

## Unit1 复习

### 一、基本知识点：

- [4 种] What's **the matter** (with you)? 怎么了? 出什么事了?  
What's **the trouble/ the problem / wrong** with sb./ sth.?
- Are you OK? 你还好吗? I had a cold. 我感冒了  
have a **cold** = catch a cold = have the flu  
have a **fever** 感冒发热  
have a **stomachache** 胃疼, 肚子疼  
have a **headache** 头疼  
have a **sore back** 背痛  
have a **cough** 咳嗽  
have a **toothache** 牙疼  
have a **sore throat** 喉咙痛
- 身体部位+ache**(疼痛) 构成新的复合词  
stomach+ache = stomachache  
tooth+ache = toothache  
head+ache = headache  
back+ache = backache 后背痛
- much too**+形容词/副词, 意为太.....; **too much**+不可数名词, 意为太多  
**too many**+可数名词复数, 意为太多。
- enough**【形容、副词】足够的/地  
enough 放在 名前后, 形副后。  
enough money 足够的钱  
good enough 足够好
- lie down** 躺下, lie 躺, 躺着,  
动词变型: 过去式 lay; 过去分词 lain, 现在分词 **lying**
- maybe** “或许”, 常用于句首, 表示可能性, 后加句子。  
Maybe you are right.  
**may be**, 是情态动词+be 的结构, 意为“可能(是), 也许(是)”, 后加名词、代词或形容词。 He may be angry.
- sound like** “听起来像” + 名词代词和从句:  
It sounds like you don't know the truth. / It sounds like a good idea.  
**sound**+形容词, “听起来, 好像”。 The music sounds nice.
- need** 需要, 实义动词, need+名词 需要某物  
**need to do sth.**需要做某事, 主语通常是人, 表示人主动的动作:  
You need to listen carefully during class.
- get off** (the bus) 下(公交车); **get on** 上车
- agree** 同意, 赞同:  
**agree to do sth.**同意做某事; **agree with sb.**同意某人。
- trouble** 问题, 麻烦; **get into trouble** 陷入困境,

have trouble (in) doing sth. = have difficulties (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难

13. **right away** = **right now** = **at once** , 意为立刻, 马上。

14. **advice**[不可数名词] 劝告, 建议 ,

**ask sb.'s advice** 向...征求意见 , **give sb. advice** 给某人建议 ;

**advise** [动词] , **advise sb. to do sth** 建议某人做某事。

15. **exercise** 动词, 意为锻炼, 练习 , **可数**时意为练习 , **不可数**时意为锻炼。

16. **hurt** 使.....疼痛, .....受伤 ,

He hurt his leg while exercising.

..... ( 部位 ) 疼。His leg hurt badly.

17. **clean**[动词] 打扫 , clean the classroom

18. **hit**(用手或器具)打; 击打 , The boy hit the dog with a stone.

过去式 hit , 过去分词 hit

19. **be used to sth./doing sth.**习惯做某事 ;

His grandpa was used to country life. 他的祖母习惯了乡村生活

Mary is not used to getting up early in the morning. 玛丽不习惯早起

**used to do sth** 过去常常做某事

20. **free** [形容词]

**free time**[空闲的] ; **the drink is for free**[免费的] ;

**I want to become a free**[自由的] **bird**.

**free** [动词] 使.....解脱, 得到自由 , He could not free his arm.

21. **run out** 用完, 用尽

**sth. run out.** 某物用尽了

When his water run out, he knew that he would have to do something to save his own life.

**sb. run out of sth.** 人用尽了某物

He run out of all his money last night.

22. **risk** (sb.) to do sth. 冒险去做某事

**take a risk** = **take risks** 冒险

23. **the importance of (doing) sth.** (做)某事的重要性

We students should know the importance of (learning) English.

**importance** n. 重要(性) , **important** adj. 重要的 , **unimportant** adj.

24. **decision** [名词] 决定 ; **decide** [动词] 决定 ; **make a decision** 做决定

25. **be in the control of ...**掌管, 管理

The headmaster is in the control of this new school.

**be out of control** 无法控制, 无法管理

26. **mind** 意为介意; **mind doing sth.** 介意做某事, Would you mind my opening the window?

