

英语复习课件

九年级（上）



Unit 2

**I think that mooncakes
are delicious.**



单元知识点梳理

一、词汇拓展

1. strange(adj.) 奇怪的
陌生的



(n.) 陌生人 stranger

2. tradition(n.) 传统



(adj.) 传统的 traditional

3. god(n.) 神



(n.) 女神 goddess

4. dessert(n.) 甜点



(n.) 沙漠 desert

5. dead(adj.) 死的；失去生命的 → (v.)死 die

→ (n.)死亡 death

6. business(n.) 生意；商业 → (adj.)忙碌的 busy

→ (n.) 商人 businessman

7.(v.)处罚，惩罚 punish → (n.)处罚，惩罚 punishment

8.(v.) (鬼魂) 出没，萦绕 haunt → (adj.) 有鬼魂出没的,闹鬼的 haunted

9. shoot(v.) 射击；发射  shot (过去式)

 shot (过去分词)

10. steal(v.) 偷  stole (过去式)

 stolen (过去分词)

11. fly(v.) 飞；飞行  flew (过去式)

 flown (过去分词)

12.(adj.)温暖的 warm



(n.) 温暖 warmth

二、词块归纳

1.the Water Festival 泼水节

2. the Dragon Boat Festival 端午节

3.the Spring Festival 春节

4.the Lantern Festival 元宵节

5.put on 增加（体重）；发胖

6. be similar to 与……相似

7. wash away 洗掉

8. the Mid - Autumn Festival 中秋节

9. in the shape of 呈……的形状

10. shoot down 射下



11. refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事

12. fly up to 飞向__

13. call out 喊出__

14. lay out 摆开；布置

15. come back 回来__





16. share...with... 与.....分享.....

17. result in 结果；因此__

18. play a trick on sb. 捉弄某人__

19. think of 想到__

20. care about 在乎；关心





21. make money 挣钱

22. used to 过去常常

23. remind sb. of sth. 使某人想起某事；
提醒某人某事__





24. give out 分发；发放

25. promise to do sth. 承诺做某事

26. in need 有困难；有需要



三、核心句型

What+a/an+adj.+n.!

1 . What a great day ! 多么好的一天啊 !

2 . Bill wonders whether/if they'll have *zongzi* again next year. 比尔想知道他们明年是否将再吃粽子。

现在完成进行时

3 . Chinese people has been celebrating the Mid - Autumn Festival and enjoying mooncakes for centuries. 中国人庆祝中秋节、吃月饼已经有几个世纪了。



4 . Whoever took this could live forever , and Hou Yi
planned to take it with Chang'e.

无论谁喝了这药都可以长生不老，后羿打算和嫦娥一起喝了它。

5 . How he wished that Chang'e could come back !

他多么希望嫦娥能够回来！



It's +n./adj.+to do sth.(it 作形式主语)

6 . It is also a good idea to help parents to do something instead.

相反，帮助父母做一些(力所能及的)事情也是一个好主意。

7 . What does Wu Yu think of this festival ?

吴宇认为这个节日怎么样？

What do you think of...?
=How do you like ...?
你认为.....怎样？

8 . Many people make their houses look scary .
许多人让他们的房子看起来很吓人。

make sb./sth. + do
sth.

9 . I think it's fun to dress up as cartoon characters !
我觉得打扮成卡通人物很好玩！

10 . It is about an old man named Scrooge
who never laughs or smiles .

定语从句

它是关于一个从来不笑，名叫斯克鲁奇的老人的故事。

warn sb (not) to do sth.

11 . He warns Scrooge to change his ways if he doesn't want end up like him.

他告诫斯克鲁奇，如果不想最终像他一样，就要改变自己的行事方式。

12 . Not only do people spread them around in different hiding places for an egg hunt , but they also give out these treats as gifts.

