

新高一英语-语法词汇班

2021年7月17日(周六)

精练笔记

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sport 运动

spot n. 点 (大点→地点, 场所; 小点→斑点, 污渍)

v. notice 注意到

adj. spotted

app: 能力天空

dozen→dozens of 许多

score → scores of 许多

“见光死”原则

许多: **dozens of/scores of**

considerable 大量的 →

considerate 体贴的, 考虑周到的

number → **an increasing number of** 越来越多的;

=a growing number of =an enormous number of

number → **numerous**

historical site

historical figure /character 历史人物

historical heritage 历史遗产

中国拥有很多不错的景点, 其中包括历史遗址以及辉煌的文化遗产。

China **boasts numerous attractions**, including **historical sites** and splendid cultural **heritages**.

boast 吹嘘; 以...为骄傲/自豪

attract 吸引→

attractive=charming 迷人的; 有吸引力的

graceful=elegant 优雅的

distinguish=tell 分辨

distinguished adj. = famous 著名的

名人: distinguished celebrity

在众多历史人物之中, 我最喜欢的是...

Among numerous historical figures, my favorite one is ...

→Among numerous historical figures/distinguished celebrities, ...**tops** them all.

意料之外，情理之中

写作：词性转换

prefer v. → n. preference 偏爱

introduce yourself → make an introduction about yourself

further 进一步

go abroad for further education 出国留学

further notice n. 进一步通知

be likely to do ___ (do) 可能做某事

aid 帮助 → first aid 急救

Emergency 急诊 → emergent 紧急的 = urgent

efficient 高效的

effective 有效果的

effect 影响，效果

effort 努力 → make an effort to do sth.

spare no effort to do sth. 不遗余力做某事

affect v. 影响，效果

affection n. 情感

deny doing sth 否认做某事

chaos 混乱

establish 建立；

career 事业

1-After all, __spotting__ (spot) tigers merely confirms their beauty; tracking them can make you aware of something more.

n. → adj./ns → spotted x

v. → 谓语/非谓语

n个连词，n+1个谓语动词

merely=just=only=simply 仅仅

confirm 证明，证实

truck 卡车

track 追踪

2-The floor was _____ (spot); the table and chairs were burnished bright.

3-3-The house had huge, _____ (spot) clean rooms.

shabby 破败的, 破旧的

mud 泥泞

muddy 泥泞的

instant noodles 方便面

instant coffee 速溶咖啡

on doing= upon doing 一…就…

What _____ makes him distinguished is his creative imagination.

连介代冠

0-判断是否使用连词: n个连词, n+1个谓语动词

1-判断从句类型: 名词性从句 (1467)

2-排除异己(235)

3-看**从句**中缺什么成分, 缺啥补啥

句子 (基本结构: 主谓宾/主系表)

重要的成分: 谓语动词

主语: what /who/-ever

宾语: what /who/-ever /whom

定语: what /whose +n

状语: when/where/why/how/-ever

不作: that/whether/if

表语: 主语, 宾语, 状语

4-语境把关

What his father told the boy made his mother worried.