27. **give up (doing) sth.** 放弃 (做) 某事

give up (playing) computer games

**give up** 后可接名词、代词和动词 ing 形式

## 二、重要短语

1. have a cold 感冒

2. have a stomachache 胃痛

3. see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事

4. shout for help 呼喊救命

5. expect (sb.) to do sth. 期待做某事

6. thanks to ...多亏

7. to one's surprise 令某人吃惊的是

8. think about...考虑

9. be interested in sth. 对.....感兴趣

10. cut off 切除

11. lose one's life 失去某人的生命

12. take a risk=take risks 冒险

13. keep on doing sth. 继续做某事

14. save one's life 救了某人的命

## 反身代词

look after oneself / take care of oneself 照顾自己

teach oneself sth. / learn sth. by oneself 自学

enjoy oneself 玩得高兴, 过得愉快 = have fun = have a good time

help oneself to sth. 请自用..... ( 随便吃/喝些..... ) .

hurt oneself 摔伤自己

leave sb. by oneself 把某人单独留下

## 【练习】

一、选择适当答案。

1. Those girls enjoyed **C** in the party last night.

A. them B. they C. themselves D. herself

2. Help **D** to some fish, children.

A. yourself B. your C. yours D. yourselves

3. The film **B** is very fun.

A. it's B. itself C. it D. its

4. Who teaches **A** math? / I teach \_\_\_\_.

A. your, myself B. you, myself C. you, me D. you, herself

5. Luckily, he didn't hurt C terribly yesterday.

A. him B. themselves C. himself D. they

二、用适当的反身代词填空。

1. Bad luck! I cut myself with a knife yesterday.

2. They tell us they can look after themselves very well.

3. My cat can find food by itself.

4. Help yourselves to some beef, boys.

5. Bill wants to teach himself French from now on.

6. Jenny enjoyed herself in the park yesterday afternoon.

7. We can finish our homework by ourselves.

8. Xiao Hui, can you introduce yourself to us?

## Unit 2 I'll help to clean up the city parks

### 一、基本知识点

1. **sick**=ill 生病的，有病的；

feel sick 生病；a sick child 一个生病的孩子

2. **cheer (sb.) up** (让某人) 变得高兴；振奋起来

3. **give out** 分发；散发 = hand out

4. **volunteer** [名词] 志愿者；

[动词] 义务做，自愿做(某事) **volunteer to do sth.** 志愿做某事

The girls could volunteer in an after-school study program.

5. **used to do sth.** 过去/曾经(常)做某事

**be used to doing sth.** 习惯于做某事

6. **alone** [形容词] 独自一人的

The musician enjoyed living alone and writing songs himself.

**lonely** (感到) 孤独寂寞的 The lonely boy is not lonely now.

7. **care for** 照顾；照料

**care** [名词] 小心，关心；

[形容词] careful 仔细的，小心的；careless 粗心的

[副词] carefully 仔细地，小心地

**take care of** = look after 照顾

8. **such** “这样的，这种，如此”，用于修饰名词

such+ a/ an+形容词+单数名词：

such a good day 如此好的一天

such an exciting match 如此激动的一场比赛

such+形容词+复数名词/不可数名词：

such important decisions 如此重要的决定

such delicious food 如此美味的食物

9. **try out for...** 参加选拔

10. **journey** [名词] (尤指长途)旅行，行程；**trip** [名词] 多指短途旅行；

**travel** [名词、动词] travel around the world；**traveler** [名词] 旅行者

11. **be busy with sth.** 忙于某事；**be busy doing sth.** 忙着做某事

12. **try doing sth.** 尝试做某事；**try to do sth.** 努力做某事，设法做某事

**try one's best (to do sth.)** 尽某人最大的努力做某事

13. **be worried about sb./ sth.** = worry about sb./ sth. 担心某人某事

14. **raise money** 集资，筹钱；**raise money for...** 为.....筹钱

**raise** [动词] 举起；提高；募集

15. keep[动词]：**keep+名词**，保留(某物)；**keep+形容词**，保持

16. **broken**[形容词] 破损的，出毛病的；

**blind** 瞎的，失明的；**deaf** 聋的；**disabled** 有残疾的，丧失能力的

17. **make it possible (for sb.) to do sth.** 使(某人)做某事成为可能

You helped to make it possible for me to have Lucky.

