练一匹马去做农活”

②train sb/sth in... “在某方面训练.....” Eg: The father trains his daughter in medicine. “这个父亲培养他的女儿学医”

37. excited ( adj ) 感到激动的，兴奋的

①be excited about..... “对.....感到兴奋” Eg: I was excited about going to the zoo. “去动物园令我兴奋”

②be excited to do sth “对做某事感到兴奋” Eg: Jack was excited to go Hainan by plane. “杰克对乘飞机去海南感到兴奋”

38. feel luck to do sth “对做某事感到很幸运” Eg: I feel lucky to have a dog. “拥有一只小狗让我感到很幸运”

39. ordersk sb. for sth. “向某人要某物” Eg: We can ask the police for help when we are in danger. “当我们遇到危险的时候可以找警察寻求帮助”

40. order

① ( n ) 秩序、顺序、命令 in right order “用正确的顺序” ; give ... an order “给.....一个命令”

② ( v ) 命令 order sb to do sth “命令某人做某事”

③ ( v ) 订购 order sth from... “从.....订购.....” Eg: Let's order food from a restaurant. “让我们从一个餐馆订餐吧”

④固定搭配: in order to+动原 “为了.....” ; in order that+从句 “为了.....”

41. send ( v ) 发送，邮寄，派遣

①send sb sth = send sth to sb “给某人寄/发送某物” Eg: I am going to send my stories to the

magazines and newspapers.= I am going to send the magazines and newspapers my stories. “我打算把我的故事寄给杂志社和报社”

②send ( sb ) for ... “派人去请.....” Eg : You should send for a doctor. “你应该派人去请医生”

③send sb to do sth “派人去做某事” Eg : The company headquarters sent him to solve this problem. “公司总部派他去解决这个问题”

**42.** show ① ( n ) 表演·节目 ( 可数名词 )

② ( v ) 展示 show sb. sth. = show sth to sb “给某人看某物” ; ③show sb. around ... “带某人参观.....” Eg : Let me show you around my school. “让我带你参观一下我的学校”

**43.** be interested in...= have/take an interest in... “对.....感兴趣” Eg : I am interested in playing pipa.=I have an interest in playing pipa “我对弹琵琶感兴趣”

**44.** be good at...= do well in...= be strong in... “擅长.....” Eg : I am good at English.= I do well in English.=I am strong in English. “我擅长英语”

## 八年级下 3 单元知识点

1. take out the rubbish “扔垃圾”；take out ... of/from... “把.....从.....取出来” Eg：Please take out your books of your schoolbags. “请把书从书包里拿出来。”

2. do/wash the dishes “洗碗”；fold your clothes “叠衣服”；sweep the floor “扫地”；make your bed “整理床铺”；clean the living room “打扫客厅”；go out with sb “和某人出去闲逛”；stay out late “在外面待得很晚”；get a ride “打车”

3. finish ( v ) 完成 finish sth/doing sth “完成某事/做某事”

4. enough ( adj/adv ) 足够的，充足的；足够地，充分地

①enough “足够的，充足的” 作形容词时放在名词前面，例如：I have enough water. “我有足够的水。”

②作副词“足够地，充分地”时放在后面，例如：good enough。

③Sth...enough ( for sb ) to do sth “某事物对于 ( 某人 ) 做某事来说是足够.....的。”常与 so...that 和 too...to...做同义句互换。

Eg：The box is light enough for me to carry it. “这个盒子对于我搬动它来说足够轻。”

= The box is so light that I can carry it. “这个盒子如此轻以致于我能搬动它。”

The box is not light enough for me to carry it. “这个盒子对于我搬动它来说不够轻。”

= The box is too heavy for me to carry it. “这个盒子太重了以致于我不能搬动它。”

5. want to do sth “想要做某事”；want sb to do sth “想要某人做某事” Eg：What do you want me to do？“你想要我做什么？”

6. make a mess “弄得一团糟”；in a mess “乱七八糟”

7. angry ( adj ) 生气的

①be angry with sb“生某人的气”Eg：If I make a mistake，my father will be angry with me.“如果我犯错了，我的爸爸就会生我的气。”

②be angry at/about sth“因某事生气”Eg：My father is angry about my mistake.“我的爸爸因我的错误而生气。”

