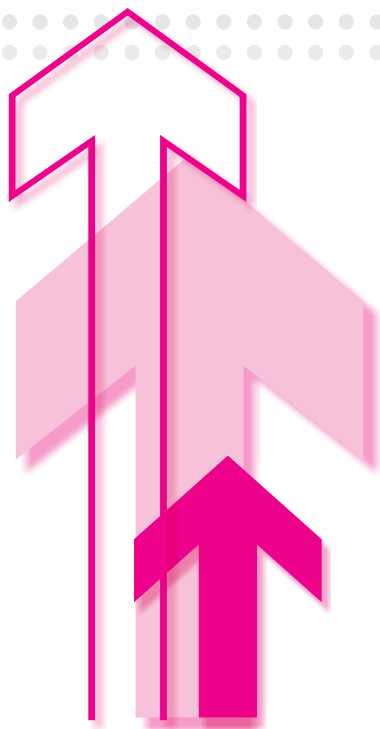


人教版

湘教  
考苑



8 英语  
八年级下册

## “单元学习全优用书”

### ★ 一线名师的重要讲义

梳理单元知识 / 对比历年热考题型 / 巩固本单元的重点知识

### ★ 优生必看的精华笔记

以教材单元为基本结构 / 依据历年热考题型 / 汇总本单元的知识重点

### ★ 紧贴考点的拓展演练

遵循教材和考纲 / 以图表概述单元结构 / 轻松把握知识要点

# 单元整合与测评

DANYUAN ZHENGHE YU CEPING

本书编写组 编

配套单元测试卷 + 期中测试卷 + 期末测试卷

湖南教育出版社



人教版

本册主编 戴美红 周明晶

丛书编委 李 璐 康 军

仇玉云 吴课朋

戴美红 曾灿辉

肖 耘 刘寒晓

龙凤云 彭智旭

## “单元学习全优用书”

### ★ 一线名师的重要讲义

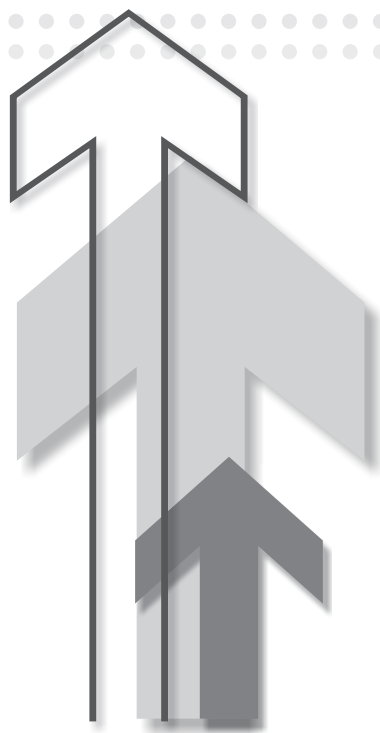
梳理单元知识 / 对比历年热考题型 / 巩固本单元的重点知识

### ★ 优生必看的精华笔记

以教材单元为基本结构 / 依据历年热考题型 / 汇总本单元的知识重点

### ★ 紧贴考点的拓展演练

遵循教材和考纲 / 以图表概述单元结构 / 轻松把握知识要点



8 英语  
八年级下册

# 单元整合与测评

DANYUAN ZHENGHE YU CEPING

本书编写组 编

配套单元测试卷 + 期中测试卷 + 期末测试卷

CES 湖南教育出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

单元整合与测评. 英语八年级. 下册: 人教版/《单元整合与测评》编写组编. —长沙: 湖南教育出版社, 2016. 1  
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5539 - 3065 - 7

I. ①单… II. ①单… III. ①英语课—初中—习题集  
IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 292349 号

---

## 单元整合与测评

英 语 八 年 级 下 册 (人 教 版)

本书编写组 编

责任编辑: 赵匡莉

出版发行: 湖南教育出版社

地 址: 长沙市韶山北路 443 号

网 址: <http://www.hnepb.com>

电子邮箱: [hnjycbs@sina.com](mailto:hnjycbs@sina.com)

微信服务号: 多点学习

客 服: 电话 0731 - 85486979

经 销: 湖南省新华书店

印 刷: 湖南长福彩色印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 8

字 数: 290 千字

版 次: 2016 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978 - 7 - 5539 - 3065 - 7

