Abnormal 反常的

Ab +normal（正常的）

Abuse v./n. 滥用

Use = utilize 使用

Abuse drug 滥用药物

Drug abuse 药物滥用

Absorb v. 吸收

Sorb 吸收

Be sbsorbed in 被...吸引；专心致志

词根 lev 轻

Relieve 解除，减轻 （再次回到轻松状态）

Relieve Stress 缓解压力

Stress/pressure 压力

Alleviate 使得...减轻，缓和

Congestion 阻塞

Traffic jam 交通阻塞

Alleviation n. 缓和 relief n. 缓和

Active adj.积极的

Line 线

Cline 弯

Decline 向下弯的 下降；

Depression 萧条

Overreact v. 过度反应 overreaction n.

Interact v.互相；内部

Interrupt v.互动 interraction n. 互动 interactive adj.互动的

International 国际的

Feature 特征，特点

词根 prov 证明

Prove v. 证明

This way/method proves effective.这个方法被证明是有效的。

Disprove v. 反证

Approve v. 批准，赞成 approvel n. 批准，赞成 approve of 赞成....

Disapprove v. 不赞成 disapprove of 不赞成...

词根 proper 拥有，合适的，合理的；

Property 财产，房产

Improper adj. 不适当的

Appropriate 适当的

词根 spect 看

Respect v. 尊重

Prospect n. 前景 career prospect 职业前景

Spectator n.观众 audience 听众，观众

Aspect n. 方面； from economic aspect 从经济的方面来看

Inspect v.检查，视察

Suspect v.怀疑 abj.可疑的 n.嫌犯 sus 在...之下 (前名后动)

Suspect that = don’t think that 不相信；

Argue that = think that 相信

Perspective n.看法； per每一个+

From my own perspective 在我看来

In my eyes

In my mind

In my opinion

词根 par,pear,peer = 看 peer v.偷看；n.同辈人，同等人

Peer pressure 同辈压力

Apparent adj.显而易见的 obvious v. evident v.

Parent n.父母

Appear v.出现 emerge v.

Disappear v.消失

语法

名词短语：由名词跟它的修饰语一起构成的

正确的词放到正确的位置

站在路边的拿着花手绢的漂亮小姐姐向路人微笑。

名词短语：站在路边的拿着花手绢的漂亮**小姐姐**

那个身材健硕的古铜色皮肤的性感男士正在喝水。

名词短语：那个身材健硕的古铜色皮肤的性感**男士**

英语中：

限定词/形容词+**名词**+介词短语/分词短语/不定式短语/形容词短语/定语从句/同位语从句

1. 限定词：these、that、three、a、the、my、your

指示代词：these、that

表数量的限定词：three

冠词：a、an、the

物主代词：my、your

1. 形容词：red（红色的）、close（亲密的）、new(新的）、best（最好的）、small（最小的）

**先限定，后形容词**

A beautiful lady 一个漂亮的小姐姐

Three strong men 三个强壮的男人

That amazing story 那个令人惊喜的故事

1. 介词短语：

表示完整的方位

On the table

In the room

Under the bed

你会不会突然地出现，**在街角的咖啡店**

The **coffee shop** around the corner

**Around the corner 在角落**

你是**我心中的美丽的云彩**

the beautiful cloud in my heart 限定词+形容词+名词+介词短语

1. 分词短语： 动词的分词短语

现在分词 \*\*\*ing

过去分词 \*\*\*ed

分词+其他成分 = 分词短语

drinking water 喝水

planted in the pot 种在花瓶

sleeping all day 睡了一天

dancing in the rain 在雨中跳舞

**修饰语中有动词，考虑使用分词短语。修饰语是修饰者的发出者，使用现在分词；如果修饰语是修饰者的承受者，或者，不是修饰者发出的，使用过去分词。**

那个喝水的帅男人

That handsome **man** drinking water 限定词+形容词+**名词**+分词短语

种在花盆里的花

**The flower** planted in the pot **名词**+分词短语+介词短语

【练习】

水面上的一叶扁舟

A little on the water boat（错误）

A little boat on the water（正确）

在唱歌的漂亮女生

A beautiful girl sing songs（错误）

A beautiful girl singing songs（正确）动作发出者，使用现在分词短语

站在雨中的男子

A man stood in the rain（错误）

A man standing in the rain（正确）动作发出者，使用现在分词短语

1. 不定式短语

**To + 动词原型**

**to do：动作的发出者**

**To be done：动作的承受者**

1. 什么时候使用不定式短语？

动作暂时未发生，将来会发生的动作使用**不定式短语**；已发生的或者正在发生的，使用**动词短语。**

1. 如果名词是动作发出者，使用to do；如果名词是动作的承受者，使用to be done。

一个要跳楼的男人

a man to jump from a building

一个要被逮捕的男人

A man to be arrseted

即将出国读书的同学

Students to study abroad

在国外读书的同学

Students studying abroad

被足球打破的窗户

A window broken by a football

**可数名字的单数形式不能裸奔。必须添加冠词/指示代词/物主代词+可数名词单数形式。**

明天出发的团队

a team to set off tomorrow

1. 形容词短语

**害怕蛇的小姐姐**向我求救

A young lady afraid of snakes

Be afraid of 害怕....的

**免受惩罚的学生**在嘲笑我们

be free from 免受...的

Students free from punishment

对电脑感兴趣的老人

be interested in 对...感兴趣

Old people interested in computers

喜欢阅读的孩子

be fond of 喜欢...的

Children fond of reading (child)