8. throw down “扔下”；throw away “扔掉”；throw at “扔下某人 ( 恶意 )”；throw to “扔下某人 ( 无恶意 )”

9. in front of “在.....前面 ( 外部 )” Eg：I sat down in front of the TV when my mom came over. “当我妈妈过来的时候我坐在电视机前面。”

10. in the front of “在.....的前面 ( 内部 )” Eg：The teacher is standing in the front of the

classroom. “老师正站在教师讲台的前面。”

## 11. 形容词、副词的比较用法

(1) 原级比较: as+adj/adv+as “和……一样”; not so/as+adj/adv+as “不如……”

Eg: He runs as fast as his elder brother. “他跑得和他哥哥一样快。”

He doesn't run as fast as his elder brother. “他跑得不如他哥哥快。”

(2) 比较级比较 (比较级的构词规则见七下书上 114 页)

① A+be+adj 的比较级+than+B; A+v.+adv 的比较级+than+B “A 比 B 更……”

Eg: Tom is taller than me. “汤姆比我高。”

Tom runs faster than me. “汤姆跑得比我快”

② A+be+not+adj 的比较级+than+B; A+v.+adv 的比较级+than+B “A 没有比 B 更……”

Eg: Tom is not taller than me. “汤姆没有比我高。”

Tom doesn't run faster than me. “汤姆没有比我跑得快。”

③ A+be+倍数+adj. 的比较级+than B; A+V.+倍数+adv. 的比较级+than+B. “A 比 B……几倍”

Eg: Tom is twice taller than me. “汤姆比我高 2 倍。”“汤姆的身高是我的三倍。”

Tom runs three times faster than me. “汤姆跑得比我快 3 倍。”“汤姆跑步的速度是我的四倍。”

④ 比较级+and+比较级; more and more +多音节/部分双音节词 “越来越……”

Eg: Tom is taller and taller. “汤姆越来越高。”

Tom runs faster and faster. “汤姆跑得越来越快。”

The city is more and more beautiful. “城市越来越漂亮。”

⑤ the+比较级... , the+比较级... “越……, 越……”

Eg: The harder you work , the luckier you will be. “越努力越幸运。”

⑥ 疑问词+be+adj 的比较级, A or B? “……更……, A 还是 B?”

疑问词+v+adv 的比较级, A or B? “……更……, A 还是 B?”

Eg: Which hat is better , the blue one or the black one ? “哪一顶帽子更好, 蓝色的还是红色的?”

Who runs faster , Tom or Tony ? “谁跑得更快, 汤姆还是托尼?”

⑦ A+be+adj 的比较级+than any other +【C】单/any of+【C】复数/the other+【C】复数

“A 比.....的任何一个都.....”

Eg : Shanghai is more prosperous than **any other city** in China.= Shanghai is more prosperous than **any of cities** in China.=Shanghai is more prosperous than **the other cities** in China. “上海比中国任何一个城市都繁华。”

\*可以放在比较级前面作修饰语的词 : even , much , a lot , a little , far , still

Eg : Tom is much taller than me. “汤姆比我高得多。”

( 3 ) 最高级 ( 构词规则见书上 114 页 )

①A+be+the+adj.的最高级形式+in/of/among... “在.....中 A 是最.....的”

A+V.+(the)+adv 的最高级形式+in/of/among... “在.....中 A 做得最.....”

Eg : Tom is the tallest in my class. “汤姆是我们班最高的。” ( 形容词的比较级前面必须有 the )

Tom runs fastest in my class. “汤姆在我们班跑得最快。” ( 副词的比较级中可以省略 the )

②A+be+one of the +adj 的最高级形式+【C】 pl ( 可数名词复数 ) +in/of/among

“A 是.....中最.....的之一。”

Eg : Tom is one of the tallest students in my class. “汤姆是我们班最高的学生之一。”

③疑问词+be+the +adj 的最高级形式+A, B or C.

疑问词+助动词+主语+V. ( 动词原形 ) +the +adv 的最高级形式+A, B or C.

Eg : What is the best clothes store , the Blue Moon , Town Clothes or Fashion House ?

Which season do you like best , spring , summer or autumn ?

