

牛津译林版九上英语知识点总结

Unit1 知识点总结

一、词汇短语考点拓展

★考点 1.v.+up 短语总结

eat up 吃光

clean up 打扫

drink up 喝光

give up 放弃

make up 编造（故事/谎言）；化妆

hurry up 赶快

show up 出现

think up 想出

end up 结束

take up 开始从事/占据

ring up 打电话

fix up 修理；修补

hang up 挂断电话

bring up 教育；培养

cheer up 使……开心

grow up 成长；长大

look up 查阅；向上看

mix up 混合在一起

put up 张贴；建造；举起

set up 搭建；建立；设立

★考点 2.order

①n. 顺序 keep in good order 使保持井然有序

②v.命令；点餐；订购

【句型】 order sb to do sth .命令某人做某事。

③拓展结构： in order to do sth. 目的是做某事。/为了做某事。

in order that = so that +目的状语从句 目的是……/为了…

★考点 3.lead v. 领导；致使；引导；指挥 n. 领先地位；榜样

【词形】 leading adj. 领导的；主要的

leader n. 领导者；首领；指挥者

【短语】 take the lead 领先 lead to 导致；通向 lead in 导入

lead ... to ... 把…带到…

【谚语】 All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马。

★考点 4.v.+up with 短语总结

keep up with ... 跟上…

catch up with ... 赶上…

come up with...想出出（主意）

put up with... 忍受…

end up with... 以…结束

★考点 5. alive/living/lively/live 辨析

词汇	含义	所作成分及用法
alive	活着的，有生命的	作表语或后置定语，多修饰有生命的个体
living	adj.活着的，建在的；n.生活	当形容词时，作表语或前置定语；当名词时，常用于 make a living ;earn one's living
lively	活泼的，思想活跃的	作表语或前置定语，修饰人或物
live	活的，有生命的，现场直播的	作定语，修饰物

★考点 6. agree v. 同意

agree with sb 同意某人的观点 agree on 对...取得一致意见 agree to do sth 赞成做某事

★考点 7.impress v. 给.....留下印象 （ impression n. 印象）

impress sb with sth = impress sth on sb 某物给某人留下印象

be impressed by 被.....所感动； 被.....给予深刻印象

It didn't impress me as a good place to live. 那地方没有给我留下适合居住的印象。

That idea seemed to impress Colin. 那个主意似乎打动了科林。

★考点 8.take 短语拓展

take on 承担；呈现；接纳；雇用

take over 接收；接管

take up 开始从事/占据

take down 记下；取下

take out 取出；去掉

take after （外貌或行为）像

take in 接受；理解；吸入；欺骗

take off 脱下（衣服等）；起飞

take... seriously 重视；认真对待...

take part in 参加.....；参与.....

take away 带走，拿走，取走

take care of 照顾，照料（=look after）

take away 拿走

take pride in 感到自豪（=be proud of）

★考点 9. miss v. 错过；未击中；想念 n. 错过，未击中

miss doing sth 错过做某事。 miss sb. 想念某人。 miss the bus 错过公交车

A miss is as good as a mile. 失之毫厘，谬之千里。

【拓展】missing, lost, gone 区别

1)gone 表示“丢了，没了”，含有一去不复返的意味，在句中可作表语和补语，但不能做定语。

My fever is gone, but I still have a cough. 我的烧已经退了，但还有些咳嗽。

She looked down at her dress and found her necklace gone. 她低头看了一下自己的衣服，发现项链

链不见了。

2) lost 表示“丢失”，含有失去后难以回归的意味，在句中可作定语，表语和补语。

The parents found the lost child at last. 父母亲终于找到了自己丢失的孩子。

His elder brother was lost at sea. 他的哥哥在海里失踪了。

3) missing 表示“失踪了，不见了”，强调某人或某物不在原处，在句中可作定语，表语和补语。

My Japanese-Chinese dictionary is missing. 我的日汉词典不见了。

The police are trying their best to find the missing school-girl.

警方正在尽力寻找这个失踪的女生。

★考点 10. as good as 和...几乎一样，实际上等于...，简直是

A miss is as good as a mile. 失之毫厘，谬以千里。

His career is as good as over. 他的事业差不多要完了。

【拓展】as good as 与 as well as 区别

1.都有“和.....一样好”的含义，但词性不同 good 是形容词，而 well 是副词。

His handwriting is as good as his sister's.

He writes as well as his sister.

2.as well as = also = and 和 ; as good as = the same as 和...几乎一样，简直是

They visited some factories, hospitals as well as the school.

他们参观了这所学校，还参观了工厂和医院。

★考点 11. can't ... too 无论怎样.....也不算过分，越.....越.....

You can't be too careful. 你越仔细越好。

You can't praise the book too much. 这本书值得大加赞扬

We cannot work too much for the people. 我们为人民做工作是不可能做过头的。

★考点 12. devote v. 把...贡献；把...专注于...

devote to doing sth 致力于，奉献，献身于

devote oneself to 献身于，致力于，投身于，专心于

二、短语句型总结

1.eat up 吃光

2.keep..in order 使...保持井然有序

3.show off 炫耀

4.come up with 想出（主意）

5.neither...nor... 既不...也不...

6.either...or 或者...或者...

- 7.take the lead 处于领先地位
- 8.fall behind 落后
- 9.connect to/with 与...相连
- 10.as good as 和...几乎一样，简直是
- 11.pay attention to 注意
- 12.think twice (about sth) 三思而行
- 13.do the dishes 洗碗
- 14.animal sign 生肖
- 15.divide...into ... 把...分成
- 16.agree with sb. 同意某人（的看法）
- 17.in all 总共；总计
- 18.star sign 星座
- 19.show sb around ... 带领某人参观某地
- 20.show up 出现，露面
- 21.on show 在展览中
- 22.share...with...和...分享...
- 23.without doing sth. 没有做...
- 24.win high praise from... 赢得...的高度赞扬
- 25.search for 寻找
- 26.in itself 本质上，本身
- 27.in my last job 在我上一份工作中
- 28.day after day 日复一日
- 29.take on new challenges 接受新的挑战
30. any time 随时
- 31.afford to do sth. 承担得起做某事。
- 32.make mistakes 犯错误
- 33.high standards 高标准
- 34.can't ... too ...无论如何.....也不算过分，越.....越.....
- 35.not only...but also ...不但...而且...
36. be willing to 愿意...
- 37.in fact 实际上
- 38.devote ... to... 投身于...
- 39.take part in 参加
- 40.get angry 生气
- 41.It's said that...据说...
- 42.in some ways 在某些方面
- 43.believe in sb. 相信某人
- 44.like father, like son 有其父，必有其子

三、语法总结

1.常见的并列连词

并列连词	含义及用法	例句
and	“和”表并列或顺承关系	He came here and bought me a present.
	用于“祈使句，and+陈述句”结构	Work hard,and you will get good grades.
but	“但是”表转折，不能与 although 或 though 连用	I wanted to catch the early bus but I got up late and misses it.
or	“或者”表任选其一	Do you want the blue shirt or the green one?
	“否者”，用于“祈使句，or+陈述句”结构	Please be quick,or we'll be late for school.
so	“因此”表因果关系	It's raining heavily now,so we have to put off the

		sports meeting.
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2、并列连词短语

either...or (或者...或者...)

neither...nor (既不...又不...)

not only...but also 或者 not only ,but...as well （不但...而且...）

both...and （既...又.../ 都...）等。

易错点：

当主语由 neither...nor... 既不...又不... / either...or... 或者....或者.../not only...but also 不但...而且...连接时，谓语动词与 nor, or, but also 后面的词一致，即 “就近原则” ;both...and...连接并列主语时，谓语动词用复数形式。

Neither you nor I **am** a good student.

