# 仁爱英语八年级上U3T2知识点（最终版）

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*第一篇：仁爱英语八年级上U3T2知识点（最终版）Unit 3Topic2知识点汇总【重点短语】go to a concert去听音乐会at the concert在音乐会上 give the concert 举行演唱会How exciti...*

**第一篇：仁爱英语八年级上U3T2知识点（最终版）**

Unit 3Topic2知识点汇总

【重点短语】

go to a concert去听音乐会

at the concert在音乐会上 give the concert 举行演唱会

How exciting!多么令人激动啊！

It sounds beautiful!听起来很棒 Wonderful！太棒了！

at the Music Hall

在音乐厅 come with sb.和某人一起来 What a pity！多遗憾啊！

lend sb.sth.= lend sth.to sb.借给某人某物 borrow sth.from sb.向某人借某物 Come and join us!来加入我们吧！musical instruments 乐器

play the guitar/ drums/ violin/ piano/ erhu/ …演奏吉他/鼓/小提琴/钢琴/二胡/… learn to do sth.学会去做某事 types of music音乐的种类 classical/ pop/ folk music 古典/流行/民族音乐 rock music摇滚乐

country music乡村音乐

piano / violin music钢琴/小提琴曲 just so-so = so-so 一般般 hate doing sth.讨厌做某事

come and go quickly 来去匆匆 everyday life日常生活

be popular with…受…的欢迎 be famous for…因…而著名

be famous as 作为……而著名 at the age of…在…岁时

start/begin doing sth.开始做某事 write music 谱曲

take/have lessons上课

decide to do sth.决定做某事

give sb.a lesson/lessons 给某人上课 as +形容词/副词+as…和…一样…

so +形容词/副词+that..如此…以至于… such beautiful music 如此美妙的音乐 ask sb.to do sth.叫某人做某事 teach sb.to do sh.教某人去做某事 be fun for sb.对某人来说有乐趣 make sb.+ adj.使某人… 【重点句子】

1.Hmm … I can lend you some CDs of her songs.呣，我可以借给你一些她的歌曲光盘。

lend sb.sth.= lend sth.to sb.借某东西给某人 反义：borrow … from …

从……借来…… keep 是指借之后的状态，只在强调借多长时间时使用。-How long can I keep the book?--You can keep it for a week? 2.What sweet music!多么优美的音乐呀！3.What kind of music do you like?It’s hard to say.你喜欢哪种类型的音乐？这很难说。

4.I used to enjoy pop music , but now I like folk music.我过去喜欢听流行音乐，但现在喜欢听民间音乐。5.I don’t like it at all.It’

我一点也不喜欢（古典音乐）。太严肃了。

6.Classical music is not my favorite, but I don’t mind it.古典音乐不是我的最爱，但是我并不介意它。I hate listening to rock music.7.I hate listening to rock music.I think it’s too noisy.我讨厌听摇滚乐。我认为它太吵了。8.It’s great!I love it!太棒了！我喜欢它！9.It’s good music.好音乐。

10.I don’t like this kind of music.我不喜欢这种类型的音乐。

11.Pop music often comes and goes quickly.It is usually about love and everyday life.流行音乐经常来去匆匆。它的主题通常是关于爱情和日常生活方面的。12.They are very popular with young people.他们非常受年轻人的欢迎。13.Guo Lanying, Song Zuying and Tengri are famous for their folk songs.郭兰英、宋祖英和腾格尔都以唱民歌而著名。

14.At the age of three,he was able to play the piano by himself.他在3岁时 就能够独自弹奏钢琴。

15.At the age of four, he started taking music lessons.在4岁时，他开始上音乐课。

16.Father Mozart decided to give his little boy music lessons.莫扎特父亲决定给他的小儿子上音乐课了。

17.Soon Wolfgang played as well as his big sister, Nannerl.不久，沃尔夫冈就和他姐姐娜奈尔弹得一样好。18.He learned so quickly that his father was very happy.他学的那么快一致他父亲十分高兴。

19.When he was eight, his father asked a music teacher to teach him to play the piano.当他8岁时，他爸爸请了一位音乐老师叫他弹钢琴。【语法知识】

感叹句表达了强烈的感情的句子。

感叹句常由感叹词how或what开头。

其中，what用来修饰名词（名词前常常带有形容词），当名词为单数时，要在名词前加a/an；how用来修饰形容词或副词。句子末尾用感叹号。

2.感叹句的句式为：

What +(a/ an）+形容词+名词+(主语+ 谓语)！

How +形容词/副词+(主语+谓语)！3.感叹句构成歌诀 • 感叹句，不麻烦，how 和what 应提前； • 名词词组跟 what，how 与形副紧相连； • 主语、谓语不用变，省掉它们很常见。4.陈述句变感叹句的技巧

1.一断即在谓语动词后边断开，使句子分为两部分。2.二去即去掉very,too,much,quite等修饰语

3.三加即第二部分若是副词、形容词，就加上how；若是一个名词（短语），就加上what 4.四换位即将断开后的第一部分和第二部分位置互换 5.五感叹号即句末别忘了加上感叹号

**第二篇：仁爱英语八年级上知识点总结**

八年级英语（仁爱版）语言点

Unit 1 Sports and Games Topic 1 Are you going to play basketball? 1.see sb.do sth “看见某人做了某事” 强调动作的全过程,常与every day;often等连用.see sb.doing sth.“看见某人正在做某事” 强调动作正在进行.Eg : I saw you play basketball almost every day during the summer holidays.I often see him draw pictures near the river.我常看见她在河边画画.I saw her go across the street.我看见她过了马路

I saw her going across the street.我看见她正在过马路.[类似的有watch,hear,feel 等这类感观动词.] 2.join sb.表示 “加入某人的行列” “和某人在一起”

join + 组织

表示 “加入某个组织”

take part in

表示 “参加/出席某个活动”

如: Will you join us?

I will join the skiing club.She is planning to take part in the high jump.3.prefer to 更喜欢

（to是介词，后接名词、V-ing形式）

Eg：She prefers fish to meat.She prefers playing the piano to playing the guitar.4.arrive in + 大地点arrive at + 小地点

get to + 地点 = reach + 地点 如: My uncle arrived in Beijing yesterday.I arrived at the Great Wall.= I got to the Great Wall.= I reached the Great Wall.注意: reach here/there/home = get here/there/home = arrive here/there/home 5.leave„ 离开„„

leave for„ 动身去„/离开到„

如: They are leaving Beijing tomorrow.明天他们要离开北京.They are leaving for Japan the day after tomorrow.后天他们要前往日本.6.a few “几个;一些” 修饰可数名词

a little “一点点” 修饰不数名词 如: There are a few eggs in the basket.There is a little water in the bottle.7.how long 表示“多久(时间)”;提问时间段.how often 表示 “多常;多久一次”;提问时间的频率.如: They will stay in Beijing for a week.→ How long will they stay in Beijing?

He plays basketball twice a week.→

How often does he play basketball? 8..be good at(doing)sth.= do well in(doing)sth.擅长于(做)某事

如: She is good at(playing)baseball.= She does well in(playing)baseball.9..make sth/sb + adj.使某物(某人)在某种状态

keep „sth/sb + adj.保持某物(某人)在某种状态

如: Playing soccer can make your body strong.Swimming can help to keep your heart and lungs healthy.重点语法

一般将来时：

（一）be going to 结构: ①表示主语进行某一将来行动的打算、意图。这种打算常经过预先考虑并含有自己做好某些准备的意思，因此通常认为用be going to表达的行动很可能会见诸实践。

如：I’m going to play basketball with my classmates this Sunday.我打算本周日和同学们一起打篮球。

She is going to buy a sweater for her mother.她打算为她妈妈买一件毛衣。

②表预测。指根据迹象推测，而且马上或很快就要发生。

如：Look at those clouds.It’s going to rain.瞧那些乌云！快要下雨了！

（二）will + 动词原形：表示单纯的将来事实，常与表将来的时间状语如:tomorrow, soon, later, next time(week/month/year„)等连用。will not = won’t;缩略形式为’ll.表示作出立即的决定。这种意图并未经过事先的考虑或计划，是临时的一种决定。如：a.----Please put your things away, Tom.汤姆，把你的东西收拾好。----I’m sorry.I’ll do it right away.对不起。我马上就去做。b.----Would you like coffee or tea? 您要咖啡还是茶？

----I will have a cup of tea,please.我要一杯茶。

c.Don’t worry.I’ll help you.别担心。我会帮你的。表示预测。指说话人对于将来的看法、假设和推测。

如： I’m sure our team will win next time.我确信下次我们队会赢。Maybe she will go to the gym.也许她会去体育馆。

表示许诺。如： I’ll do better next time.下次我会做得更好的。

I’ll visit you tomorrow.明天我会去看你的。句式：肯定句：I/She/He/They will go to play baseball soon.否定句：I/She/He/They won’t go to play baseball soon.一般疑问句：Will you/she/he/they go to play baseball soon? 回答：Yes, I/she/he/they will.No, I/she /he/they won’t.（三）动词plan, come, go, leave, fly等用现在进行时表示将要发生的事.如： I’m coming.我就来。

He is leaving for Shanghai.他将到上海去。

We are going to Beijing.我们将去北京。

Topic 2

Would you mind teaching me ?

1.ill 与 sick 都表示 “生病的”, 只能作表语而既可作表语也可作定语.如: The man is ill/sick.那个男人病了.(作表语)

He is a sick man.他是个病人.(作定语)2.Would you mind(not)doing sth? 表示 “(不)做某事介意/好吗?” 如: Would you mind coming and checking it? 来修理它好吗?

Would you mind not smoking here? 不要在这儿吸烟好/介意吗? 3.one of + 名词复数

表示 “其中之一„„”, 主语是one,表单数.谓语动词用单数。

如: One of my teammates is strong and tall.其中我的一个队友又高又壮。4.miss “错过,思念,遗失”

如: I missed the last bus yesterday.昨天我错过最后一班车.He missed his mother.他想念他的母亲.My God!I missed(=lost)my key.天啊!我把钥匙弄丢了.5.do one’s best 尽某人的最大努力

= try one’s best We do our best to finish the task.6.be sure to do sth.= be sure that + 句子

“确定做某事”

如: We are sure to win next time.= We are sure that we will win next time.我们确信下次一定会赢。7.be sorry for„ “为某事抱歉”

be sorry to do sth.= be sorry(that)+ 句子 “很抱歉做了某事” 如: I am very sorry for what I said.我为我所说的话感到抱歉.I’m sorry I lost your book.= I’m sorry to lose your book.很抱歉弄丢你的书。8.tired adj.“（感到）疲惫的” , 主语是人

如: I feel tired today.今天我感到累了.tiring adj.“令人疲劳的”, 主语是事物

如:This job is tiring.这份工作令人疲惫.类似的有: excited 感到兴奋的 exciting 令人兴奋的 interested 感到有趣的interesting 有趣的 9.15-year-old “15岁的” years old “15岁”

如: He is a 15-year-old boy.= The boy is 15 years old.类似用法: 2.5-mile / 2.5 miles 10.instead “替代;相反”, 一般单独使用,放在句末,前面用逗号隔开.instead of„“替代„„;而不„„,相反”

如: I won’t go to Shanghai.I’ll go to Beijing, instead.我不会去上海而会去北京.= I’ll go to Beijing instead of Shanghai.I drank a lot of milk instead of water.我喝了许多牛奶而不是水.have fun doing sth.= enjoy doing sth.表示 “从做„„.中获得乐趣”

如: I have great fun running.= I enjoy running.我总能在跑步中得到很大乐趣。

Topic 3 Which sport will you take part in?