定 价: 18.00 元

---

本书如有印刷、装订错误, 可向承印厂调换

**Unit 1 What's the matter?**

单元知识梳理 .....	1
重点知识详解 .....	2
思维能力拓展 .....	7

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

单元知识梳理 .....	9
重点知识详解 .....	10
思维能力拓展 .....	14

**Unit 3 Could you please clean your room?**

单元知识梳理 .....	17
重点知识详解 .....	18
思维能力拓展 .....	22

**Unit 4 Why don't you talk to your parents?**

单元知识梳理 .....	24
重点知识详解 .....	25
思维能力拓展 .....	29

**Unit 5 What were you doing when the rainstorm came?**

单元知识梳理 .....	31
重点知识详解 .....	32
思维能力拓展 .....	38

**Unit 6 An old man tried to move the mountains.**

单元知识梳理 ..... 40  
重点知识详解 ..... 41  
思维能力拓展 ..... 45

**Unit 7 What's the highest mountain in the world?**

单元知识梳理 ..... 47  
重点知识详解 ..... 48  
思维能力拓展 ..... 52

**Unit 8 Have you read *Treasure Island* yet?**

单元知识梳理 ..... 54  
重点知识详解 ..... 55  
思维能力拓展 ..... 60

**Unit 9 Have you ever been to a museum?**

单元知识梳理 ..... 62  
重点知识详解 ..... 63  
思维能力拓展 ..... 67

**Unit 10 I've had this bike for three years.**

单元知识梳理 ..... 69  
重点知识详解 ..... 70  
思维能力拓展 ..... 74

# Unit 1

## What's the matter?



### 单元知识梳理

话题	健康与急救(Health and first aid)																				
必背单词	matter; throat; neck; lie; X-ray; passenger; knee; ourselves; situation; knife; mean; sunburned; spirit; bandage; back; stomachache; stomach; rest; sore; toothache; trouble; hurt; risk; kilo; off; importance; decision; death; nosebleed; foot; fever; cough; headache; herself; hit; almost; rock; blood; breathing; control; nurse																				
必背词组	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. have a stomachache 胃痛</td> <td>2. have a cold 感冒</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. lie down 躺下</td> <td>4. take one's temperature 量体温</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. have a fever 发烧</td> <td>6. go to a doctor 看医生</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. get off 下车</td> <td>8. fall down 摔倒</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. be used to 习惯于; 适应于</td> <td>10. take risks(take a risk) 冒险</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. run out (of) 用尽; 耗尽</td> <td>12. get out of 离开; 从……出来</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. cut off 切除</td> <td>14. be in control of 掌管; 管理</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15. give up 放弃</td> <td>16. keep on(doing sth.) 继续或坚持(做某事)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17. to one's surprise 使……惊讶的; 出乎……意料</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>18. agree to (do sth.) 同意(做某事)</td> <td>19. get into trouble 造成麻烦(或烦恼)</td> </tr> </table>	1. have a stomachache 胃痛	2. have a cold 感冒	3. lie down 躺下	4. take one's temperature 量体温	5. have a fever 发烧	6. go to a doctor 看医生	7. get off 下车	8. fall down 摔倒	9. be used to 习惯于; 适应于	10. take risks(take a risk) 冒险	11. run out (of) 用尽; 耗尽	12. get out of 离开; 从……出来	13. cut off 切除	14. be in control of 掌管; 管理	15. give up 放弃	16. keep on(doing sth.) 继续或坚持(做某事)	17. to one's surprise 使……惊讶的; 出乎……意料		18. agree to (do sth.) 同意(做某事)	19. get into trouble 造成麻烦(或烦恼)
1. have a stomachache 胃痛	2. have a cold 感冒																				
3. lie down 躺下	4. take one's temperature 量体温																				
5. have a fever 发烧	6. go to a doctor 看医生																				
7. get off 下车	8. fall down 摔倒																				
9. be used to 习惯于; 适应于	10. take risks(take a risk) 冒险																				
11. run out (of) 用尽; 耗尽	12. get out of 离开; 从……出来																				
13. cut off 切除	14. be in control of 掌管; 管理																				
15. give up 放弃	16. keep on(doing sth.) 继续或坚持(做某事)																				
17. to one's surprise 使……惊讶的; 出乎……意料																					
18. agree to (do sth.) 同意(做某事)	19. get into trouble 造成麻烦(或烦恼)																				
必背句型	<p>1. 咨询意见, 提供建议。</p> <p>(1) What should I do? 我该怎么办?</p> <p>(2) Should I take my temperature? 我该量体温吗?</p> <p>(3) I think you should lie down and rest. 我觉得你应该躺下休息。</p> <p>(4) Let's think about it before we found ourselves "between a rock and a hard place", and before we have to make a decision that could mean life or death. 在我们发现自己置身生死两难的境地之前, 在我们不得不出生死决定之前, 让我们先思考这个问题。</p> <p>2. 交际用语。</p> <p>(1) What's the matter? 怎么啦?</p> <p>(2) My head feels very hot. 我的头摸起来很烫。</p> <p>(3) Should I take my temperature? 我该量体温吗?</p> <p>(4) No, it doesn't sound like you have a fever. 不, 听起来你不像是发烧了。</p> <p>(5) That's probably why. 那很有可能就是原因。</p>																				
语法	情态动词 should 的用法																				

