

模拟套卷班笔记

2021年5月1日(周六)

精讲笔记

大作文的综合复习

1-续写: 记叙+议论

3-概括并议论: 记叙+议论

2-概括并续写: 说明+议论

1.1-直接引语:

1-说: 多样化, say/tell/ask/shout/

whisper低语, cry哭喊, murmur 嘟囔, add补充, reply回答,

sob哭泣, continue 继续说, interrupt 打断, turn to 转向并说, laugh back笑道, nod 同意到, smile 笑道, yell 喊道

2-“说”的伴随状语:

非谓语1: 说的动词作doing类伴随

非谓语2: watching.../caressing(轻摸).../padding/considering/realizing/wondering/...

非谓语3: 独立主格

介词短语: in such a mood/with .../without ...

adj或词组: 修饰的说话者

adv.: He said firmly, “...”

状语从句: 不推荐

3-口语化插播:

呼语(Hey/Hi/Come on in); wanna/gonna/gotta(have to); No worries=Cheers; Sure(代替of course/yes)/祈使句/陈述句式表疑问/反义疑问句/断句/强调语气(强调句的特殊疑问句)

What is it that you are going to do?

Can you tell me what it is that you are going to do?

I wanna know what it is that you are going to do.

4-结合直接引语进行夹叙夹议

Watching a lovely dolphin cuddling in my son's chest, I was quite excited at ..., thinking/wondering/realizing, “...议论句子...” (引号内可以是议论的观点)

1.2-间接引语:

左手: 逻辑

因果: accordingly, **which attribute to**, because of which

让步: **despite/in spite of; as**; while/however+adj/adv.

条件: **providing that/as long as**

结果: **, only to do**意料之外的结果

目的: To do/be

时间: 同右手

地点: 状语从句 stand up where you fell down

和定从, 名词性从句之间的转化

参考游记的最后一段

倒装 (游记)

方式: the way how ...

转折: ..., though. / however=nevertheless

右手: 时间

一个谓语: + 伴随

两个谓语: 打残一个作伴随

三个谓语: 连动+伴随;

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精练笔记

term: 学期; 时期-long term; 术语; 条款

Telegraphic speech (电报式语言) is the **term** for a simplified form of speech **used during the early stages of language acquisition** (习得).

In this form of language, sentences are formed of simple word combination, usually basic nouns and verbs. 1- **总起-B** Most babies practice it at some point, regardless of what language they are learning. It is also used by adults who are recovering from a brain injury or illness, such as a stroke.

中风

The term "telegraphic speech" was coined by the American psychologist Roger Brown, the author of many influential language studies in the 1960s and 1970s. 2- **G** Telegraph services charged by words, so users **employed** only those words necessary to communicate the essential meaning of a message.

In babyhood, most people develop language skills by listening to and imitating the speech of adults and older children. **From 18 to 24 months, they will generally move on to telegraphic speech, often two-word sentences** that consist of a subject and a verb. 3- **C** Babies around the world learn their languages in this way, except for those with developmental disabilities or other barriers to language acquisitions.

4- F These include articles like “the” and “a”, modifiers (修饰语) such as adjectives and adverbs, and past and future tense. There are indications that **people who do not pass through these language development stages in early childhood may have difficulty** acquiring language later in life. **The specific brain functions** involved in the acquisition and use of language **are** the subjects of ongoing study.

Adults **who have suffered damage to the brain** may have to **relearn** their language skills. These individuals will pass through the telegraphic speech stage again before progressing to more complex sentences. Some voice-activated computer programs are not advanced enough to recognize complex sentences. 5- E

- A. **This** inspired the writing method known as “**telegraphic style**” .
- B. Telegraphic speech is an important **stage** in **language development**.
- C. **An example** in English would be “want cake”, meaning “I would like some cake.”
- D. **Unexplained use of telegraphic speech** can also be an indicator of a **brain disorder**.
- E. **Their users** must sometimes phrase their **commands** in telegraphic speech **for best results**.
- F. After about 24 months, **most babies** will progress to more complex **grammatical constructions**.
- G. **It** refers to the **telegraph**, a telecommunications device used in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

A New Hero is Here to Save the Day

It's thought that when a hero like Batman **is blessed with** great power, he or she must **endure** 忍受 loneliness and suffering as a result.