1.be ready for 为„准备

= prepare for

Eg：We are ready for the final exam

= We are preparing for the final exam 2.encourage 鼓励

(to + V)Eg：We should encourage children to look after themselves.3.take / do exercise 做锻炼

Eg：They often takes / does exercise in the morning.4.group up 长大

Eg：What are you going to be when you grow up.bring up : 抚养

5.a symbol of代表

= stand for Eg：The Tang costume stands for Chinese fashion culture and the long history of China.The Tang costume is a symbol of Chinese fashion culture and the long history of China.6.at least 至少

at most 至多

Eg：We need at least another two days to finish the task.There are 1000 students in this school at most.7.fill out + 名词

“填好„„” fill + 名词/代词+out 如: Please fill out this form.= Please fill this form out.请填好这张表格.Please fill it/them out.(当宾语是代词时, 只能放中间)请把它(们)填好.8.be afraid„

“恐怕” 指有礼貌地、委婉地拒绝别人.be afraid of„

“害怕(做)„„”

如: I’m afraid I won’t be free.我恐怕没有空.He is afraid of dogs.他害怕狗.They are afraid of losing the game.他们害怕输了比赛.9.may be “可能是„„”

may是情态动词 + be maybe “或许;可能”

maybe是副词

如: He may be a teacher.= Maybe he is a teacher.他可能是一名老师.He may know her name.= Maybe he knows her name.他可能知道她的名字.10.between 在两者之间

among

在三者或三者当中 如: The answer is between A and B.答案在A和B 之间.The winner is among of us.获胜者在我们当中.Unit 2

Keeping Healthy Topic 1 How are you feeling today? 1.身体某个部位 + ache，表身体某处疼痛。

如: headache 头痛

backache 背痛

stomachache 胃痛

toothache 牙痛 2.medicine

“药”（为不可数名词）

pill

“药片”（为可数名词）如: take some medicine

吃些药

take some cold pills

吃些感冒药 3.with

“含有„”

without “没有”

Eg：hot tea with honey 加蜜的茶

coffee with sugar and milk

加糖和牛奶

mooncake with eggs 含鸡蛋的月饼

Chinese tea with nothing = Chinese tea without anything 中国清茶

Go to school without(eating)breakfast.没吃早饭去上学。4.well 康复

well 是副词，修饰动词。作为形容词来用时，是“身体健康”的意思。Eg：She dances well.(well是副词)

Take care of you，you’ll be well soon.(well是形容词)good是形容词，“好的”

eg：He is a good boy.5.You’d better go to see a doctor.你最好去看医生

see a doctor 看医生

had better(not)do sth 最好（不）做某事 Eg：You’d better ask your teacher for help

You have a fever，Let’s see a doctor.Your leg is hurt，you’d better not move.6.have a rest 休息一下

Eg:You look tired ,why not have a rest? 7.until

“直到„为止”;句中动词一般为延续性动词

not „until„

“直到„才„”;句中动词一般为短暂性动词

如: He will wait for his father until ten o’clock.他将等他父亲一直到10点为止.He won’t leave until his father comes.直到他父亲来他才离开.8.plenty of„ “充足;大量”

既可修饰可数名词也可修饰不可数名词, 只用于肯定句, 相当于a lot of„/ lots of„

many

“许多”, 修饰可数名词

much

“许多”, 修饰不可数名词 如: You should drink plenty of /a lot of boiled water.你应该喝大量的开水.You shouldn’t drink so much water.你不应该喝这么多水.I have many/lots of/a lot of/plenty of books.我有许多水.Topic 2 I must ask him to give up smoking.1.be good for„

对„„有益

be bad for„

对„有害 如: Swimming is good for health.游泳对健康有益.Reading in strong sunlight is bad for the eyes.在强烈的阳光下看书对眼睛有害.2.enough adj.“足够的”

修饰名词时, 既可放在名词之前, 也可放在名词之后.(但通常放在名词之前)如: I have enough time/ time enough to finish this work.我有足够的时间完成这项工作.There is enough food in the fridge.冰箱里有足够的食物.adv.“足够地”

修饰形容词或副词时, 均放在所修饰词的后面.如: He is tall enough to reach the apple.他足够高,能够得着苹果.He speaks clearly enough.他讲得足够清楚.3.need “需要, 必需”

作实义动词: need sth.需要某物

need to do sth.需要做某事 如: I need some help.我需要一些帮助.You need to see a doctor.你需要去看医生.He needs to take a bus.他需要去搭车.作情态动词: need + 动词原形

如: If she wants anything, she only need ask.她想要什么东西, 只要开口就行了.You needn’t finish this work today.你不必今天完成这项工作.4.too much + 不可数名词

表“太多的„”

much too + 形容词

表“太„”，much 起加强语气作用

如：Don’t eat too much meat.不要吃太多的肉。

He is much too fat.他实在太胖了。5.give up 放弃

Eg|：In order to keep healthy，you must give up smoking and drinking.6.Staying up late is bad for your health.熬夜有害你的健康.(V-ing短语做主语)

staying up（late）熬夜（到很晚）6.throw about 乱扔

Eg：We shouldn’t throw litter about.7.in public 公共的

Eg：We shouldn’t smoke in public.8.more than 超过

less than 少于

Eg：There are more than 1000 students in that school.I do morning exercise less than three times a week.9.must “必须, 一定”

如: We must study hard.我们必须努力学习.must表示推测时一般用于肯定句；在疑问句和否定句中一般应用can,否定句中也可用功ay,但may not表示“可能不”，而can\'t表示“不可能”；

(4）否定句中，mustn\'t表示禁止，意为“不允许”。以must开头的疑问句，肯定回答应用must，而否定回答则常用needn\'t,needn\'t表示“不需要、不必”，相当于don\'t have to。如：

There\'s someone knocking on the door.It must he Jim.有人敲门。肯定是吉姆。

Eg-Must we keep the windows open all the time?

-No, we don’t have to./ No, we needn’t.(注意回答时不能用No, we mustn’t.)\* have to “不得不,必须”, 侧重表示因客观条件或客观环境的迫使而＂不得不做某事＂．（可用于各种时态）如：It’s too late.I have to go now.太迟了.现在我得走了.I had to borrow some money at that time.那时我不得不借了一些钱.Topic 3 We should do to fight SARS?

1.hurry up 赶快 2.be on TV 上电视 Eg：He is on TV 3.go ahead 向前走 ； 着手干

Eg：Go ahead and you will find a bank.-Mr.Wang ,I want to ask you a question.-Go ahead.4.build up 使强健

Eg:We must do as much exercise as we can to build up our bodies.5.take care of 照顾

= look after Eg: The boy is too young to take care of himself.= The boy is too young to look after himself.6.It’s my duty to save the patients.挽救病人是我的职责。

It’s my duty to do sth 做„是我的责任 Eg：It’s our duty to keep the classroom clean.7.on 通过，使用

Eg：Now，more and more students learn English on Internet.8.Long time no see.好久不见。

9.talk with sb.表 “与„„交流” , 指 “与人平等地交流、讨论”

talk to sb.表示 “找某人谈话” , 在口语中常 “责备某人” 如: Jim’s father is talking with the teacher.吉姆的父亲正在和老师交谈.I will talk to him about his careless.我要找他谈话,批评他的粗心大意.10.teach oneself 自学

= learn by oneself

Eg：His family is too poor to afford his education ,so he teach himself after school.11.enjoy oneself = have a good time 玩得高兴

12.help sb(to)do sth = help sb.with sth.帮助某人做某事 如: I helped my mother cook at home.= I helped my mother with the cook at home.我在家帮我母亲做饭.Unit3 Our Hobbies Topic 1 What hobbies did you use to have ? 1.What beautiful stamps!(Page 53)哇，那么漂亮的邮票！what引导的感叹句

（1）.What +a(an)＋形容词＋可数名词的单数形式＋主语十 谓语！

What a beautiful girl she is！

她是一个多么漂亮的女孩呀！

（2）.What＋形容词＋可数名词的复数形式＋主语＋谓语！女日：

What important jobs they have done！

他们做了多么重要的工作呀！

（3）.What＋形容词＋不可数名词＋主语＋谓语！如：

How sweet water it is！多甜的水呀！

how引导的感叹句

（1）.How十形容词或副词＋主语＋谓语！如：

How interesting the dog is！多么有趣的狗呀！

（2）.How＋形容词＋a/an＋可数名词的单数形式＋主语＋谓语！如：

How useful a subject they are learning！

他们正在学的科目多么有用呀！

（3）.How＋主语＋谓语！如：

How time flies！时间过得真快呀！

技巧总结：从后往前划出主语、谓语，然后看前部的中心词，名词用what，形容词、副词用how。

2.We can learn a lot about people, places, history, and special times from stamps.(Page 53)通过这些邮票我们可以学到许多关于人文、地理、历史和特殊时代的知识。

a lot “许多、大量”，用在动词后，同very much。如: eg： She had told me a lot about how to learn English well.另外，a lot of 和lots of 的意思也是“许多、大量”，要用在名词前，在肯定句中常代替much，many。Eg：There are a lot of / lots of history books in the room.屋里有许多历史书。

There is still a lot of / lots of snow on top of the house.房上仍有许多雪。

a lot of和lots of之间没有多大区别，都可以与可数名词和不可数名词连用。与不可数名词连用时，动词用单数，与可数名词连用时，动词用复数。见上述例句。

3.What things do you love collecting?(Page 53)你喜欢集什么东西？ love + doing表示“喜欢、爱好”，也可以用like+ doing表示。如： 1）I love listening to the music.我爱好听音乐。

5.I am interested in playing sports.(Page 54)我对运动感兴趣。

be interested in(doing)sth.“对„感兴趣”如:

I?am interested in reading books.我对读书特别感兴趣。

Jack is interested in football.杰克对足球很感兴趣。

6.What do you often do in your spare time?