人们不仅会把鸡蛋分散地藏在不同的地方来玩寻蛋游戏，而且会把它们作为礼物分发出去。

四、重难知识点归纳

④ Whoever took this could live forever , and Hou Yi planned to take it with Chang'e.
无论谁服用了它都可以长生不老，后羿打算和嫦娥一起服用它。

whoever引导让步状语从句，相当于no matter who。

whoever引导名词性从句，意为“……的那个(那些)人；……的任何人”。

We wrote a letter of thanks to whoever had helped us.

我们给那些帮助过我们的人写了感谢信。

【易混辨析】 who与whoever

who	意为“谁”，是特殊疑问词，常用在特殊疑问句中。
whoever	意为“无论谁；不管什么人”，可以引导主语从句、宾语从句和让步状语从句。



Who are you ?

你是谁？

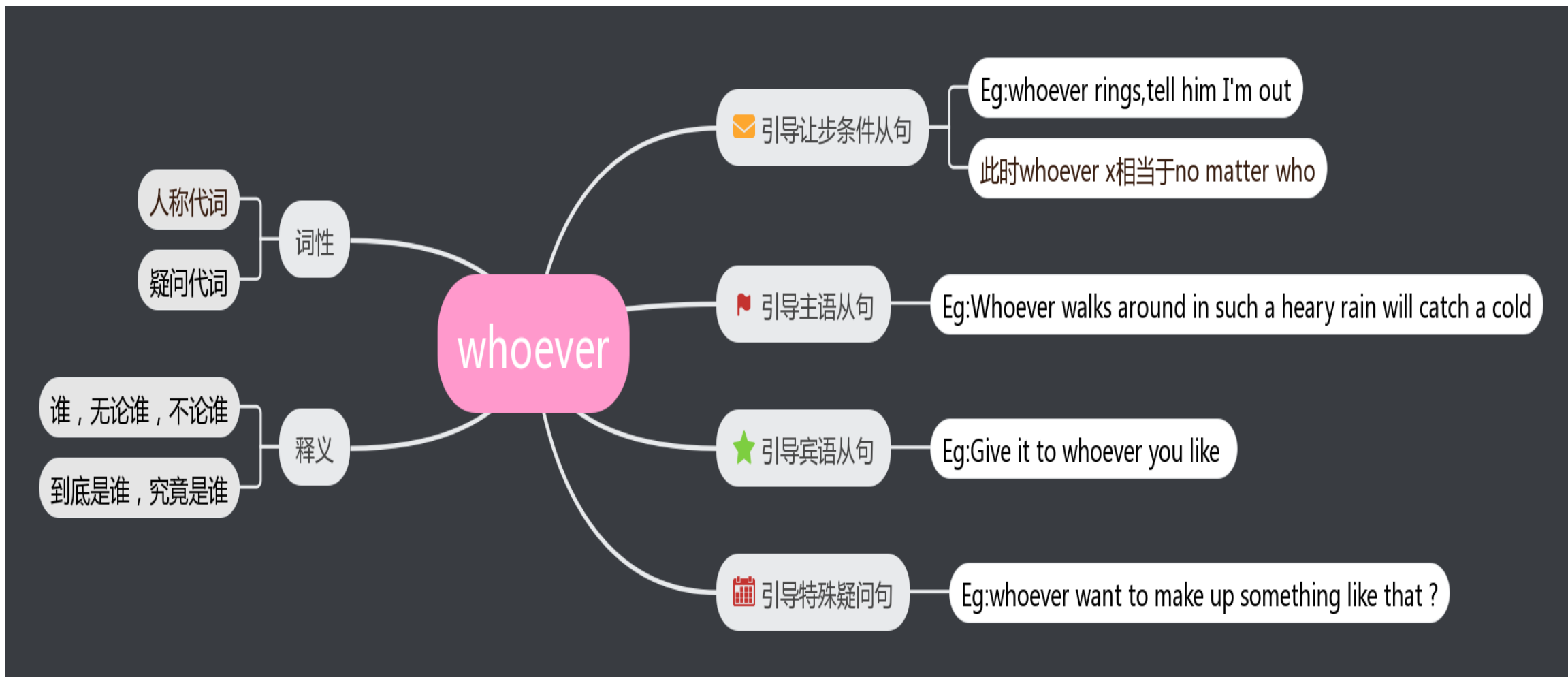
Give it to **whoever** you like.

