

人教版英语八年级上册 Unit6 知识点详解

Unit 6 I' m going to study computer science.

知识点梳理

1、cook 厨师

cook 此处用作可数名词,意为“厨师”。

His father is a great cook. 他的父亲是一位优秀的厨师。

I want to be a cook when I grow up. 我长大后想成为一名厨师。

[拓展]

① cook 还可作动词,意为“烹调,煮,烧”。

Every girl should learn to cook. 每个女孩都应该学习做饭。

My mother is cooking the fish. 我妈妈正在做鱼。

② cooker 可数名词,意为“厨具”。

He bought a new gas cooker. 他买了一个新煤气灶。

2、scientist 科学家

scientist 可数名词,意为“科学家”,是以后缀-ist 结尾的表示职业的名词。常见的以-ist 结尾的职业名词还有: pianist 钢琴家;artist 艺术家; violinist 小提琴手。

[拓展]本单元出现的职业的名词(短语)还有:

computer programmer 计算机程序设计员 cook 厨师 doctor 医生 engineer 工程师 driver 驾驶员 pilot 飞行员 pianist 钢琴家 teacher 教师 actor 演员 basketball player 篮球运动员

3、What do you want to be when you grow up?你长大后想成为什么?

(1) want to be 意为“想成为……”,后常加表示职业的名词。

He wants to be an artist. 他想成为一名画家。

Does he want to be a singer like his uncle? 他想成为一名和他叔叔一样的歌手吗?

(2) when 意为“当……时候”,引导时间状语从句。在含有 when 引导的时间状语从句的主从复合句中,如果主句和从句的动作都发生在

将来,主句用一般将来时,从句常用一般现在时表示将来,即“主将从现”。

When I go to Lisa's party , I'll call you. 我去参加莉萨的聚会时会给你打电话的。

(3)grow up 意为“长大;成熟;成长”。grow 作动词,有“生长;发育”之意,指动植物的生长、成长情况,其过去式为 grew。

I grew up in Chicago. 我在芝加哥长大。

The wheat is growing well in the field. 田地里的小麦长势良好。

4、I'm going to practice basketball every day.我打算每天练习(打)篮球。

practice 此处作及物动词,意为“练习”,其后可接名词、代词或动词的-ing形式作宾语,不能接动词不定式。

Your elder sister is practicing the guitar in the room. 你姐姐正在房间里练习(弹)吉他。

You need to practice speaking English every day. 你需要每天练习说英语。

[拓展]practice 作名词,意为“练习”。

It takes hours of practice to learn to play the guitar. 学习弹吉他需要长时间的练习。

5、The old Man and tale Sea by Hemingway.海明威的?老人与海?。

by 作介词,此处意为“由……创作/编著/导演作曲”等

I read a short story by Lu Xun. 我读了鲁迅的一部短篇小说。

He likes listening to the music by Mozart. 他喜欢听莫扎特的乐曲。

6、Well, I'm going to keep on writing stories, of course, 哦,当然我会续写故事。

keep on doing sth,意为“继续做某事”。

Lucy kept on standing in class. 露西在课堂上不断地站起来。

Jim kept on asking questions. 吉姆不停地问问题。

[拓展]

① keep doing sth. 意为“一直做某事”

He kept standing there for an hour without moving. 他在那儿一动不动地站了一个小时。

② keep sb.doing sth.意为“让某人一直做某事”。

Sorry, I have kept you waiting so long. 对不起,让你久等了。

7、 My parents want me to be a doctor, but I'm not sure about that.我父母想让我成为一名医生,但是我对此还不确定。 be sure about 意为“确信;对...有把握”,后接词,代词或动词ing形式,句子主语是人,不能是物。

You must be sure about the way to the village. 你必须对去乡村的路有把握。

[拓展]

