

人教版八年级上册英语知识点总结

人教版八年级上册英语知识点

1. It' s +形容词 + for sb. + to do sth. 做某事对某人来说是…的。

It' s important to do sth. 做某事很重要。

It' s important for me to eat a balanced diet. 平衡饮食对我来说是很重要的。

It' s easy to do sth. 做某事是容易的。

It' s easy for us to find out the answer. 找出答案对我们来说是容易的。

2. 情态动词 should 的用法

should 是情态动词，它的基本用法是必须和其他动词一起构成谓语。意为“应该……”。

should(应当，应该)用于所有人称，表示劝告或建议。

eg. ---I have a very bad cold. 我感冒很厉害。

---You should lie down and have a rest. 你应该躺下，多喝水。

3. maybe 与 may be

(1) maybe 是副词，译为“也许、可能”，相当于“perhaps”。如：Maybe he can answer the question. 也许他能回答那个问题。

He maybe is from the USA, too. 他可能也来自美国。

(2) may be 中的 may 为情态动词，译为“可能是……”。如：

He may be from the USA, too. 他可能也来自美国。

She may be our English teacher. 她可能是我们的英语老师。

4. few、a few、little、a little 的区别和联系：

(1) few / a few 用来修饰可数名词，few 表示否定意义，没有，几乎没有；a few 表示肯定意义，有几个。例如：

He has few friends here, he feels lonely. 他这里没朋友，他感觉寂寞。

There are a few eggs in the basket. 篮子里有几个鸡蛋。

(2) little / a little 用来修饰不可数名词，little 表示否定意义，没有，几乎没有；a little 表示肯定意义，有一点儿。例如：

There is little ink in my bottle. Can you give me a little ink? 我的瓶子里没有墨水了，你能给我点儿墨水吗？

5. not...until 直到...(否定句) 才.....，动词为短暂性或瞬间性动词。

She didn't leave until we came.

He went shopping after he got up.

=He didn't go shopping until /before he got up.

...until/till 直到..... (肯定句)动词为延续性动词

We stayed here till/until 12 o' clock.

八年级上册英语知识点

1. arrive at 到达(小地方)

arrive in 到达(大地方)

reach 到达

get to 到达

I arrived in Beijing last night. = I reached Beijing last night .

= I got to Beijing last night .

如果宾语是副词 here, there, home, 要把 at/in/to 省略。

arrive here/there/home

get here/there/home

2. in front of... 在 ... 的前面 (某一范围外的前面)

in the front of ... 在 ... 的前面(某一范围内的前面)

There are some big trees in front of the classroom building. 在教室的前面有一些大树。

I like sitting in the front of the taxi. 我喜欢坐在出租车的前排位置。

3. take off

(1) 起飞

When did the plane take off yesterday? 飞机什么时候起飞?

(2) 脱下(衣帽等)

He took off his coat as soon as he went into the room.
他一进房间就脱掉了外套。

(3) 取消

They will take off the 5 am train . 他们取消了早上5点的火车。

4. get out (of) ... 从……离开/出去/下来

A car stopped and a girl got out of it.

但从汽车/火车/船/飞机/马匹上下来, 用 get off...

5. follow

(1) 跟随 I followed him up the hill. 我跟着他上了山.

(2) 沿着……前进 Follow this road until you get to the post office. 顺着这条路一直到邮局.

(3) 听懂, 理解 Could you speak more slowly? I can't follow you. 你能说慢点吗? 我听不懂.

(4) follow sb. to do sth. 跟着某人做某事

Please follow me to read the story. 请跟我读这个故事。

6. shout at 大声喊叫，多指因生气而非善意的大声叫喊

Don' t shout at the little boy. He is too young. 不要对他大叫，他还太小。

shout to 大声喊叫，多指因距离远而不得不大声叫喊

We should shout to him , or he can' t hear us. 我们应该朝他叫喊，否则他听不到我们的声音。

7. happen 发生，具体事件偶然的没有预见的发生

(1)happen to do sth. 碰巧做某事

I happened to meet one of my old friends in the park yesterday .昨天我在公园碰巧遇见我的一个老朋友。

(2)sth happens to sb. 某人发生了某事

An car accident happened to him last month. 上个月他发生了交通事故.

take place 发生

(1)按计划进行或按计划发生

Great changes have taken place in China in recent years. 最近几年中国发生了巨大的变化.

(2) (运动/ 活动/会议等) 举行

The meeting will take place next Friday. 运动会将于下星期五举行。

take the place of 代替，取代

Plastics can sometimes take the place of wood and metal . 塑料有时能代替木材和金属.

take one' s place 坐某人的位置, 代替某人的职务

Come to take my place. my seat is near the window . 来做我的位置, 我的座位靠近窗户。

8. anywhere 任何地方, 常用于否定句或疑问句中.

