

英语第一讲 词汇与七选五

词汇学习

掌握常用词缀，实现词汇量的飞跃

1.de-, 表示“在下，向下” descend, degrade, declass, decolor

2.a-表示“在……之上”，“向……”aboard, aside, abed, ascend

3.ex-表示“外部，外” export ; 表示“先，故，旧”Ex-president, ex-husband, ex-serviceman 退役军人

4.in-, il-, im-, ir-, 表示“向内，在内，背于”inland, inside, import

5.fore- 表示“在前面” forehead, foreground, foredeck 前甲板, forearm; 表示“在前面，先前，前面” forward, forecast,

foretell(预言)

6.inter-表示“在……间，相互”international, interaction, internet, interrelate,

7.intro-, 表示“向内，在内，内侧”introduce, introvert 使内向

8.medi-, med-, mid-, 表示“中，中间”midpoint; 表示“中，中间”midnight, midsummer, midday, mid-autumn, middle, medium

9.out-, 表示“在上面，在外部，在外”outline, outside, outward

10.over-, 表示“在上面，在外部，向上”overlook, overhead, overboard, overpass 天桥 overcoat 外套 overall; 表示“超过，过度，太”overeat, overdress, oversleep, overhear,

11.under-, 表示“在……下面，下的”underline, underground, underwater, undergraduate, underestimate; 表示“低劣，低下”undersize, under grown 发育不全的, underproduction(生产不足)

12.pre-, 表示“在前”在前面”prefix, preface, preposition; 表示“在前，事先，预先” preheat, prewar, prehistory

13.pro-, 表示“在前，向前”progress, proceed, projector; 表示“在前，先，前” prologue(序幕), prophet(预言家)

14.post-, 表示“向后，在后边，次”postscript(附言); 表示“在后，后”postwar, post-modern, postgraduate, post PhD

15.sub-, suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-, sus-, 表示“在下面，下”subway, submarine, suffix, suppress, supplement; 表示“低，次，副，亚”subeditor, subtropical

16.trans-, 表示“移上，转上，在那一边”Transportation, translate, transformer, transoceanic

17.up-, 表示“向上，向上面，在上”upward, uphold, uphill

18.re-, 表示“再一次，重新”retell, rewrite, revive, rebuild

19.hyper- 表示“超过，极度”hypersonic(超声波), hypertension(高血压) hypertext, hypermarket

20.super-, sur- 表示“超过”supernatural, superpower, surplus, surpass

21.com-, cop-, con-, cor-, co- 表示“共同，一起”connect, combine, collect, combat, coexist, co-operate, coeducation,

cohabitation

22.en-, enslave, enable, enrich, enlarge, encage, embed

23.a-,向...adapt, accord, affix, aggression, arrive, assist, attend, attract, arrange, assign(委派)

24.mon-, mono-, uni-,表示“单一”monotone, monopoly, monarch, uniform, unicycle

25.ambi-, bi-, twi-,表示“二 ambiguous, amphibian(两栖类), bicycle, twilight

26.cent-,表示“百，百分之一”centimeter, century, percent

27.kilo-,表示“千，千分之一”kilometer, kilogram

28.multi-, poly-,表示“许多，复，多数”multimedia, multiple, multilingual, polysyllable,

29.hemi-, semi-, pene-,表示“半，一半”hemisphere, semiconductor, semitransparent, peninsula

30.auto-, 表示“自己，独立，自动”automobile, autobiography, autopilot 自动驾驶仪

31.eu-, 表示“优，美好”eugenics(优生学), euphemism

32.macro-, 表示“大，宏大”macro economics

33.micro-, 表示“微”microscope, micro economics, micro wave oven, microsoft

34.aud-, 表示“听，声”audience, auditorium, audio ,

35.phon-, 表示“声，音调”microphone, telephone, phonology

36.vis-, vision, visible, visa, video, view,

37.bio-, 表示“生命，生物”biography, biology

38.ge-, 表示“地球，大地”geography, geology

39.tele-, 表示“远离”television, telephone, telegraph

40.否定前缀

dis- dishonest, dislike

in-, ig-, il, im, ir, incapable, inability, ignoble, impossible, immoral, illegal, irregular

ne-, n-, none, neither, never, nonsense

un- unable, unemployment unload, uncover

de-, defend, demodulation(解调) 【modem (modulation demodulation)】

dis-分开，分离, disarm, disconnect

41.表示错误的意义

male-, mal-, malfunction, maladjustment(失调), maltreatment, malodor

mis-, mistake, mislead, misconduct 处理不当，管理不善

42.表示相反，相互对立意思

anti-, ant- antiknock(防震), anticlockwise 逆时钟方向的 anti-ageing 皮肤防皱的，防止皮肤发皱的
anti-aircraft 防空用的

contra-, contraband 违法交易，违禁品，走私； contraclockwise 反时针方向的
ob-, op-, object, oppose,
with-, withdraw, withstand

后缀

形容词后缀

(1) 带有“属性，倾向，相关”的含义

- 1)-able, -ible, movable, comfortable, applicable, visible, responsible
- 2)-al, natural, additional, educational
- 3)-an, suburban, republican
- 4)-ant, -ent, distant, important, excellent
- 5)-ar, similar, popular, regular
- 6)-ary, military, voluntary
- 7)-ic, ical, politic, systematic, historic, physical,
- 8)-ine, masculine, feminine, marine
- 9)-ing, moving, touching, daring
- 10)-ish, foolish, bookish, selfish
- 11)-ive, active, impressive, decisive
- 12)-ory, satisfactory, compulsory
- 13)-less, 表示否定， countless, stainless, wireless, careless

(2) 表示“相象，类似”的含义

- 1)-ish, boyish, girlish, childish
- 2)-esque, picturesque
- 3)-like, manlike, childlike
- 4)-ly, manly, fatherly, scholarly, motherly, friendly
- 5)-some, troublesome, handsome
- 6)-y, milky, pasty

(3) 表示“充分的”含义

- 1)-ful, beautiful, wonderful, helpful, truthful
- 2)-ous, dangerous, generous, courageous, various, vigorous