Neither he nor I **am** going to the airport.

Not only Mary but also her parents **have** gone abroad.

Both she and I **do** well in English.

Unit2 知识点总结

一、词汇短语考点拓展

★考点 1.remind v. 提醒，使想起

①remind sb of sth 使...想起; 回想起

The photo reminds me of my childhood. 这张照片让我想起了我的童年。

②remind sb (not) to do sth 提醒某人(不要)做某事

Remind him to close the door. 提醒他关门。

③remind sb that... 提醒某人...

He reminded me that I had seen the movie. 他提醒我，我曾经看过这部电影。

★考点 2.as

①as 作介词，“作为”

French is known as the most beautiful language in the world. 法语以世界上最美的语言著称。

②as 作连词，引导时间状从句，意是“当...的时候”

My mother was cooking fish as I arrived home. 当我到家的时候，我妈妈正在做鱼。

③as 作连词，引导原因状从句，意思是“因为”

As rain has fallen, the air is cooler. 因为下过雨，所以空气比较凉爽。

④as 作连词，引导让步状从句，意思是“虽然”

Young as he is, he has been one of the most famous painters in our country.

虽然他还很年轻，但已经成为我们国家最有名的画家之一。

⑤as 作连词，引导方式状语从句，意思是“以...方式”

Do as the Romans do when in Rome. 入乡随俗

【拓展】几个关于 as...as 的常见结构

①as...as possible 尽可能.....

Please answer my question as soon as possible.请尽快回答我的问题。

②as...as usual/before 像通常/以前一样

She looks as pretty as before.她看起来和以前一样漂亮。

③as long as... 只要

You can make great progress as long as you try hard. 只要你努力，就会有进步。

★考点 3.difficulty n.困难 (adj. difficult)

【句型】have difficulty (in) doing sth.=have trouble/problems (in) doing sth.

在做.....时遇到麻烦

I have difficulty (in) learning English. 我在学英语上有困难。

★考点 4.invent/ discover/find/find out 区分

invent	发明	发明的东西是从前没有的	Who invented the steam engine? 谁发明了蒸汽机?
discover	发现	发现的事物是本来存在的或是有人知道的	Columbus discovered America 哥伦布发现了美洲
find	找到	指寻找的结果。 是非延续性动词	I am looking for my bike, but I may not find it. 我正在找我的自行车, 可是不一定能找到。
find out	找出、查明	指经过观察、调查把某事、某物查出来, 搞清楚, 弄明白	When he was a child, he liked to find out how things worked. 他孩提时代时, 就爱弄明白各种事物的来龙去脉。

★考点 5.it, one, that 作代词的区别

①it 指上文提到过的事物。(单数, 同名同物)

② one 泛指上下文提及的同类事物中的一个。(单数, 同名不同物)

③that 常用于比较结构中, 代替前面提到的不可数名词。

★考点 6.if

①引导条件状语从句, “如果”。【主将从现/主祈从现/主情从现】

If it doesn't rain, we will go to the park next Sunday. 如果不下雨, 下周日我们将去公园。

If you ask him, he will help you. 如果你求他, 他将会帮助你。

②引导宾语从句。“是否”。

Lily asked if she liked it. 莉莉问她是否喜欢它。

★考点 7. influence n./v. 影响

【短语】have influence on 对.....的影响

have a great influence on 对...产生巨大影响

【拓展】influence 与 effect, affect 区别

①affect 指“产生的影响之大足以引起反应”,着重“影响”的动作,通常指“对...产生不利影响”。

This article will affect my thinking. 这篇文章将会影响我的思想。

②effect 影响可好可坏。强调影响带来的结果或效果。

This book effected a change in my opinion. 这本书使我的看法起了变化。

③influence 指“通过说服、举例等对行动、思想、性格等产生不易觉察到的,潜移默化的影响”。

Influenced by a high-school biology teacher, he took up the study of medicine.

在一位中学生物教师的影响下,他从事医学研究。

★考点 7.prefer v.更喜欢

①prefer +名词/代词 更喜欢... I prefer T-shirt. 我更喜欢 T 恤衫。

②prefer A to B. 比起 B 更喜欢 A。I prefer English to maths. 比起数学,我更喜欢英语。

③prefer to do sth. 宁愿做某事。I prefer to swim. 我宁愿去游泳。

④prefer doing A to doing B. 比起做 B,更喜欢做 A。

I prefer playing basketball to playing soccer. 和踢足球相比,我更喜欢打篮球。

⑤prefer to do A rather than do B. 宁愿做 A 而不愿做 B。

I prefer to stay at home rather than go out. 我宁愿呆在家里也不愿出去。

★考点 8.would rather

①would rather do sth. 宁愿做某事。

He'd rather join in the English group. 他宁愿加入到英语小组中来。

Which would you rather have,bread or rice? 面包和米饭,你更喜欢哪一个?

②would rather do A than do B. 宁愿做... 也不愿做...

(近义结构: prefer to do A rather than do B.)

The brave soldier would rather die than give in.那个勇敢的士兵宁死不屈。

He'd rather work than play. 他宁愿工作也不愿玩。

二、短语句型总结

1.cheer up 使振作起来

2.have difficulty (in)doing sth.做某事费劲

3.green with envy 妒忌的,眼红的

4.try on 试穿

5.which one 哪一个

6.There's nothing wrong with ...

没问题,没毛病

7.sth looks good on sb = sb looks good in sth

某人穿某件衣服好看

8.explain sth. to sb.= explain to sb. sth.

向某人解释某事。

9.calm color 平静的颜色；淡色

10.on the wedding day 在结婚那天

11.hope for success 期待成功

12.make it +adj. (for sb.) to do sth.

使做某事...（对某人来说）...的

13.take action 采取行动

14.feel sure about 确信...

15.get married 结婚

16.get into trouble 陷入困境

17.fight with sb. 和...打架

18. each other = one another 彼此

19.ask sb. for help 向某人求助

20.be dressed in 穿着...

21.in the past 在过去

22.have the power to do sth. 有力量做某事。

23.drive...away 驱赶

24.according to 根据

25.light color 浅色

26.dark color 深色

27.dress up as 打扮成...

三、语法总结

★一、引导词

1.当宾语从句是陈述句时（包括肯定句和否定句），连词由 **that** 引导，因为 **that** 在从句中不作任何成分，也没有任何具体意思，因此在口语或非正式文体中常省略

He said (that) he wanted to stay at home.

I am sure (that) he will succeed.

2.当宾语从句为一般疑问句时，由 **if** 或 **whether** 引导的宾语从句。**If** 和 **whether** 在句中的意思是“是否”。

从句部分要使用陈述句语序。

I want to know if (whether) he lives there.

He asked me whether (if) I could help him.

☆if/whether 区别

▲whether 可与 **or** 或 **or not** 连用 Let me know whether you can come or not.

▲当宾语从句提到句首时，只能用 **whether** 引导 Whether it is true or not, I can't tell.

▲whether 可以引导带 **to** 的不定式。I don't know whether to accept or refuse.