Did you go anywhere last night? 你昨天还去了别的地方了吗?

somewhere 某个地方, 用于肯定句。

e and see me. Then we' ll go out somewhere. 来我家找我, 然后我们出去逛逛。

everywhere 处处, 到处 = here and there

I can' t find my pen though I looked for it everywhere. 尽管我到处都找过了, 还是找不到我的钢笔。

11. silence 名词, 寂静/无声

There' s nothing but silence in the room. 屋内寂静无声。

Keep in silence. 保持沉默.

silent 形容词, 沉默的, 寂静的

The old house was quite silent. 这所老房子寂静无声。

The cat moved on silent feet. 那只猫无声地走动。

12. hear 听到

Can you hear someone knocking at the door? 你听到有人敲门了吗?

(1)hear of 听说，后接表示人或物的词

I have never heard of him before. 我以前从来没有听说过他。

(2) hear about 听说，后接表示事件的名词

I've just heard about his illness. 我刚刚听说他生病的事。

Have you heard about the accident? 你听说了那场事故吗?

(3)hear from 收到某人的来信

I heard from my daughter in New York yesterday. 我昨天收到在纽约的女儿的来信。

13. 主语 + be + one of the + 形容词最高级 + 复数名词 + in / of 短语。

…… 是……中最……的……之一。

This was one of the most important events in modern American history. 这是美国历史上最重要的事件之一。

Xiamen is one of the most beautiful cities in China. 厦门是中国最漂亮的城市之一。

13. experience

(1)名词经验，不可数名词；经历，体验，可数名词

Have you had any experience of fishing? 你有钓鱼的经验吗?

Could you tell us about your experiences in Africa? 你能给我们谈谈你在非洲的经历吗?

(2) 动词 经历, 感觉

The children experienced many difficulties this time.
这次孩子们经历了许多困难.

experienced 形容词 有经验的

be experienced in/at doing sth. = have much experience in/at doing sth. 做某事很有经验.

She is an experienced teacher. 他是一个经验丰富的教师。

He is very experienced in/at repairing cars. 他修车很有经验。

14. as ... as ... 和……一样… 两个 as 之间用形容词或副词的原形。

He works as carefully as she. 他和她一样工作认真。

She is as tall as her mother. 她和母亲一样高。

not as... as... 不如某人/某物…

He isn't as / so old as he looks . 他不像看起来那么老。

She doesn't run as / so fast as her brother. 她不如她哥哥跑得那么快。

15. have fun = have a good/great/wonderful time = enjoy oneself 玩得开心, 过得愉快

Did you have fun at the party? 昨天在派对上玩的开心吗?

= Did you have a good/great/wonderful time ?

= Did you enjoy yourself ?

have fun doing sth. 开心做某事

I' m just having fun playing the guitar . 我正开心的弹吉他呢。

16. accident 事故, 意外遭遇

He was killed in an accident. 他死于一起意外事故.

traffic accident 交通事故

Many people die in traffic accidents every year. 每年有很多人死于交通事故。

by accident 偶然, 意外地

We met at the airport by accident . 我们偶然在机场遇见。

18. think about 考虑 (某个计划)

They are thinking about moving to Beijing. 他们考虑搬去北京。

think of 认为 What do you think of the movie?= how do you like the movie? 你认为这部电影怎么样?

think over 仔细思考

We need a few days to think over this matter. 我们需要几天时间来考虑这个事情。

19. 感叹句

what 引导的感叹句

(1) What a beautiful girl (she is)! 多么美的姑娘呀!

(2) What a clever boy (he is)! 多么聪明的男孩呀!

(3) What interesting pictures (they are)! 多么美的图片呀!

(4) What tall buildings (they are)! 多么高的楼呀!

(5) What delicious food (it is)! 多么可口的食物呀!

(6) What bad weather (it is)! 多么坏的天气呀!

规律: what + (a/an) + 形容词 + 名词 (+ 主语 + 谓语) + !

名词为不可数名词或复数名词时, 形容词前面不能有 a/an。

how 引导的感叹句

(7) How heavy the box is! 多么重的箱子呀!

How fast he runs! 他跑得多快呀!

(8) How careful the girl is! 多么细心的姑娘呀!

How well she plays the piano! 她的钢琴弹得多好呀!

20. 过去进行时

过去进行时的用法

(1) 过去某一时刻正在进行的动作。

What were you doing at 8:30 this morning? 今天早上8点半你正在做什么?

When I called him, he was having dinner. 当我打电话给他时, 他正在吃饭。

(2) 过去某段时间正在进行的动作。

What were you doing from seven to nine yesterday? 你昨天7点到9点在做什么?

I was reading the whole morning yesterday. 我昨天一整个早上都在看书。

过去进行时的构成

(1) 肯定句: 主语 + was / were + 动词 ing 形式 + 时间状语。

(2) 否定句: 主语 + was / were + not + 动词 ing 形式 + 时间状语。

(3) 疑问句: was / were + 主语 + 动词 ing 形式 + 时间状语 ?

肯定回答: Yes , 主语 + was / were .

否定回答: No, 主语 + was / were + not .

人教版八年级上册英语知识点梳理

1. get

(1) 买

get sth. for sb. = get sb. sth. 为某人买某物

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/248142121026007005>