## Section A

## 知识点拨

## 知识点 1 That's probably why.

此句为省略句。完整的句子为：“That's probably why you have a headache and can't move your neck.”

“That's why + 结果”意为“那就是……的原因”。“That's because + 原因”意为“那是因为……”。例如：

- Maybe that's why you have a cold today.  
也许那就是你今天感冒的原因。
- — You look so tired today.  
你今天看起来真疲惫啊。  
— That's because I stayed up late last night.  
那是因为我昨晚熬夜了。

## 知识点 2 to one's surprise 的用法

to one's surprise 意为“令某人惊讶的是”，此处 surprise 是名词，它还可以作及物动词。它的形容词形式是 surprising 和 surprised。例如：

- To my surprise, she made a big cake for me.  
令我惊讶的是，她为我做了一个大蛋糕。

**【注意】**surprise 的其他用法：

surprise sb. 吓到某人 in surprise 惊奇地

be surprised at... 对……感到吃惊

be surprised to do sth. 做某事令人感到很惊讶

## 知识点 3 It's sad that... 的用法

- It's sad that many people don't want to help others.  
可悲的是许多人不愿意帮助别人。

该句句型为“It's + adj. + that 从句”。it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 that 从句。例如：

- It's useful that we learn foreign language.

## 整合突破

用 That's why 改写句子。  
I was late for the meeting.  
That's because the traffic was very heavy.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**【答案】**The traffic was very heavy. That's why I was late for the meeting.

## 整合突破

( ) \_\_\_\_\_ her surprise, she passed the music test easily.

- A. With      B. To  
C. In          D. At

**【答案】**B

## 整合突破

( ) \_\_\_\_\_ is difficult that we finish the project without enough time.

我们学外语是很有用的。

类似的结构还有：“It's + *adj.* + to do sth.”。例如：

- It's cool to have a car like this.

拥有这样的一辆车是很酷的。

#### 知识点 4 think 的用法和辨析

● The bus driver, 24-year-old Wang Ping, stopped the bus without thinking twice.

24 岁的公交司机王平毫不犹豫地停下公交车。

本句中 without thinking twice 意为“毫不犹豫地”。without 为介词，故其后接动名词作宾语。think twice 意为“三思，再三考虑”。

【拓展】含有 think 的短语还有：

think about 考虑(特别指考虑可行性)，对……有某种看法；think of 想起，想出，考虑，对……有某种看法；think over 深思熟虑，仔细思考(不涉及结果)

- He is thinking about what to do next.

他正在考虑下一步做什么。

- I'm sorry. I can't think of your name.

对不起，我想不起你的名字了。

- It is important for me, so please let me think it over.

这事对我很重要，请让我仔细考虑一下。

#### 知识点 5 have to 的用法和辨析

- Mr. Wang knew he had to act quickly.

王先生知道他必须尽快行动。

句中的 had to 是 have to 的过去式，意为“必须，不得不”，有“不情愿”之意。例如：

- It is going to rain, I have to go now.

快下雨了，我不得不走了。

【相关辨析】have to 与 must 的区别：

- |      |             |  |
|------|-------------|--|
| “必须” | 客观上：have to | ● I was ill so I had to stay at home.      |
|      |             | 我生病了，所以不得不待在家。                             |
|      | 主观上：must    | ● I must go to the airport to meet my mum. |
|      |             | 我必须到机场接我妈妈。                                |

A. It      B. That

C. This    D. They

【答案】A

#### 整合突破

( ) 1. Li Ming was the first one to think \_\_\_\_\_ the good idea.

A. about    B. over

C. of        D. A & B

( ) 2. What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ the film?