缺少营养的年轻人

Be lack of 缺少...的

young men lack of nutrition

擅长讲英语的男孩子

be good at 擅长...的

Boys good at speaking English

1. 定语从句

人用who、物用which、人或物都可以用that

站在路边的小姐姐向我微笑。

A young lady smiles at me.

She stands by the road.

A young lady who stands by the road smiles at me.

在喝水的男人朝我微笑。

The man smiles at me.

The man is drinking water.

The man who is drinking water smiles at me.

有一双大眼睛的女生朝我微笑。

The girl smiles to me.

The girl has/have big eyes.

The girl who has big eyes smiles to me.

我有一间有大窗户的房子。

I have a house.

The house have a big window.

I have a house which/that has a big window.

拥有两千人的团队令我们害怕。

Make us scared/afraid 使我们害怕

The team makes us scared.

The team has 2000 people.

The team which has 2000 people makes us scared.

限制性定语从句：

I bought a house which was very large.

非限制性定语从句：

I bought a house, which was very large.

关系代词：which/who/whom/that

关系副词：when/where/why

I bought a house where there was a large dinner room.

我买了一个大房子，有一个大的餐厅。

I have a good friend **who/that** has much money.

I have a good friend **whom/who/that** we like very much.

Visit 参观

I have a factory **which/that** they often visit.

I have a factory **where** they worked when they were young.

There was a good time **when** we played with each other happily.

There was a good time **which** we always remember.

有一段我们一直记得的快乐时光。

We will never forget this movie that they fell in love and then killed each other.

I heard the news that our team won the world game.（同位语从句）

我听到了一个消息，我们的团队赢得了世界比赛。

I heard the news that was amazing.

我听到了一个令人惊喜的消息，

1. 同位语从句

There is a report that they were caught by local robbers.

这有一个报道，他们被当地的强盗抓了。

I heard of a story that the king was killed by his mother.

我听到了一个故事，国王被他妈妈杀掉了。

You cannot accept the fact that his father told him last night.（**定语从句**）

你无法接收昨天他爸爸告诉他的这个事实。

1. 名词性从句

名词性从句：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句

**We know** that the earth trowels around the sun.（宾语从句）

**The fact is** that the earth trowels around the sun.（表语从句）

That the earth rowels around the sun **is a fact**.（主语从句）

关系词：

从句中缺少成分（主、宾）的时候：what、who、whom

从句中缺少含义的时候：where、when、how、why、whether

不缺少成分，含义完整：that

**只有宾语从句中的that可以省略**

Whether he can pass the exam is unknown.

他是否可以通过考试是未知的。

When/How humans came to existence is a great question.

人们是什么时候出现的是一个问题。

人们是如何出现的是一个问题。

You are whar you see.

你看到什么你就是什么。

What you told us is hard to believe.

你告诉我的是很难相信的。

Who wants to buy food lets me know please.

谁想买食物，请让我知道。

**Whoere /whatever不确定的，**谈话的双方是未知的

Whoever want to get the coat please call me.

谁要这件大衣，请给我打电话。

Who won the game has been announced.

谁赢得了比赛已经宣布了。

Whatever you will face will be your gift.

你将来面对什么都是你的礼物。

What you have know is false.

你所知道的事情都是假的。

1. **It 形式主语/形式宾语**

Phones make **it** easy **to connect others**.

手机让人们彼此联系简单了。

Learning English makes **it** easy **for us to communicate with foreigners**.

学习英语使得我们跟外国人交流变得简单。

Traveling makes **it** easy **for students to reduce stress**.

旅行使得学生减压变得简单。

We found **it** interesting **for them to study overseas**.

我们发现他们在国外留学比较有意思。

**Sb/sth find/think/make it adj. (for sb) to do**

发现/认为/使得....是什么样的

We think/consider it exciting for us to swim in a river in winter.

我们认为冬天在河里游泳很刺激。

We find it common for people to travel on holidays.

我们发现人们假期旅行很常见。

**It is +adj./过去分词+for sb to do**

**It is +adj./过去分词+that（从句）**

It is common for people to travel on holidays.

人们在假期旅行这事很常见。

It is common than people like travel on holidays.

(That people like travel to holidays is common.) 主语从句

It is well known that our living quality is better and better.