(4) 表示由某种物质形成

1)-en, wooden, golden, woolen

2)-ous, gaseous

(5) 表示方向的含义

1)-ern, eastern, western, northern, southern

2)-ward, downward, forward, backward, upward, toward

动词后缀

1)-ize, ise, 表示"做成，变成，.....化"modernize, mechanize, democratize, nationalize, internationalize

2)-en, 表示"使成为，引起，使有"quicken, weaken, soften, harden, widen, darken, strengthen

3)-fy, 表示"使.....化，使成"beautify, purify, intensify, simplify,

4)-ish, 表示"使，令"finish, abolish, diminish, establish, accomplish

Final; Fin; Shark fin

5)-ate, 表示"成为.....，处理，作用"separate, operate, indicate

副词后缀

1)-ly, possibly, swiftly, simply

2)-ways, always, sideways

3)-wise, otherwise, clockwise, likewise

名词后缀

表示人的后缀

1. -ian, 表示"精通.....的人"historian, grammarian

2. -arian, 表示".....派别的人，.....主义的人"humanitarian, vegetarian

3. -ian, 表示信仰.....教的人，从事.....职业的人"Christian, physician, musician

4. -ician, 表示"精通者"electrician, magician, technician

5. -ant,-ent, 表示".....者"merchant, agent, servant, student,

6. -ar, 表示".....的人"scholar, liar

7. -ary, 表示"从事.....的人"secretary, missionary

8. -crat, 表示"某种政体，主义的支持者"democrat, bureaucrat

9. -ee/er, 表示"动作承受/施动者"employee/employer, examinee/examiner, interviewee/r, trainee/r, testee/r

10. -eer, 表示"从事于.....人"engineer, volunteer

11. -er, 表示"从事某种职业的人，某地区，地方的人"banker, observer, Londoner, villager

12. -ese, 表示".....国人，.....地方的人"Japanese, Cantonese, chinese

13. -ess, 表示"阴性人称名词, actress, hostess, manageress
14. -ist, 表示"从事.....研究者, 信仰.....主义者" pianist, dentist, artist, chemist, communist biologist, geologist (地质学家)
15. -ic, 表示".....者,师" mechanic, critic
16. -or, 表示".....者" author, doctor, operator
17. -ster, 表示"做.....事情的人" youngster, gamester(赌徒), songster

构成具有抽象名词的含义

1. -age, 表示"状态, 行为, 身份及其结果, 总称" courage, storage, marriage,
2. -al

表示"事物的动作, 过程" refusal, arrival, survival, denial, approval

表示具体的事物 manual, signal, editorial, journal

3. -ance, -ence 表示"性质, 状况, 行为, 过程, 总量, 程度" importance, diligence, difference
4. -ancy, -ency, 表示"性质, 状态, 行为, 过程" frequency, urgency, efficiency,
5. -bility, 表示"动作, 性质, 状态" possibility, feasibility,
6. -craft, 表示"工艺, 技巧" woodcraft, handicraft
7. -cracy, 表示"统治, 支配" bureaucracy, democracy
8. -dom, 表示"等级, 领域, 状态" freedom, kingdom, wisdom, newspaperdom
9. -ery 表示"行为, 状态, 习性" bravery, bribery
10. -faction, -facture, 表示"作成,化, 作用" satisfaction, manufacture
11. -hood, 表示"资格, 身份, 年纪, 状态" childhood, manhood, neighborhood
12. -ice, 表示"行为, 性质, 状态" notice, justice, prejudice, service
13. -ing, 表示"动作的过程, 结果" building, writing, learning
14. -ion, -sion, -tion, -ation, -ition, 表示"行为的过程, 结果, 状况" action, solution, conclusion, destruction, expression, correction
15. -ism, 表示"制度, 主义, 学说, 信仰, 行为" socialism, criticism, heroism, euphemism, sexism, racism, ageism
16. -ity, 表示"性质, 状态, 程度" purity, reality, ability
17. -ment, 表示"行为, 状态, 过程, 手段及其结果" treatment, movement, judgment, punishment, argument, development
18. -ness, 表示"性质, 状态, 程度" goodness, kindness, tiredness, friendliness, carefulness
19. -ship, 表示"情况, 性质, 技巧, 技能及身份, 职业", membership, friendship
20. -th, 表示"动作, 性质, 过程, 状态" depth, wealth, truth, length, growth, width,
21. -ure, 表示"行为, 结果" exposure, pressure, failure, procedure,

带有场所，地方的含义

- 1)-age, 表示"住所，地点" village, cottage
- 2)-ary, 表示"住所，场地" library, granary (谷仓)
- 3)-ery, ry, 表示"工作场所，饲养所，地点" laundry, nursery, surgery(手术室)
- 4)-ory, 表示"工作场所，住处" factory, dormitory, laboratory, observatory

带有学术，科技含义

- 1)-graphy, 表示".....学，写法" biography, calligraphy, geography, pornography, photography
- 2)-ic, ics, 表示".....学.....法" logic, mechanics, optics, electronics, linguistics
- 3)-ology, 表示".....学.....论" biology, zoology, technology, geology
- 4)-nomy, 表示".....学.....术" astronomy, economy, bionomy (生态学)
- 5)-ery, 表示"学科，技术", cookery, machinery

表示“细小”的含义

1. -ette, cigarette
2. -let, booklet, bracelet, piglet
3. -y, baby, doggy

易混词

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. aboard / abroad _____ / _____ | 17. ensure / insure / unsure _____ / _____ / _____ |
| 2. accept / concept / except _____ / _____ / _____ | 18. fight / flight / frighten _____ / _____ / _____ |
| 3. access / assess _____ / _____ | 19. familiar / similar _____ / _____ |
| 4. accident / incident _____ / _____ | 20. flame / blame _____ / _____ |
| 5. adapt / adopt _____ / _____ | 21. fluent / frequently _____ / _____ |
| 6. affect / effect / effort _____ / _____ / _____ | 22. gradual / graduate _____ / _____ |
| 7. angel / angle _____ / _____ | 23. form / from _____ / _____ |
| 8. approve / improve / prove _____ / _____ / _____ | 24. income / outcome _____ / _____ |
| 9. board / broad _____ / _____ | 25. inform / informal _____ / _____ |
| 10. compete / complete _____ / _____ | 26. loyal / royal _____ / _____ |
| 11. confuse / refuse _____ / _____ | 27. metal / medal / mental _____ / _____ / _____ |
| 12. complain / explain _____ / _____ | 28. personal / personnel _____ / _____ |
| 13. desert / dessert _____ / _____ | 29. precious / previous _____ / _____ |
| 14. exist / exit _____ / _____ | 30. principle / principal _____ / _____ |
| 15. explode / explore _____ / _____ | 31. quite / quiet _____ / _____ |
| 16. expand / extend / extent _____ / _____ / _____ | 32. quality / quantity _____ / _____ |

近义词/组辨析

一、 **accident event affair incident**

1. A journalist will soon be sent to cover the _____.
2. Do you have any idea when the traffic _____ happened?
3. Premier Li is very busy because he has a lot of international and national _____ to deal with.
4. The Lugouqiao _____ occurred on July 7, 1937.