▲ whether 及其引导的成分可放于介词之后，作介词的宾语。I worry about whether I hurt her feelings.

3. 当宾语从句为特殊疑问句时，由 who, what, which, when, where, why, how 等特殊疑问词引导宾语从句。这些代词和副词在宾语从句中充当某个成分。从句部分要使用陈述句语序。

Do you know who they are waiting for?

Can you tell me where the No.3 bus stop is?

I don't know why the train is late.

★二、宾语从句的语序：宾语从句的语序应为陈述句的语序。

I hear (that) physics isn't easy.

I think (that) you will like this school soon.

Can you tell me how I can get to zoo?

Please tell me when we'll have the meeting.

★三、宾语从句的时态

1. 当主句是一般现在时，宾语从句的时态不作限制，我们可以根据句子的需要使用任何一种时态。

（需要性原则）

I don't think (that) you are right.

Please tell us where he is.

Can you tell me how I can get to the railway station?

2. 当主句是一般过去时的时候，宾语从句必须运用相应的过去的某一种时态，从而达到主句和从句的相互一致。（呼应性原则）

He asked what time it was.

He told me that he was preparing for the sports meet.

He asked if you had written to Peter.

He said that he would go back to the U.S. soon.

3. 当宾语从句说明的是客观存在的事实或者是客观存在的真理时，就不用受到主句时态的限制，仍是用一般现在时态。（特殊性原则）

Our teacher said that January is the first month of the year.

Scientists have proved that the earth turns around the sun.

Unit3 知识点总结

一、词汇短语考点拓展

★考点 1. do with & deal with 区分

do with	“处理；安置”，强调处理的对象，常与 what 连用	I don't know what to do with these letters.
deal with	“处理；应付”，强调处理的方式、方法，常与 how 连用	He taught me how to deal with pressure.

★考点 2. drive

①驾驶；开车 I often drive to work. 我经常开车去上班。

②v. 迫使；驱使，迫使（某人生气、发疯或做出极端事情）

drive sb crazy/mad 把人逼得发疯／发狂 drive... away 赶走 drive ...out of 赶出

★考点 3 find 句型

①find+名词/代词+形容词（作宾补）I find Tom clever.

②find+名词/代词+现在分词（作宾补）I found a little boy crying at the street corner last night.

③find+it（形式宾语）+形容词+for sb. +to do sth.（作真正宾语）

I find it difficult (for Lily) to learn math well.

★考点 4. sleep v.睡觉

【词形拓展】

①asleep adj. 睡着的，睡熟的 fall asleep 入睡

②sleepy adj. 困乏的，欲睡的 feel sleepy 感觉困的

③sleeping n.睡眠 sleeping pills 安眠药 adj.睡着的 Sleeping Beauty 《睡美人》

★考点 5. solve v. 解决 → solution n. 解决办法

【易混区分】

①solve 常与 problem 搭配，表示“解决问题”，且问题难度大。

Can you help me solve the problem?

②answer 常与 question 搭配，表示“回答问题”，问题难度小。

It's your turn to answer my question.

★考点 5.choice n. 选择；挑选；抉择

【句型】have no choice but to do 别无选择，只能.....

I had no choice but to sign the contract. 我别无选择，只好签了合同。

【词形拓展】 choose v. 选择 choose to do sth. 选择做某事。

★考点 7. imagine v. 想象；设想

【句型】 imagine doing sth 想象做某事

She imagined walking into the office and handing in her resignation.

她想象着自己走进办公室，递上辞呈。

【词形拓展】 imaginative adj. 富于想象力的；创新的

imagination n. 想象力；想象

★考点 8. offer

① v. 主动提出；自愿给予 He offered some useful advice. 他提出了一些有益的建议。

offer sth to sb = offer sb sth 主动给予某人某物

【区分】 provide sth for sb. = provide sb. with sth. 给某人提供某物。

② n. 主动提议；建议；报价；录取通知

He is expecting the offer of Harvard University day and night.

他夜以继日的期盼哈佛大学的录取通知书。

Thank you for your kind offer of help. 谢谢你的好心帮助。

I've had an offer of \$2 500 for the car. 有人向我出价 2 500 元买这辆汽车。

★考点 9. suggestion n. 建议；提议(可数)

【词形拓展】

suggest

① v. 建议；提议 suggest doing sth 建议做某事

I suggested going in my car. 我提议坐我的车去。

② v. 推荐；举荐

Who would you suggest for the job? 要你说，谁适合做这个工作？

③ v. 暗示 What does the passage suggest? 文章暗示了什么？

【易混区分】

★相同点： suggest/advise + n./v-ing/ 从句 We suggested/adviced putting off the meeting.

★不同点： advise sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事。 I advised him to put off the meeting.

advise (对应名词) advice 不可数

suggest (对应名词) suggestion 可数

★考点 10. develop v. (使)成长, 发展, 培养; (患)病

develop one's hobby(hobbies) 培养爱好

develop a good/bad habit 养成好/坏习惯

The child is developing normally. 这孩子发育正常。

She developed the company from nothing. 她白手起家办起了这个公司。

【词形拓展】

development n. 发展 with the development of the science and technology 随着科学技术的发展

developed adj. 发达的 developed country 发达国家

developing adj. 发展中的 developing country 发展中国家

二、短语句型总结

1.drive sb mad 使人受不了

2.deal with 处理; 对付

3.stay up 熬夜

4.be worth doing sth. 值得做某事

5.be strict with sb 对某人要求严格

6.stay out 待在户外; (晚上)不回家

7.work out 算出; 解决

8.according to 根据

9.laugh at 嘲笑

10. go over 复习; 回顾

11.don't mention it 不客气

12.be of sb's age 与...同龄的

13.allow doing sth 允许做某事

14. allow sb to do sth 允许某人做某事

15.be strict in sth 对某事要求严格

16.get fat 变胖

17.have no choice but to do sth.

18.on time 准时

19.spare time 业余时间

20.dream of 梦想...

21.so that 目的是

22.hear from 收到...的来信

23.be crazy about 为...疯狂

24.the cause of ...的起因

25.worry about 担心...

26.get into trouble 陷入困境

27.develop our hobbies 培养我们的爱好

28.achieve a balance between

A and B 在 A 和 B 中取得平衡

29.look forward to 盼望; 期待 (+v-ing)

30.make sure 确信

31.low marks 低分

32.make progress 取得进步

33.make little progress 取得很小的进步

34.as often as possible 尽可能经常的

35.depend on 依靠; 取决于

三、语法总结

考点 1.特殊疑问词引导的宾语从句

★**连接词**：特殊疑问词引导宾语从句时，从句的连接词由该特殊疑问句的疑问词充当。

疑问代词 what, which, who, whose

疑问副词 where, when, why, how

He wondered **what** had happened to her.

Could you tell me **how** I can get to the hospital?

★**宾语从句的语序**

连词+陈述句语序的句子 即陈述句语序

句末是否用问号由主句来定。主句是陈述句时，句末用句号；主句是疑问句时，句末用问号。

Where does Mr. Liu live? Do you know? （合并句子）Do you know where Mr.Liu lives?