众所周知，我们的生活质量越来越好。

1. 强调句：语序进行强调

**It is + 被强调的部分(主语、宾语、表语、状语） + that + 非强调部分**

不能强调谓语动词。

We can get there through efforts.

It is through efforts that we can get there.

通过努力我们都可以完成目标。

**Do/does/did + 动词原型**

We got there.

We did get there.（使用助动词进行强调）

我们到达了那里。

So.....that....

如此......以致于.....

**So + 形容词/副词 +一般疑问句 + that....（倒装句）**

**一般疑问句：有be动词，提前be动词；有情态动词，提前情态动词；都没有借助助动词。**

Time is so precious that we cannot waste it.

So precious is time that we canot waste it.

时间如此珍贵，以至于我们不能浪费它

The world changes so fast that we have to try to keep up with it.

So fast does the world change that we have to try to keep up with it.

这个世界变化如此之快，以至于我们必须试着赶上它。

Our world is so beautiful that we should love it.

So beautiful is our world that we should love it.

世界是那么美丽，以至于我们都要爱惜。

**强调否定：**

**隐形否定词：hardly\ barely\scacelly 几乎不、**

**限行否定词：no\not \never \nor\ neither**

**否定词短语：in no way\by no means\under no circumstances\on no account**

I will never marry you.

**Never** will I marry you.

我是绝不会嫁给你的。

We can on no account pass the exam if we are lazy all the time.

No no account can we pass the exam if we are lazy all the time.

如果我们一直这么懒，我们是不可能通过考试的。

**练习**

We are trying to learn English in order to get a better life.

**It is** in order to get a better life **that** we are trying to learn English.

为了生活更好，我们努力的学习英语。

We made it finally.

We **did** make it finally.

我们最后成功了。

English courses are **so** important **that** we cannot ignore them.

**So important** are English courses **that** we cannot ignore them.

英语课是如此重要，以至于我们不敢忽略（ignore\neglect）它。

**Only + 介词短语 + 一般疑问句**

介词短语：in this way/

We can make it only in this way.

Only in this way can we make it.

只有用这种方法我们才能成功。

找儿子部分son（so+only+否定）

1. 状语从句

时间、目的、条件、原因、地点、让步

时间：when + 句子、while+句子、as+句子

**直到**

**Until...**

延续性动词：sleep/swim

**Not ... until ....**

短暂性动词：jump

I can sleep until the world disappears.

我看睡到世界消失。

I will not get up until the sun rises.

直到太阳升起我才起床。

**By+时间：by tomorrow /by the end of this year**

**by the time +句子**

By the time the universe disappears, we will break up.

**直到现在**

Till now

Up to now

So far

By now

**一....就.....**

As soon as +句子

**一....就.....**

The minute+句子

The moment+句子

The second+句子

He will start to sing **the moment** he hears the music.

**一....就.....**

Directly+句子

Immediately+句子

Instantly+句子

He will sing instantly/directly/immediately he hears the song.

**一....就.....**

On/upon + doing/n.

On/upon hearing the song , he will sing.

The first time +句子

I fell in love with her the first time I met them.

Since 自从+过去式

Ever since 自从

I have taught Englist since I returned to China.

Have done(现在完成时）:从过去到现在一直在进行

**地点状语从句**

Where 在.....地方

Put your shoes where they were.

There is a way where there is a will.

有志者事竟成。

**让步状语从句**

**虽然、尽管**

While：放在句首时，表示尽管

Although/though

even if /even though

As

Despite the fact that ... 尽管这个事实是....

As 顺承关系/转折关系 语序调整

While she is weak , she won the game.

虽然她弱，但是她赢得了比赛。

Weak as she is, she won the game.

While she is a child, she knows everything.

Child as she is , she knows everything.

**As 零冠词处理**

While they are foreigners, they speak Chinese fluently.

Foreigners as they are, they speak Chinese fluently.

尽管他们是外国人，但他们会流利的说中文。

**原因状语从句**

Because + 句子

Because of + 名词（短语）

The reason is that .... 原因是....

As 由于、既然

Since 自从....，既然，由于

Now that 由于、既然

Since/Now that/As we are all students, we should spare no efforts to learn/study.

**结果状语从句**

So.....that.......

So precious is our love that we cannot afford to waste it.

爱是那么的珍贵，我们不能浪费它。

**目的状语从句**

So that ...... 目的是....

In order that + 句子

In order to + 动词

We spare no efforts to study so that we can be admitted by a college.

我们不予余力的学习，目的是被大学录取。

**条件状语从句**

If 如果

Unless = if ... not 如果不

As long as 只要

Unless you don`t study hard, you will be admitted by a college.

As long as you study hard, you will be admitted by a college.

**方式状语**

按照 As

Do it as I told you.

按照我告诉你的方式做。

Just do it as I did.

按照我做的方式去做。