二、 **admit agree allow accept**

1. How many student were _____ to Beijing University last year?
2. No one is _____ to smoke in the classroom.
3. Few countries would _____ the independence of the newly-liberated country.
4. I am afraid this pair of shoes don't _____ with your feet.

三、 **alike likely unlike dislike**

1. _____ his honest brother, he always tells lies.
2. The twins look so _____ that we can't tell them apart.
3. It is _____ that our team will win but I am not sure at the moment.
4. I am fond of English while my sister _____ it.

四、 **alive live lively living**

1. It is said that the football match will be _____ broadcast next week.
2. I'm surprised at his way of making classes _____ and interesting.
3. Stephen Hawking is one of the greatest physicists _____.
4. No _____ things have been found in the moon so far.

五、 **although though as despite**

1. _____ the fact that he is only 15 years old, he learns a lot.
2. _____ he is only 15 years old, he learns a lot.
3. He is only 15 years old. He learns a lot _____.
4. Young _____ he is, he learns a lot.

六、 **argue discuss quarrel explain**

1. His proposal is _____ at the conference.
2. Now that you don't understand it I would like to _____ it once more.
3. They are always _____ about unimportant matters.
4. They used to _____ a lot, but now they are completely reconciled (和解) with each other.

七、 **bargain deal trade cost**

1. A knowledge of English is a must in international _____.
2. After the introduction of a new technique the _____ of producing this kind of machine has been reduced greatly.
3. You will not believe how much Jenny paid for the shoes. It was a _____.
4. ---- How about selling me the suit for 200 yuan?
---- Ok, it's a _____.

八、 **besides beside except but**

1. _____ English we learn other eight subjects at school?
2. I know nothing about him _____ that he is an Englishman.
3. The bridge is anything _____ strong and safe. You must take care.
4. Sitting _____ my father, I kept silent.

九、 **blame scold punish fine**

1. The driver was _____ 3,000 yuan for his speeding.
2. Who is to _____ for the accident, the driver of the walker?
3. Our English teacher is very easy-going. She doesn't _____ us if we hand in our homework late.
4. Anyone who cuts down the trees will be _____.

十、 **brain mind heart head**

1. Boris has _____. In fact I doubt no one has a higher IQ than his.
2. Nothing is difficult if you put your _____ into it.
3. Suddenly a good idea struck my _____.
4. Use your _____ and then you'll have a good idea.

十一、 **call on call at call for call off**

1. This task _____ time and money.
2. Because of the terrible weather the flight was _____.
3. Everyone of us are _____ to make some personal decisions every day.
4. We have decided to _____ the Smiths' tomorrow.

十二、 calm quiet silent still

1. If you can keep _____, you can sit at either end of the boat.
2. You can hear nothing when you live in the _____ village.
3. Tom, keep _____ unless spoken to.
4. In face of danger he remains _____.

十三、 cause reason excuse explanation

1. We haven't discovered the _____ of the accident so far.
2. There is no _____ for your being late. Don't break the company rule again next time
3. Is this the _____ why he always quarrels with his wife?
4. Have you looked up in the dictionary to find out the _____ for the new word?

十四、 charge spend pay cost

1. The hami-melon(哈密瓜) _____ us 50 yuan each just now.
2. I spend 50 yuan buying the hami-melon just now.
3. I _____ the grocer 50 yuan for the hami-melon just now.
4. The grocer _____ me 50 yuan for the hami-melon just now.

十五、 common ordinary usual average

1. I went into the restaurant and sat on my _____ seat.
2. Arriving at the clinic five minutes after the due time is a _____ practice in western country.
3. On _____, the cleaners get paid 500 yuan every month.
4. _____ people can't afford the high expense of a 5-star restaurant.

十六、 damage/harm destroy ruin disturb

1. The bright sunlight will _____ your eyesight.
2. The whole building was _____ by a fire.
3. His disappointing performance _____ yesterday's party.
4. Did the dog's barks last night _____ your peace of mind?

十七、 dead dying deadly late

1. The _____ father wanted to see his son for the last time.
2. His grandpa has been _____ for 5 years, but he still remembers him clearly.
3. The _____ Chairman Mao is a great figure in Chinese history.
4. The _____ bite of a poisonous snake made him die.

十八、 **distance way length space**

1. The faces of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore can be seen from a _____ of 60 miles.
2. The two rulers have no differences between each other in _____.
3. The box takes up too much _____. Will you please move it away?
4. There is still a long _____ to go if we want to succeed.

十九、 **dress wear put...on have...on**

1. The teacher came in, _____ a happy smile.
2. _____ in a red suit, the teacher came in.
3. _____ the red suit _____, or you will probably catch a cold.
4. In fact the foolish emperor _____ nothing _____.

二十、 **elect select choose sort**

1. The peasants are busy _____ the seeds now.
2. Do you think George W. Bush will be _____ president again?
3. Before recycling the waste must be _____.
4. You can _____ anything you like from the jewelry.

二十一、 **energy power force strength**

1. After the long and tiring journey, his _____ completely gave out.
2. When Hitler came into _____ he treated the Jews cruelly.
3. The door was pushed open by great _____.
4. Tom is full of _____ and he doesn't know what tiredness means.

二十二、 **envy admire respect hate**

1. I _____ it when someone speaks with his mouths full.
2. The boy was so happy that I almost _____ him for his pleasure.
3. He is _____ by all of us for his determination.
4. At school you must _____ your teachers.