考点 2.用于提建议的句型：

(1)What about doing sth. ?=How about doing sth.?怎么样？

(2)Why don't you do sth.? = Why not do sth.? 为什么不呢？

(3)Let's do sth.让我们一起做某事吧。

(4)Shall we/I do sth?我们做...好吗？

(5)had better do/not do sth. 最好做/不做某事

(6) Will/Would you please do sth. 请你做...好吗？

(7) Would you like to do sth.? 你想去做某事吗？

(8)Would you mind doing sth.? 你介意做某事吗？

【回答】

(1). 同意对方的建议时，一般用：

Good idea./ That's good idea. 好主意

OK/ All right./ Great 好/ 行/太好了

Yes, please ./ I'd love to 是的/ 我愿意

I agree with you 我同意你的看法

No problem 没问题

Sure/ Of course/ Certainly 当然可以

Yes, I think so 对，我也这样想

(2).对对方的帮助或要求表示委婉谢绝时，一般用：

I don't think so 我认为不是这样

Sorry, I can't 对不起，我不能

I'd love to, but...

I'm afraid...我愿意，但恐怕.....

Unit4 知识点总结

一、词汇短语考点拓展

★考点 1.mind

①v. 当心/注意 I don't mind it. 我不在意。

✖ Do/Would you mind +形代+v-ing? 你介意...? (难点)

Do you mind my smoking here? 你介意我在这吸烟吗?

mind doing sth. 介意做某事。 I don't mind doing housework. 我不介意做家务。

②n. 想法/决心/意见

change one's mind 改变主意

keep...in mind 记住

make up one's mind= make a decision 决定

Never mind! 不要紧! / 没关系!

★考点 2.through

【词义拓展】

①从...一端至另一端; 穿过; 贯穿

The bullet went straight through him. 子弹从他身上穿了过去。

②透过...看到; 隔着...听到

I couldn't hear their conversation through the wall. 我隔墙听不到他们的交谈。

③自始至终; 从头到尾

He will not live through the night. 他活不过今天夜里了。

④以; 凭借; 因为; 由于

You can only achieve success through hard work. 你得孜孜不倦方能成功。

【短语拓展】 go through 通过; 接受; 仔细检查 look through 浏览; 翻阅

★考点 3. stand

① n.看台 ;货摊; 售货亭;展示或推介物品的) 桌, 台, 摊位

sit in the stands 坐在看台上

a hamburger/newspaper stand 汉堡包售卖亭/报摊

②v.站立; 位于(某处);忍受(=put up with)

She was too weak to stand. 她虚弱得站都站不住。

An old oak tree once stood here. 以前这儿长着一棵老橡树。

I can't stand him any more. 我再也受不了他了。

★考点 4.succeed 成功；达成目的

【句型】succeed in doing sth = manage to do sth 成功做某事

He succeeded in getting a place at art school. 他被艺术学校录取了。

I tried to discuss it with her but only succeeded in making her angry.

【词形变化】

success n. 成功 successful adj. 成功的 successfully adv. 成功地

★考点 5. force

①v. 强迫，迫使（某人做某事）

force sb to do sth 强迫某人做某事

She forced herself to be polite to them. 她对他们强装客气。

②n. 力量 the force of nature 自然的力量

★考点 6. remain

①系动词，指某人或某事物仍保持某种状态，“仍然；依旧”，“留；呆；住；待”

remain healthy 保持健康

②v. 剩下；剩余；遗留；逗留；保持不变

After the fire, very little remained of his house. 火灾过后，他的家所剩无几。

He remained there for about a year before the NBA took notice of him.

在 NBA 注意到他之前，他在那里待了大约 1 年。

③n. “剩余物”“残骸”一般用其复数形式。

remains of the Song Dynasty 宋代遗迹

★考点 7. notice

①n. 注意，通告，布告

take notice of 注意到 put up a notice 张贴告示

②v. 看（或听）到；注意到；意识到

notice sb do sth 注意到某人做某事。（全过程，已完成）

notice sb doing sth 注意到某人正在做某事。（正在进行）

【对比】

I noticed them come in. 我注意到他们进来了。

I didn't notice him leaving. 我没看到他离开。

★考点 8.achieve&come true 区分

词条	是否接宾语	用法
achieve	是	主语一般为“人”
come true	否	主语一般是“梦想；理想”

★考点 9.against

①“反对”，其反义词为 for。

※be against/for (v-ing) sth 反对/支持（做）某事

Are you for or against the plan? 你是支持还是反对这个计划？

Are you against smoking in public places? 你反对公共场所吸烟吗？

②“靠着”、“顶着”“倚”

The teacher's desk is against the wall. 老师的办公桌靠墙放着。

He stood leaning against the tree. 他站着斜靠在墙上

★考点 10.break 短语总结

break away from 脱离;背弃;与...脱离关系

break out into 突然发作

break down 出故障，抛锚

break out of 摆脱，突破

break in 闯进，打断;使顺服

break the law 违反法律

break into 闯入:强行进入:突然开始

break the record 破记录

break one's promise:食言，不守诺言

break up 破碎;解散，分开，分解

break out 爆发

二、短语句型总结

1.try out for 参加.....选拔(或试演)

7.take notice of 注意;察觉

2.lose heart 泄气，灰心

8.as soon as 一...就...

3.lose face 丢脸，丢面子

9.a great deal (of) 大量；许多

4.lose interest in 对..... 失去兴趣

10.change one's mind 改变主意

5.lose one's job 失业

11.succeed in doing sth.成功地做某事。

6.lose one's way 迷路

12.break out 爆发

13.go into hiding 躲藏起来
14.die of /from 死于...
15.in fear of one's life 为生命安全担忧
16.to one's surprise 令某人惊讶的是
17.finish doing sth. 完成做某事。
18.learn about 了解
19.that way 以那样的方式
20.allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事。
21.in different times 在不同的时代
22.through the Internet 通过网络
23.have a big dream 有一个伟大的梦想
24.get the chance 获得机会
25.from then on 从那以后
26.sit in the stands 坐在看台上
27.invite sb. to do sth.邀请某人做某事。
28.decide to do sth.决定做某事。
29.lead...to...带领...去...
30.as a result 结果
31.be interested in 对...感兴趣
32.sb.be forced to do sth. 某人被强迫做某事。
33.at that time 在那时
34.through hard work 通过努力工作
35.give up 放弃
36.refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事。
37.graduate from 从...毕业

38.try one's best to do sth.
尽某人最大努力做某事。
39.be serious about 对...是认真的
40.take part in 参与
41.lose one's life(lives) 失去生命
42.during the war 在战争期间
43.translate into 翻译成...
44.all over the world 全世界
45.a symbol of ...的象征
46.die of illness 死于疾病
47.get away 逃跑
48.a young homeless boy
一个年轻的无家可归的男孩
49.in peace 和平
50.in fear of 害怕...
51.relate to 与...相关
52.in one's fifties 在某人 50 多岁时
53.not...until 直到...才...
54.be ready to do sth. 准备好做某事。
55.care for = look after= take care of 照顾
56.in need 需要
57.seem to be +adj. 似乎是...的
58.have a heart full of love 拥有一颗充满爱的心