A. of        B. about

C. A & B    D. over

【答案】1. C 2. C

#### 整合突破

( ) 1. It rained heavily, so we \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home watching TV or surfing the Internet all day.

A. could    B. had to

C. must     D. can

( ) 2. — \_\_\_\_\_ I finish the project today?

— No, you needn't.

A. Must    B. May

C. Would   D. Could

【答案】1. B 2. A

### 知识点 6 agree to 的用法和辨析

agree to do sth. 意为“同意做某事”，其中 to 为动词不定式。例如：

- We all agreed to stop and take the old man to the hospital.

我们所有人都同意停车并带老人去医院。

【相关辨析】agree 的相关短语的区别：

词语	辨析
agree to	“同意，赞成”，后接提议、办法、计划、安排等名词或代词，此处 to 为介词。
agree with	同意某人或某人的意见、想法、分析、解释等（即持同一观点）；与……一致。
agree on	取得一致意见，达成共识。

- Please agree to this arrangement. 请同意这个安排。
- His words do not agree with his actions.  
他言行不一致。
- After discussion the two sides agreed on a cease-fire.  
经过讨论，双方就停火问题达成了协议。

### 整合突破

( ) 1. Saying and doing should agree \_\_\_\_\_ each other.

- A. with      B. to  
C. on          D. against

( ) 2. —I think Animals World is the best show.

—I don't \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- A. like it  
B. agree with  
C. agree to  
D. agree on

【答案】1. B 2. B

## Section B

### 知识点 7 time 和 times 的用法

time 除了可以表示时间，还可以作可数名词，意为“次，回”。例如：

- I went to this park several times last year.

去年，我去了几次这个公园。

另外，time 还可以表示“时期，时代，倍数”。

- The times are different. 时代不同了。
- This bag is three times bigger than that one.

这个包比那个大三倍。

【注意】time 的其他短语有：

at the time 在那时； at times 有时； in time 及时；  
on time 按时； by the time 到……的时候；  
at the same time 同时； have a good time 玩得开心；  
every time 每次； take one's time 不急；慢慢来  
all the time 一直

### 整合突破

用 time 或 times 填空。

1. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to have lunch.
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ is it now?
3. In modern \_\_\_\_\_, education in many countries is free.
4. He works in the old man's home three \_\_\_\_\_ a month.

【答案】1. time 2. time  
3. times 4. times

### 知识点 8 复合形容词的用法

a 2000-kilo rock 一块 2000 千克的岩石。

这是一个复合形容词。这类形容词的用法需要注意的是数词、名词、形容词之间要用连字符连接起来，而且数词后的名词要用单数形式。

- a 12-year-old girl 一个十二岁的女孩
- two ten-year-old boys 两个十岁的男孩

### 知识点 9 run out 的用法与辨析

run out 意为“用完，用尽”，主语通常是食物、金钱、时间等无生命名词。该短语为不及物短语，其后不接宾语，且结构无被动语态。

【辨析】表示“用完、用尽”之意的动词短语还有：run out of; give out; use up。例如：

- Our food soon ran out. 我们的食物很快就吃完了。
- She used up her red ink. 她用完红墨水了。

【注意】run out of 的主语往往是人，of 后面接事物。

- He is always running out of money before payday.  
他总是在发薪日前就花完钱。

### 知识点 10 in control of 的用法

in control of 意为“控制，掌控”，是一个介词短语。如：

● Sometimes we feel it difficult to be in control of our fate. 有时候我们感到很难掌控自己的命运。

{ under control 在控制之中(被动)  
in control of 掌控，控制(主动)  
out of control 失控

#### 【相关词的辨析】

- The fire is under control now.  
现在火势已经被控制住了。
- He can be in control of his ability.  
他能完全控制自己的能力。
- Yesterday evening his car was out of control.  
昨晚他的车失控了。

### 知识点 11 情态动词 should 的用法

情态动词本身具有一定的词义，但无人称和数的变化，不能单独作谓语，必须和动词连用，用于表达说话人对有关行为或事物的态度与看法。本单元我们主要学习的是情态动词

#### 整合突破

翻译下面的名词短语。

1. 一根 3 米长的绳子
2. 一把两千克重的锤子

【答案】1. a three-meter-long rope 2. a two-kilo hammer

#### 整合突破

用 run out 或 run out of 填空。

1. Food supplies \_\_\_\_\_ the day before yesterday.
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ money, what would you do?
3. Sugar will soon \_\_\_\_\_ and I must go to the shop.