**12.** neither+情态动词/助动词/be 动词+主语 “.....也不” Eg : Lucy doesn't like winter, neither do I. “露西不喜欢冬天，我也是”

**13.** so +情态动词/助动词/be 动词 “.....也是” Eg : Lili likes winter , so do I. “丽丽喜欢冬天，我也是”

**14.** in surprise “吃惊地，惊讶地” ; to one's surprise “令某人惊讶的是” ; get a surprise “大吃一惊”

**15.** share sth with sb “与某人分享某物”

Eg : My little nephew likes to share his candies with me. “我的小侄子喜欢把他的糖果分给我”

**16.** pass sth to sb = pass sb sth “把某物递给某人” Eg : Please pass the book to me.= Please pass me the book. “请把书递给我。”

**17.** borrow ( v ) 借用 borrow sth from... “从/向.....借某物” Eg: Sam borrowed a car from his friend. “萨姆向他的朋友借了一辆车。”

**18.** lend ( v ) 借出 lend sb sth = lend sth to sb “把某物借给某人” Eg : Could you lend me some money ? =Could you lend some money to me ? “你能借我一些钱吗？”

**19.** invite ( v ) 邀请 invitation ( n ) 邀请

① invite sb to+地点 “邀请某人到某地” Eg : Binbin invited us to Hainan last month. “彬彬上个月邀请我们去海南。”

② invite sb to do sth “邀请某人做某事” Eg : He invited us to play basketball yesterday. “他昨天邀请我们去打篮球。”

**20.** buy sb. sth. = buy sth. for sb. “给某人买某物。”

Eg.: My parents buy me a bike. = My parents buy a bike for me. “我的父母给我买了一辆自行车。”

**21.** mean ( v ) 意思是，意味着： meaning ( n ) 意思，含义

meaningless ( adj ) 无意义的； meaningful ( adj ) 有意义的

① mean doing sth “意味着做某事” Eg : Skimming means looking quickly through a piece of writing to find the main idea. “略读意味着快速浏览文段找到主要观点。”

② mean to do sth “打算做某事” Eg: I mean to talk with him about it. “我打算和他谈谈这件事。”

③ what's the meaning of... = what does/do...mean ? = what do you mean by... “.....是什么意思”

Eg : What's the special meaning of this colour. “这个颜色的特别含义是什么？”

What does this special colour mean ? “这个特别的颜色意思是什么？”

What do you mean by saying this matter ? “你说这件事是什么意思？”

**22.** make sb do sth. “让某人做某事” The clown always makes people laugh. “小丑总是使人们笑。”

② make sb. not do sth. “让某人不做某事” The police always warn people not drive too fast. “警察总是警告人们不要开车太快。”

③ make sb. +adj. “让某人.....” The clown always makes people happy.

④ make+sb.+n. “让某人当.....” Our teacher made him monitor last month. “我们的老师上个月让他当班长。”

23. have time to do sth “有时间做某事” Eg : They don't have time to study and do homework. “他们没有时间学习和做作业”
24. a waste of... “浪费.....” Eg : Housework is a waste of their time. “家务是在浪费他们的时间”
25. waste/spend +时间/金钱+on sth “花费时间或金钱在某事上” Eg : Don't waste time on your phones. “不要把时间浪费在你们的手机上”
26. waste/spend +时间/金钱+doing sth “花费时间或金钱在做某事上” Eg : Don't waste time watching video. “不要浪费时间在视频上”
27. in order to+动词原型 = so as to+动词原型 (一般用于句首) “为了.....”
28. There is no need for sb to do sth “对某人来说做某事没有必要” Eg : There is no need for them to do housework. “对他们来说做家务没有必要”
29. provide ( v ) 提供 provide sb with sth = provide sth to sb “为某人提供某物” Eg: The sun provide light and heat for us. = The sun provide us with light and heat. “太阳为我们提供光和热”
30. It +be 动词+形容词+for sb to do sth. “做某事对某人来说是.....的” Eg : It is important for children to learn how to do chores. “学习怎样作家务对孩子来说是重要的”
31. depend on = rely on “依赖”
32. do one's part in... “尽某人的职责 ( 做 ) .....” Eg : Students should do their part in keeping classroom clean and tidy. “学生们应该尽他们的职责保持教室干净整洁”
- as a result “结果” ; as a result of ... “作为 ... .. 的结果”