在你的业余时间里面你都做些什么啊？ in one’s spare time “在业余时间”“在闲暇之际”，也可用in one’s free time替换。如: eg：I shall do it in my spare time.我会在我的业余时间做这件事。

In my free time I often go to the movies.在闲暇之际，我常去看电影。

?7.I often go fishing.(Page 55)我经常去钓鱼。go + doing表示“去做某事”

go +v-ing结构很常用，多用于体育活动和业余娱乐活动。如: 1)Let’s go fishing next Sunday.下星期天我们去钓鱼吧。

2)Are you going hiking this weekend?这个周末你打算去远足吗？

另外还有：go hunting 去打猎??go shooting 去射击??go swimming 去游泳 go bathing 去沐浴??go shopping 去购物??go climbing 去爬山 8.And I do a lot of reading.我通常都是阅读一些书籍。在英语中有不少由“do + doing”的结构，表示“干某事”。如： 散步?do some walking ?? ?do a lot of walking 读书?do some?reading

do a lot of reading 洗衣服?do some?washing

do a lot of washing 买东西?do some shopping

do a lot of shopping 清扫?do some cleaning

do a lot of cleaning 9.Why not go out and do some outdoor activities?

为什么不走出去做一些户外运动呢？用why not do sth

用来征求对方的意见或表达建议。使用这种句子必须要有上下文，如：

Why not run a little faster?为什么不跑快一点呢？

11.And I wasn’t interested in sports at all.我对运动一点兴趣都没有。not...at all “一点也不„„”；“全然不”。如： 1）I didn’t mind it at all.我一点也不在意。

2）—Thank you for helping me.谢谢你帮助我。—Not at all.没关系。12.I used to know little about paintings.我过去不太懂绘画。

little和few都含有否定的意思。表示“不多”；“很少”。little相当于not much, few相当于not many。little与不可数名词连用, few与可数名词复数连用。如：

I have little time.我的时间很少。

Few people would agree with him.没有多少人同意他。而a little和a few含有肯定的意思，表示“一些”；“几个”（虽然少，但有一些）。如：

There’s a little water in the glass.杯子里还有点儿水。

I still have a few friends in Beijing.我在北京还有几个朋友。13.I enjoy listening to rock music.(Page 56)我喜欢听摇滚音乐。

enjoy意为“喜欢，欣赏”，含有“乐于、享受„„之乐趣”之意，其后可以跟名词、代词或动名词作宾语。enjoy oneself表示“玩得愉快”之意。

The Greens enjoy living in China.格林一家喜欢在中国居住。

Did you enjoy yourself in the zoo?你在动物园玩得愉快吗？

Many foreigners enjoy Chinese food.很多外国人喜欢中国菜。

prefer意为“宁愿、更喜欢”，用于两者之间的选择，其后可跟名词、代词、动名词或不定式。prefer...to...表示“宁愿„，不愿„”，“喜欢„而不喜欢„”，其中to为介词，后可跟名词或动名词。如：

Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?

你比较喜欢喝茶，还是喝咖啡？

I prefer walking to cycling.我喜欢步行胜过骑单车。

My brother likes maths, but I prefer English.我哥哥喜欢数学，而我更喜欢英语。

14.Did you use to go swimming during?summer vacations? 在暑假里，你过去经常去游泳么？

during “在„的期间、在„的时候”。如：

eg

The sun gives us light during the daytime.太阳在白天给我们阳光。

He called to see me during my absence.当我不在的时候他来访过我。

15．I used to do that in the pond in front of my house.(Page 57)我过去常在我家门前的池塘里游泳。

in front of “在„„的前面”；指在物体外部的前面。而in the front of “„„的前部”；指在物体内部的前面，即前部。注意它们的区别。试比较：

eg:

There is a tall tree in front of my house.我家房前有一棵大树。

The driver is sitting in the front of the car.司机坐在汽车的前面。

16.When they are free, people usually do what they like.当人们空闲的时候，他们总是做一些自己喜欢的事情。

free “有空、空闲”，be free可以替换为have time。如：

eg:

Are you free this evening? = Do you have time this evening? 你今天晚上有空吗？

If I am free, I am going to visit the museum.= If I have time, I am going to visit the museum.如果有时间，我打算去参观博物馆。

17.such as

比如„

Eg|：They also paint pictures or collect things such as coins, dolls or stamps.他们也绘画或者收集一些东西，例如：硬币、娃娃或邮票。

eg: We study several subjects, such as Chinese, maths, English and physics.我们学习很多的科目，比如语文、数学、英语和物理。

18.When people become old, hobbies can keep them healthy.When people are sick, hobbies can help them get well sooner.当人们变老的时候，爱好可以帮助他们保持健康。当人们身体虚弱的时候，爱好还可以帮助他们很快地康复。本句中become, keep, be, 与get都是系动词。系动词的基本用法是其后加形容词做表语。三.语法学习

used to do sth.这一结构表示过去的习惯（过去经常反复发生的动作）或状态（暗含的意思是现在已不复存在），只有一种形式，即过去式，用于所有人称。used to的否定形式为：used not to do或didn’t use to do。疑问句为Used you to...? 或 Did you use to...?如：

eg: He used not to like Peking opera, but now he’s very fond of it.他过去不喜欢京剧，但现在非常喜欢。

现在大多数人在口语中或不太正式的书面语中对否定句和疑问句常使用与do 连用的形式。例如： 1)I didn’t use to like skating, but now I like it very much.我过去不喜欢滑冰，但现在很喜欢。2)Did you use to go there?你以往常去哪儿？

3)There used to be a theatre here, didn’t there?以前这里有一座剧院，是不是？

另外，注意be used to doing sth.与used to do sth.的区别：

be used to doing sth “习惯于„„，适应于„„”如:

eg: He is used to working hard.他习惯于努力地工作。

eg: He used to bring me roses when he came to see me.过去他来看我时,常带玫瑰花。

be used to do sth.“某物被用来做某事”。如：

eg: Computers can be used to do a lot of work now.如今电脑可用来做许多事.3.He doesn’t mind whether they’re good or not.他并不介意它们是否是好的。

此句为以whether引导的宾语从句。whether...or not“不论是否„”。如：

eg: You have to get up early everyday whether it rains or not.你必须天天早点起床，不论是否下雨。

if与whether的区别。

whether 后可紧接or not，而if一般不能。

eg: Let me know whether or not you can come.你能来还是不能来，请告诉我一声。whether引导的宾语从句可移到主句前，if则不能。如：

eg: Whether this is true or not, I can not say.这件事是否真实，我说不上。

不定式前用whether，不用if。如：

I haven’t decided whether to go to the cinema or to stay at home.介词后可用whether，不用if。如：

I haven’t settled the question of whether I’ll go back home.我是否回家还没有定。Topic2 What sweet music!1.What kind of musical instrument can you play?(Page 62)你会弹什么种类的乐器？ kind 是“种类，类型”的意思。如：

a kind of 一种，all kinds of各种各样，what kind of 什么类型的。如: eg: Dumpling is a kind of Chinese food.饺子是一种中国食品。

eg: There are all kinds of books in Beijing Library.北京图书馆有各种各样的图书。eg: What kind of room would you like, a double room or a single room? 2.They are very popular among young people.(Page 64)它们在年轻人当中很流行。among 介词“在„„当中”,“在„„中间”，用于三者或三者以上；而between也是介词“在„„当中”,“在„„中间”之意，则只能用于两者之间。如：

eg: Tom runs fastest among the boys in his class.eg: Mary is sitting between the twins.玛丽坐在双胞胎的中间。? 8.Guo Lanying, Song Zuying and Tenger are famous for their folk songs.(Page 64)be famous for“以„„而著名”, “因„而出名”。如：

eg: Gui Lin is famous for the stone forests.桂林以石林而著名。be famous as „

作为„出名

Eg: YaoMing is famous as a basketball player.9.In the fall of 1976, a-14-year-old high school student, Larry Mullen, looked for some musicians.look for “寻找”，强调“寻找”的过程，而find“找到”，则是强调“找到”的结果。如： I looked for it everywhere, but I can’t find it anywhere.? 10.They continue making music.他们继续创作音乐。continue + to do sth./ doing sth./ n.“继续做某事”。如：

eg：After having a rest ,he continued to read/writing/ a story 继续阅读/写作/一个故事 ?11.And people all over the world still enjoy their music very much.all over the world 全世界

12.His father asked a music teacher to teach him to play the piano.ask sb.to do sth.“让某人做某事”。如：

eg: I often ask my uncle to help me with my maths.我常请我叔叔帮我学数学。

还有一些其他类似的用法。如：

tell sb.to do sth.?告诉某人做某事

want sb.to do sth.想让某人做某事

teach sb.to do sth.教某人做某事

play the piano?“弹奏钢琴”。

在英语中，在表示弹奏、演奏乐器时，所有的乐器前面都要加定冠词the，如： play the guitar?/piano?/violin/drums

英语中表达玩球类项目时，我们通常在球类项目的名词前不加定冠词。如：

play football踢足球

play basketball打篮球

play bridge cards打桥牌

play?chess下棋 13.He says violin music is his favorite and it makes him happy.make +sb+adj.结构。如： The news made us very exciting.这个消息使我们很激动。

Topic3 What were you doing from seven to nine yesterday? 1．I called you but nobody answered the phone.answer the phone? “接电话”

answer “回答，答复”。如： eg: Have you answered his letter? 你回了他的信吗？ 2.Yeah, I think so.(Page 71)是，我也这样认为。

I think so.的否定形式一般为I don’t think so.例如：

—Do you think classical music is very popular in China? 你认为古典音乐在中国很流行吗？ —No, I don’t think so.不，我认为不很流行。

3.And I also like the young man with light hair.我也喜欢那个留着浅色头发的年轻人。with “有”。如：

a girl with blue eyes碧眼女郎

4.I agree with you.我同意你的意见。

agree with sb.同意某人的看法。如：

I don’t agree with her.我不同意她的意见。5.There’s nothing serious.没什么严重的事。nothing serious “没事”。

注意此结构的用法。用来修饰代词something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody, nobody等的形容词，要放在被修饰词的后面。如句中serious要放在nothing的后面。如：

eg: Would you like anything else?你还要点儿什么吗？

eg: I’ll tell you something important.我要告诉你一件重要的事。6.Well, Miss Wang was angry with me.王老师生我的气了。