你喜欢谁就给谁。

Whoever rings , tell him I'm out.

不管谁来电话，告诉他我不在家。







【拓展延伸】与 whoever用法相似的词有：

however无论如何

whatever无论什么

whenever无论何时

wherever无论哪里

whichever无论哪个





④ However , a bad man , Pang Meng , tried to steal the medicine when Hou Yi was not home.


然而，歹人逢蒙企图趁后羿不在家的时候偷走神药。

steal的常用短语是steal sth.from...，意为“从.....偷某物”。

Bridge stole the money from clients' accounts.

布里奇从客户的账户里偷了钱。

The thief stole(偷) food from the supermarket and was caught by the policemen.





After this , people started the tradition of admiring the moon and sharing mooncakes with their families. 从此以后，人们开始了赏月和与家人共享月饼的传统。

admire作动词，意为“欣赏；仰慕”。常用结构如下：

admire的
常用结构

admire sb./sth. 欣赏某人/物

admire sb. for (doing) sth.
因(做)某事钦佩某人



例句

John **admires** his brother.

约翰欣赏他的哥哥。

She **admired** him **for** his poems.

她因为他的诗而仰慕他。



🎯 I've put on five pounds ! 我已经增重了五磅 !

put on意为“增加(体重) ; 发胖” , 后跟增长的具体重量或名词weight。

【拓展延伸】

①put on还有“穿 ; 戴 ; 上演 ; 举办”的意思。

Her mother put on her coat and left the house.

她妈妈穿上外套离开了房子。

We will put on a new play at the end of the year.

年末 , 我们将上演一部新剧。

② put构成的常见短语：

put up 建造；张贴

put out 扑灭；熄灭

put up with 容忍

put

put off 推迟

put away 将……收起来

put down 放下；记下



It is also a good idea to help parents to do something instead.

帮助父母做一些事反而也是一个好主意。

“It is + 名词 + to do sth.” 结构

句中it是形式主语，真正的主语是 “to help parents to do something instead”。

instead是副词，意为 “代替；相反”。

【易混辨析】instead与instead of

instead	副词，意为“代替；相反”。其单独使用时，常用于句末。
instead of	介词短语，后面常跟名词、代词或动名词。



Miss White doesn't like buying nice clothes. She likes collecting storybooks **instead**.

怀特小姐不喜欢买漂亮衣服。相反，她喜欢收集故事书。

I will go fishing **instead of** staying at home on Saturday.

周六我要去钓鱼，而不是待在家里。





🎯 “Trick or treat” means kids will play a trick on you if you don't give them a treat.

“不招待就使坏”的意思是如果你不招待孩子们，他们就会捉弄你。

treat的用法

①作名词，意为“款待；招待”。

give sb.a treat意为“招待某人”。

Let's go out for lunch.It's my treat.

咱们去外面吃午餐吧。我请客。



②作动词，意为“招待；请(客)”。treat sb.to sth.意为“请某人吃某物；用某物款待某人”。

Let me treat you to some juice.