The Flash (闪电侠), however, makes a fun, lightning-quick and optimistic superhero.

After the wild success of TV series Arrow, a TV network **launched** The Flash, I showing (show) the image of this Superhero, who was only a **supporting character** (配角) in Arrow.

star 主角

Like Spiderman, who gained the ability to make webs and climb walls after he 2 was bitten (bite) by a spider,

Barry Allen in The Flash was shocked into superhero-status by accident.

A strike from a lightning put Allen into a nine-month **unconscious** state, and when he **emerged**, he found himself 3 equipped (equip) with super speed.

equipment 装备

Naturally, Allen slips on a colorful suit and becomes the Flash, a hero 4 ___ with ___ extreme speed to fight super-powered bad guys.

But the Flash also has other purposes, namely finding out the truth behind his mother' s death and his father' s unjust imprisonment.

justice 公平

In line with(和...一致) superhero series standards, The Flash features action and eye-popping special effects.

innovation 创新

There' s nothing terribly innovative here, but 5 ___ what ___ we do get is a unique superhero with a more unusual personality.

6 ___ conj. Although/though ___ Allen **has gone** through unpleasant childhood experience, in this show he **grows** into a superhero 7 ___ whose ___ powers **include** optimism.

定语: whose+n

状语: when/where/why/that

He' s got a group of scientists that not only save his life, but also provide him with emotional support and the tools necessary 8 ___ to fight ___ (fight) crime.

A big surprise for me was that The Flash **cast** Prison Break star Wentworth Miller as a bad character, who uses a gun that 9 ___ can ___ turn anything into ice.

US shows began their entrance into the Chinese market with Friends (老友记), but Prison Break pushed interest in US TV series to a new height largely thanks to Miller' s wonderful acting.

Now Miller' s back to act in The Flash.

10 ___ It ___ is a nice surprise that this new show serves as a platform for Prison Break fans to revisit their old favorite, although this time around he' s an antagonist (反派角色).

Criticism of the Fast Fashion

In the 2006 film version of The Devil Wears Prada, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn' t affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant' s sweater was ___ 1 ___ over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl probably found her clothes.

This top-down concept of the fashion business couldn' t be more out of date or in conflict with the mad world described in Overdressed, Elizabeth Cline' s three-year accusation of "fast fashion". In

the last decade or so, __2__ in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and predict demand more __3__. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted stock, more frequent release, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to __4__ their wardrobe (衣橱) every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have controlled fashion cycles, shaking an industry long __5__ to a seasonal pace.

The __6__ of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that __7__ natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be imitated.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to __8__ their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line—Cline believes lasting change can only be made by customers. She exhibits the idealism __9__ to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity (虚荣心) is a constant; people will only start shopping more __10__ when they can't afford not to.

MS055:

The Ban on Trading Ivory (象牙) is Unfair but Necessary

As in some countries elephant population have recovered, there are **competing proposals** about how absolute the ban on elephant trading should be. competing 相互矛盾的=contradictory 矛盾的

Countries seeking a **modest**-适当 relaxation have a strong case to make. But it is not strong enough.

The ban must stay.

Understandably, countries **that have done a good job protecting their elephants** feel this is unfair.

__1__ And the real burden of all this is borne-born by poor local people who are in competition with wildlife for resources, and sometimes in conflict with it—elephants can be **destructive**.

People and governments, so the argument goes, need to have an economic stake (利害关系) in the elephants' survival. The ivory trade would give them one.