二十三、 **even ever even if/ even though even so**

1. He breaks his promise. _____, I will still wait for him here.
2. I will still wait for him _____ he breaks his promise.
3. Mike is diligent and David is _____ more hard-working.
4. David is working harder than _____.

二十四、 **every each any either**

1. ---- Which do you prefer, apples or oranges?
---- _____ will do.
2. ---- Is _____ student here?
---- No, Bob and Tim have asked for leave.
3. _____ person with eyes will see that this is a snake.
4. _____ of them has different opinions, so they can't reach an agreement.

二十五、 **exact particular special practical**

1. A lot of people were killed in the accident but no one knew the _____ number.
2. At the meeting he put forward a _____ suggestion.
3. She is _____ about the clothes and she never wears unfashionable ones.
4. This is a _____ present for you and I hope you will like it.

二十六、 **except except for except that except when**

1. The composition is well written _____ some grammar mistakes.
2. I seldom go out alone at night _____ there is an urgent thing to see to.
3. All the students went to the theatre yesterday _____ Mary.
4. We know nothing about the stranger _____ he is a Frenchman.

二十七、 **expect hope wish wait**

1. He is _____ to have arrived here earlier but he still hasn't turned up.
2. I _____ you a happy new year.
3. I sincerely _____ that everything will go well with you.
4. We are _____ for the traffic light to become green.

二十八、 **as far as as well as as soon as as(so) long as**

1. There is hope _____ you don't give up.
2. _____ I know, there are two post offices in this city.
3. The teacher, _____ his students, comes into the classroom.
4. _____ my head touched the pillow, I fell asleep.

二十九、 **favour help hand aid**

1. Would you be so kind as to do me a _____?
2. Would you be so kind to lend me a _____?
3. He cried for _____ but no one heard it.
4. The knowledge of first _____ is very useful when you meet with some trouble.

三十、 **fetch take bring carry**

1. There are not many woods left. Would you please _____ some for me?
2. The box is so heavy that I can't _____ it.
3. Next time you come here, _____ me some books.
4. Can you _____ a message for me to your brother?

三十一、 **find found seek search**

1. In order to _____ my fortune, I went to that city.
2. This is a school _____ in 1940.
3. Have you _____ your missing book yet?
4. They _____ everywhere for the lost boy but they couldn't find it.

三十二、 **fit suit match compare**

1. _____ with his English, mine is much worse.
2. Does the dress _____ you?
3. I'm afraid the time doesn't _____ me very well for I will have an important meeting to attend.
4. Will you please buy me a tie to _____ the suit?

三十三、 **flee run escape rush**

1. Karl Marx _____ Germany to America for political reasons.
2. The fire spread quickly but everyone was able to _____ from it.
3. On hearing the fire alarm, the firefighters _____ to the fire station from all directions.
4. They have _____ out of all their money.

三十四、 **forbid stop prevent keep**

1. He _____ to catch a breath.
2. The teacher _____ us to smoke in the classroom.
3. Nothing can _____ me loving you any less.
4. I'm sorry to have _____ you waiting for me so long.

三十五、 **get on get up get over get down**

1. Don't talk rubbish. Let's _____ to business.
2. Today he _____ much earlier than usual.
3. How are you _____ with your new classmates?
4. It calls for time to _____ the sorrow for losing his mother.

三十六、 **give up** **give in** **give away** **give out**

1. However difficult it is, I won't _____ my dream.
2. He wanted to pretend to be an Englishman but his accent _____ him _____.
3. After a long and tiring journey, he completely _____.
4. Don't easily _____ to your enemies.

三十七、 **go out** **go in for** **go with** **go against**

1. I am crazy about basketball while my brother _____ football.
2. Why not buy a tape to _____ the textbook?
3. Don't _____ nature, or you will harvest nothing.
4. The lights suddenly _____ when we were chatting.

三十八、 **guide** **educate** **teach** **lead**

1. Abraham Lincoln _____ the Americans through the Civil War.
2. Mr. Wang often _____ us not to spit in public.
3. Little children should be _____ both at home and in the kindergartens.
4. The signs along the road _____ us to our destination.

三十九、 **habit** **hobby** **custom** **practice**

1. When in a foreign country, you should follow the _____ there.
2. Bad _____ are easy to form but hard to kick away.
3. It is a common _____ to tip your guide in a western country.
4. Playing volleyball after school is my _____.

四十、 **hear** **listen** **sound** **follow**

1. I _____ carefully but in vain.
2. Have you _____ anything about him?
3. What he said _____ reasonable.
4. I'm afraid I can't _____ your advice.

四十一、 **hide** **cover** **pack** **store**

1. Before you go out for a trip, you should _____ the luggage well.
2. Where is that naughty boy _____ ?
3. The grain is _____ in that grainhouse.
4. _____ by the clouds, the sun can't be seen at all.

四十二、 **hit strike beat knock**

1. Who is _____ at the door now?
2. My heart _____ much faster when I saw her.
3. A good idea _____ my mind all at once.
4. The hooligan(暴徒) _____ me in the face.

四十三、 **honour prize reward return**

1. I feel it an _____ to be invited to give a speech here.
2. He won the first _____ in the spoken-English contest.
3. In _____ for my help , he gave me a nice new pen.
4. How much are you paid as a _____ ?

四十四、 **how long how soon how often how far**

1. _____ is it from Beijing to Shanghai?
2. _____ will be back?
3. _____ does he write to his parents?
4. _____ has he been in the army?

四十五、 **however no matter how whatever no matter what**

1. _____ hard you try, you won't succeed.
2. He worked hard, _____, he didn't succeed.
3. _____ you buy is OK with me.
4. _____ you buy, I will like it.

四十六、 **hurt injure wound pain**

1. I got _____ by what he said.
2. In the accident he was seriously _____.
3. The soldier was _____ in that fierce battle.
4. There was a _____ in my back, which made me feel awful.

四十七、 **imagine think understand realize**

1. Suddenly I _____ that I did wrong to him.
2. You can't _____ that he can run so fast.
3. Do you _____ what he said just now?
4. I _____ a friend in need is a friend indeed.

四十八、 **information news notice message**

1. We won't take any measures until further _____.
2. Would it be convenient with you to take a _____ for me?
3. The _____ that the Chinese football team won the match delighted us.
4. On the internet we can find much useful _____.