【答案】1. ran out 2. ran out of 3. run out

#### 整合突破

( ) Just now my car was \_\_\_\_\_ but now it is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in control of;  
under control
- B. under control; control
- C. out of control;  
under control
- D. out of control;  
in control of

【答案】C

#### 整合突破

( ) She is ill at home. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ help her with her lesson later.

should 的用法, should 后面的动词始终为原形。其否定式为 shouldn't, 疑问式时要将 should 提到动词前面。

1. should 表示义务或责任, 意为“应该”。
2. should 表示建议或者劝告, 意为“应该”。有时候使用时其语气较强, 含有命令的意味。
3. should 表示推断, 意为“应该”, “可能”。
4. should 用于征求意见且用于第一人称的疑问句形式。
5. should 表示意外或惊讶。

### 知识点 12 put on 与 put ...on... 的辨析

1. put on 为固定短语, 意为“穿上”, 表示穿衣的动作。例如:

- It's cold outside. Please put on your coat.  
外面很冷, 请穿上你的外套。
  - Here is a overcoat for you. You'd better put it on.  
这是给你的外套, 你最好现在就穿上。
2. put ...on... 意为“把……放在……上面”。
- Put your coat on the desk.  
把你的衣服放在桌子上。
  - I cut myself by mistake. Can you put some medicine on it?  
我不小心割伤了自己, 你能(给我)上点药吗?

### 知识点 13 反身代词

1. 反身代词的单复数形式如下:

人称 \ 数	单数	复数
第一人称	myself 我自己	ourselves 我们自己
第二人称	yourself 你自己	yourselves 你们自己
第三人称	himself 他自己 herself 她自己 itself 它自己	themselves { 他们自己 她们自己 它们自己

2. 反身代词的用法

- I hope you can enjoy yourselves at the party.  
我希望你们能在聚会上玩得开心。(作宾语)
- The children made model planes themselves.  
孩子们自己做了飞机模型。(作同位语)
- That poor boy was myself.  
那个穷男孩就是我自己。(作表语)

- A. should
- B. shouldn't
- C. mustn't
- D. needn't

【答案】A

### 整合突破

( ) —It's time for sports!  
\_\_\_\_\_ your sports shoes,  
please!

- OK. I'm coming.
- A. Put on
  - B. Dress
  - C. Wear
  - D. Have on

【答案】A

### 整合突破

( ) 1. It's very important  
for us to learn how to learn by  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ourselves
- B. itself
- C. themselves
- D. myself

( ) 2. Mr. More has  
more money than Mr. Little.  
But he doesn't enjoy \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he
- B. him
- C. his
- D. himself

( ) 3. Lily was 9 years  
old. \_\_\_\_\_ was old enough  
to go to school \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. She; she

## 3. 反身代词的常用短语

teach oneself 自学                      learn by oneself 自学  
 help oneself to 随便吃/用              come to oneself 苏醒  
 hurt oneself 受伤                        by oneself 独自  
 enjoy oneself 过得愉快, 玩得高兴

- B. She; herself  
 C. Her; herself  
 D. Her; she

【答案】1—3 ADB



## 思维能力拓展

## 一、单项选择

- ( ) 1. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ that you are tired; \_\_\_\_\_, you were up until eleven last night.  
 A. surprising; What's more  
 B. surprise; In fact  
 C. surprised; At the most  
 D. surprising; After all
- ( ) 2. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ building.  
 A. 30 meters high                      B. 30-metre-high  
 C. 30-metres-high                      D. 30-metre high
- ( ) 3. I've \_\_\_\_\_ my money yesterday. Now I have no money to buy food.  
 A. ran out                                  B. ran out of  
 C. run out                                  D. run out of
- ( ) 4. —Linda, you're poor at maths. You \_\_\_\_\_ work hard.  
 —OK, I will do my best.  
 A. can    B. may    C. should    D. could

## 二、完形填空

Everyone wants to have healthy teeth. When you laugh, you will 1 your mouth and show your teeth. The healthier your teeth are, the happier you feel. Why is that?

