

## 重点知识

### 知识点总结

#### Unit 1

语法：虚拟语气 If+一般过去时句子，主语+would +动词原形。

知识点：

1 . hundred 百, thousand 千 ,million 百万, billion 十亿

前面有确切数字时不加 s 不加 of 如 two hundred

前面没有确切数字时加 s 加 of 如 hundreds of

2 .worry about ... = be worried about...为... 担心

3. else 修饰疑问词、不定代词、不定副词要后置。如： what else ,something else

4. enjoy oneself 玩的高兴 enjoy doing 喜欢做某事

5. help sb. (to)do sth. Help sb. with sth. 帮助某人做某事

6. too ... to ... , not ...enough to do. so...that...

7. be afraid to do sth. be afraid ofdoing/n. 害怕做某事

8. not ...at all =not ...in the slightest 一点也不

9. plenty of =a lot of 许多...

10.would rather do than do , would do rather than do ,prefer to do rather than do.

宁愿做...而不愿做...

11. be friendly to...对某人友好

12. be famous for... 因为...而著名

be famous as... 作为...而出名

13 .something bad 形容词修饰不定代词要后置

14. stop doing 停止做某事

stop to do 停下来去做某事

15 alone 客观上一个人“独自” live alone 独居

lonely 主观上感到孤独 feel lonely 感到孤独

## unit2

1. must “一定”; can't “一定不” “不可能” may/might /could“可能”

2. belong to + 名词/代词 = be sb's “属于”

3. because + 句子 ;because of + 短语

4. 在附近 in the neighborhood neighbor 指人

5. used to do 过去常常做某事

get/beused to doing 习惯于做某事

beused to do 被用来做某事

beused for doing 被用来做某事

6. happen to sb. 某人发生什么事。 happen to do 碰巧做某事

7. have fun 玩得高兴

havefun doing 做某事玩的高兴

8. There be sb doing sth. 某人正在做某事

9. escape from... = run away from... 从...逃跑

10. too much + 不可数名词 too many + 复数“太多...”

muchtoo + 形容词/副词 “太...”

11. be careful of ... 小心...

becareful (not) to do 小心（不）做某事

12. use up =run out of 用尽用光

13. Not only...but also...不但...而且...

连接主语时就近原则

14. not...until...直到...才...

直到他母亲回来他才会去睡觉。

Hewon' t go to bed until his mother comes back.

15. arriveat +小地点

arrivein +大地点

getto +地点

reach+地点

### unit3

1 “数词 + 量词（复数）+ 形容词( long ,deep ,wide ,

high )”，常用来表示长度、深度，宽度、高度等。

2. foot 脚、英尺 复数: feet

3. pound 磅、英镑

4. weigh (动词) 重、称...重量 ； weight (名词) 重量

5. discover 发现（原来存在） invent 发明（原来不存在）

6. pollute 污染 （动词）

polluted 被污染的（形容词）

pollutedwater 被污染的水

7. endangered animals 濒危动物

8. be against doing 反对做某事

be for doing 赞成做某事

play against ... 对抗... 、和...比赛

9. be suitable for ... 适合...

10. What I saw 我所看到的 ; What he said 他所说的话

11. a house to live in 一所住的房子

12. surprised 修饰人 surprising 修饰物

be surprised to do 做某事很吃惊

be surprised at... 对...感到吃惊

To one's surprise 令某人吃惊的是

surprise sb 令某人吃惊

13. provide sth. for sb. = provide sb. with sth. 为某人提供某物

14. take care of , care for , look after

15. urge sb. to do sth. 强烈呼吁某人做某事

16. agree with sb. 同意某人

disagree with sb. 不同意某人

## unit 4

语法：被动语态基本用法

当句子的主语是动作的执行者时，谓语的形式是主动语态。当句子的主语是动作的承受者时，谓语要用被动语态。

被动语态由助动词 **be** + 过去分词构成，时态通过 **be** 表现出来。

- 一般时现在时： am/is/are+done
- 一般过去时： was/were+done
- 含有情态动词：情态动词 +be +done

知识点：

1.be used for doing sth. be used to do sth. “被用于干某事”，

2.be used as sth. “被当作---使用”。

3.be used by sb. “被某人使用”。

4.be / get used to doing sth. “习惯于做某事”。

5.used to do sth. “过去常常做某事”。

6.by mistake 错误地 by accident 偶然地

make a mistake/ make mistakes 犯错误

7.salty enough 足够咸

8.make sb. adj. 使某人... make sb. do 使某人做某事

9.in the end = at last =finally

10.although =though 虽然 不能与 but 连用

because 不能与 so 连用

11.not...until 直到...才...