四十九、 **insist on stick to hold on believe in**

1. The theory I _____ proves right.
2. Don't throw away your belongings. _____ them, please.
3. I firmly _____ him. Nothing can change my attitudes towards him.
4. He _____ being sent to his old school at once.

五十、 **invent create discover make**

1. His parents want to _____ him a musician.
2. Edison _____ a lot of electrical tools.
3. America was _____ by Columbus in 1492.
4. Have you heard "Labour _____ the world"?

五十一、 **job work task labour**

1. I think you must be engaged in the mental _____.
2. My father has been out of _____ for five years.
3. My father lost his _____ five years ago.
4. They are carrying out a very difficult _____ now.

五十二、 **judge decide fix tell**

1. _____ from his clothes, he can't be very rich.
2. Let's _____ a date when we will meet again.
3. The twins look so alike that it is hard to _____ them apart.
4. I _____ that there is little hope of winning the match.

五十三、 **keep up keep on keep off keep out**

1. There is a notice reading "_____ the grass".
2. Don't be discouraged. You must _____ your confidence.
3. _____ trying. You will succeed in time.
4. _____ the dog _____ of the room, otherwise it will cause trouble.

五十四、 **kill one's time** **take one's time** **spend one's time** **waste one's time**

1. _____. It's better to be sure than sorry.
2. You are _____ in trying to persuade him. Because he will never take your advice.
3. When he is out of work, he usually _____ in playing a word game.
4. You should _____ learning knowledge. As you know, knowledge is power.

五十五、 **late** **later** **lately** **latter**

1. Being _____ for school, he was afraid to enter his classroom.
2. What has happened to you _____?
3. I have two brothers. One is name John and the _____ is called Dick.
4. Soon _____ he returned safe and sound, which made us relieved.

五十六、 **leave** **remain** **leftover** **rest**

1. I don't know how to deal with the money _____.
2. I don't know how to deal with the _____ money.
3. I don't know how to deal with the _____ of the money.

五十七、 **lend** **borrow** **keep** **rent**

1. How long can I _____ the book?
2. It's so kind of you to have _____ me your book.
3. I _____ a book from him yesterday, which was very interesting.
4. Having no own house to live in, I had no choice but to _____ one.

五十八、 **lesson** **course** **subject** **class**

1. At school we are learning such _____ as English, Chinese, maths and so on.
2. What _____ can we draw from the story?
3. I can't beat him in the match because we are not in the same _____.
4. Next year I will take this _____ at night school.

五十九、 **make up** **make out** **make into** **make for**

1. This is a lie completely _____ by him.
2. Can you _____ what his words mean?
3. This kind of material can _____ many different things.
4. We will _____ Beijing tomorrow.

六十、 **manner means way method**

1. Only by this _____ can you work out the problem.
2. Only in this _____ can you work out the problem.
3. Only with this _____ can you work out the problem.
4. Do you know the _____ he worked out the problem.

六十一、 **mark score sign signal**

1. In that mountainous region it is impossible to pick up radio_____.
2. It is raining hard and there is still no _____ of clearing up.
3. What's the final _____ of that football match?
4. Einstein used a note(钞票) as a book _____ and then he lost it!

六十二、 **matter mind care relate**

1. Does it _____ whether he will come or not?
2. Do you _____ about his absence?
3. Do you _____ if he doesn't come here.
4. Is his absence _____ to his mother's illness?

六十三、 **near nearby nearly almost**

1. In the village _____ you can't find any shop.
2. Christmas is drawing _____. We should prepare for it in advance.
3. _____ no one likes this kind of music.
4. The terrible scene _____ drove him mad.

六十四、 **noise sound voice whisper**

1. Speak in a louder _____ or you can't make yourself heard.
2. In the classroom we are not allowed to make a _____.
3. It is like the _____ of a train passing by.
4. I can't hear his _____ around my ear clearly.

六十五、 **notice find watch observe**

1. You can hardly _____ such a small difference.
2. I _____ the train until it was out of sight.
3. The scientists are _____ the tiny worms carefully.
4. A cook will be fired if he is _____ smoking in the kitchen.

六十六、 **once past ago before**

1. _____ a big city it is now in ruins.
2. Many years _____ it was a big city but now it is in ruins.
3. In the _____ it was a big city but now it is in ruins.
4. He told me he had been there many times _____.

六十七、 **over end finish complete**

1. When can you _____ your homework.
2. How soon will the project be _____ ?
3. The students run out of the classrooms when the classes are _____ .
4. Wait a minute .We will soon put our meeting to an _____.

六十八、 **pace step foot walk**

1. I prefer going to school on _____ to taking a bus .
2. We must learn more knowledge in order to keep _____ with the development of society.
3. Going out for a _____ is a good way of building up your health.
4. Some _____ must be taken to deal with the pollution problem.

六十九、 **pay pay for pay off pay back**

1. Do remember to _____ the loan by the month.
2. After ten years of hard work Mathilde succeeded in _____ all her debts.
3. Have you _____ the books you are holding ?
4. I decide to _____ my uncle a visit next week.

七十、 **persuade advise suggest recommend**

1. I _____ him to give up smoking but he turned a deaf ear to me.
2. I _____ him giving up smoking but he turned a deaf ear to me.
3. I _____ a good place to visit on National Day.
4. I _____ him to give up smoking and he never touched cigarettes any more.

七十一、 **reach arrive get touch**

1. I _____ for the banana hanging on the ceiling.
2. He is expected to have _____ at the train station but so far he still hasn't turned up.
3. When we _____ to the train station the train had already left.
4. I was greatly _____ by the boy's story.

七十二、 **refer to** **look up** **search for** **talk about**

1. Please _____ the new word in the dictionary.
2. Please _____ the dictionary in order to find the meaning of the new word.
3. The police are _____ the missing boy.
4. We _____ the people and things that we remembered.

七十三、 **remain** **last** **continue** **leave**

1. The door was _____ open after they left.
2. Although he became rich his life _____ simple.
3. How long did the American Civil _____ ?
4. After a short break the voice of the spokesman _____ .

七十四、 **remind** **recall** **remember** **regret**

1. The song _____ me of my youth hood.
2. Please _____ me to your parents.
3. I _____ my youth hood spent in that faraway village.
4. I _____ my decision to study Russian but now it is too late.