注意be angry?后所跟的介词：be angry with + sb.?生某人的气

be angry at + sb.对某人的言行气愤 be angry about + sth.对某事生气 如：

eg: He was angry with her for what she did.他对她所做的感到生气 eg: He was angry at being kept waiting.他因旁人使他久等而生气。

eg: He was angry about so much traffic in the street.他对街上那么多的车辆而气恼。? 7.In the early 1800s, Sunday was the “holy（神圣的）day”.1800s表示19世纪，同样的，1900s则表示20世纪。8.spend度过；花费（时间、金钱）。结构有：spend...on sth., spend...(in)doing sth.如：

eg: He spent 5 yuan on the post card.他买这张明信片花了5元钱。

They spent three days looking for the lost sheep on the hill.cost 的主语是物

eg：The dictionary cost me ＄10.pay for 为„付款

eg：I paid ＄10 for the dictionary.take 的结构为It takes sb „to do sth。

Eg：It take me a hour to finish my homework.9.复习过去进行时.Unit 4 Our World Topic1 Plants and animals are important to us.1.cover 覆盖

eg：He covered the pan with a piece of paper.2.Thousands of 成千上万的hundreds of 成百上千

hundred / thousand 复数+ of Eg: We plant thousands of trees every year.3.feed on 以„为主食 eg: Horse feed on grass.We live on rice.(讲人时用 live on)4.复习形容词的比较级和最高级的构成

Topic 2 I am sure there are no UFOs.1.take the place of 取代

= instead of eg：Robort can take the place of humans to do most of work in the future.= Robort can do most of work instead of humans in the future.2.mistake„for 把„弄错

eg：People often mistake some man-made objects for UFOs.3.be late for 迟到

eg：Hurry up ,or you will be late for school.4.wake up 叫醒

eg：Please wake me up at 6:00 tomorrow.5.How is everything going these days? Topic 3 The builders used to live models, didn’t they? 1.order 命令

eg:The cruel emperor ordered his men to fight for him.2.be made up of „ 由„组成

eg: The Great Wall is made up of thousands of huge stones.3.from then on 从那时起

from now on 从现在起 4.join together 连接在一起

Eg：Joining the short ropes together，you’ll get a longer one.重点语法

(一)情态动词: must 与 have to ① must

＂必须;一定”, 表示有做某一动作的必要或义务,侧重表达说话者的主观看法.（只有一种时态）如：We must wash hands before meals.饭前我们必须洗手.We must eat healthy food.我们必须吃健康的食物.② have to

“不得不,必须”, 侧重表示因客观条件或客观环境的迫使而＂不得不做某事＂．（可用于各种时态）如：It’s too late.I have to go now.太迟了.现在我得走了.I had to borrow some money at that time.那时我不得不借了一些钱.\*----Must we keep the windows open all the time?----No, we don’t have to./ No, we needn’t.(注意回答时不能用No, we mustn’t.)

(二)电话用语: Hello!Could /May I speak to„, please? 你好!我能跟„„通话吗? May I take a message? 我能捎个口信吗? This is Kangkang.我是康康.Hello!Who’s that? 你好!你是谁?

Review of Units 1---2 break the window

打破窗户（玻璃）get lost

丢失；迷路 on one’s way(to)

在„.的路上 take the wrong bus

搭错车

one of the most popular sports

最受欢迎的运动之一 a group of people

一群人

form an international organization

成立一个国际组织 put sth in low places

把某物放在低处 eat sth by mistake

误吃

put„away

把„收起来 ask for three days’ leave

请三天的假

①must

“必须, 一定”

如: We must study hard.我们必须努力学习.mustn’t “不可以”

如: You mustn’t walk on the lawn.你不可以在草坪上行走.②should

“应该”

如: We should finish it on time.我们应该按时完成它.shouldn’t “不该”

如: You shouldn’t go to school late.你不该上学迟到.③had better “最好”

如：You had better go to bed early.你最好早睡。

had better not “最好不”

如：You had better not go to bed late.你最好不要迟睡。④may

“可以”

如: May I come in? 我可以进来吗? “可能”如: You may get a headache when you work too hard.当你工作太努力时,你可能会头疼.(一)询问病情

What’s wrong/the matter/ the trouble with you ? 有什么不舒服? How are you feeling now? 你现在感觉怎么样? Do you have a cold? 你得了感冒了吗?(二)诉说病情

1.I feel terrible./ I am feeling terrible.我感到难受.2.I have a headache/stomachache/„.我头痛/肚子痛„..3.I can’t sleep well at night.我晚上睡不4.好觉.5.I cough day and night.我日日夜夜地咳嗽.6.But my left leg hurts when I move it.但是当我移动时,我的左腿疼.(三)表示同情

1.I’m sorry to hear that.听到这事我感到难过.2.That’s too bad.那太糟了.3.Bad luck.倒霉.(四)表达建议

1.You’d better(not)do sth.最好(不2.)做某事.3.You should/shouldn’t do sth.你(不4.)应该做某事.5.Shall I take you to the hospital?

我带你去医院好吗?

Would you like to go hiking with us? 你想和我们一起去远足吗? What/How about going hiking with us? 和我们一起去远足怎么样? Why don’t you go hiking with us? 你为什么不和我们一起去远足呢? Why not go hiking with us? 为什么不和我们为什么不和我们一起去远足呢?呢? Let’s go hiking.让我们一起去远足吧!Would you mind going hiking with us? 你介意和我们一起去远足吗? Would you please go hiking with us? 和我们一起去远足好吗? Shall we go hiking? 我们一起去远足好吗?(shall在疑问句中与I 和we连用,表示提出或征求意见.意思为 “„„好吗?/ 要不要„„?)(五)请求和回答

Requests

Responses

Could you please do me a favor? Sure.What is it?

Will you join us? I’d be glad to.Would you mind teaching me? Not at all.Let’s go and practice.(六)道歉和回答

Apologies

Responses

I’m sorry I didn’t call you last night.Never mind.I guess you were busy last night.I’m sorry I’m late for class.That’s OK.Please take a seat.I’m sorry I lost your book.It doesn’t matter.That book isn’t important to me.I’m sorry I broke your pen.Don’t worry.I have another pen.

**第三篇：仁爱英语八年级上U3T1知识点**

Unit 3 Topic 1知识点汇总

1.in one’s free time = in one’s spare time在某人的空闲时间

2.go fishing/traveling/swimming/shopping /boating/rowing 去钓鱼/ 旅行/ 游泳/ 购物/划船

3.read stories读故事 4.recite poems 背诗

5.go to the movie theater= go to the movies 去看电影 6.rent DVDs 租DVD 7.do some outdoor activities 做户外运动 8.be interested in(doing)sth.“对……感兴趣”

9.be fond of doing sth.= like/love/enjoy/ prefer都+doing sth.喜欢做某事

10.walk a pet dog = take a dog for a walk 遛狗 11.collect stamps/coins 集邮/收藏硬币 12.plant flowers 种花

13.climb mountains爬山 14.stamp collection邮票集 15.used to do sth.过去常常做某事 16.keep pets喂养宠物

17.call sb.sth.把…称之为… 18.get started 开始 19.start with以…开始

20．need sth to do sth 需要某物做某事 21.cut out剪下

22.stick sth.to sth.把…粘贴在…上 23.share sth with sb和某人分享某物

24.provide sb with sth = provide sth for sb为某人提供某物 25.take/have a bath 洗澡 26.whether…or not不论是否…… 27.take sb/sth for a walk 带某物/人去散步 28.be special to sb.对某人来说是特别的29.hate to do sth.= hate doing sth.讨厌做某事

30.rent sth from sb 从…-租…

rent sth to sb 把…租给… 31．Why not/ Why don’t you+动词原形?为什么不… 【重点句型 】

1.What do you often do in your free time? 在你的业余时间里面你都做些什么啊？ 2.What’s your hobby? I love reciting poems.你的爱好是什么？我喜欢背诗。

呢? 32.learn a lot from sth.从…中学到许多…learn sth from sb从某人身上学到…

3.I also rent DVDs and watch them at home.我也租一些VCD在家看。

4.I am a movie fan.I go to the movie theater a lot.我是一个电影迷。我经常去看电影。

5...Why not go out and do some outdoor activities?为什么不走出去做一些户外运动呢? 6.Maybe I need a change.或许我需要改变。

maybe “也许、可能、大概”副词，通常用于句首

Change n.改变；零钱v.改变 7.I am interested in playing sports.我对运动感兴趣。8.I am fond of acting.我喜欢表演。

9．I enjoy dancing to music.我喜欢伴着音乐跳舞。10.What beautiful stamps!多么漂亮的邮票啊！

11.Are they all from China? Not all.他们都来自中国吗？不全是。12.It must be great fun.It certainly is.它一定很有趣。的确如此。13.We can learn a lot about history and people from stamps.通过这些邮票我们可以学到许多关于人文、历史的知识。14.What hobbies did you use to have? 你以前有什么爱好呢？ 15.I used to collect baseball cards.But now I’m interested in basketball.我过去收集棒球卡，但现在对篮球感兴趣。

16.Michael’s favorite hobby is playing baseball.迈克尔最喜欢的爱好是打棒球。17.I didn’t use to go shopping, but now I like it.我过去不喜欢购物，但是我现在很喜欢。18.People called it a friendship.人们称之为友谊簿。

19.They kept pictures, letters, poems and other things they wanted to remember.他们想要保存想要记住的图片、信件、诗和其他东西。20.It is easy to get started.开始很容易。

21.You need the scissors to cut out the pictures or stories.你需要剪刀来剪掉图片或故事。22.You need the glue to stick them to the background paper.你需要胶水把他们粘在背景纸上 23.It’ll be lots of fun to make your scrapbook and you can share it with your friends.制作剪贴簿会很有趣，你可以和你的朋友们一起分享它。24.All pets provide their owners with love and comfort in their lives.所有的宠物都为它们的主人在生活带来舒适和安慰。

25.He doesn’t mind whether they’re good or not.他并不介意它们是否是好的。【重点语法】

used to do sth.过去常常做某事（现在不做了）

used to 的各种句式： 肯定句：sb.used to do sth.否定句： sb.didn’t use to do sth./ sb.usedn’t to do sth.一般疑问句： Did sb.use to do sth.? /Used sb.to do sth.? 答语： Yes, sb.did.No, sb.didn’t./ Yes, sb.used.No, sb.usedn’t… 特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词+did sb.use to ….? /特殊疑问词+used sb.to ….?