## 八年级下 4 单元知识点

### 1. 提建议常用句型

① Why not do sth. ? = Why don't you do sth. ? “为什么不做某事呢？”

Eg : Why not play football ? = Why don't you play football? “为什么不踢足球呢？”

② Let's do sth “让我们做某事吧。” Eg : Let's give out these gifts to the kids. “让我们把礼物发给孩子们吧。”

③ How about doing sth ? = What about doing sth ? “做某事怎么样？”

Eg : How about setting up a food bank ? = What about setting up a food bank ? “成立一个食物储蓄站怎么样？”

④ You should ( not ) do sth “你 ( 不 ) 应该做某事” Eg: You should study hard. “你应该努力学习。”

⑤ You'd better ( not ) do sth “你最好 ( 不 ) 做某事” Eg: You'd better put off the meeting. “你最好推迟会议。”

⑥ Would you like to do sth ? “你想要做某事吗？” Eg : Would you like to have a try ? “你想要试一试吗？”

⑦ Shall we do sth ? “我们做某事好吗？” Eg : Shall we offer to help them ? “我们主动帮他们好吗？”

⑧ Will /could/would you please do sth ? “请你做.....好吗？” Eg : Could you please turn on the light ? “请你开一下灯好吗？”

2. have time to do sth “有时间做某事” ; have some free time to do sth “有空闲时间做某事”

Eg : I have too much homework to do so I don't have any free time to do things I like. “我有太多的作业要做，所以我没有任何空闲时间做我喜欢的事情。”

3. allow ( v ) 允许，准许

① allow doing sth “允许做某事” Eg : We don't allow smoking in our house. “在我们家不允许抽烟。”

② allow sb to do sth “允许某人做某事” Eg : 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外出闲逛。”

③ Be allowed to do sth “被允许做某事” Eg : I am allowed to hang out with my friends. “我被允许和朋友一起外出闲逛。”

4. get into a fight with sb = have a fight with sb “和某人打架/吵架”

Eg : I got into a fight with my best friend. “我和最好的朋友吵架了。”

## 5. 询问身体状况

- ① what's the matter/trouble ( with sb ) ? = what's up/wrong ( with sb ) ? “某人怎么啦?”
- ② Be 动词 + 主语+OK? “某人还好吗?”
- ③ Is there anything wrong ( with sb ) ? “有什么问题吗?”
- ④ What happen ( to sb ) ? “(某人)发生了什么事?”

## 6. 回答身体情况

- ① Sb+have+a/an sore+身体部位.
- ② Sb+ have a/an +身体部位+ache.
- ③ Sb hurt +身体部位+反身代词.
- ④ 身体部位+hurt.
- ⑤ Sb have a pain in one's +身体部位.
- ⑥ Something is wrong with one's +身体部位.
- ⑦ There is something wrong with one's +身体部位.

## 7. wait for 等待; 等候

- ① wait for sb to do sth“等待某人做某事。”Eg : You can't always wait for him to help you.“你不能总是等他来帮你。”
- ② can't wait to do sth“迫不及待做某事” Eg : I can't wait to run out of the classroom.“我迫不及待地跑出教室。”

## 8. be good at = do well in= be strong in “擅长……”Eg : I am good at English.= I do well in English.=I am strong in English.“我擅长英语。”

- ②be good for“对……有好处”Eg : Milk is good for our bodies.“牛奶对我们的身体有好处。”
- ③be good to“对……友好”= be nice/kind/friendly to... Eg: Ken is good to everyone. “ken 对每个人都友好。”
- ④be good with“善于应付……”Eg : Andy is good with all kinds of problems. “安迪善于应付各种各样的问题。”

## 9. find ( v ) 发现; 找到 find out “查明·弄清”

- ①find sb doing sth “发现某人正在做某事” Eg : I found my sister looking through my things yesterday. “我昨天发现我的妹妹在翻看我的东西。”
- ②find sb do sth “发现某人做某事” Eg : I find him drink a cup of milk everyday. “我发现他每天喝一杯牛奶。”
- ③find it +adj+to do sth “发现做某事是……的” Eg : I find it impossible to finish these work in

an hour. “我发现在一个小时内完成这些任务是不可能的。”

④find+n+adj “发现某物.....” Eg: I find the room clean. “我发现房间是干净的。”

10. look through “快速查找；浏览”；look at “看”；look up “查阅；向上看”；look down “向下看”；look around “环顾四周”；look out “小心”；look out of “向.....外看”；look after “照顾”；look forward to “期待”

11. give sth to sb “把某物给某人”；give sth back to sb=return sth to sb “把某物还给某人”

Eg: Did she give them back to you? “她把东西还给你了吗?”

