

新高一英语-语法词汇班

2021年7月23日(周五)

精讲笔记

推论2: 连动用法

I got up and ate sth and went to school.

1-主语相同; 2-动作接连发生

结论: 只保留最后一个连词即可

I got up, ate sth and went to school.

I got up, _非: to do/doing/done->谓: ate (eat) sth and went to school.

巨无霸:

Stretching lazily, I got up, listening to music, ate sth and blamed by my mother, I went to school.

dozen | 2 < score 20 < hundred < thousand < million < billion

60 = 3 score = 5 dozen

scores of = dozens of = lots of

bargain n/v 讨价还价, 买卖

beauty n. 美丽 = charm

charming adj. 迷人的 = beautiful

定理2: ...谓语... (,) ..._非_(do).....

3-》15 = 10 + 5

5个不定式

V1=want类动词

V2=would like类

V3=be+done类动词结构

to do 主+将 / to be doing 主+进 / to have done 主+过

to be done 被+将 / 一 / to have been done 被+过

I want to buy a book.

I wanted to buy a book last night.

He seems to sleep (sleep), or he ...
He seems to be sleeping (sleep), or he ...
He seemed to have slept (sleep), or he ...

Tom is said to go (go), but he ...
Tom is said to have gone (go), but he ...

I have loved you for 5 years.
I have been loving you for 5 years.

to have studied / to have been broken

cheat 欺骗

cheating in the exam 考场作弊

join in → sign up for 报名+参加

continuing study = professional study/education

职业教育

tutor 家教, 导师

raw 未加工的, 不熟的, 生的

material 材料

raw material 原材料, 素材

literature 文学

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精练笔记

第一组

I-① This is **one** of the most interesting **films** conj. +be->that **D** shown last week.

② This is **the very one** of the most interesting films B shown last week.

A. which was B. that was C. which were D. that were

one of +名词复数+conj. +定语从句

如果one 前面有限定词 (the/the only/the very...) 定语从句修饰one, 否则修饰名词复数

如果先行词前面有极端词汇, 只能用that不用which

I have 3 sons. All of them go to the primary school.

-> I have 3 sons **and** all of them go to the primary school.

-> I have 3 sons, all of whom go to the primary school.

I have 3 houses, all of which are so expensive.

I have 3 sons, the tallest of whom is Xiao Ming.

第二组

2-① He has two sons, B-both of whom-定语从句 are college students.

② He has two sons, and C are college students.

A. both of which B. both of whom C. both of them D. both of it

第三组

3-① He still lives in the room whose window faces to the east.

n个连词, n+1个谓语动词

定语: **whose+n->人事物=the+n+of+which/whom**

状语: when/where/why

冠词/adj. +名词

名词+s

② He still lives in the room, the window D faces to the east.

③ He still lives in the room is in the north of the city.

④ He still lives in the room there is a beautiful table.

A. which B. whose C. where D. of which

作文中表示一类事物/人:

1-可数名词复数: Teenagers don't like exams.

2-the +单数可数名词

3-a/an +单数可数名词

4-不可数名词

5-the+adj. ->一类人/抽象概念

第四组

4-① ___ D/B ___ **leaves** the room last **ought to** turn off the lights.

be supposed to do sth 理应该做某事

② ___ A ___ who **leaves** the room last ought to turn off the lights.

③ ___ C ___ who **leave** the room last ought to turn off the lights.

A. Anyone B. Who C. Those D. Whoever

众所周知，中国富有自然资源。

As we all know, China is rich in natural resources.

as: prep 作为; conj. 正如正像; 因为; 当; 虽然

As we all know, China is rich in natural resources.

China is rich in natural resources, ___ conj.-which/as ___ we all know.

___ As ___ we all know, China is rich in natural resources.

which不引导位于句首的非限定从

I have 3 sons, a cat and a dog.

I have 3 **sons**, a cat, and a dog, who have been to primary school.

非限定从 (有逗号,)

第五组

5-① ___ As ___ we all know, China is rich in natural resources.

② ___ C ___ is well-known that China is rich in natural resources.

③ ___ As ___ is well-known, China is rich in natural resources.

A. Which B. As C. It D. That

④ China is rich in natural resources, ___ A&B ___ we all know.

A. which B. as C. it D. that

第六组:

①-This is **such** an interesting book that/which/as everybody wants to read. (定语)

whether ...or not

②-This is **such** an interesting book that everybody wants to read it. (状从)

高级连词

③-It is such-adj. **a great hotel** that I would recommend it to any friend of mine who is going to

Beijing.

④-It is so-adv. **great a hotel** that I would recommend it to any friend of mine who is going to Beijing.

such +n = so+adj./adv.

such a good boy= so good a boy

such 和 so之间的转换只在可数名词单数之间试用

 such good books

 such clear water

可数名词复数和不可数名词只能用such

He knows so much knowledge that he can teach such little child.

如果名词前面有修饰词: many /much/few/little 表示“多少”的时候, 只能用“so”修饰。

注意反例: little表示“小”

⑤-The products of our factory are not as/so good as those of your factory.

否定: as/so...as

肯定: as...as

⑥-She has the same hair and blue eyes as her mother had.

⑦-This is the same bag that I lost yesterday. Now I don't need to buy a new one.

the same...as... 相同非同一个

the same...that... 相同且同一个

定语从句的先行词和修饰词的特殊总结:

1-such...as...

2-the same ...as/that ... (相同非同一个/且同一个)

3-极端词汇...that...

4-非限定从位于句首: as

5-不定代词作先行词: that

6-先行词既有人又有物: that

I-Please send us all the information **as-(that)** you have about the candidate for the position.

candidate 候选人

position 职位, 位置

career 事业

occupation-》occupy 占据->occupation 占据; 职位->occupied : be occupied with 忙于做某事

vocation 职位, 职业

vacation 假期

thumb up - 点赞

2-We' ll meet the famous singer (which->who/whom/that-人事物) we talked about yesterday.

3-In the dark street, there wasn' t a single person to who she could turn for help.

4-As the smallest child of his family, Alex is always longing for the time why he should be able to be independent.

5-I borrow the book Sherlock Holmes from the library last week, my classmates recommended to me.

6-Everyone has been to Shanghai says it is a modern city.

7-Stephen Hawking believes that the earth is unlikely to be the only planets where we can live on.