**第四篇：2024年-2024年最新仁爱英语 八年级上知识点汇总**

2024年-2024年最新仁爱英语

八年级上知识点汇总 Unit1 topic1 P1.play basketball 打篮球 2.cheer sb on 为某人加油 3.have a basketball game 举行一场篮球比赛

4.summer holiday=summer vacation 暑假 5.the school rowing team 学校划船队 6.①see sb.do sth.看见某人做了某事 ②see sb.doing sth.看见某人正在做某事 7.Do you row much? =Do you often row?你经常划船吗？ 8.quite a lot=quite a bit.许多；大量

9.一般将来时态：be going to do 与 will 区别 ① be going to 用于主观判断，及说话人主 观上计划或安排将要去做的事情。

② will 则多用于客观的情况，即客观上将 要发生的事情。

例： I’m not going to ask her.我不打算去问她。It will be rainy tomorrow.明天会下雨。P3

1.play for 为……效力

2.grow up 长大成人；成长

3.在复合句中，当主句为将来时或表将来 意义时,时间状语从句必须用一般现在 时表将来

例：I’ll write to her when I have time.Turn off the lights before you leave.P5

1.go cycling 去骑自行车

2.go mountain climbing 去爬山 3.be good at 擅长于某事 =do well in 4.next weekend 下周末 5.the long jump 跳远 6.the high jump 跳高 7.take part in 参加

8.①spend ……(in)doing sth 花费(时间、金 钱)做某事

②spend ……on sth 在某事/某物上花费时间 或金钱

例：①He spends half an hour(in)playing computer games every day.②My father spent fifty yuan on this book.9.a school sports meet 学校运动会 10.①be good for 对……有益 ②be bad for 对……有害

11.①all over the world 全世界 ②around the world 全世界 ③throughout the world 全世界 12.make him strong 使他身体强壮 make+sb./sth.+adj.使某人/某物怎么样 13.keep her heart and lungs healthy 保持她心肺健康

keep+sb./sth.+adj.使某人/某物一直处于 某种状态

14.①a way to do sth.“……的方法” ②a way of doing sth.“……的方法”

例：a good way to keep fit 保持健康的一种 好方法

15.keep healthy 保持健康 keep fit 保持健康

16.There be 句型的一般将来时结构: ①There will be……

②There is/are going to be……

There is going to be a school sports meet next weekend.17.the day after tomorrow 后天 P7

1.①play with 和……一起玩

②play against 与……进行（对抗性质的）比赛

2.①arrive in+大地点“到达……” arrive at+小地点“到达……” ②get to+地点“到达……” ③reach+地点“到达……” 4.It’s too bad that+句子

=It’s a pity that+句子 “很遗憾……” 2 例：It’s too bad that I can’t help you.=It’s a pity that I can’t help you.5.现在进行时表将来的用法: 英语中表示位置转移的词，如 go, come, leave, arrive, fly 可用现在进行时表将来 They are flying to New York tomorrow.I’m coming to see you this afternoon.6.leave for 动身去某地；启程去某地 leave from 离开某地 Unit1 topic2 P9

1.have a soccer game 举行一场足球比赛 2.fall ill 生病；患病(强调患病的过程)be ill 生病了(强调患病的状态)3.be glad to do sth.乐意做某事

4.①Do/Would you mind doing sth.? 你介意做某事吗？

②Would you mind not doing sth.?你介意不 要做某事吗？

例： ①Do/Would you mind giving me a hand? 肯定回答：

Not at all./Of course not./Certainly not.否定回答：I’m sorry, I’m afraid I can’t.②Would you mind not putting your bike here? Sorry./I’m sorry about that.5.pass sb.sth.=pass sth.to sb.把某物传给某 人

kick sb.sth.=kick sth.to sb.把某物踢给某人 give sb.sth.=give sth.to sb.把某物给某人 show sb.sth.=show sth.to sb.给某人看某物 6.have a try 试一试

7.somewhere else 别的地方 8.give sb.a hand 帮某人一个忙 P11

1.shout at sb.对某人大声说

2.do one’s best to do sth.尽力干某事 =try one’s best to do sth.3.be angry with sb.生某人的气

4.I’m sorry for what I said.我为我说过的话 感到抱歉。

It’s nothing.没关系

be sorry for/about sth.为某事感到抱歉 5.①be sure(that)+句子 “相信……；确 信……”

②be sure to do sth.一定会做某事，肯定会做 某事

例：①I’m sure that we can do better next time.我确信下次我们能做得更好。

②We are sure to get a warm welcome.我们一定会受到热烈的欢迎。6.with the help of sb.=with one’s help 在某人 的帮助下

7.have a lot of fun 玩得很开心 8.talk about 谈论……

9.say sorry to sb.向某人道歉

10.throw sb.sth.=throw sth.to sb.把某物仍 给某人

bring sb.sth.=bring sth.to sb.把某物带给某 人；给某人带来某物

make sth.for sb.=make sb.sth.为某人做某物 例：I made a big cake for my grandfather.=I made my grandfather a big cake.P13

1.①invent(动词)发明 ②inventor(名词)发明家

③invention(名词)发明；发明物 The inventor invented an invention.2.one of +形容词的最高级+可数名词复数 翻译为“……之一”。该结构在句中作主 语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

例 ： One of my favorite singers is Song Zuying.3.①so that(引导目的状语从句)为了，以便 ②so……that 如此……以致于…… 该结构用法如下：

“so+adj./adv.+that+句子”，本结构中 that 引导的是结果状语从句。

例：They get up early so that they can catch the early bus.She is so young that she can’t go to school.4.in bad weather 在恶劣天气中 3 5.come into being 成立，产生，形成 6.at first 起初；起先

7.the National Basketball Association 美国全国篮球协会=the NBA 8.come from 来自=be from 9.both……and…… “两个都……； 既……，又……”该结构在句子中作主语时，谓 语动词用复数形式。

例： Both my mother and my father are doctors.10.a team sport 团队运动

11.①stop sb./sth.(from)doing sth.阻止某人/ 某物做某事（from 可省略）

②prevent sb./sth.(from)doing sth.阻止某 人/某物做某事（from 可省略）

③keep sb./sth.from doing sth.阻止某人/某 物做某事（from 不可省略）

④keep sb./sth.doing sth.让某人/某物一直 做某事

例：His mother often stops him from playing computer games.他的妈妈常常阻止他玩电脑游戏。

The bad weather may stop us from playing basketball.12.重点句型①It is + adj.+for sb.to do sth.对某人来说，做某事……

（此句型用描述事物的性质特征的形容 词：easy, difficult, hard, important, necessary, possible 等）

It is necessary for us to sleep well.重点句型②It is + adj.+of sb.to do sth.（此句型用描述人的性格、特征、品质 的形容词： good, kind, nice, kind, careless, right, clever , foolish 等）It is kind of you to help me.你来帮助我，你真是太善良了。13.enjoy doing 喜欢做某事 mind doing 介意做某事 practice doing 练习做某事 P15

1.以 O 结尾的名词的复数形式： “两人两物”加-es,除“两人两物”外的其 他以 o 结尾的名词加-s 两人两物：hero---→heroes 英雄 Negro---→Negroes 黑人 tomato---→tomatoes 西红柿 potato---→potatoes 马铃薯 2.such as+短语词组 “比如” for example+句子 “例如” 3.just for fun 只为开心 例：He did that just for fun.他那样做只为开心。

4.one of the most popular sports 最流行的运动之一

3.turn ……into 把……变成……

Can you turn the letter into French? 4.Football is a fast game played in winter and early spring.足球是在冬季和早春时（被人们）玩的一种快速游戏。

句中 played in winter and early spring 作 game 的后置定语。过去分词作后置定语，含有被动的含义。

5.by+doing sth.(表示方式、方法、手段)通 过……的方式 Unit1 topic3 P17

1.the school sports meet 学校运动会 2.take part in+活动 “参加……” =join in+活动 =be in+活动

例：I’ll be in the relay race.3.the boys’ 800-meter race 男子 800 米赛跑 4.excited“兴奋的”，指人对……感到兴奋

exciting “令人兴奋的，使人激动的”，指人、事物本身让人兴奋激动

用法：一般情况下，是人作主语，用 V.-ed； 物作主语用 V.-ing 类似形容词：interested 和 interesting be excited about 对……感到兴奋； 为……感 到激动

The fans are very excited about the exciting soccer game.4 5.have fun 玩得开心，过得愉快

have fun doing sth.做某事很开心；做某事 有乐趣

6.prepare for 为……作准备

The farmers are preparing for the next year.7.It’s one’s first time to do sth.某人第一次做某事

It’s her first time to visit this museum.8.relay race 接力赛

9.make friends with sb.与某人交朋友 10.running shoes 跑步鞋 P19

1.sports shoes 运动鞋 2.be fun 有趣的

3.Let’s make it half past six.就定在六点半吧。

4.shall 与 I 和 we 连用，用于疑问句，表 示建议或征求意见 Shall I take my camera? 我带相机好吗？

Good idea！好主意！

5.go to the movies 去看电影 6.go for a picnic 去野炊 7.catch up with 追上；赶上 8.neck and neck 并驾齐驱 9.run into（使）碰撞 P21

1.a symbol of“……的象征” 2.stand for 代表…… 3.at least 至少

4.一般现在时的被动语态结构： am/is/are+动词的过去分词

They are both held every four years.他们都是每四年被举办一次。5.every four years 每四年 6.in turn 轮流

7.have a chance to do sth.有机会做某事 8.become more and more popular 变得越来越受欢迎

9.for the first time 首次，第一次

例：I went to Beijing by plane for the first time last summer holiday.10.gold medals 金牌

11.the People’s republic of China=the PRC 中 华人民共和国 P23

1.hold a sports meet 举办运动会 have a sports meet 举办运动会 hold/have a class meet 开班会

2.win first place 赢得第一名（表示考试或比 赛获得名次时，序数词前不用加 the）3.do badly in 在某方面做得差

do well in 在某方面做得好； 擅长=be good at 4.the finish line 终点线

5.some day（将来）有一天，某一天 6.be able to 和 can 的两点区别

(1)be able to 强调通过努力而获得的能 力，而 can 则强调自身已具有的能力。如： She can sing the song in English.她能用 英语唱这首歌。

He will be able to sing this song in English in a few hours, too.几小时之后，他也能用英 语唱这首歌。

(2)be able to 可以有各种时态；而 can 只有 一般现在和一般过去两种时态。如： I could help you last night, but you didn’t come.昨天晚上我能帮你，而你又没来。Can you see it there? 你能看见它在那儿 吗？

He is / was able to help you.He will be able to help you.他能帮你的忙

4.do exercise 锻炼；做运动 P25

1.teach sb.sth.=teach sth.to sb.教某人某事 teach sb.to do sth.教某人做某事

2.be regarded as 被认为是；被看成是 3.women table tennis players 女乒乓球运动员

one of the world’s best women table tennis players 世界上最优秀的女乒乓球运动员之一 Unit2 topic1 P27 5 1.look well 看起来很好 2.What’s wrong with you?