12. be angry with sb “生某人的气” Eg: I'm still angry with her. “我还是生她的气。”

13. be angry at/about sth “因.....而生气” Eg: My father is angry about my mistake that I made because of carelessness. “我父亲因我由于粗心而犯的错误的错误生气。”

14. tell (v) 告诉 tell of “描述·讲述”

①tell sb sth = tell sth to sb “告诉某人某事”Eg: I am going to tell him a good news.= I am going to tell a good news to him. “我打算告诉他这个好消息。”

②tell sb to do sth “告诉某人去做某事” Eg: You should tell her to say sorry. “你应该告诉她要说对不起。”

③tell sb not to do sth “告诉某人不要做某事”Eg: You should tell her not look through your things. “你应该告诉她不要翻看你的东西。”

④tell sb about...“告诉某人关于...” Eg: 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城市公园的大扫除。”

15. it's not a big deal.=it's no big deal. “没什么大不了的。”

②It's a deal “就这么办/一言为定。”

③make/do a deal with “与.....达成一致”

④deal with sth “处理.....” Eg: How do you deal with these old books? “你怎样处理这些旧书?”

16. work out “解决(问题); 算出; 制定;(某事)成功地发展” find out “弄清·查明·找出”；bring out “使显现·使便显出”；take out “拿出”

17. get on/along (well/badly) with sb “与某人相处(得好/差)” “在.....方面取得进展”

Eg: She can't get on well with her sister. “她不能和她的妹妹相处融洽。”

I'm not getting on very fast with the work. “我在这项工作上进展不是很快。”

18. argue (v) 争吵 argument (n) 争吵·论据

①argue with sb “和某人争吵”

②argue about sth “就某事争吵”

③argue with sb about sth “就某事与某人争吵” Eg : The boy argued with his mother about his homework. “这个男孩就家庭作业的问题与他的妈妈争吵起来。”

19.refuse to do sth “拒绝做某事” Eg : He always refuses to let me watch my favorite show.  
“他总是拒绝让我看我最喜欢的节目。”

20.be nervous about... “对.....感到担心” Eg : I’m nervous about my grades.

21.offer ( v ) 提供

①offer sth to sb. “为某人提供某事物。” Eg : The police can offer some help to people who are lost. “警察可以给迷路的人提供一些帮助。”

②offer to do sth. “主动提供做某事” Eg : My brother offers to cook dinner. “我的哥哥主动提出做正餐。”

22.communicate ( v ) 交流 communicate with sb “和某人交流。” Eg : You can communicate with your brother. “你可以和你哥哥交流一下。”

23.explain sth to sb “向某人解释...” Eg : Please explain this point to me. “请给我解释一下这一点。”

24.mind ( n ) 思维·心智 mind map “思维导图” ; in one's mind “在某人心里/脑海中”  
( v ) 介意 ① mind doing sth “介意做某事” ;

② make up one's mind to do sth “下定决心做某事。”

③ Would/could you mind doing sth “你介意做某事吗？”

25.worry about = be worried about “担心.....” Eg : I’m worried about my school grades. “我担心我的成绩。”

26.return ( v ) 归还 ; 回来·返回

①return sth to sb “把某物还给某人” Eg : Please return my money to me. “请把我的钱还给我。”

②return to+地点 “回到某地” Eg : I return to Hainan yesterday. “我昨天回到海南。”

③return from +地点 “从.....回来” Eg : I returned from Beijing yesterday. “我昨天从北京回来。”

27.be popular with/among..... “流行于..... ; 受.....的欢迎” Eg : Pop music is popular with young people. “流行音乐很受年轻人的欢迎。”

28.leave ( v ) 离开 ; 拉下 left·left

①leave sth+地点状语 “把某物遗忘在某处” Eg : I left my bag in the classroom.

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