七十五、 **replace** **instead** **instead of** **exchange**

1. _____ smiling he made a face.
2. He didn't smile. _____ he made a face.
3. On Christmas they usually _____ presents with each other.
4. Unsatisfied with the radio .I want to _____ it with another one.

七十六、 **rob** **steal** **cheat** **lie**

1. The student was caught _____ in the exam.
2. They _____ me of my diamond necklace yesterday mourning.
3. Don't _____ to your teachers.
4. The thief was caught _____ money in the bank.

七十七、 **scene** **sight** **view** **look**

1. Shortly after the accident the policemen soon came into _____ .
2. Standing on the top of the building you will have a good _____ of the whole city.
3. What a terrible _____ I saw on the plane!
4. The old Great Wall has taken on a new _____ .

七十八、 **save spend spare share**

1. Don't play with the toys all by yourself. You must learn to _____ with others.
2. In order to _____ time I took a shortcut.
3. Will you please _____ me some time for a chat?
4. A lot of time is _____ chatting with him.

七十九、 **send up send for send out send off**

1. Next week a new man-made satellite will be _____ .
2. What a lot of invitations to _____ .
3. Doctor Wang has been _____ .Wait a minute.
4. The rotten fruits _____ some terrible smell.

八十、 **serious anxious curious nervous**

1. It's bad manners to be _____ about others' secrets.
2. Performing on the stage for the first time, he felt a bit _____ .
3. Don't take what he said _____ .He is only joking.
4. The parents are _____ about their children's safety.

八十一、 **show off take on turn up come out**

1. The first textbook written for the English learners _____ in the 16th century.
2. He is a person who likes to _____ his wealth.
3. After the reform China has _____ a new look.
4. She promised to come but by now he still hasn't _____.

八十二、 **since because for because of**

1. _____ you are free, why not do some shopping ?
2. _____ the rain we couldn't arrive at school on time.
3. _____ it was raining we couldn't arrive at school on time.
4. It must have rained _____ the ground is wet.

八十三、 **slight light gentle pale**

1. Take it easy. You have only had _____ injury.
2. What colour do you prefer , dark green or _____ blue?
3. His _____ face shows that he is very tired.
4. I try my best to be as _____ as possible to the small dog.

八十四、 **so...that such...that so...as... such...as**

1. He spoke in _____ loud a voice _____ everyone could hear.
2. He spoke _____ loud _____ everyone could hear it.
3. He spoke in _____ a loud voice _____ everyone could hear it.
4. He spoke in _____ a loud voice _____ everyone could hear.

八十五、 **sometime** **sometimes** **some time** **some times**

1. He has been to the Summer Palace _____ .
2. I will visit the Summer Palace _____ next week.
3. _____ I stay at home watching TV.
4. He has stayed at home for _____ .

八十六、 **take off** **take up** **take down** **take in**

1. Please remove the box .It _____ too much room.
2. The school has _____ some new teachers this year.
3. Do you have any idea when the plane will _____ ?
4. Please remember to _____ the picture hanging on the wall.

八十七、 **talk** **say** **speak** **tell**

1. It is _____ that the book sells well among the youth readers.
2. There is no doubt that he is _____ lies.
3. Premier Zhou is _____ highly of by the Chinese people.
4. They _____ about the time when they studied together in that university.

八十八、 **variety** **kind** **seed** **type**

1. A _____ of the Chinese food is served in that restaurant.
2. Many _____ of Chinese food is served in that restaurant.
3. What _____ of blood do you have?
4. The peasants are busy selecting _____ .

八十九、 **wear out** **give out** **use up** **break down**

1. When he was abroad his money _____ .
2. When he was abroad his money was _____ .
3. On the way to work his car _____ .
4. After the long journey he was entirely _____ .

九十、 **when** **while** **as** **when**

1. He was about to go out and _____ the telephone rang.
2. He was about to go out _____ the telephone rang.
3. He wanted to go out _____ his wife wanted to stay at home.
4. _____ you grow older you will know more about society.

七选五

考查考生理解语篇层面的连贯性和逻辑性，即句子与句子之间、段落与段落之间的内在逻辑关系的能力。考生需要在语篇信息存在缺失的情况下，准确理解通篇文章，特别是设题部位前后句的逻辑关系，通过上下文的线索进行推理，预测下文，然后做出正确判断，从7个选项中分别选取5个补全信息，保证语篇的完整连贯与通顺。

句子排序

- A. Most people admit that sponsorship in sport is necessary.
- B. Tax relief is another advantage, which means sponsorship can help to save money.
- C. For another, watching sport has become a major form of social entertainment, so sponsorship of sporting events helps companies to promote their products.
- D. The only negative aspects for a sponsor are if an athlete should play badly or misbehave, but generally sport creates a good image (形象) for a company by conveying health and fitness.
- E. For one thing, sport has become increasingly expensive to manage, and players need money to be able to participate at a high level.

Most people admit that sponsorship in sport is necessary. For one thing, sport has become increasingly expensive to manage, and players need money to be able to participate at a high level. For another, watching sport has become a major form of social entertainment, so sponsorship of sporting events helps companies to promote their products. Tax relief is another advantage, which means sponsorship can help to save money. The only negative aspects for a sponsor are if an athlete should play badly or misbehave, but generally sport creates a good image (形象) for a company by conveying health and fitness.