① be sure 意为“务必;切记”,用于祈使句中,后接动词不定式,表示说话人对对方提出要求。

Be sure to come tomorrow. 明天务必来。

②be sure 意为“一定;肯定”,后接动词不定式,表示说话人的推测或判断。主语可以是人也可以是物。

It's sure to rain tomorrow. 明天一定会下雨。

③ be sure+that 从句,意为“肯定...;有把握...”,主句的主语一定是人。

I'm sure that smoking is not good for you. 我相信吸烟对你没有好处。

8、 Well, don't worry.哦,不用担心。

worry 不及物动词,意为“担心;担忧”。

Don't worry. Everything will be all right. 不要担心,一切都会好起来的。

Tell your mother not to worry. 告诉你母亲不要担心。

[拓展] worry about 为固定短语,意为“担心”,与 be worried about 同义。

Don't worry about me and look after yourself. 不要担心我,照顾好你自己。

9、Just make sure you try your best. 只要保证尽力就行。

make sure 意为“确保;查明”,常用于祈使句中,表示请求或要求对方按照要求做某事,其后可接 that 引导的宾语从句或 of 短语

Make sure(that)you pick us up at five o' clock. 你一定要在 5 点钟来接我们。

We made sure of our seats for the movie. 我们订好电影院的座位了。

10、She's going to study education. 她打算学习教育(学)。

education 用作不可数名词,意为“教育”。当特指某个人的教育或某一种或一段教育(通常前有定语修饰)时,也可与不定冠词连用。

The poor man had very little education. 这个可怜的男人几乎没受过什么教育。

Your parents hope to give you a good education. 你的父母希望你良好的教育。

11、He's going to take acting lessons. 他打算上表演课。

take acting lessons 意为“上表演课”。take 在此意为“上……课”,可用 have 代替。

Today we'll take an English lesson. 今天我们将上一节英语课。

Are you going to take/have dancing lessons? 你们打算上舞蹈课吗?

12、I' m going to studying medicine at a university. 我打算在大学里学习医学。

(1)medicine 名词,意为“药;医学”,常用短语 take medicine 意为“吃药”。

Where can I buy some medicine? 我到哪里可以买些药?

I want to study medicine when I grow up. 我长大后想学习医学。

Take your medicine, Tom. 汤姆,把药吃了。

(2) university 名词,意为“(综合性)大学;高等学府”。

He studied Chinese at a university. 他在大学里学的是中文。

13、I'm going to Write articles and send them to magazines and newspapers.我打算写文章并把它们寄给杂志社和报社。

send...to” .意为“把...寄给”。send 及物动词,意为“邮寄;发送”,其过去式为 sent。常用于 send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb.结构,意为“给某人寄/发送某物”。

Please send this letter to your uncle. 请把这封信寄给你叔叔。

I'll send you a text message. 我会给你发一条短信。

[拓展] send for 意为“派人去请”。

You should send for a doctor. 你们应该派人去请医生。

14、make the soccer team.成为足球队的一员

(1) make the soccer team.成为足球队的一员。

Would you like to make the soccer team.? 你想成为足球队的一员吗?

(2) team 作名词,意为“队,组”,指在某个队或某个组的队员,其前可用介词 in/on

The twins brothers are in/on the same basketball team. 这对双胞胎兄弟是同一篮球队的(成员)。

[拓展]

① team 表示由若干人组成的“队”或“组”等,具有集合意义。在句中作主语,谓语根据情况可用单数(侧重整体)或复数(侧重个体)。

I want to know which team is the best. 我想知道哪个队最好。

Their football team are playing harder. 他们的足球队员正更努力地踢(球)。

② a team of 后跟复数名词,表示“一组/队....”

15、Sounds so interesting.听起来很有趣。

sound 此处用作连系动词,意为“听起来好像”后常接形容词作表语。常见搭配 sound like 表示“听起来像”。

The music sounds very beautiful. 音乐听起来很优美。

Oh, that sounds like a good idea. 哦,那听起来像个好主意。

[拓展] sound 名词,意为“声音”。

I fell asleep listening to the sound of the wind. 听着风声我睡着了。

16、I'm going to learn another foreign language.我打算再学一门外语

foreign 形容词,意为“外国的”。其名词为 foreigner,意为“外国人”。

His aunt lives in a foreign country. 他的姑姑住在国外。

I met a foreigner in the park on Center Street. 在中心大街的公园里我遇见了一个外国人。

17、Were you able to keep them?你能遵守它们吗?