三、语法总结：时间状语从句引导词

时 间 状 语 从 句	连词	例句	说明
	when	<u>When</u> I came into the room, he was writing a letter. 当我进屋时，他正在写信。	when 后从句的动词可以是延续性的，也可以是非延续性的，
	while	① <u>While it was raining, they went out.</u> 正当天下雨的时候，他们出去了。 ② I stayed <u>while he was away.</u> 他不在的时候而我在。(然而) ③ All of us are working hard <u>while he is sleeping.</u> (然而，并列连词)	① while 指“在某一段时间里”，“在---期间”，有时表示主从句的轻微转折，译为：“ <u>然而</u> ” ② while 引导的动作必须是 <u>持续性的</u> 。
	as	① He hurried home, looking behind <u>as</u> he went. 他赶快回家，一边走一边向后看。 ② <u>As</u> time goes by, I like China better. 随着时间的流逝，我越来越喜欢中国。	① as (译为“ <u>一边.....一边</u> ”)引导持续性动作，强调主句和从句的动作同时发生； ② as 译为“ <u>随着.....</u> ”
	before	① I finished my task <u>before</u> I went home. 我做完作业才回家。 ② Be a pupil <u>before you become a teacher.</u> 先做学生，再做先生。	在....以前
	after	He arrived <u>after the game started.</u> 比赛开始后，他到了。	after“在---之后”
	till until	① <u>We waited till(until)</u> he came back. 我们一直等到他回来。	① 如主句动词是持续性动作，常用 <u>肯定式</u> ，表示“直到.....为止”；

	<p>②She <u>didn't stop working until</u> eleven o'clock . 她直到11点钟才停止工作。</p> <p>③<u>Until</u> he had passed out of sight, she stood there. 她站在那里看着，直到看不见他的身影。</p>	<p>②not...until... 表示“<u>直到...才...</u>”“<u>在...以前不...</u>”。</p> <p>主句通常用<u>瞬间动词</u>。这时until 可用 before 替换。</p> <p>【 例 】 He didn't leave <u>until/before</u> I came back.</p> <p>有时可用 never, nothing 代替 not.</p> <p>③ 如果从句放在句首表示强调，一般用 until, 不用 till.</p>
since	<p>Great changes <u>have taken place</u> in China <u>since</u> 1978. 自从1978年以来中国发生了巨大的变化。</p>	<p>现在完成时+since+点时间 /...ago/一般过去时句子</p>
as soon as	<p>①<u>As soon as I arrive in Shanghai,</u> I'll write to you.我一到上海就给你写信。</p> <p>②My brother went out <u>as soon as I got home.</u></p> <p>③<u>I'll phone you as soon as</u> I arrive in Tonghua.</p>	<p>as soon as “<u>一...就...</u>”。如果主句是一般将来时，情态动词加动词原形或祈使句时，时间状语从句用一般现在时。</p> <p>当主句是一般过去时，从句一般也用一般过去时，简言之：<u>主将/祈/情从现；主过从过</u></p>
whenever	<p>Whenever he sees the book, he will think of the good memory. 无论何时，他看到那本书，他都会想起美好的记忆。</p>	<p>whenever = no matter when 无论何时</p>

Unit5 知识点总结

一、词汇短语考点拓展

★考点 1. encourage v. 鼓励

【句型】encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事。

She encouraged me to keep trying and make more wonderful pictures.

她鼓励我继续尝试并创作更多的精美画作。

【词形】en+courage (勇气) →encourage

☆en 作词缀用法总结:

★前缀:

①en+n. ----v. “置于...之中”、“登上...”

encage (把...关入笼子) encase (把...装入箱子) encave (把...藏入洞中)

②en+adj./n. ---- v. “使.....成某种状态”

enlarge 扩大 enable 使...能够 enrich 丰富 endanger 使...处于危险之中

encourage 鼓励

★后缀:

①adj./n.+en----v. “使.....”

shorten (变短) darken (变黑) deepen (加深) weaken (削弱) fasten (固定) widen (变宽) frighten (恐吓) strengthen (加强)

②某些名词后+en 构成形容词, “由.....制成的”

wooden woolen golden

★考点 2. present

①adj. 目前的, 现今的 the present president

②adj. 出席的, 在场的 (反义词 absent) A lot of students were present at the meeting.

③n. 礼物 Christmas presents

④n. 现在 at present = now 现在

⑤v. 赠送; 上演; 呈现 present special programs 上演特别的节目

★考点 3. pleasant adj. (反义词: unpleasant)

①令人愉快的; 宜人的

a pleasant climate 宜人的气候

What a pleasant surprise! 这真是一桩令人又惊又喜的事!

②友好的; 和善的; 文雅的

a pleasant young man 彬彬有礼的年轻人

Please try to be pleasant to our guests. 请对我们的客人尽量客气点。

【词形拓展】

pleasure n.高兴; 快乐; 愉快 It's a pleasure. / My pleasure. 不客气。

please v.使...高兴/请

pleased adj. 高兴的/满意的 be pleased with = be satisfied with 对...满意

★考点 4.common (反义词: uncommon)

①adj.常见的; 普遍的;共有的

Jackson is a common English name. 杰克逊是常见的英语人名。

They share a common interest in photography. 他们在摄影方面兴趣相投。

②n. (想法、兴趣等方面) 相同

have ...in common 在...有共同点

Tim and I have nothing in common.我和蒂姆毫无共同之处。

The two cultures have a lot in common. 这两种文化具有许多相同之处。

★考点 5. high&highly 的区别

①high adj.高的; adv. 高 (表示实际高度, 修饰动词)

He didn't jump high enough to win a prize 他跳得不够高,没能得奖。

He climbed high up the mountain. 他爬到山上高处。

②highly adv.表示程度高,除修饰动词(如 speak, praise, think of 等)外,通常修饰分词或形容词

It's highly amusing. 它有趣极了。

My mother always speaks highly of him.我妈妈总是对他高度赞扬。

★考点 6. breath &breathe

①breath n. 呼吸, 气息

out of breath 上气不接下气 take a deep breath 深深吸一口气 hold one's breath 屏住呼吸

in one breath 一口气

②breathe vi. 呼吸

He breathed deeply before speaking again. 他深深吸一口气, 然后继续说下去。

★考点 6.last (lasting adj.持久的)

①v.持续 The meeting only lasted for a few minutes. 会议只开了几分钟。

②adj. 最近的; 最后的

last year 去年 last name 姓氏 last night 昨晚 for the last ten years 在过去的 10 年里

③adv. 最后 He came last in the race. 他在赛跑比赛中跑了最后一名。

★考点 7. value n.价值

【词形拓展】

valuable adj. 贵重的 invaluable 无价之宝, 价值连城 valueless 毫无价值, 没用的

二、短语句型总结

1.art form 艺术形式

2.be known/famous for 因...而著名

3.out of breath 上气不接下气

4.country music 乡村音乐

5.African American 美国黑人

6.local color 地方特色

7.have a gift for 对...有天赋

8.musical talent 音乐天赋

9.award music 颁奖音乐

10.show an interest in 展示出对...的兴趣

11.around the world 全世界

12.in different minds 在不同的头脑中

13.in his works 在他的作品里

14.a dividing line 分界线

15.in the way 以这种方式/妨碍

16.one of the +最高级 ...中最...之一

17.plan to do sth.计划做某事。

18.take the underground 坐地铁

19.wait for 等待

20.after a while 过了一会儿

21.too much traffic 交通拥堵

22.attend the concert 参加音乐会

23.a great day 很棒的一天

24.as usual 像平时一样

25.take...away 把...带走

26.in all directions 四面八方

27.encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事。

28.since then 从那以后

29.keep doing sth. 坚持做某事。

30.be crazy about 为...疯狂

31.rushing water 淙淙的水声

32.blowing wind 飒飒的风声

33.get to do sth. 渐渐开始做某事。

34.think highly of /speak highly of

高度赞扬;高度评价

35.in control of 控制; 管理

36.out of control 失控

37.under control 被控制

三、语法总结:原因状语从句

1.引导词：原因状语从句通常由 because, since, as 引导，用来表示原因。

He didn't come to school because he was ill.