说明文特征

- **说明文：**说明书、科普小品、科技报告、调查报告等。
- 由导言段、正文段、结尾段所组成
- 导言即文章的开头部分。主要是提示文章的主题，向读者说明文章的主要内容、事物和对象。
- 正文段即文章的主体，也称为中心段，主要是对文章的主题、论点、主要说明的事物或事理等诸方面，从不同的侧面、角度对说明对象特点进行分项具体的阐述、解说。正文中段与段之间用过渡性词语和连接词巧妙地衔接，使文章更加清晰、严谨、自然流畅。
- 结尾是文章的结束，主要是对说明对象进行总的概括性说明，以达到归纳文章重点和深化主题的作用。

设空位置

- 1. 小标题处
- 2. 段首
- 3. 段中
- 4. 段尾

如果问题在段中

- 寻找关联词或提示词
- 关注上下文逻辑意义
- 关注文章结构

如果问题在段尾

- 通常是结论、概括性语句。
- 与前文是转折或对比(或并列或排比)关系。
- 答案是引出下一段的内容。
- 如果第一段的段尾是空白，看此处是细节还是主题。
- 空白前的一句或两句是重点语句，重点阅读以锁定关键词。

解题步骤

1. 读选项，用笔划出提示词（如：指代不明的词，关联词，数词，否定词，关键词等）
 2. 读空格的前一句和后一句（必要时相应前后延长），选出简单的2-4个
 3. 剩下的带入读，并检测所选答案
- 指代不明的词：it, that, they, he, she, them, such,
 - 关联词: so, therefore, thus, hence; but, however, despite, regardless; and;
 - 数词: First, second, one the one hand, on the other hand;
 - 否定词：few, little, never, not, no
 - 关键词 (提醒：干扰项往往有同样的名词或动词的重复);
 - 另外：特别关注主语一致

Muzak

The next time you go into a bank, a store, or a supermarket, stop and listen. What do you hear? 71 It's similar to the music you listen to, but it's not exactly the same. That's because this music was especially designed to relax you, or to give you extra energy. Sometimes you don't even realize the music is playing, but you react to the music anyway.

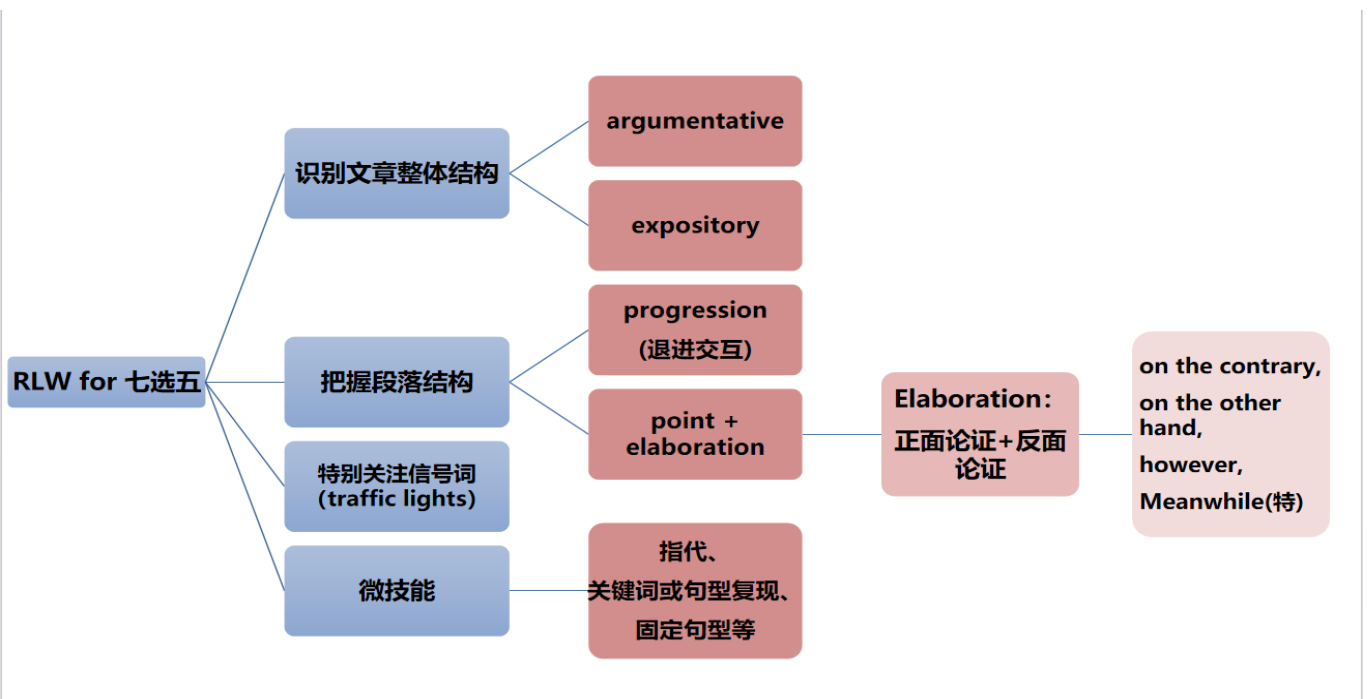
Quiet background music used to be called "elevator (电梯) music" because we often heard it in elevators. But lately we hear it in more and more places, and it has a new name "Muzak". About one-third of the people in America listen to "Muzak" everyday. The music plays for 15 minutes at a time, with short pauses in between. It is always more lively between ten and eleven in the morning, and between three and four in the afternoon, when people are more tired. 72

- A. Some people don't like Muzak.
- B. The music gives them extra energy.
- C. Music is playing in the background.
- D. Factory workers produce 13 percent more.
- E. Muzak tends to help people understand music better.
- F. They get as much as \$4 million a year if their songs are used.
- G. Muzak is played in most of the big supermarkets in the world.

If you listen to Muzak carefully, you will probably recognize the names of many of the songs. Some musicians or songwriters don't want their songs to be used as Muzak, but others are happy when their songs are chosen. Why? 73

Music is often played in public places because it is designed to make people feel less lonely when they are in an airport or a hotel. It has been proven that Muzak does what it is designed to do. Tired office workers suddenly have more energy when they hear the pleasant sound of Muzak in the background. 74 Supermarket shoppers buy 38 percent more groceries.

75 . They say it's boring to hear the same songs all the time. But other people enjoy hearing Muzak in public places. They say it helps them relax and feel calm. One way or another, Muzak affects everyone. Some farmers even say their cows give more milk when they hear Muzak!



语篇分析与阅读教学

自下而上的阅读(down-topmode)， “词一句一篇”顺序解码获取信息

自上而下的阅读(top-downmode)， “篇一句一词”

语篇衔接方法主要有两种：语法衔接和词汇衔接。

- 语法手段有照应(reference)、替代(substitution)、省略(ellipsis)等，可以起到连句成篇的作用。
- 词汇衔接指通过词的重复(repetition)、同义(synonymy)、上下义(hyponymy)、互补(complementarity)、整体与部分(meronymy)等使语篇语义连贯。

语篇分析与七选五阅读

- 解析话语标记(discourse markers)——表示各种逻辑意义的连句手段
- 确定篇章组织方式
- 归纳段落大意，提炼文章主旨

RED MEAT

Do you walk round the shops thinking about what to slap on the barbecue, pause by the steaks, pick them up, put them back and then go in search of something healthier? In a restaurant do you order fish, even though you'd secretly prefer lamb?