**make it +形容词(+for sb.) to do sth.** 使(某人)做某事成为...

18. make a **difference** to... 对.....有影响；对.....有作用

19. **difficulty**[可数/不可数]

表示抽象意义的“困难”时为不可数；表示具体的“难题、难事”时为可数；

have difficulty (in) doing sth.= have trouble (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难

20. **train**[动词] 训练；**trained** 为过去分词，可做定语，意为“受过训练的”

a trained dog 一只受过训练的狗

21. **be excited about sth.** 对.....感到兴奋

Everyone is excited about the good news.

**excited** 意为 激动的，形容 人；**exciting** 意为 令人激动的，形容 事物。

22. **order**[名词] 命令，指示；顺序，次序

[动词] 订购；点(菜)

23. **change**[动词] 变化, 改变 It's hard for a person to change his life(style)  
[名词] 变化; 零钱
24. **repair**[动词] 修理, 修补; **fix**[动词]安装; 使固定 【fix up 修理=repair】

## 二、重要单词、短语

1. several 几个 2. satisfaction 满意 3. understand 理解, 明白  
4. imagine 想象 5. train 训练

### Give 短语小结

1. give up (doing) 放弃做某事 2. give out 分发 3. give away 捐赠

### Up 短语小结

1. give up 放弃 2. clean up 打扫干净 3. cheer up 使.....振奋, 使.....高兴  
4. fix up=repair 修理 5. set up 建立 6. put up 张贴 7. get up 起床  
8. come up with 提出, 想出 9. call up=ring up 打电话 10. pick up 接电话

### Out 短语小结

1. give out=hand out 分发 2. cut out 删除  
3. run out of 用光, 用尽 4. try out 参加.....选拔, 试用 5. go out 外出  
6. hang out 闲逛 7. help out(with) 帮助 8. work out 成功的发展, 解决

### after 短语小结

1. take after 像 2. look after=take care of 照顾

### off 短语小结

1. put off 推迟 2. get off 下车 3. cut off 切除

## 三、重点语法——动词不定式

1. 表目的: The girl could visit the sick children in the hospital **to cheer them up**.
2. 表原因: I am happy to see you.
3. 补充说明
4. **It's + 形容词 + for sb + to do sth** 做某事对某人来说是.....的
5. 疑问词 **+to + 动词原形**: What to do, how to do, where to go

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is difficult to work out the maths problem.  
A. This B. That C. It D. Its
2. We decided \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of this month.  
A. travel B. not start out C. to leave D. going
3. They have no paper \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to write B. to write with C. write on D .to write on
4. Let him \_\_\_\_\_ a rest. I think he must be tired after the long walk.  
A. has B. have C. to have
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the computer is a problem.  
A. How to use B. What to use C. Where to use D. Which to use
6. The teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_ in bed.  
A. don't read B. read not C. to not read • D. not to read
7. The old man was \_\_\_\_\_ angry \_\_\_\_\_ say a word.  
A. so, that B. as, as C. too, to • D. very, to
8. Why \_\_\_\_\_ home tomorrow?  
A. not go B. not going C. not to go D. didn't go
9. The TV set is too loud. Will you please \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. turn down it B. turn it down C. to turn it down
10. It's cold outside. You had better \_\_\_\_\_ your coat.  
A. to put on B. putting on C. puts on D. put on

## Unit 3 Could you please clean your room?

1. **Could you please + 动词原形?** 你能.....吗?  
肯定回答: Sure./ Of course./ Certainly./ That's OK/ all right./ Yes, I can.  
否定回答用: Sorry, I can't.
2. **Could I + 动词原形?** 我能做某事吗?      Could I go out?  
肯定回答: Yes, you can.  
否定回答用: Sorry, you can't.
3. **mess** [名词] 不整洁, 杂乱(不堪); **be in a mess** 乱七八糟, 杂乱不堪
4. **sweep** [动词] 打扫, 扫; 过去式为 **swept**
5. **throw** [动词] 扔, 投, 掷; 过去式为 **threw**; **throw down** 扔下某物

6. **borrow** 借，借进，借他人的物品来用，常用于 **borrow sth. from sb.** 向某人借某物

**lend** 借给，借出，把自己的物品借出去，常用于 **lend sth. to sb.** 借某物给某人 = **lend sb. sth.**

7. **The minute** = as soon as 意为“一/刚.....就.....”