12. some time 一段时间；sometimes 有时

sometime 某个时候（将来）；some times 很多次

13. decide to do 决定做某事

14.notice sb. do sth. 表示“注意某人干了某事”，强调动作的过程。

noticesb. doing sth. 表示“注意到某人正在干某事”，强调动作正在发生。

15.It is said that... 据说

It is reported that... 据报道

It is believed/ discovered/ found that ...

## Unit 5

宾语从句：

语序：陈述句语序。

时态：主过从过，主现从随便。

引导词：that 引导陈述句，无词意，可省略。

if/whether 引导一般疑问句。“是否”

(与 or not 连用时,只能用 whether 而不能用 if )

特殊疑问词引导特殊疑问句。

1. — Do you know \_\_\_\_ tomorrow? — At 8 o'clock.

A. when did she come    B. when she came    C. when will she come    D. when she will come

2. We'll plant trees tomorrow, and I don't know \_\_\_\_ Tom will come and join us.

A. if    B. which    C. what    D. where

3. The teacher asked us \_\_\_\_.

A. when did I finish my work    B. why didn't we tell him about it earlier  
C. what we were interested in    D. where we are going to have our lunch

4. Bob asked me \_ .

A. what was she doing    B. what is she doing    C. what she was doing    D. what she is doing

5 .We don't know \_\_\_\_\_ it next. Let's go and ask Mr. Li.

A. what to do            B.to do what    C. whether to do    D. to do whether

知识点    1.decide to do 决定做某事

2. talk to/with sb. 跟某人谈话    talk about sth. 谈论...

3. prefer 名词 to 名词

prefer to do

prefer doing

prefer doing to doing

prefer to do rather than do

4. sb.+spend 时间/钱 (in) doing sth.

on sth.

sb. pay 钱 for sth.

sth. cost sb. 钱

It takes sb 时间 to do sth.

5.    get dressed 穿好衣服

get dressed in +衣服/颜色

dress sb. 给某人穿衣

dress up as ...打扮成...

6. in order to do

in order that +从句    为了....

so that + 从句

## Unit 6

过去完成时

含义：过去完成时表示过去某一时间或动作之前已经发生或完成了的动作。它表示动作发生在“过去的过去”。

构成： **had** + 动词过去分词

用法：

(1) **by, before** + 过去的时间

**by last year, before 2000, by the end of last term**

**I had finished my homework before 5 o' clock.**

**We had learnt 2000 words by last term.**

(2) 用于复合句中：两个动作都是过去发生，先发生的用过去完成式，后发生的用一般过去式。

**He said he had gone to Beijing twice.**

**When I got to school, the bell had already rung.**

**By the time we got there, the film had already begun.**

知识点：

1. **get to...到达**    **get to school 到达学校**    **get home 到家**

2. **leave + 地点 离开某地**

**leave for + 地点 动身去某地**

**leave 地点 for 地点 离开某地去某地**

**leave sth. + 地点 把某人落在某地**

3. **get up 起床**    **take a shower 洗澡**

4. start to do / start doing 开始做某事

5. Come out 出来，开花，出版

6. Come by 经过

7. Give sb a ride 让某人搭便车

8. Make it 做到，成功

9. forget to do 忘记要做某事    forget doing 忘记做过某事

10. break down 出故障    break –broke -broken

11. flee from=escape from = run away from 逃走

12. as...as one can/could=as...as possible 尽可能的...

13. sell out 售光    sell well 卖得好

14. marry sb 跟某人结婚

marry sb to sb 把某人嫁给某人

get married to sb 跟某人结婚

get married 结婚（不涉及结婚对象）

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