

新高一英语-语法词汇班

2021年7月15日(周四)

精讲笔记

n/adj.

所有的从句答题思路:

0-根据实际情况判断是否缺连词

1-判断从句

2-排除异己

3-看从句缺什么成分, 缺什么补什么

4-语境把关

5-窝里斗

定从的成分专讲:

1-主语: I like the girl **who/that is sleeping** in the room.

2.1-宾语: I like the girl **(who/whom/that)** I met last night.

连词在定从中如果作**动词**的宾语, 可以省略。

2.2-宾语: I like the girl **(who/whom/that)** I am looking for .

连词在定从中如果作**介词**的宾语, 可以省略。

2.3-宾语: I like the girl, **for whom** I am looking.

连词在定从中如果作**前置介词**的宾语, 可以省略。

前置介词的宾语只能是which/whom

3-非限定性定语从句:

I bought a book, a dog whose ears are white and a house.

= I bought a book, a **dog** and a house, **whose** ears are white. 翻译成一个独立的分句

I bought a book, a dog whose color is white and a house.

= I bought a **book**, a **dog** and a **house**, **whose** color is white. 翻译成一个独立的分句

= I bought a book, a **dog** and a house. **The dog's** color is white.

= I bought a book, a **dog** and a house, **the** color of **which** is white.

4.1-定语: I like the boy **whose** name is Harry Potter.

4.2-定语: I like the book **whose** name is Harry Potter.

4.3-定语: I like the boy, the name **of** **whom** is Harry Potter.

whose+n=the + n + of + which/whom

5.1-状语: I like the house **where** I met her last night.

5.2-状语: I like the **place** (where/that) I met her last night.

5.3-状语: I like the night **when** I met her.

5.4-状语: I like the **moment** (when/that) I met her.

如果先行词是**概括性名词(place/reason/way/means/time/moment)**被连词指代在定从中作状语, 可以用 that, 也可以省略。

5.5-对比: I like the place **which/that** was built in 1990.

5.6-对比: I like the place **(which/that)** I am looking for.

5.7-状语: I **like** the house, in **which** I **met** her last night.

when/where/why = prep+which

6-表语:

她不在是以前的她了

She is not who she was.

She is no longer who she used to be.

She is not the girl who/whom/that she used to be.

7.1-I like the girl, because of **which** I **want** to marry her.

7.2-I like the girl, because of **whom** I **regain confidence of life**.

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which/who/whom/whose/that/as/when/where/why

profit 利润

profitable adj. 有利润的, 有利可图的

benefit n. 利益, 好处

beneficial adj. 有好处的, 有利的

考试词汇:

完形: profit利润/benefit利益/capital资本/funds资金

写作: benefit from 从...中受益 / beneficial > useful/helpful

essential/beneficial

term 术语

term 学期 (half of the year)

semester 学期 (quarter)

compulsory adj. 义务的, 必修的

compulsory course 必修课

required course 必修课

optional course 选修课

selective course 选修课

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精练笔记

There is no possibility n. that Bob can win the first prize in the match.

A There; that B It; that C There; whether D It whether

这件事是不可能的。

It is impossible that ...

possibility 可能性

There are five apples on the tree.

有: there be

lost adj. 走丢了

gone adj. 不见了; 消失; 去世

remain

was

decide to =be determined to do 下定决心做某事(态度)

doer 实干家

, which

that is

off 不在学习/工作中; 脱离; 离...远

prefer-preference n. 青睐, 偏爱

active 积极的

agree with

宾语

who

side effect 副作用(可数名词)

side ____ (effect)

make sure 及物动词+宾语

matter vi +主语从句

it is +adj+从句=主语从句

drug 药品; 毒品

take drugs 吃药; 吸毒

homeschooling 私塾教育

public/private

educational standard 水平

peer pressure

bully 霸凌

take drugs

addict 上瘾 v./n. 瘾君子

medicine 药, 药物

medical 医疗的

health care 医保

定语/状语/不作成分

what+n. /whose+ever

think about 双宾语

what

定语

定语+name

可数名词不能裸奔

穿衣服: names 复数

戴帽子: the/an/+修饰词

pharmacy=drug store

pharmacist =chemist 药剂师

recommend a product 推荐产品

symptom 症状

license 证书

driving license 驾照

more than 不仅仅

no more than 仅仅

compete 竞争

competitive 有竞争力的

competition 竞争

competent adj. 有能力的

competence n.=ability 能力

prescription 处方

dentist 牙医