=What’s the matter with you？ =What’s the trouble with you? =What’s up with you? 你怎么啦? 3.①have a toothache 牙痛 ②have a headache 头痛 ③have a fever 发烧 ④have a backache 背痛 ⑤have sore eyes 眼痛 ⑥have a cough 咳嗽 ⑦have a cold 患感冒 ⑧have the flu 患了流感

⑨have a sore throat 嗓子痛；喉咙痛 4.get well 康复 5.at night 在夜里

6.have a good sleep 好好睡一觉 7.boiled water 开水 boiling water 沸水 8.stay in bed 卧床休息 P29

1.feel terrible 感觉很难受

2.I’m sorry to hear that.听到这个消息我很 难过

3.How long have you been like this?你像这 样多久了? 4.have the flu 患了流感 5.take……to

6.have a rest=take a rest 休息一下

7.How are you feeling?你现在感觉怎么样? =How do you feel? 8.have a terrible cold 患重感冒 =have a bad cold 9.day and night 日日夜夜

The workers often work day and night.工人们经常日夜不停地工作

10.①feel like doing sth.想要做某事 ②want to do sth.想要做某事

③would like to do sth.想要做某事 ④want sb.to do sth 想要某人做某事

⑤would like sb.to do sth.想要某人做某事 11.①too many+可数名词复数 “太多的” ②too much+不可数名词 “太多的” ③much too+形容词/副词 “太……” 例：too many apples;too much milk.This question is much too difficult.12.brush one’s teeth 刷牙 P31

1.something new 一些新的事物 2.see a doctor 看医生 3.look after 照顾 =take care of =care for 4.have/take some pills 服药 have/take some medicine 服药

5.help sb.to do sth.帮助某人做某事 help sb.do sth.帮助某人做某事 help sb.with sth.帮助某人做某事 6.have an accident 发生事故 7.the note for leave 请假条

8.ask for one week’s leave 请一周的假 =ask for one-week leave P33

1.How are you feeling today?你今天感觉怎 么样? Not too bad.不是很糟糕

2.nothing serious 没什么大碍 3.be worried about 为……担心 ＝worry about 4.a piece of advice 一条建议 Some suggestions 一些建议

注：advice 是不可数名词；suggestions 是可 数名词。

4.follow one’s advice 接受某人的建议 =take one’s advice

5.ask sb.to do sth.叫某人做某事

ask sb.not to do sth.叫某人不要做某事 Unit2 topic2 P35

1.go to bed 去睡觉 2.stay up 熬夜

3.be bad for 对……有害 6 4.have a good rest 好好休息一下 5.do morning exercises 做早操 6.throw sth.around 乱扔…… 7.put……into 把……放入……里 8.keep fingernails long 留长指甲 9.right after 在……之后马上……

play sports right after meals 饭后立即运动 P37

1.give up doing sth.放弃做某事 2.show sth.to sb.给某人看某物

3.It will keep you active during the day.这样会使你白天保持活力。

keep+sb./sth.+adj.使某人/某物一直处于 某种状态

during the day =in the daytime 在白天 4.take a walk 去散步 5.on weekends 在周末 P39

1.be careful not to do sth.当心不要做某事 例：Be careful not to swim in the river.2.force sb.to do sth.强迫某人做某事 3.as soon as（引导时间状语从句）一……就……

例：Ｉ’ll call you as soon as I get to Beijing.make sb.do sth.使某人做某事；让某人做某 事

4.be surprised to do sth.对做某事很惊讶 He was surprised to find that her new bike was lost.5.tell sb.not to do sth.告诉某人不要做某事 6.get mad 感到生气 get hungry 变饿 P41

1.①sour milk 变质的牛奶 ②yogurt 酸奶

2.send-hand smoke 二手烟

3.not only……but(also)……“不仅……，而且……”，该结构连接两个主语时，谓 语动词遵循就近原则

例：Not only he but also I like playing basketball.Not only I but also he likes playing basketball.The little girl can not only sing but also dance.4.as soon as possible 尽快 Unit2 topic3 P43

1.talk with sb.和某人交谈 2.go ahead 开始吧

3.build sb.up 增强某人的体质 4.keep away from 远离 =stay away from 5.take one’s advice=follow one’s advice 采纳某人的建议

5.all the time 一直；始终

6.含有 must 的一般疑问句,肯定回答用 must, 否 定 回 答 不 能 用 mustn’t 而 用 needn’t 或 don’t have to

例：Must we exercise to prevent the flu? Yes, we must.No, we don’t have to./No, we needn’t.7.含有 need 的一般疑问句,肯定回答用 must,否定回答仍用 needn’t.例：Need I come tomorrow? Yes, you must.No, you needn’t.8.may 表示“允许” 时，其一般疑问句的否 定回答用 must not． 例：Ｍay I take the book out of the reading room? No, you mustn’t./can’t.9.do sports 做运动 do exercise 做运动 play sports 做运动 P45

1.right now =now 此刻

I’m afraid he is busy right now.2.call sb.up=ring sb.up 给某人打电话 3.leave a message 留口信

4.give sb.a message 给某人捎口信 =take a message for sb.5.give a talk 做报告；做演讲 7 6.①in time 表示“及时”，指在约定的时间之 前发生。

②on time 表示“准时、按时”，指正好在约 定的时间发生。

例：We hope you will arrive in time to attend the meeting.我希望你能及时赶来参加这个 会议。

They were just in time for the bus.他们正好 赶上了汽车。

The train came on time.火车正点到站。I’ll write to your father if you aren’t here on time tomorrow.倘若你明天不准时到的话，我就要写信告诉你父亲。6.by oneself 独自；单独地 She learned English all by herself.7.be free 有空的；空闲的；免费的 be busy 忙碌的 8.Why not+动原？

=Why don’t you +动原?“为什么不……？” 9.help with 帮助做…… He\'s helping with odd jobs.他在帮着干杂活。

The computer can help with your studies.P47

1.need to do sth.需要做某事 2.eating habits 饮食习惯 living habits 生活习惯

3.keep fit/healthy 保持健康 4.stay safe=keep safe 确保安全 5.on one hand……on the other hand…… 一方面……；另一方面……

例：On one hand, she is rich.on the other hand, she is lonely.一方面，她很富有。但另 一方面，她很孤独。

6.stay away from=keep away from 远离 7.①say hello to 向某人问好 ②say sorry to 向某人道歉 ③say thanks to 向某人道谢 ④say goodbye to 向某人道别 ⑤say no to 对……说不 P49

1.①stop to do sth.停下来做另一件事 ②stop doing sth.停止做某事=give up doing sth.例：They stopped to smoke a cigarette.I must stop smoking.2.the+ 比 较 级 ……，the+ 比 较 级……“越……，就越……”

The more money you make, the more you spend.钱你赚得越多，花得越多。The sooner, the better.越快越好。3.warm up 热身；做热身运动 5.exercise equipment 健身器材 6.Just get your body moving!只需要让你的身体动起来。7.instead of 代替

例：I will go to the party instead of you.8.hurt oneself 伤着某人自己 Review of Units1-2

1.①teach sb.sth.=teach sth.to sb.教某人某 事

②teach oneself sth.自学……

2.help oneself to sth.请随便吃…… 3.hand in 交上；递交

Hand in your examination papers now, please.请把试卷交上来。

4.a good way to have fun 一种很好的娱乐 方式

5.have fun doing sth 做某事很开心； 做某事 有乐趣

例：We had fun playing computer games.我 们玩电脑游戏很愉快。I always have fun flying my kites.放风筝总能让我开心

6.have no right to do sth.没有权利做某事 7.compete in 参加……的比赛 8.religious activities 宗教活动

9.ask for two day’s leave 请两天的假 =ask for two-day leave 10.look after oneself 照顾某人自己 Unit3 topic1 8 P55

1.in one’s free time=in one’s spare time 在某 人的空闲时间里

2.go to the movie theater 去影剧院

3.do some outdoor activities 做一些户外活 动

4.①like doing 喜欢做某事 ②love doing 喜欢做某事

③be fond of doing 喜欢做某事 ④enjoy doing 喜欢做某事

⑤be/become interested in 对……感兴趣 5.dance to music 伴着音乐跳舞 6.walk a pet dog 遛狗 =take a dog for a walk 7.collect stamps 集邮

8.prefer=like……better 更喜欢……

9.①prefer A to B 在 A 和 B 中更喜欢 A ②prefer doing to doing 喜欢……胜过…… ③ prefer to do rather than(to)do ④ 宁愿……也不愿…… P57

1.stamp collection 集邮册

2.used to do sth.过去常常做某事（现在不 做了）

3.model planes 飞机模型

4.photos of famous stars 明星照片 P59

1.more than=over 超过 2.get started 开始

例：Let’s get started on the next job.让我们开始下一项工作吧。3.start with 以……开始

例：Our party started with a song.4.need sth.to do sth.需要某物做某事 5.cut out 剪下，裁剪

6.stick……to 把……粘在……上

7.share sth.with sb.与某人分享某物

8.①few+可数名词复数（表否定含义）极 少；几乎没有

②a few+可数名词复数（表肯定含义）一 些，几个

例：He has a few friends there.I am new here.So I have few friends here.9.①little+不可数名词（表否定含义）极 少；几乎没有

②a little+不可数名词（表肯定含义）一 些，一点点

例：He wanted to drink a little orange juice, There is little water in the glass.Let’s go and get some.10.in spring 在春天 in summer 在夏天 in fall/autumn 在秋天 in winter 在冬天 10.go boating 去划船 P61

1.provide sb.with sth.=provide sth.for sb.为 某人提供某物

We should provide the poor families with our help.=We should provide our help for the poor families.2.take a bath 盆浴 take a shower 淋浴 Unit3 topic2 P63

1.感叹句的四个基本结构: ① What+a/an+adj.+可数名词单数+主语+谓 语!例：What a clever boy（he is）!② What +adj.+可数名词复数+主语+谓语!例：What beautiful flowers（they are）!③ What +adj.+不可数名词+主语+谓语!例：What bad weather（it is）!④ How+adj./adv.+主语+谓语!例：How clever（the boy is）!2.go to a concert 去听音乐会 3.at a concert 在音乐会上 in a theater 在剧院里

4.give/hold the concert 开办/举办音乐会 5.What a pity!多遗憾啊！What fun!多么有趣啊！9 6.①lend sb.sth.=lend sth.to sb.把某物借给某人

②borrow sth.from sb.从某人处借来某物 例：Li Ming lent me a lot of story books.=Li Ming lent a lot of story books to me.=I borrowed a lot of story books from Li Ming.P65