As it is raining, we shall not go the zoo.

Since you can't answer the question, I'll ask someone else.

2.区分

①because 表示直接原因，语气最强。because 引导的原因状语从句多放在主句之后。回答由 why 提出的问题，只能用 because

【注意】

▲because 和 so 不能同用在一个句子里。

▲because 与 because of 的区别:

because 后只能接句子，而 because of 后面只能接名词或名词短语，不能跟句子。

Because of the bad weather, we put off the sports meeting.

Because it rained yesterday, we put off the sports meeting.

②as 和 since 语气较弱，一般用来表示明显的原因。由 as 和 since 引导的原因状语从句多放在句首。

Why aren't you going there? Because I don't want to.

As he has no car, he can't get there easily.

Since we have no money, we can't buy it.

Unit6 知识点总结

一、词汇&句型考点拓展

★考点 1. there be + 主语 +doing sth: 有.....在做某事

There is a boy crying in the street. 有一个男孩正在街上哭。

There are always lots of people walking in the park. 总是有很多人在公园里走路。

【拓展】

There be 结构时态总结:

一般现在时: There is/are... There is a girl and two boys in the classroom.(就近原则)

一般将来时: There will be ... There will be a lot of robots in the future.

一般过去时: There was/were ... There was a scar on his face.

There used to be ... There used to be a tree beside the river.

★考点 2.cover

①v.遮盖; 覆盖; 行走(一段路程)

※cover...with... 用...覆盖...

be covered with 被...覆盖

She covered her face with her hands. 她双手掩面。

By sunset we had covered thirty miles. 到日落时我们已走了三十英里。

②n.覆盖物; 套子; 罩子避难所; (书刊的)封面, 封皮

a cushion cover 靠垫套

the front/back cover 封面/底

The climbers took cover from the storm in a cave. 登山运动员在山洞里躲避暴风雨。

★考点 3.number n.号码; 数量 (缩写 No.)

【拓展】a number of 与 the number of 区别

①a number of +n.(pl.) “许多” “一些”,作主语, 后接复数谓语

A number of students are sick today. 今天一些学生病了。

②the number of+n.(pl.) “...的数量”作主语，后接单数谓语

The number of sick students is decreasing.生病学生的数量在减少。

★考点 4.live

①adv. 以现场直播的方式 The football match will be covered live. 这场足球赛将现场直播。

②adj.活的;现场直播的

We saw a real live tiger. 我们看见了一只活生生的老虎!

live coverage of the World Cup 世界杯赛的实况转播

③v.住; 居住;(以某种方式)生活

She needs to find somewhere to live. 她需要找个住的地方。

She lived a very peaceful life. 她过着十分宁静的生活。

【拓展】alive/living/lively/live 辨析

词汇	含义	所作成分及用法
alive	活着的，有生命的	作表语或后置定语，多修饰有生命的个体
living	adj.活着的，建在的；n.生活	当形容词时，作表语或前置定语；当名词时，常用于 make a living ;earn one's living
lively	活泼的，思想活跃的	作表语或前置定语，修饰人或物
live	活的，有生命的，现场直播的	作定语，修饰物

★考点 5. horror n. 震惊；恐惧；厌恶

With a look of horror, he asked if the doctor thought he had cancer.

他惊恐失色地问医生是否认定他患了癌症。

【词形拓展】horrible adj. 极坏的；十分讨厌的；可恶的

The coffee tasted horrible. 这种咖啡难喝极了。

★考点 6. wealthy adj.富有的；富裕的；富饶的

a wealthy nation 富国

the wealthy 富人；有钱人（the+adj.表示一类人）

【词形拓展】wealth n.钱财；财产；财物；财富

Good education often depends on wealth. 良好的教育经常依靠良好的经济条件。

【构词法】n.+y/ly→adj.

anger→angry 生气的(特殊)

fog→foggy 有雾的

fun→funny 滑稽的; 好笑的

noise→noisy 吵闹的

ice→icy 冰冷的

luck→lucky 幸运的

friend→friendly 友好的

health→healthy 健康的

hunger→hungry 饥饿的(特殊)

salt→salty 咸的

taste→tasty 美味的

week→weekly 每周的

★考点 7.scary 和 scared 区分

①scary 指事物或人本身是“恐怖的”“吓人的”主语可以是人，也可以是物。

The movie is really scary. 这部电影真的很恐怖。

The ghost is scary.鬼是恐怖的。

②scared 指某物或人使某人感到“恐惧的”“害怕的” 主语是人。

She felt scared when she watched thrillers. 当她看恐怖片时，她感到很害怕。

★考点 8. murder

①n. 谋杀; 凶杀

The play is a murder mystery . 这出戏说的是一桩神秘的凶杀案。

②v. 谋杀; 凶杀

He denies murdering his wife's lover. 他否认谋杀了妻子的情夫。

【词形拓展】murderer n.杀人犯; 杀人凶手

The murderer was never caught.

这个杀人犯一直未抓到。

★考点 9. mystery n.神秘的人事物; 奥秘

It's a complete mystery to me why they chose him.

我真无法理解他们为什么会选他。

He's a bit of a mystery. 他这个人有点儿神秘。

【词形拓展】mysterious adj.神秘的; 奇怪的

A mysterious young woman is living next door. 一位神秘的年轻女子住在隔壁。

★考点 10.direct

①adj. 直接的; 直达的 There is no direct flight to Hefei. 没有直达合肥的飞机。

(反义词) indirect 间接的

②v.导演；指导 The film is directed by Jia Ling. 这部电影是贾玲导演的。

【词形变化】director 导演 direction 方向

二、短语句型总结

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1.chat show 访谈节目 | 密切关注；近距离的看一看 |
| 2.game show 游戏表演；竞赛节目 | 19.work for 为...工作 |
| 3.a number of 一些；许多 | 20.work as 作为...去工作 |
| 4.the number of ...的数量 | 21.mind doing sth. 介意做某事 |
| 5.all day 整天 | 22.TV viewing habits 看电视的习惯 |
| 6.have nothing to do 无可事事 | 23.be interested in 对...感兴趣 |
| 7.take part in 参加 | 24.a waste of time 浪费时间 |
| 8.win a big prize 赢大奖 | 25.die of cancer 死于癌症 |
| 9.drama series 电视连续剧 | 26.be famous for 因...而著名 |
| 10.TV programmes 电视节目 | 27.push into 推进 |
| 11.up-to-date information 最新的信息 | 28.such as 例如 |
| 12.a football fan 一个足球迷 | 29.ask for 索要 |
| 13.a report on the coming World Cup
一个关于即将到来的世界杯的报道 | 30.in danger 处于危险之中 |
| 14.write down 写下 | 31.by accident 偶然地 |
| 15.send text messages 发短信 | 32.hundreds of 成百上千的 |
| 16.be full of horror 充满恐惧 | 33.pass away 去世 |
| 17.get scared 变得害怕 | 34.be different from 和...不同 |
| 18.take a close look at | 35.introduce ...to sb 把...介绍给某人 |
| | 36.get bored with 对.....感到无聊的 |

三、语法总结:条件状语从句

★基础考点:

①条件状语从句引导词: if (如果); unless (除非); as long as (只要)

②句型/时态特点: 主将从现/主情从现/主祈从现

If you eat less, you will be thinner.