To understand why these reasonable-sounding proposals should be rejected, consider what has happened to elephant numbers since some legal trade was authorised, when Botswana, Namibia and South Africa were allowed in 2007 to sell a fixed amount of ivory to Japan.

__2-B__ A survey conducted in 2014-15 estimated that elephant numbers had fallen by 30% across 18 countries since 2007.

___3___ In better-resourced national parks, **drones** are used to make it easier for park keepers to spot illegal hunters. DNA testing of ivory can identify where they came from, and thus whether they are legal. As prices of the technologies fall and countries get richer, both technologies are likely to spread.

The **objection**-反对-» objective 客观的 to trade in products of endangered species is not moral -» immoral . When the world is confident that it will boost elephant numbers rather than wipe them out, the ivory trade should be encouraged. ___4___ And until it does, the best hope for the elephant—and even more endangered species, such as rhinos (犀牛) —lies not in easing the ban on trading their products, but in **enforcing**-执行 it better.

- A. **Regrettably, that point** has not yet come.
- B. Elephants **numbers started failing**.
- C. The existence of even a small **legal market** increases the opportunities for **illegal trade**.
- D. **They** point out that they have devoted huge **resources** to the elephant.
- E. In the long run **technology** can help make **trade** coexist with **conservation**.
- F. One animal, as so often in the past, will attract much of the attention: **African elephant**.

P162-MF056

A Brief History of Chopsticks

We' ve discussed the story of knife and fork, but there' s another set of utensils (器皿) used by billions of people around the world—and it has a truly ancient past.

The Chinese have been **wielding**-使用, 运用; yield 避让 chopsticks since at least 1200 B.C., and by A.D. 500 chopsticks 1 ___ had swept ___ (sweep) the Asian continent from Vietnam to Japan.

From their humble beginnings 2 ___ as ___ cooking utensils **to** paper-wrapped bamboo sets at the sushi counter, there' s more to chopsticks than meets the eye.

Chopsticks 3 ___ were developed _____ (develop) about 5000 years ago in China.

The 4 ___ earliest _____ (early) versions were probably twigs-树枝 used to get food from cooking pots.

When resources became scarce, around 400 B.C., **crafty** -狡猾的 chefs figured out 5 ___ how ___ to conserve fuel by chopping food into smaller pieces that required less cooking fuel, and besides, it could be cooked more quickly.

This new method of cooking made it unnecessary to have knives at the dinner table—a practice that also matched the non-violent teachings of Confucius (孔子), 6 ___ as ___ expressed in one of his

numerous quotations: “ the honorable and upright man keeps well away from both the slaughterhouse (屠宰场) and the kitchen. And he allows no knives on his table.”

君子远庖厨

As a vegetarian, he believed that knives’ sharp points evoked (诱发) violence 7 _____ (kill) the happy, contented mood that should reign during meals. Thanks in part to his teachings, chopstick use quickly became widespread throughout Asia.

Different cultures adopted different chopstick styles. Perhaps in a nod to Confucius, Chinese chopsticks featured a blunt rather than pointed end. In Japan, chopsticks were 8 inches long for men and 7 inches long for women. In 1878 the Japanese became the first 8 _____ (create) the now-ubiquitous disposable set, typically made of bamboo or wood. Wealthy diners could eat with ivory, jade, coral, brass or agate versions, while the most privileged used silver sets. It was believed that the silver would corrode and turn black 9 _____ it came into contact with poisoned food.

Throughout history, chopsticks have enjoyed a symbiotic relationship with another staple of Asian cuisine: rice. At first glance, you’ d think that rice wouldn’ t make the cut, but in Asia most rice is of the short- or medium-grain variety. The starches (淀粉质食品) in these rices create a cooked product that is gummy and clumpy, unlike the fluffy and distinct grains of Western long-grain rice. 10 _____ chopsticks come together to lift steaming bundles of sticky rice, it’ s a match made in heaven.