It's 2 your teeth are important in many ways. Take care of them, and they'll help to take care of you. Strong 3 teeth help you grow. They also help you speak clearly. You can take care of your teeth by doing like these:

Brush your teeth 4 a day, after getting up and before bedtime. And you should brush all of your teeth, not just the

## 答疑解惑

## 考点溯源【知识点 3】

"It's (not) + *adj.* + that 从句", it 是形式主语。surprising 意为“令人感到惊讶的”, after all 表“毕竟, 归根结底, (解释理由)别忘了”。

【答案】D

## 考点溯源【知识点 8】

本题考查的是复合形容词的用法。

【答案】B

## 考点溯源【知识点 9】

run out of 表示“用光, 耗尽”, 其主语往往是人, of 后面接事物。

【答案】D

## 考点溯源【知识点 11】

考查的是情态动词 should 的用法, 本题句意为“你应该要努力了”。should 表示应该。【答案】C

## 【解析】

本文是一篇说明文, 主要讲述的是牙齿的作用和如何保持牙齿的健康。

- 由上文 When you laugh 和下文 show your teeth 可知是“张开嘴”, 故选 D。
- 由上文 Why is that? 可知选 B。
- 由上文 strong 和下文 help you grow 可知选 C。
- 由 after getting up and before bedtime 可知选 B。

front ones. Spend some time 5 the teeth along the sides and in the back. Take your time while brushing. Spend at 6 three minutes each time you brush. Be sure your toothbrush is soft. Ask your parents to help you get a new toothbrush 7 three months. Clean between your teeth with dental floss(牙线). It feels strange when you do it at first, but soon you'll get used to 8 it. Brushing 9 your teeth healthy. You also need to care about what you eat and drink. Eat 10 fruit and vegetables and drink water instead of drinks.

Do you want to have white and healthy teeth? Please brush your teeth!

- ( ) 1. A. close B. wash C. serve D. open  
 ( ) 2. A. though B. because C. if D. when  
 ( ) 3. A. tight B. white C. healthy D. clean  
 ( ) 4. A. once B. twice C. three times D. four times  
 ( ) 5. A. on B. in C. at D. to  
 ( ) 6. A. first B. least C. once D. last  
 ( ) 7. A. every B. both C. either D. neither  
 ( ) 8. A. helping B. making C. feeling D. doing  
 ( ) 9. A. starts B. produces C. keeps D. suggests  
 ( ) 10. A. a lot B. lots of C. few D. a little

### 三、书面表达

假如你是 Tom, Lingling 是你的笔友, 她写信告诉你她最近在学习上遇到了一些困难, 她对自己没有信心, 上课无法集中精力认真听讲, 害怕犯错误, 不敢举手回答问题。请根据她的问题, 给她提一些建议。

提示词: difficulty 困难; confidence 信心;  
 have a good rest 好好休息;  
 preview the lessons 预习功课

Dear Lingling,

Thank you for your letter... \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
 Tom

5. spend some time on sth. “花费时间做某事”。答案为 A。  
 6. at least 意为“至少”。答案为 B。  
 7. 由常识可知牙刷每三个月换一次, 故选 A。  
 8. 由上文 It feels strange when you... 可知答案为 D。  
 9. keep+sth.+adj. 表“保持某物某种状态”。  
 10. 由常识可知, 吃大量水果和蔬菜有助于保持牙齿的健康, 故选 B。

### 【示范例文】

... I am sorry to hear that you have difficulty in studying. And you said you have no confidence in yourself. As your friend, I really hope that I can help you. Maybe you should have a good rest and relax yourself. Then you should preview the lessons and listen to your teacher carefully. If you can't understand what she said, please turn to her or your classmates in time. Come on, Lingling! I hope what I said is useful for you.

Best wishes! ...