If you are an animal-lover,you may feel sad about it.

Don't open the window, if you feel cold.

★难点:

①if 引导的从句类型的区分及词义的区分

动词+if+宾语从句 “是否” 时态按宾语从句的时态规律进行选择

I don't know if he can come.

I didn't know if he could come.

主句+if+条件状语从句“如果” 主将/祈/情从现

I will go to the party if he invites me.

②if ...not 和 unless 的转换

Unless it rains tomorrow, we are going to play football in the park.

=If it does not rain tomorrow, we are going to play football in the park.

Unit7 知识点总结

一、词汇短语考点拓展

★考点 1.lucky adj.幸运的

【短语】lucky dog 幸运儿 lucky number 幸运数字 lucky day 幸运日

【词形变化】luck n.→ lucky adj. → (反义词) unlucky → luckily adv.

【注】luckily 通常用于修饰整个句子。 Luckily, I arrived at school on time.

★考点 2. would rather

①would rather do sth. 宁愿做某事。

He'd rather join in the English group. 他宁愿加入到英语小组中来。

Which would you rather have,bread or rice? 面包和米饭，你更喜欢哪一个？

②would rather do A than do B. 宁愿做... 也不愿做...

(近义结构: prefer to do A rather than do B.)

The brave soldier would rather die than give in.那个勇敢的士兵宁死不屈。

He'd rather work than play. 他宁愿工作也不愿玩。

【易混结构】

①prefer +名词/代词 更喜欢... I prefer T-shirt. 我更喜欢 T 恤衫。

②prefer A to B. 比起 B 更喜欢 A。I prefer English to maths. 比起数学，我更喜欢英语。

③prefer to do sth. 宁愿做某事。I prefer to swim. 我宁愿去游泳。

④prefer doing A to doing B. 比起做 B，更喜欢做 A。

I prefer playing basketball to playing soccer. 和踢足球相比，我更喜欢打篮球。

⑤prefer to do A rather than do B. 宁愿做 A 而不愿做 B。

I prefer to stay at home rather than go out. 我宁愿呆在家里也不愿出去。

★考点 3.方位词+ern → adj.

west n. 西方→western adj.西方的

east n. 东方 → eastern adj.东方的

south n.南方→southern adj.南方的

north n.北方→northern adj.北方的

★考点 4. base v. 以...为基础；把（总部等）设在

They decided to base the new company in York. 他们决定将新成立的公司总部设在约克郡。

【短语】base on 以...为基础（或根据）

【词形拓展】basic adj.基础的，基本的 basic information 基本信息

★考点 5. appearance n.出现；露面；外貌

The singer's first public appearance was at the age of eight.

这位歌手八岁时初次登台演出。

Judging by appearances can be misleading. 单凭外表判断可能出错。

【词形拓展】

appear v. 显得；出现（反义词：disappear 消失）

She appeared to be in her late thirties. 看样子她快四十岁了。

A bus appeared around the corner. 一辆公共汽车出现在拐角处。

★考点 6. both / all / either / neither / none 区分

①both (两者)都 （搭配： both ... and 既...又...）

Both of my parents are teachers. 我的父母都是老师。

②all (三者或三者以上)都 All of us are here. 我们都在这。

③either 两者之一 （搭配： either...or... 或者...或者...）

Take either of the books. 随便拿哪本书都可以。（二选一）

Either is OK.

④neither (两者)都不 （搭配： neither...nor... 既不...也不...）

Neither of my parents is a teacher. 我的父母都不是老师。

⑤none (三者或三者以上)都不

None of the students in the classroom got a book. 教室里的学生都没有书。

二、短语句型总结

1.in your dreams 你做梦；你妄想

2.so...that 如此...以至于...

3.action movie 动作片

4.such...that 如此...以至于

5.catch one's attention 吸引某人的注意

6.play the role of 扮演...的角色

7.mistake ... for 把...误认为...

8.fall in love with sb 爱上某人

9.insist on doing sth 坚持做某事

10.the lead role 主角

11.play the lead role 扮演主要角色

12.make an effort 努力

13.make every effort 尽全力

14.special offer 特价优惠

15.consider doing sth. 考虑做某事。

16.be suitable for 适合...

17.the film industry 电影产业

18.the loss of ... 的损失

19.at a loss 不知所措

20.choose to do sth. 选择做某事。

21.pass away 去世

22.travel around the world 周游世界

23.horror films 恐怖片

24.seem to be +adj. 似乎是...的

25.be full of mysteries 充满神秘

26.set up 建立；创立

27.not only ...but (also)...不但...而且...

28.spend +时间/金钱+ (in) doing sth.

花费时间/钱做某事。

三、语法总结

①although 和 though 引导的让步状语从句

A.让步状语从句通常由 although, though 等连词引导。

Though he is young, he knows a lot.

B.although 和 though 不能和 but 用在同一个句子中。

Though it was raining hard, he still went out.

= It was raining hard, but he still went out.

C.although 只能用在句首，后面只能跟一个句子，而 though 既可以放句首也可以放句末。既可以接句子，也可以接短语。

Although the sun was shining it wasn't very warm. 尽管太阳高照，却不很暖和。

The kitchen is well designed, a little small though. 厨房虽小，但设计巧妙。

②so...that/such ...that “如此...以至于...”引导结果状语从句

A.so...that (so 修饰形容词或副词)

句型 1...so+形容词/副词+that 从句

The wind was so strong that we could hardly move forward.

句型 2. ...so + many/ few + 复数名词 + that 从句

He has so few friends that he often feels lonely.

句型 3: ...so +much/ little + 不可数名词 + that 从句

I had so little money that I couldn't buy a pen.

B.such...that ... (such 修饰名词)

句型 1...such+a/an+形容词+单数名词+that 从句

句型 2. ...such +形容词+ 复数名词 + that 从句

句型 3... such +形容词+ 不可数名词 + that 从句

口诀：名前 such 形副 so , 多多少少也用 so

③so that 引导的目的状语从句=in order that 目的是...;为了...

【注意】so that, in order that 后接句子；in order to 后接动词原形

Let me take down your telephone number in order that that I can call you later.

Let me take down your telephone number in order to call you later.

Unit8 知识点总结

一、词汇短语考点拓展

★考点 1.lie&lay 区分

lie – lied – lied-lying 说谎 lie—lay – lain-lying 存在；平躺；处于

lay—laid – laid-laying 放置；下蛋；产卵

口诀

规则的撒谎	lie-lied-lied	不规则的躺	lie-lay-lain
躺过就下蛋	lay	下了双黄蛋	lay-laid-laid

★考点 2.steal & rob

①steal(stole;stolen) “偷窃”后接偷走的物品，常考搭配：steal ... from 从...偷...

Somebody just stole my phone. 有人刚才偷了我的手机。

A thief broke into the building last night and stole some money from the safe.

昨天夜里一个窃贼闯入大楼，从保险箱中偷走了一些钱。

②rob (robbed; robbed) “抢劫” “抢走”，后接遭受抢劫的受害者或 bank/house/building 等地点

常考搭配：rob sb.of+物品 / rob the bank 词形：robber 抢劫犯

Two thieves attacked him last night and robbed him of all his money. 昨天夜里两个窃贼袭击了他，抢走了他全部的钱。

The police have caught the men who robbed the bank. 警察已经抓住抢劫银行的那伙人。

★考点 3.police 警察（集合名词，单数形式复数意义，作主语，谓语用复数）

The police are also wondering if the victim had any enemies.