8. **invite sb. to do sth.**

I want to invite my friends to a party.

9. **provide**[动词] 提供；供应，常用结构：**provide sth. for sb.**

10. **in order to** +v 原形，意为“为了/目的是.....”，

In order to improve his English, he practices speaking everyday.

11. **hate** [vt] “不喜欢，讨厌、恨”：**hate doing sth.** 讨厌做某事

12. **waste**[名词] 浪费；滥用：a waste of time

13. **depend on sb./ sth.** 依靠，信赖，决定于

14. **as.....as** 像.....一样，否定形式为 not so/as.....as

A (be) as+形容词原形+as B.

15. **Neither do I.** 我也没有；**So do I.** 我也是

16. **pass sb. sth.** = pass sth. to sb. 把某物递给/传给某人

17. **result**[名/动] 结果，**as a result** 也意为“结果”

18. **the+比较级...，the+比较级...** 意为“越.....，就越.....”

The harder you study the better grade you can get.

19. **depend on sb./ sth.** 依靠，信赖，决定于

When we grow up, we must depend on ourselves.

20. **develop**[动词] 发展，壮大，培养；develop children's independence

21. **in front of** 在.....的前面(外部)；**in the front of** 在.....的前面(内部)

22. **It is +adj. (for sb.) +to do sth.** 意为“做某事(对某人而言)真是...太...了”

for sb. 前面的形容词通常表示事情的特点，如 easy, dangerous, difficult, hard, important, interesting, impossible, necessary 等

**It is +adj. +of sb. +to do sth.** 意为“某人做某事真是...太...了”

of sb. 前面的形容词通常表示人物的性格、感情或品质，如 good, kind, nice, clever, silly 等



## Unit4 Why don't you talk to your parents?

### 1 用于提建议的句型有：

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

### 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  
Sure/ Of course/ Certainly 当然可以  
No problem 没问题

### 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.....

### 2 too many + 复数名词 许多 too many people

too much +不可数名词 许多：too much homework  
much too +形容词 太...：much too cold

### 3 allow (v) 允许，allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

My mother allows me to watch TV.

let 指“让”，let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事

### 4. angry adj. 生气的；angrily adv. 生气地

- be angry with sb. 生某人的气
- be angry about sth. 对某事感到生气

### 5. leave v 遗忘，留下；leave sth.+地点 把某物忘在某地

### 6. get on with sb. = get along with 和某人和睦相处；和某人关系良好

get on well/badly with 相处的好/坏

### 7. argue 争吵；argument n 争论

- argue with sb. 与某人争吵
- argue about sth. 争论某事
- argue with sb. about sth. 为某事与某人争吵

### 8. hang over 笼罩；hang out 闲逛；常去某处

### 9. be nice to sb. / be friendly to sb. / be good to sb. 对某人友好

10. **instead** 代替，反而，替
- **instead** 副词，代替，常放在句首或句尾，表示前面的事情没做，而做了后面的事情。
  - **instead of +doing sth** 代替，而不是
11. **offer** (v) 主动给予；**offer to do sth.** 主动提出做某事
12. **communicate** (v) 交流；**communication** (n) 交流；沟通  
**communicate with sb.** 和某人交流
13. **explain** 解释；说明；**explanation** (n) 解释；说明
14. **worry** (v) 担心；**worried** (adj). 焦急的  
**worry about = be worried about** 为.....担心
15. **return** (1) (v) 归还=give back  
(2) (v) 回来；返回 = come back
16. **compete** (v) 竞争；对抗；**competition** (n) 竞争  
**compete with sb.** 和某人竞争
17. **improve** =make ... better 改进；**improvement** (n) 提高
18. **opinion** (n) 意见；想法；看法；  
**in one's opinion** 以某人的观点；在某人看来
19. **The Taylors** 泰勒一家。  
在姓氏的复数前加冠词 **the** 表示“全家人或夫妻两人”
20. **It's time to do sth.** 是到做某事的时候了
21. **continue** 继续；持续  
**continue to do sth** = go on to do sth. 继续做某事(前后不是同一件事)
22. **send**→ **sent** → **sent** (v) 发送  
**send sb. to do sth.** 派某人去做某事
23. **It's +adj.+(for sb.) to do sth.**
24. **be good for** 对.....有好处  
**be bad for** 对...有害处

【END】