# Unit 2

## I'll help to clean up the city parks.



### 单元知识梳理

话题	志愿服务和慈善 (Volunteering and charity)																				
必背单词	city; cheer; volunteer; notice; lonely; several; feeling; satisfaction; joy; owner; journey; sign; sick; raise; alone; repair; fix; wheel; letter; miss; blind; deaf; imagine; difficulty; open; door; carry; train; excited; training; kindness; clever; understand; change; disabled; strong; sir; madam																				
必背词组	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. clean up 打扫(或清除)干净</td> <td>2. give away 赠送; 捐赠</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. set up 建起; 设立</td> <td>4. make a difference 影响; 有作用</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. help out 帮忙解决问题</td> <td>6. care for 关心; 照顾</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. thank you for 为……而感谢</td> <td>8. cheer up (使)变得高兴起来; 振奋起来</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. come up with=think up 想出</td> <td>10. put up 张贴, 举起</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. make a plan/make plans to do sth. 制订计划做某事</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>12. make notices 制作公告牌</td> <td>13. put off doing sth. 推迟做某事</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14. put away 放好, 保管好</td> <td>15. write down 记下, 写下</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16. at the age of + 基数词=when sb. was + 基数词(years old) 在……岁时</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>17. the look of joy 快乐的样子</td> <td>18. take after=be similar to=look/be like 相像</td> </tr> </table>	1. clean up 打扫(或清除)干净	2. give away 赠送; 捐赠	3. set up 建起; 设立	4. make a difference 影响; 有作用	5. help out 帮忙解决问题	6. care for 关心; 照顾	7. thank you for 为……而感谢	8. cheer up (使)变得高兴起来; 振奋起来	9. come up with=think up 想出	10. put up 张贴, 举起	11. make a plan/make plans to do sth. 制订计划做某事		12. make notices 制作公告牌	13. put off doing sth. 推迟做某事	14. put away 放好, 保管好	15. write down 记下, 写下	16. at the age of + 基数词=when sb. was + 基数词(years old) 在……岁时		17. the look of joy 快乐的样子	18. take after=be similar to=look/be like 相像
1. clean up 打扫(或清除)干净	2. give away 赠送; 捐赠																				
3. set up 建起; 设立	4. make a difference 影响; 有作用																				
5. help out 帮忙解决问题	6. care for 关心; 照顾																				
7. thank you for 为……而感谢	8. cheer up (使)变得高兴起来; 振奋起来																				
9. come up with=think up 想出	10. put up 张贴, 举起																				
11. make a plan/make plans to do sth. 制订计划做某事																					
12. make notices 制作公告牌	13. put off doing sth. 推迟做某事																				
14. put away 放好, 保管好	15. write down 记下, 写下																				
16. at the age of + 基数词=when sb. was + 基数词(years old) 在……岁时																					
17. the look of joy 快乐的样子	18. take after=be similar to=look/be like 相像																				
必背句型	<p>1. 表达意愿、能力。</p> <p>(1) I want to learn more about how to care for animals. 我了解更多有关如何照顾动物的知识。</p> <p>(2) I can do what I love to do and help others at the same time. 我能做我爱做的事情, 同时也帮助别人。</p> <p>2. 表示感谢、感激的事由。</p> <p>(1) I'd like to thank you for giving money to Animal Helpers. 我想感谢你捐钱给动物助手。</p> <p>(2) You helped to make it possible for me to have Lucky. 你帮助我并把拥有“幸运儿”变成了可能。</p> <p>3. 表示赞同, 同感。</p> <p>(1) That sounds interesting. 那听起来很有趣。</p> <p>(2) You are right. 你是对的。</p>																				
语法	动词不定式的用法																				



## Section A

## 知识点拨

## 知识点 1 plan 的用法

● I'm making some plans to work in an old people's home this summer. 我正在制订计划今年夏天去敬老院帮忙。

make plans 意为“制订计划”，该句中的 plan 是名词。但 plan 也可作动词，意为“计划”。plan 的具体用法如下：

1. plan 作名词：make plans/a plan 制订计划

● We should make a plan on how to improve our English.  
我们应该制定一个关于如何提高英语的计划。

2. make 作动词：plan to do sth. 计划做某事

● We planned to have a trip to Europe.  
我们原计划去欧洲旅游。

## 知识点 2 care for 的用法

care for 意为“关心，照顾，在乎，喜欢”，强调把某人或某事放在心上。例如：

● The aged and the disabled need us to care for.  
老年人和残疾人需要我们去关心和照顾。

## 【相关辨析】

care for	关心；照顾；喜欢；在乎(强调放在心上)	● I didn't care for the movie I saw yesterday. 我不喜欢昨天看的那部电影。
take care of	照料；赡养；关怀；看管(强调责任和义务)	● I must ask for a leave to take care of my mum. 我必须请假去照顾我妈妈。

## 知识点 3 get 的用法

● get such a strong feeling of satisfaction  
获得一种极强烈的满足感

本句中的 get 是行为动词，意为“获得，得到”，后接名词

## 整合突破

( ) I like to \_\_\_\_\_ my meals before a trip.

- A. make      B. know  
C. plan      D. do

【答案】C

## 整合突破

( ) I am glad to see that you are well \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cared for  
B. take care of  
C. care about  
D. take care

【答案】A

## 整合突破

( ) If you wait, all that happens is that you \_\_\_\_\_ older.