【词形拓展】policeman 男警察（复数）policemen

policewoman 女警察（复数）policewomen

【易混拓展】集合名词 people, police 一般看作复数意义，其谓语动词用复数。另外一些集合名词 family, class 等作主语时，谓语动词是用单数还是复数，要根据这些词在句中的实际含义而定。当他们表示的是整体意义时，谓语用单数；当他们强调个体成员时，谓语动词用复数形式。

My family is big. (强调整体)

My family are watching TV. (强调个体成员)

★考点 4.a thin short man 一个瘦瘦的矮个子男人

多个形容词修饰名词排序问题:

【口诀】美小圆旧黄, 法国木书房

a fat tall American boy

a beautiful old black French wooden chair

★考点 5.six feet tall 6 英尺高

【拓展】长、宽、高、深表达方式:

结构 1: 基数词 + 单位名词+ 形容词 (long,wide,tall, deep 等)

如果数词超过 1, 单位名词要用复数形式。

【注】单位词有: meter; foot; inch; kilogram 等

结构 2: “基数词+ 单位名词+ in + 名词 (length; width; height; depth 等)

【拓展】 adj → n deep → depth long → length high→ height wide →width

two meters long = two meters in length 2 米长

结构 3: 长、宽、高、深还可使用复合形容词表示

“数字+ 量词 (单位)+形容词 (long/ wide/ tall/ deep 等) ”.

各个词间用连字符连接, 常作前置定语修饰名词。

Jeremy is a 1.91-meter-tall basketball player.

★考点 6.lead v.带领 n.领先地位; 榜样

【词形拓展】 leader 领导 leading 主要的; 首位的

【句型/短语】

lead to 导致....., 通向..... All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马。

lead sb. to do sth 带领某人做某事

The teachers lead us to study hard. 老师引导我们努力学习。

lead sb. to +地点 把某人领到某地

take the lead 处于领先地位

★考点 7.turn 短语总结

turn to 转向；求助于

turn up 调高（声音）

turn on 打开

turn over 翻身；翻转

turn off 关掉

turn down 调低（声音）；拒绝

turn out 结果是

turn around 转身

★考点 8.crime n.犯罪活动；不法行为

the fight against crime 与犯罪活动的斗争

He turned to crime when he dropped out of school. 他辍学后沦为罪犯。

【词形拓展】criminal

①adj.犯罪的；犯法的；涉及犯罪的

He may still face criminal charges. 他也许仍旧要面对刑事指控。

②criminal n.罪犯

In most people's eyes she was nothing more than a common criminal.

在多数人的眼里她只不过是普通的罪犯。

★考点 9.hurt&injure&damage&wound 区别

①hurt 既可指肉体上的伤害，也可精神上，感情上的伤害。

The driver hurt himself badly in the accident.那位司机在那次事故中伤得很重。

②injure 比 hurt 正式，hurt 多指伤痛，而 injure 则指损害健康，成就，容貌等，强调功能的损失。

A bullet injured his left eye.一颗子弹伤了他的左眼。

③damage 主要指对于物的损害，强调对于价值，用途，外观等所造成的损失，这种损失或因自然灾害所致，或因人为造成。

He damaged my car with a stone.他用石头砸坏了我的汽车。

④wound 指枪伤，刀伤，刺伤等皮肉之伤

The bullet wounded his arm.子弹打伤了他的一只胳膊。

★考点 10.charge

①v. 控告；起诉

He was charged with murder. 他被指控犯谋杀罪。

②v. 收（费）；（向...）要价

What did they charge for the repairs? 他们收了多少修理费？

③v. 把...记在账上；在某人账上记入

Don't worry. I'll charge it by credit card. 别担心，我会用信用卡付款的。

④v. 充电

You have to charge it often. 你必须经常给它充电。

【短语拓展】 in charge of 掌管；管理 in the charge of 由...掌管；被...管理

be charged with 被指控

二、短语句型总结

1.break into 强行闯入

（全过程）

2.turn out 原来是，结果是

15. see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事。

3.have nothing to do with 与...无关

（正在进行）

4.in a hurry 急忙，赶快

16.take place 发生

5.in prison 坐牢

17.at the scene of the crime 在案发现场

6.guard against sth 防范，提防（某事）

18.find out 查出；查明

7.get along/on with 与...和睦相处

19.somewhere else 其他地方

8.look for clues 寻找线索

20.be wounded with a knife 被用刀伤害

9.much more serious 更严肃；更认真

21.bleed to death 流血至死

10.make notes on ... 做关于...的笔记

22.as a result 结果

11.of medium height 中等身高

23.solve the case 破案

12.tell the truth 说实话

24. a well-paid job 一份高薪工作

13.be last seen 最后一次被看见

25.according to 根据

14.see sb. do sth. 看见某人做了某事。

26.in the past 在过去

- | | |
|---|---|
| 27.be charged with 被指控 | 36.have nothing to do with this case
与此案无关 |
| 28.over the last year 在过去一年 | 37.no criminal record 没有犯罪记录 |
| 29.so far 到目前为止 | 38.safety tips 安全提示 |
| 30.breath heavily 呼吸沉重；气喘吁吁 | 39.protect ...against 保护...免受... |
| 31.at the time of the crime 在案发时间 | 40.remember to do sth. 记得去做某事。(未做) |
| 32.offer a reward of+钱
提供... (钱) 作为奖励 | 41. remember doing sth.记得做过某事。(已做) |
| 33.lead to 导致；通向 | 42.six feet tall 6 英尺高 |
| 34.contact the police 联系警察 | 43.in the prime of life 正值壮年 |
| 35.What do you think of /about...? 你认为...怎么样? | 44.under arrest for murder 由于谋杀被捕 |

三、语法总结：定语从句

(一) 什么是定语?

定语是用来修饰、限定、说明名词或代词的品质与特征的。He is a good student.

(二) 定语从句：在复合句中，修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句。

The man who lives next to us is a policeman.

上面句中的 man 是定语从句所修饰的词，叫先行词，定语从句放在先行词的后面。引导定语从句的词叫关系词。

关系代词 that, which, who(宾格 whom, 所有格 whose)

关系副词 where, when, why

关系词常有三个作用：1.引导定语从句 2.代替先行词 3.在定语从句中担当一个成分

※ (三) 关系代词总结

指人，作主语--- who/ that 指人，作宾语--- whom/ who/ that/省略 (/)

指物，作主语--- which/ that 指物，作宾语--- which/ that / 省略 (/)

(四) 定语从句中只能使用关系词 that 不能使用 which 的情况主要有：

- 1.当先行词是不定代词时,如:all ,few, little, much, every, something, anything, everything 等
- 2.当先行词被不定代词 little, few, no, any 等或被 the only, the very, the same 等修饰时
- 3.当先行词被序数词或形容词最高级修饰时
- 4.先行词既有人又有物时
- 5.在疑问词 which 开头的句子中

（五）定语从句中只能使用关系词 **which** 不用 **that** 的情况

1.介词+which This is the pencil with which I draw many great pictures.

2.非限制性定语从句（主句和从句用逗号隔开）

The meeting,which was held in our school,was a great success.

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