1.①pop music 流行音乐 ②classical music 古典音乐 ③folk music 民间音乐 ④rock music 摇滚乐

⑤country music 乡村音乐 ⑥jazz 爵士音乐

⑦hip hop 嘻哈音乐；说唱音乐 2.come and go quickly 来去匆匆 3.everyday life =daily life 日常生活 4.be popular with sb.受到某人的欢迎 5.be famous for 以……而著名 be famous as 作为……而著名 P67

1.give sb.music lessons on the piano 给某 人上钢琴课

2.take a lesson 上课 have a lesson 上课 3.be over 结束

4.give sb.lessons 给某人上课

5.have/take a piano lesson 上钢琴课 6.as well as 和……样好

as+adj./adv.原级+as 和……一样…… Tom runs as fast as Jack.7.①so that(引导目的状语从句)为了，以便 ②so……that 如此……以致于…… 该结构用法如下：

“so+adj./adv.+that+句子”，本结构中 that 引导的是结果状语从句。

例：They get up early so that they can catch the early bus.She is so young that she can’t go to school.8.at the age of 在……岁时

9.区别：Austria 奥地利 Australia 澳大利亚 10.What do you think of……？ ＝How do you like……？ 你认为……怎么样？ P69

1.all kinds of 各种各样的 different kinds of 不同种类的 2.peace of mind 心灵的宁静 3.play the drums 击鼓；打鼓 Unit3 topic3 P71

1.at this time yesterday 昨天这个时候 2.Hold the line, please.（电话用语）请稍等

3.answer the telephone 接电话

4.call sb.to do sth.打电话叫某人做某事 5.do some packing 打包;收拾行装 do some cleaning 打扫卫生 P73

1.watch a movie=see a film 看电影 go to the cinema 去电影院

go to the movie theater 去电影院 2.agree with sb.同意某人的观点

3.一般疑问句的否定式，回答时根据实际 情况来判断，如果事实上是，用 Yes；如果 事实上不是，用 No.Don’t you play chess?你不下棋吗？ Yes, I do.不，我下棋。No, I don’t.是的，我不下棋 4.careful（反义词）careless useful（反义词）useless P75

1.the little match girl 卖火柴的小女孩 2.on the last evening of the year =on a new year’s Eve 在除夕夜 3.get together 聚会；聚在一起 4.in the streets 在街上 5.pass by 经过；走过 6.hear sb 听见某人说话

7.be afraid to do sth.害怕做某事 8.in a high voice 高声地 in a low voice 低声地

9.one box of matches 一盒火柴 10 10.a burning match 一根燃烧着的火柴 11.warm sb.up 使……变暖和 12.a+序数词 “再

一、又一”

His parents have two children,but they want a third one.他的父母有两个孩子了，但他们 还想要一个孩子。(也就是再要第三个孩子，是在前两个基础上的）

13.hold sb.in one’s arms 把某人搂在怀里 14.go out（火，灯光）熄灭 15.lie（现在分词）lying die（现在分词）dying 16.wake up 醒来；唤醒 P77

1.in the 1800s 在 19 世纪

in the 1920s 在 20 世纪 20 年代 in the early 1800s 在 19 世纪早期 2.have fun 玩得开心,玩得高兴

3.have fun doing sth.做某事很开心；做某 事有乐趣

4.blue Mondays 忧郁星期一 5.solve the problem 解决问题 answer the question 回答问题

6.①so that(引导目的状语从句)为了，以便 ②so……that 如此……以致于…… 该结构用法如下：

“so+adj./adv.+that+句子”，本结构中 that 引导的是结果状语从句。

③too ……to……太……以致不能…… 该结构用法如下：

“too+adj./adv.+to+动词原形”，该结构通常 可和“so……that”结构同义替换。

例：They get up early so that they can catch the early bus.She is so young that she can’t go to school.=She is too young to go to school.7.a two-day weekend 一个两天的假期 a seven-day holiday 一个 7 天的假期 a three-leg table 一张三支脚的桌子 a two-floor building 一个两层的楼房 an eight-year-old girl 一个八岁的女孩 Unit4 topic1 P81

1.think about 考虑 2.in the countryside =in the country 在农村 3.be fun 有趣

be great fun 非常有趣

4.可 以 修 饰 形 容 词 比 较 级 的 程 度 副 词 : much, a lot, far, even, a little.例：The boy is much/far older than me.这个 男孩比我大很多。

5.单 复 数 形 式 相 同 的 名 词 :sheep, deer, Chinese, Japanese mouse 的复数形式 mice 6.run after 追逐 P83

1.as we know 众所周知 = it is well known that 2.be important to sb.对某人来说很重要 3.share sth.with sb.与某人分享某物 P85

1.in the hot parts of the world 在世界热带地 区

2.6%读作:six percent 3.provide sth.for sb.=provide sb.with sth.为 某人提供某物

4.thousands of 成千上万的

thousands and thousands of 千千万万的 5.nowhere else 没有其他地方 somewhere else 别的地方

6.different kinds of 不同种类的 all kinds of 各种各样的=all sorts of 7.play an important part in 在……中起重要 作用;在……中扮演重要角色 =play an important role in 8.die out=disappear 灭绝；消失 9.control the climate 调节气候 10.become smaller and smaller 变得越来越小 P87

1.feed on 以……为食

2.be in danger 处于危险状态 be out of danger 脱离危险 11 Unit4 topic2 P89

1.fall down 倒塌，跌倒，下落 2.another two terrible earthquakes =two more terrible earthquakes =two other terrible earthquakes 另外两次可 怕的地震

3.lose one’s life 失去生命 lose one’s lives 失去生命 4.ask sb.for help 向某人求助

例：We can ask the police for help when we are in danger.5.protect sb./sth.from……

保护某人/某物免受……的危害

6.falling leaves 落叶（正在下落的叶子）fallen leaves 落叶（已落在地上的叶子）boiling water 沸水 boiled water 开水

developing countries 发展中国家 developed countries 发达国家

7.Beijing West Railway Station 北京西站 P91

1.hear about=hear of 听说 2.a level 7.1 earthquake 一次７.1 级的地震

3.lose one’s home 失去某人的家园 lose one’s life/lives 失去生命 lose one’s way 迷路=get lost 4.run out of 从……跑出；跑出……外 5.stay calm=keep calm 保持冷静 P93

1.take a lift 乘电梯 2.①in the middle of 在……的中间（指在小范围的中间）

②in the center of 在……中央（指在大地方 的中央）

例：in the middle of the classroom Xi\'an is the city in the center of China.3.remember to do sth.记住去做某事 remember doing sth.记得做过某事

例:I remember taking the medicine at the right time.我记得已按时服过药了（吃过了）I remember to take the medicine at the right time.我记住要按时服药。（还没吃）4.forget to do sth.忘记要去做某事 forget doing sth.忘记曾经做过某事

例：Sorry,I forgot to bring the book.(对不起，我忘了带书了。)I forgot borrowing a book from you.（我忘 记曾经向你借过书这件事）

5.stay away from 远离keep away from 远离get away from 远离 6.clean areas 空旷的地方

7.be careful of 小心……；当心…… 8.fallen power lines 掉下来的电线 power stations 发电站 9.move around 四处走动

10.①try to do sth.尽力做某事；努力做某事 ②try doing sth.尝试做某事

例：Please try to finish this work in thirty miniutes.请尽量在 30 分钟完成这项工作。Why didn\'t you try riding a bike to go to school? 为什么不试着骑车去学校呢？ 11.turn off 关闭 turn on 打开

例： turn off the radio 关上收音机 P95

1.Sichuan Province 四川省

2.with the help of sb.在……的帮助下＝ with one’s help

3.the whole nation 全国

4.return to normal life 恢复正常的生活 5.over again 再次;重新 Read the passage over again.Unit4 topic3 P97

1.on the Internet=online 在网上 2.do some shopping 购物 3.chat with sb．和某人聊天 4.①face to face 面对面地 ②neck and neck 齐头并进 ③hand in hand 手拉手 12 ④back to back 背靠背

5.come into being 形成;产生

6.①in the 1990s 在 20 世纪 90 年代 ②in 1990 在 1990 年

7.make it into use 将其投入使用

8.become more and more important 变得越 来越重要 P99

1.Guess what!(用于口语,用来引起别人对其 说话内容的注意)你猜怎么着!例： Guess what!I saw Yao Ming at the airport yesterday.2.①be sure（that）＋句子确信……；相 信……

②be not sure if/whether＋句子不确定…… 是否……

例：①I am sure that he will come to my birthday party.我确信他会来参加我的生日晚会。②I am not sure if/whether he will come to my birthday party.我不确定他是否会来 参加我的生日晚会。

3.put……into 把……放入……里

例：Put the book into your schoolbag, please.4.some day(将来)某一天

one day(将来或过去)有一天,某一天 例：Some day he will be a king.有朝一日他能当上国王.One day we\'ll both get to see New York.总有一天我俩都有机会看看纽约。One day the temperature was 30℃ 有一天温度达到三十摄氏度。P101

1.make friends with sb.与某人交朋友 2.send emails 发送电子邮件 3.chat online 网上聊天

4.help to do sth.=help do sth.帮助做某事； 有助于做某事

This program helps to improve our English.这个计划有助于我们提高英语成绩

5.for the better 向着较好的情况（转变）例：I hope the weather will soon change for the better.6.not all(用 not 否定 all 是部分否定)未必 全部都;并不是所有的都

例：All my friends don’t smoke.=Not all my friends smoke.我的朋友并不个个都吸烟。（部分否定）None of my friends smoke.我的朋友没有一 个吸烟。（全部否定）

7.①spend ……(in)doing sth 花费(时间、金 钱)做某事

②spend ……on sth 在某事/某物上花费时间或金钱 例：①He spends half an hour in playing computer games every day.②My father spent fifty yuan on this book.8.固定句型：It takes sb.some time to do sth.做某事花费某人多少时间。

It took me an hour to finish my homework.8.search for information 查找信息 P103

1.advice about sth./ doing sth.关于……的建议

例： The doctor gives him some advice about keeping healthy.医生给了他一些关于保健的建议。2.change…… into 把……变成…… 例：Please change the ice into water.把这些冰变成水。

3.listening skills 听力技能

4.look up new words 查阅新单词 5.①be different from 与……不同 ②be the same as 与……相同 ③be similar to 与……相似 6.in the future 今后