be able to 意为“能够做某事”,后接动词原形,可用于多种时态。

I was able to speak English when I was two years old. 我两岁时就会说英语。

I'll be able to see you next week. 下周我能来看你。

辨析: be able to 与 can

be able to 有人称和数的变化表示有能力,有气质经过努力用于多种时态。

而获得的能力。

can 无人称和数的变化表示自身具备的能力。只有 can 和 could 两种形式。

18、It's a kind of promise.它是一种承诺。

promise 此处用作可数名词,意为“承诺;诺言” make promises 意为“许下诺言/承诺”;keep a promise 意为“遵守诺言”;break a promise 意为“违背诺言”。

Lily is a dishonest girl. She never keeps a promise. 莉莉是一个不诚实的女孩。她从不信守诺言。

Tom often makes promises to his parents. 汤姆经常向父母许诺。

[拓展] promise 还可用作及物动词,意为“许诺;承诺”。常用于以下三种结构:

(1) promise to do sth. 许诺做某事

My mother promised to buy a piano for me. 我妈妈许诺给我买一架钢琴。

(2) promise sb sth 许诺某人某事

My aunt promised me a bike. 我姑姑答应给我买一辆自行车。

(3) promise+that 从句承诺...

Tom promises that he can return on time. 汤姆承诺他能按时回来。

19、 When we make resolutions at the beginning of the year, we hope that we are going to improve our lives.在一年的开头做决定时，我们会改善我们的生活。

(1) at the beginning of 在.....的开头。此处 beginning 为名词，作为开头，开端。

You can find this sentence at the beginning of this article. 你会在文章的开头找到这个句子。

(2) improve 此处用作及物动词,意为“改进;改善”。

We should try our best to improve our environment. 我们应该尽最大努力改善我们的环境。

Mr. Li gave us some advice on how to improve our English. 李老师就如何提高我们的英语水平向我们提出了一些建议。[拓展]

① improve 还可作不及物动词,意为“改进;提高”。

The doctor says he is improving. 医生说 he 正在康复。

② improvement 名词,意为“改进;改善;提高”。

We need to carry out some improvements to the system. 我们需要对系统进行一些改进。

20、 some people write down their resolutions and plans for the coming year.一些人写下他们来年的决定和计划。write down 意为“写下;记录下”，是“动词+副词”型短语动词。接宾语时,如果实语

是名词,可放在动词和副词中间,也可放在副词后面;如果宾语是代词,需将其放在动词和副词中间。

Please write down these new words. 请把这些生词记下来。

The word is important. Please write it down. 这个单词很重要。
请把它记下来。

[拓展]类似的短语动词常见的还有:

turn on 打开 turn off 关闭 turn up 调大 turn down 调小

blow out 吹灭 put up 搭起;举起 cut down 砍倒

21、 This helps them to remember their resolutions.这会帮助他们记住他们的决定。

help sb. to do sth.意为“帮助某人做某事”,to也可省略。

Can you help me(to) prepare for the party? 你能帮我为聚会做准备吗?

[拓展]

① help sb. with sh. 意为“在某方面帮助某人”。

②help oneself to sth 意为随便吃.....

22、 Many resolutions have to do with self-improvement.许多决定与自我提高解。

have to do with 意为“关于;与.....有关系”。

Most of his questions had to do with his lessons. 他的大部分问题与功课有关。

Miss Sun has to do with this matter. 孙小姐与此事有关系。

[拓展] have nothing to do with 意为“与.....没有关系”。

I have nothing to do with Tom. 我和汤姆没有关系。

23、 Some People might say they are going to take up a hobby like painting or taking photos, or learn to play the guitar. 一些人可能说他们要培养一种爱好,比如绘画或摄影,或学习弹吉他。

take up 意为“(尤指为消遣)开始做;学着做”。

My father took up the study of English at the age of forty. 我父亲在40岁时开始学习英语。

When did you take up music? 你什么时候对音乐感兴趣的?

[拓展]take up 还可意为“占用(空间)”。

This sofa takes up too much room. 这张沙发占地方太多。

24、Some resolutions have to do with better planning ,like making a weekly plan for schoolwork.有些决定与更好地规划相关，比如为学校作业制定周计划。

(l)planning 名词,意为“计划,规划”。

Are you interested in city planning? 你对城市规划感兴趣吗?

