

# 《人教版九年级上册英语第十二单元知识点归纳(短语+句型+语法)》

Unit 12 Life is full of the unexpected.

# 【重点短语】

- 1. take a shower洗浴
- 2. leave my backpack at home 把背包忘在家里
- 3. get back to school 返回学校
- 4. start teaching 开始教学
- 5. go off 响铃
- 6. rush out the door 冲出房门
- 7. give sb a lift 捎某人一程
- 8. miss both events 错过两个事件
- 9. full of unexpected 充满着不可预知性
- 10. be about to do sth 正要做某事
- 11. stare in disbelief at 难以置信地盯着。
- 12. raise above the burning building
- 从正在燃烧的楼上升起
- 13. jump out of 从…跳下
- 14. collect the math homework 收数学作业
- 15. complete the work for my boss 完成老板的工作
- 16. make the apple pie 制作苹果馅饼
- 17. show up 赶到,出现

- 18. add the green beans 加绿豆荚
- 19.run out of 用完
- 20.get married to 和.....结婚
- 21.costume party 化妆舞会
- 22. stay up 熬夜
- 23. by the end of 在(某时间点)以前
- 24.take off 起飞
- 25. sell out 卖光

# 【重点句型】

- 1. I was about to go up when I decided to get a coffee first. 当我正要上楼,这时我决定先去买杯咖啡。
- 2. By the time I got outside, the bus had already gone. 当我出来时,公汽已经走了。
- 3. When I got to school, I realized I had left my backpack at home.当我到达学校时,我才意识到我把背包忘在家里了。
- 4. By the time I walked into class, the teacher had started teaching already. 当我走进教室时,老师已经开始讲课了。
- 5. I kept sleeping, and when I woke up it was already 8:00 a.m.! 我一直睡,当我醒来时已经是8点整了。
- 6. When he put the noodles into the bowl, he realized he had forgotten to add the green beans. 当他把面条放进碗里时,他意识到他忘了添加绿豆荚了。
- 7. Before she got a chance to say goodbye, he had gone into the building. 在她得到一个向他告别的机会之前,他已经进入楼房了。
- 8.Life is full of the unexpected.生活充满了意料之外的事。
- 9.We stared in disbelief at the black smoke rising above the burning building,我们直愣愣地盯着燃烧的大楼上升起的黑烟,无法相信(这一切)。

- 10.My bad luck had unexpectedly turned into a good thing.我的霉运意外地变成了一件好事。
- 11.Walles made it sound so real that hundreds of people believed the story, and fear spread across the whole county.韦尔斯让它听起来是那么真实以至于成千上万的人相信了,恐惧蔓延了整个国家。
- 12.It happens on April 1st every year and is a day when many people play all kinds of tricks and jokes on each other.它发生在每年的四月一日,这一天许多人互相之间搞恶作剧开玩笑。

# 【语法知识】

### 过去完成时

### 1.定义与基本结构

过去完成时的基本结构是"主语 + had + done + 其他"。这个时态通过助动词"had"加上动词的过去分词形式来构成,用以表示在某个过去的时刻或动作之前,另一动作已经完成。

例句:The train had left when I got to the station. 当我到达车站时,火车已经开走了。

这里,"had left"就是过去完成时,说明了火车的离开是在我到达之前发生的。

### 2.句型变化

# 1)肯定句

在肯定句中,我们直接使用"主语+had done+其他"结构。

### 例句:

By the time we reached the summit, we had hiked for six hours. 当我们到达山顶时,我们已经徒步了六个小时。

这句话中 , " had hiked "展示了我们在到达山顶之前所付出的努力和时间。

# 2)否定句

在否定句中,一般在"had"后加"not",构成"主语+had not done+其他"的形式。



#### 例句:

He hadn't finished his homework when his friends called him to play. 当他的朋友打电话叫他去玩时,他还没完成作业。

这里的"hadn't finished"让我们知道,尽管有诱惑,但他还是选择了先完成学业。

# 3)一般疑问句与回答

要将过去完成时句子变成一般疑问句,我们只需将"had"提到句首,并保持句子的 其余部分不变。回答时,肯定回答用"Yes,主语 + had.",否定回答则用"No,主语 + hadn't."。

例句:Had you ever visited the Great Wall before you came to China? 在你来中国之前,你去过长城吗?

回答可以是:"Yes, I had."或"No, I hadn't."

#### 4.常见的时间短语与标志词

过去完成时经常与一些表示过去某个时间点的短语一起使用,如 " by the end of + 过去时间 "、 " by the time + 一般过去时 "、 " when + 一般过去时 "以及 " before + 一般过去时 "、 after+过去完成时等,这些短语帮助我们准确地定位动作发生的先后顺序。

例句:The accident had killed 10 people by 12 pm yesterday. 昨天中午12点前,事故已经造成10人死亡。这里的"by 12 pm yesterday"明确指出了事故导致死亡人数增加的截止时间。

#### 5.宾语从句中的应用

过去完成时还常用于宾语从句中,当主句时态为一般过去时时,宾语从句中若需要表达先于主句动作发生的过去动作,就会使用过去完成时。

例句:She said that she had known the accident. 她说她已经知道这次事故了。

这里 , " had known "表明她知道事故的时间是在她说的那个时间点之前。

#### 6.时间状语从句表达过去的持续状态

表示从过去某个时间开始一直持续到过去另一个时间的动作或状态,常常与"for"和"since"等表示一段时间的短语相结合使用。



### 例句:

By ten o'clock last night, she had studied English for three hours. 昨晚到10点时,她已经学了3个小时的英语。

She had lived in this city for five years before she moved abroad. 在她搬到国外之前,她已经在这个城市住了5年。

# 7.时间状语从句中的未实现意愿或打算

除了表达过去的持续状态外,时间状语从句还可以用来表达原本想但事实上并未完成的意愿或打算。这通常涉及到一些表示计划、希望、打算等意愿的动词,如"hope, want, think, expect, mean, plan, intend"等。

### 例句:

We had meant to go camping during the holiday, but the rain ruined our plans. 我们原本打算假期去露营,但雨天打乱了我们的计划。