7.lose oneself in 沉迷于……；专心致志于

**第五篇：2024-2024仁爱英语八年级unit\_3知识点归纳**

八年级unit 3

Topic 1 What’s your hobby? 一.重点词组

in one′s free time= in one′s spare time 在某人的业余时间 recite poem 背诵诗歌 be fond of 喜欢

used to do sth.过去常常做某事 enjoy doing sth 喜欢做某事 a movie fan 电影迷

be interested in 对„„感兴趣

do outdoor activities 做户外运动

go boating/ dancing/travelling 去划船/跳舞/旅游 walk a pet dog 遛狗 keep pets 养宠物

collect stamps 收集邮票（动词短语）stamp collection 集邮（名词）hate doing sth 讨厌做某事 cut out 切去，剪出 more than 超过，大于

start with 以--to 把-provide sb with sth 给某人提供某物 take a bath 洗澡

a book with background paper 带有背景图案的书 call sb.sth.把。。称之为。take sb.out 带某人出去

be special to sb.对某人来说特殊

light pink 浅粉色

the world’s most stupid idea 世界上最蠢的主意 What beautiful stamps！多么漂亮的花啊！二.重点句型：

1.we can learn a lot about history and people from stamps.(page 57)通过这些邮票我们可以学到许多关于历史和人文的知识。a lot “许多、大量”，用在动词后，同very much。

另外，a lot of 和lots of 的意思也是“许多、大量”，要用在名词前，都可以与可数名词和不可数名词连用，只用在肯定句中。a lot of和lots of之间没有多大区别。2.I am interested in playing sports.(page 56)我对运动感兴趣。be interested in(doing)sth.“对„„感兴趣”

如:I am interested in reading books.我对读书特别感兴趣。Jack is interested in football.杰克对足球很感兴趣。

3.what do you often do in your free time?(page 55)在你的业余时间里面你都做些什么啊？ in one’s free time “在业余时间”“在闲暇之际”，也可用in one’s spare time替换。4.I often go fishing.(page 55)我经常去钓鱼。

go + doing表示“去做某事”

另外还有：go boating去划船 go swimming,去游泳 go bathing 去沐浴 go shopping,去购物

go mountain climbing 去爬山 在英语中有不少由“do + doing”的结构，表示“干某事”。如：do some walking散步 do some reading读书

do some washing洗衣服

do some shopping买东西

do some cleaning清扫

5.I am a movie fan.(page 55)我是一个电影迷。

fan(运动、电影等)狂热爱好者。如:a film / football / star fan 同时，fan作为名词还有“风扇”的意思。如：electric fan 电扇。6.Maybe I need a change.或许我需要改变。(page 55)maybe “也许、可能、大概”。may be“也许是”

如： Maybe my father is at home.= My father may be at home。Maybe he is our teather。= He may be our teather。7.I enjoy listening to music.(page 56)我喜欢听音乐。

like, love, enjoy，prefer，be fond of，be interested in，这几个词都有“喜欢”之意，后面的动词都用doing 8.He doesn’t mind whether they’re good or not.他并不介意它们是否是好的。

此句为以whether引导的宾语从句。whether...or not“不论是否„„”。

如：You have to get up early everyday whether it rains or not.必须天天早点起床，不论是否下雨。

9.All pets provide their owners with love and comfort in their lives.(page61)provide sb with sth=provide sth for sb给某人提供某物

如：He often provides us with a lot of books.=He often provides a lot of books for us.他经常给我们提供大量的书本。10.It must be great fun。它一定很有趣。11.Here comes Kangkang.当here, there, 等副词放在句首时, 句子需全倒装: There goes the bell!铃响了！

There lived an old man.注意:①在这种情况下倒装仅限于不及物动词或be动词, 像go, come, 等。

②主语如果是代词时不需倒装.如:Here we are.我们到了。三.语法学习

1.I used to collect baseball cards。but now I’m interested in basketball.(page 57)

我过去常收集棒球卡片，可现在我对篮球感兴趣。

used to do sth.这一结构表示过去的习惯（过去经常反复发生的动作）或状态（暗含的意思是现在已不复存在），只有一种形式，即过去式，用于所有人称。used to的否定形式为：didn’t use to do。疑问句为did you use to...?如：

1）I used to go to school on foot.我过去步行上学。2）Mary used to sleep late.玛莉过去总是很晚才睡觉。

另外，注意be used to doing sth.与used to do sth.的区别： be used to doing sth “习惯于„„，适应于„„” 如:he is used to working hard.他习惯于努力地工作。be used to do sth.“某物被用来做某事”。

如： wood is used to make paper.木材被用来生产纸张。

Topic2 What sweet music

一.重点词组

at the concert 在音乐会 give the concert 举办音乐会 What a pity!多可惜啊！

lend sb sth= lend sth to sb 把某物借给某人 folk music 民族歌曲 classical music 古典音乐 rock music 摇滚乐 pop music 流行音乐

everyday life 日常生活

be famous for 因„„而著名

be popular with 受。。欢迎 start doing sth 开始做某事 start to dosth 开始做某事 a part of---的一部分 be over 结束

decide to do sth 决定做某事

as well as 和---一样好 so---that 如此----以致 a born musician 一个天生的音乐家 pease of mind 心灵的平静 all kinds of 各种各样

teach sb to do sth 教某人做某事 have a lesson/class 上课 begin doing/ to do 开始做某事 二.重点句型

1．and it sounds beautiful!(page 63)听起来美极了。sound 系动词“听起来”，系动词后常与形容词连用。

2.Pop music often comes and goes easily.(page 66)流行音乐来得快去得也快。come and go easily 可以翻译为“来去匆匆”。

如：1）money is something that comes and goes easily.钱这东西来得快去得也快。

3.Guo lanying, Song zuying and Tenger are famous for their folk songs.(p 66)郭兰英，宋祖英和腾格尔以（唱）民歌而出名。

be famous for“以„„而著名”, “因„„而出名”。

如： Gui lin is famous for the stone forests.桂林以石林而著名。

China is famous for its long history.中国以悠久的历史而闻名。

4.one of “„„之一”。常用在“one of + 最高级 +名词复数”结构中。如：

1)changjiang river is one of the longest rivers in the world.长江是世界上最长的河流之一。2)English is one of the most difficult subjects this term.英语是这学期最难学的课程之一。5.I can lend you some CDs of her songs.lend借出去，borrow 借进来。

如：You can borrow a book from Jane.你可以向Jane借本书。I lent the book to him.我把那本书借给他了。

6.No one could believe that a little boy of five could write such beautiful music.(p 67)such 如此，那么。Such a/an +形容词+名词 such+形容词+可数名词复数/不可数名词 so 如此，那么，so+形容词 如：He is such a lovely boy.他是那么可爱的男孩。The boy is so lovely。那个男孩是那么可爱。

三、语法学习

What a pity!(page 63)真遗憾！what引导感叹句的基本构成为：

what + a / an +（形容词）+可数名词单数（+主语+谓语）！如：What a stupid question!多么愚蠢的问题啊！

what +（形容词）+可数名词复数/不可数名词（+主语+谓语）！如：What lively boys they are!多么活泼的男孩子们啊

how引导的感叹句结构：How ＋形容词 / 副词＋主语＋谓语！。如： How careful she is!她多么细心啊！

How fast he runs!他跑得多快啊！

How carefully they are listening!他们听的多么认真啊！

Topic3 What were you doing at this timeyesterday？ 一.重点词组

English Conner 英语角 hold the line / hold on 请稍等 take a shower 洗澡 answer the telephone 接电话

at this time（of）yesterday 在昨天的这个时候 wash some clothes 洗衣服 roast duck 烤鸭

chat with friends 和朋友聊天 I don’t think so 我不这样认为 just so-so 一般般

agree with sb.同意某人的意见 agree to do sth.同意做某事 pass by 经过 in one’s hand 在手里 in a low voice 低声说 warm sb.up

使某人温暖 be afraid to do sth.害怕做某事 go out 熄灭 take me with you 把我带上吧

at the beginning of 在...的开端 knock at the door 敲门 wake sb up 唤醒某人 in the 1800s 在十九世纪

call sb to do sth 打电话叫某人做某事 二.重点句型

1．No, I don’t think so.(page 73)不，我不这样认为。在think后面可以用so来代替前面的内容，以避免重复。例如：

— Is he at home? 他在家吗？— Yes, I think so.是的，我想他在家。I think so.的否定形式一般为I don’t think so.例如：

—Do you think classical music is very popular in china?你认为古典音乐在中国很流行吗？ —No, I don’t think so.不，我认为不很流行。2.I agree with you.(page 73)我同意你的意见。

agree with sb.同意某人的看法。如：I don’t agree with her.我不同意她的意见。agree to do sth 同意做某事。

如：They agree to play basketball with us。他们同意和我们打篮球。

3.No one heard her when they were passing by.路过的人们没有听到她的声音。pass by意为“经过，通过，从......旁边经过”。

如：Somebody passed by the window just now.刚刚有人从窗户旁经过。

4.The wind was blowing strongly and the snow was falling down on her long hair.strongly是修饰风大，heavily是修饰雨大

如：It rained heavily yesterday.昨天雨下得很大。

5.On the morning of the new year,the girl was lying against the wall,dead!在新年的清晨，小女孩躺在墙角，死了。

在早晨、中午、晚上用in,in the morning/afternoon/evening.如果是比较具体时间如几月几号，星期几，或者某天上午、下午或者晚上，或者是有特殊意义的时间，如节日等则用on.lie意思为“躺”时，过去式为lay现在分词为lying躺（不规则变化 lie-lay-lying）

①He\'s still lying in bed.他还躺在床上。

②He felt tired, so he went and lay down for a rest.6.In the early 1800s, sunday was the “holy day”.(page 77)在19世纪早期，星期日的含义就是“神圣的一天”。1800s表示19世纪，同样的，1900s则表示20世纪。

7.in the USA, workers called them“blue Mondays”.(page 77)在美国，工人们把它们叫做“蓝色星期一”。

蓝色（blue）在汉语中的引申意义较少，而在英语中blue是一个含义十分丰富的颜色词。三.语法学习过去进行时.1.过去进行时表示过去某一时刻正在进行或发生的动作,也表示过去一段时间内的活动或那个阶段正在进行的动作.如:He were watching tv at 8:00 last night.They were writing a book last month.2.过去进行时由be(was/were)+动词ing 形式构成的, 肯定句:主语+was/were +doing +„

否定句: 主语+wasn’t/weren’t +doing +„ 一般疑问句: was/were+主语+doing+„ 肯定回答:yes, 主语+was/were.否定回答:no, 主语+wasn’t/weren’t.如：肯定句:They were singing songs at this time yesterday.否定句:They weren’t singing songs at this time yesterday.一般疑问句:Were they singing songs at this time yesterday? 肯定回答:Yes,they were.否定回答:No,they weren’t.特殊疑问句：What were they doing at this time yesterday?

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