(2) weekly 此处用作形容词，意为每周的。

Happy Camp is a weekly tv program. 快乐大本营是一档每周一次的电视节目。

[拓展]weekly 还可作副词,意为“每周”。

He visits his grandparents weekly. 他每周看望爷爷奶奶一次。

25、To question the idea of making resolutions.质疑做决定的观点。

question 此处作动词,意为“表示疑问;怀疑;提问;质询”。

I don't question his ability to do this job. 我不怀疑他做这项工作的能力。

He questioned if you could do this. 他对你能否做此事表示怀疑。

[拓展] question 还可作可数名词,意为“问题”。

Can I ask you some questions? 我可以问你一些问题吗?

These questions are difficult to answer. 这些问题很难回答。

26、To give the meaning of resolution 给出“决定”的意义
meaning 名词,意为“意义;意思”。指一个单词、手势或表情等所代表的含义。其动词形式为 mean, 意为“意味者,意思是……”。

Do you know the meaning of the word? 你知道这个单词的意思吗?

This is a word with six meanings. 这个单词有六种意思。

[拓展] What's the meaning of...?与 What does.. mean?/What

do you mean by...?同义,意为“……是什么意思?” ,

What's the meaning of this word?

=What does this word mean?

=What do you mean by this word? 这个单词是什么意思?

We discussed our plans for the new term. 我们讨论了我们的新学期计划。

27、To discuss the different kinds of resolutions 讨论不同类型的决定

discuss 动词,意为“讨论,商量”。常用短语: discuss sth. with sb, 意为“和某人讨论某事”

You needn't discuss this matter with me. 你不必和我讨论这件事。

[拓展] discussion 是 discuss 的名词形式,意为讨论

Our discussion will make it easier. 我们的讨论将使事情更容易。

28、The first resolution is about my own personal improvement.第一个决定与我自己的个人提升有关。

(1) own 此处用作形容词,意为“自己的;本人的”。own 还可用作代同,用在所有格之后,强调某事物为个人所有。

常见短语有: of one's own “自己的”; on one's own “独自地”。

Every dance has its own rhythm. 每种舞蹈都有自己的节奏。

These students had opinions of their own. 这些学生有他们自己的见解。

[拓展] own 还可作动词,意为“拥有;占有”。owner 名词,意为“所有人;物主”。

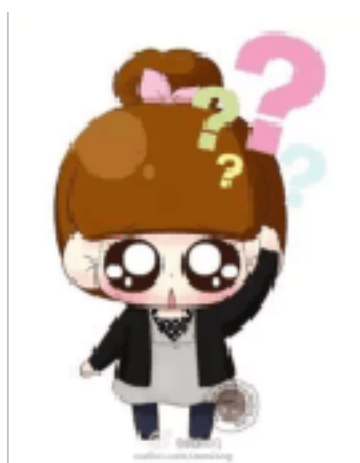
Who owns this house? 这房子归谁所有?

He is the owner of the car. 他是这辆小汽车的主人。

(2) personal 形容词,意为“个人的;私人的”,常用于名词前作定语,其名词形式是 person。

May I ask you a personal question? 我可以问你一个私人问题

吗？



举一反三

一 . 单项选择。

() 1. I can' t tell you what she said. I' ve promised _____ it a secret.

- A. keep
- B. to keep
- C. keeping
- D. kept

()2. To be _____ engineer is my dream. I' m going to study math really .

- A. an; hard
- B. a; hard
- C. an; hardly
- D. a; hardly

()3. Please check your paper to _____ there are no mistakes.

- A. think of
- B. try out
- C. find out
- D. make sure

()4. (兰州中考)Finish your homework first, then you' ll _____surf the Internet for half an hour.

- A. can
- B. need
- C. be able to

D. may

()5. An _____ must take _____ lessons.[来源:学_科_网
Z_X_X_K]

A. actor; acting

B. actor; act

C. acting; actor

D. acting; act

() 6. There _____ an exam tomorrow.

A. is going to

B. is going to be

C. is going to have

D. is going

()7. —How are you going to spend your free time?

—Why not _____ a hobby, like collecting cards?

A. turn up

B. put up

C. make up

D. take up

()8. The sentences on the blackboard are very important.

Please _____ in your notebooks.

A. get down them

B. get them down

C. write down them

D. write them downxk.Co m]

()9. I want to be a scientist like Tu Youyou when I _____ in
the future.

A. grow up

B. wake up

C. stay up

()10. He is going to be a basketball player like Yao Ming and

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