让我请你喝点儿果汁吧。

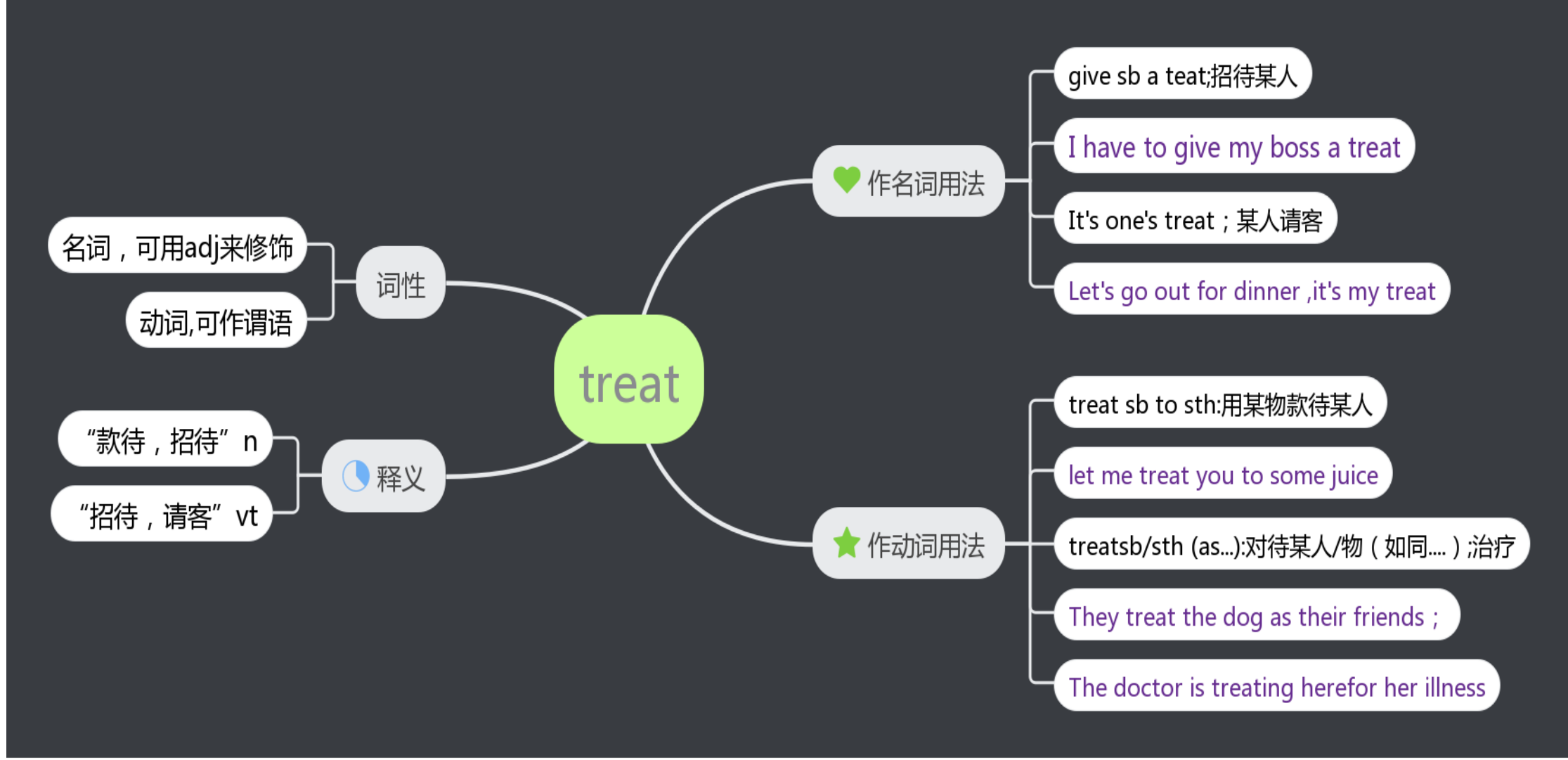
【拓展延伸】treat作动词还可意为“对待；把.....看作；治疗”。

They treat the dog as a member of their family.

他们把这只狗视作家庭的一员。

The doctor is treating her for her illness.

医生正在给她治病。





Marley used to be just like Scrooge , so he was punished after he died.

马利过去像斯克鲁奇一样，因此死后他受到了惩罚。

punish作及物动词，意为“处罚；惩罚”。常用结构：

punish sb.with/by...以.....处罚某人

punish sb.for (doing) sth.因(做)某事而处罚某人



The teacher punished Jim by doing the homework again.

老师惩罚吉姆再做一遍家庭作业。

Their mother punished them for their rudeness.