作宾语。而 get better 中的 get 是系动词，意为“变得”，后接形容词。例如：

● I hope that our team can get the best score in the match.

我希望我们队在比赛中获得最佳成绩。

● Autumn is coming, and it gets cooler and cooler.

秋天快到了，天气变得越来越凉爽了。

#### 知识点 4 such 和 so 的用法与辨析

such 意为“如此的，这样的”，可以修饰单、复数可数名词以及不可数名词，表示程度；常与 that 一起构成结果状语从句。例如：

● She is such a nice girl that everybody wants to help her.

她是如此好的一个女孩，以至于每一个人都想帮助她。

【相关辨析】such 和 so 的区别：

such	后接名词或名词词组	such+a/an+adj.+n. (可数名词单数) such+adj.+n. (可数名词复数或不可数名词)
so	后接形容词或副词	so+adj./adv. so+adj.+an/a+n. (可数名词单数) so+many/much/few/little+n.

● It's such an interesting book.

=It's so interesting a book.

它是如此有趣的一本书。

#### 知识点 5 journey 的辨析

go on a journey 意为“去旅行”，journey 一般指长距离旅行。

【相关辨析】trip; travel; journey 和 tour 的区别：

travel	一般指到国外或远方旅行，不侧重某一目的地，有到各地“游历”的意思，作名词时常用复数形式
trip	常指短距离的，直达目的地的旅行
journey	表示“旅行，周游，观光”，主要目的是游览或视察，距离可长可短，常带有“最后回到出发地”的含义
tour	主要指单程的较远距离的海、陆、空“旅行”

● He has just returned from his travels.

他刚刚旅游回来。

● I am going on a trip to the seaside in the holiday.

暑假里我将去海边旅行。

● He is making a tour of the world. 他周游世界去了。

A. are B. were

C. been D. get

【答案】D

#### 整合突破

( ) Mr. Zhang is \_\_\_\_\_ a good teacher \_\_\_\_\_ all the students like him.

A. so; that

B. such; that

C. very; that

D. too; to

【答案】B

#### 整合突破

用 trip, travel, journey 或 tour 填空。

1. He often goes on a \_\_\_\_\_ to the countryside.

2. She met (遇见) many interesting people in her \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

3. —I will go to New York for holiday.

—Have a good \_\_\_\_\_.

【答案】1. trip 2. tour

3. journey

- Mr. Smith made a journey from Paris to New York.  
史密斯先生作了一次从巴黎到纽约的旅行。

## Section B

## 知识点 6 disable 的用法与辨析

disable 意为“残疾的，有缺陷的”。

【相关辨析】disable, able 和 unable 的区别：

disabled	形容词，多指身体上的“缺陷” ● We should help the disabled. 我们应该帮助残疾人。
able	形容词，“有能力的，能胜任的” ● He is able to finish his homework. 他能完成家庭作业。
unable	形容词，“没有能力的，无法胜任的” ● She is unable to carry these heavy bags. 她扛不动这些沉重的包。

## 知识点 7 imagine 的用法

imagine 意为“想象”。其用法如下：

imagine sth.	● I can't imagine the life without air. 我无法想象没有空气的生活。
imagine doing sth.	● Imagine going to see a doctor with something wrong with your heart. 想象一下你的心脏出了问题去看医生的场景。
imagine + 从句	● I can't imagine what has happened to you. 我想象不出你发生了什么事。

## 知识点 8 动词不定式的用法

1. 动词不定式的构成：

肯定式：to + 动词原形（有时 to 可省略）

否定式：not + (to) + 动词原形

常见的一些不带 to 的动词不定式有：why not do...；why don't you do...；had better (not) do；would rather do...；could/would/will you please (not) do... 等。

● Why not go shopping? 为什么不去购物呢？

2. 动词不定式的语法功能：

(1) 作主语：常用 it 作形式主语，真正的主语放句末。结构为：“It + be + adj. (+ for/of sb.) + 动词不定式”。

## 整合突破

( ) \_\_\_\_\_ people need our help in the life.

- A. Be able
- B. Able
- C. Unable
- D. Disabled

【答案】D

## 整合突破

( ) Please imagine \_\_\_\_\_ with some lovely children on the beach.

- A. play            B. played
- C. to play        D. playing

【答案】D

## 整合突破

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ is difficult to work out the math problem.

- A. This            B. That
- C. It                D. Its

( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the computer is a problem.

- A. How to use
- B. What to use
- C. Where to use
- D. Which to use