他们的妈妈因他们的无礼而惩罚了他们。

【拓展延伸】

punishment *n.* 惩罚；处罚

Punishment had very little effect on him.

惩罚对他没有什么效果。





Then the second spirit , the Ghost of Christmas Present , takes him to see how others are spending Christmas this year.

接着，第二个幽灵，“圣诞节现在之灵”，带他看了看今年其他人是如何度过圣诞节的。

present作不可数名词，意为“现在”；作可数名词，意为“礼物”，相当于gift；作形容词，意为“现在的”。

What's the teacher doing at present ?

老师现在在干什么？



They can't wait to have a look at the present.

他们迫不及待地要看一看礼物。

I am satisfied with my present job.

我对现在的工作很满意。

【拓展延伸】present也可作动词，意为“把……交给；颁发；授予。”

present sb.with sth. = present sth.to sb.把某物交(颁发)给某人。



present

📁 作名词

作可数名词，意为“礼物”和单词gift有类似意思

Eg: I can't wait to have a look at my presents

作不可数名词，意为现在“现在”

Eg: The ghost of Christmas Present said nothing to him

★ 作动词

“把...交给某人”；颁发；授予；赠与

present sb with sth = present sth to sb

Eg: He presented his mother with carnation on Mother's Day

== He presented carnation to his mother on Mother's Day

做形容词

意为“现在的”

Eg: I was satisfied with my present job



He now treats everyone with kindness and warmth , spreading love and joy everywhere he goes. 现在他善良并热情地对待每一个人，传播爱和欢乐到他所到之处。

spread在此处作动词，意为“传播”，其过去式和过去分词均为spread。spread作动词，还可意为“展开”。

【拓展延伸】

spread作名词，意为“蔓延；传播”。

The spread of the disease has been controlled.

这种疾病的扩散已经得到了控制。

五、课本长难句分析


① Chinese people have been celebrating the Mid - Autumn Festival and enjoying mooncakes for centuries.
中国人庆祝中秋节、吃月饼已经有几个世纪了。

本句时态为现在完成进行时，结构是“have/has been + 现在分词”。

现在完成进行时表示动作从过去的某一时间开始，一直持续到现在，或者可能仍要继续下去。

I have been living in the city for five years.

我在这个城市已经住了五年了



But behind all these things lies the true meaning of Christmas : the importance of sharing and giving love and joy to people around us.

但在所有这些东西的背后，存在着圣诞节的真谛：分享和给予我们身边的人爱和欢乐的重要性。

【易混辨析】 lie与lay



动词	含义	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
lie	存在；平躺； 处于	lay	lain	lying
	撒谎	lied	lied	lying
lay	放置；安放； 产(卵)；下(蛋)	laid	laid	laying

规则的“撒谎”

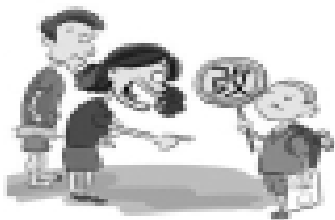
lie—lied—lied—lying

不规则的“躺”

lie—lay—lain—lying

躺“过”就“下蛋”

lay—laid—laid—laying





I **lay** on the floor with my legs in the air.

我躺在地上，双腿抬起。

They **laid** him on the floor.

他们把他放在地上。

The cat was **lying** fast asleep by the fire.

猫卧在炉火旁睡得很熟。

Lies have short legs. 谎言站不住脚。

A little boy **lay** on the ground and **lied** , “A cock has **laid** an egg.”

一个小男孩躺在地上撒谎说：“公鸡下了一个蛋。”





One Christmas Eve , Scrooge sees the ghost of Jacob Marley , his dead business partner.

在一个圣诞节前夕，斯克鲁奇看到了他死去的商业伙伴雅各布·马利的鬼魂。

dead是动词die的形容词形式，在本句中作定语。

the dead意为“死者”。

I'm afraid he is dead.恐怕他已去世了。

We should remember the dead of the Second World War.我们应该记住在二战中死去的人。

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