If you believe the headlines, then eating meat will stop your heart, give you cancer, shorten your life and destroy the planet. _____ Red meat looks darker thanks to higher levels of haemoglobin and myoglobin, which are the iron- and oxygenbinding proteins you find in blood and muscle.

On the upside, red meat is an excellent source of micronutrients. _____ It has also been linked to an increased risk of bowel cancer. But overall just how bad for you is red meat?

One recent paper, Meat Consumption And Mortality tried to answer that question. It came to the – perhaps surprising – conclusion that eating moderate amounts of red meat had no effect on mortality, in fact it seemed to be protective. The lowest overall mortality rates in this study were among those people eating up to 80g a day, not those who shunned it. This particular paper was based on findings from the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC). _____

The researchers found that although there was a small increase in overall risk for those who ate over 160g day, there was also a higher death rate among people who ate no meat at all. _____ This is understandable as meat is an important source of nutrients, such as protein, iron, zinc, several B-vitamins, as well as vitamin A and essential fatty acids". In other words, vegans and vegetarians may not have been getting sufficient essential micronutrients.

_____ The EPIC study found that eating processed meat, like sausages, bacon and ham, did have a negative effect on health. Over 40g a day (fewer than two slices of bacon) and deaths from heart disease and cancer began to climb. "In this population, reduction of processed meat consumption to less than 20g/day would prevent more than 3 per cent of all deaths," it said.

- A. They concluded that “a low – but not a zero – consumption of meat might be beneficial for health.**
- B. Those who ate about 4 ounces of red meat a day were more likely to die of cancer than those who ate about a half-ounce a day.**
- C. But on the downside, it's richer in saturated fat than, say, tofu.**
- D. In this study, European researchers followed more half a million people in 10 countries for more than 12 years.**
- E. The meat industry contends there is no link between processed meats and cancer.**
- F. The meat which is said to be a threat to health is red meat like steak, lamb, pork and mince.**
- G. Now before meat eaters go off rejoicing, there's a significant sting in the tail.**

泛读

Half a Day Naguib Mahfous

1. I walked alongside my father, clutching his right hand. All my clothes were new: the black shoes, the green school uniform, and the red cap. They did not make me happy, however, as this was the day I was to be thrown into school for the first time.
2. My mother stood at the window watching our progress, and I turned towards her from time to time, hoping she would help. We walked along a street lined with gardens, and fields planted with crops: pears, and date palms.
3. "Why school?" I asked my father. "What have I done?"
4. "I'm not punishing you," he said, laughing. "School's not a punishment. It's a place that makes useful men out of boys. Don't you want to be useful like your brothers?"
5. I was not convinced. I did not believe there was really any good to be had in tearing me away from my home and throwing me into the huge, high-walled building.
6. When we arrived at the gate we could see the courtyard, vast and full of boys and girls. "Go in by yourself," said my father, "and join them. Put a smile on your face and be a good example to others."
7. I hesitated and clung to his hand, but he gently pushed me from him. "Be a man," he said. "Today you truly begin life. You will find me waiting for you when it's time to leave."
8. I took a few steps. Then the faces of the boys and girls came into view. I did not know a single one of them, and none of them knew me. I felt I was a stranger who had lost his way. But then some boys began to glance at me in curiosity, and one of them came over and asked, "Who brought you?"
9. "My father," I whispered.
10. "My father's dead," he said simply.
11. I did not know what to say. The gate was now closed. Some of the children burst into tears. The bell rang. A lady came along, followed by a group of men. The men began sorting us into ranks. We were formed into an intricate pattern in the great courtyard surrounded by high buildings; from each floor we were overlooked by a long balcony roofed in wood.
12. "This is your new home," said the woman. "There are mothers and fathers here, too. Everything that is enjoyable and beneficial is here. So dry your tears and face life joyfully."
13. Well, it seemed that my misgivings had had no basis. From the first moments I made many friends and fell in love with

many girls. I had never imagined school would have this rich variety of experiences.

14. We played all sorts of games. In the music room we sang our first songs. We also had our first introduction to language. We saw a globe of the Earth, which revolved and showed the various continents and countries. We started learning numbers, and we were told the story of the Creator of the universe. We ate delicious food, took a little nap, and woke up to go on with friendship and love, playing and learning.

15. Our path, however, was not totally sweet and unclouded. We had to be observant and patient. It was not all a matter of playing and fooling around. Rivalries could bring about pain and hatred or give rise to fighting. And while the lady would sometimes smile, she would often yell and scold. Even more frequently she would resort to physical punishment.

16. In addition, the time for changing one's mind was over and gone and there was no question of ever returning to the paradise of home. Nothing lay ahead of us but exertion, struggle, and perseverance. Those who were able took advantage of the opportunities for success and happiness that presented themselves.

17. The bell rang, announcing the passing of the day and the end of work. The children rushed toward the gate, which was opened again. I said goodbye to friends and sweethearts and passed through the gate. I looked around but found no trace of my father, who had promised to be there. I stepped aside to wait. When I had waited for a long time in vain, I decided to return home on my own. I walked a few steps, then came to a startled halt. Good Lord! Where was the street lined with gardens? Where had it disappeared to? When did all these cars invade it? And when did all these people come to rest on its surface? How did these hills of rubbish find their way to cover its sides? And where were the fields that bordered it? High buildings had taken over, the street was full of children, and disturbing noises shook the air. Here and there stood conjurers showing off their tricks or making snakes appear from baskets. Then there was a band announcing the opening of a circus, with clowns and weight lifters walking in front.

18. Good God! I was in a daze. My head spun. I almost went crazy. How could all this have happened in half a day, between early morning and sunset? I would find the answer at home with my father. But where was my home? I hurried towards the crossroads, because I remembered that I had to cross the street to reach our house, but the stream of cars would not let up. Extremely irritated, I wondered when I would be able to cross.

19. I stood there a long time, until the young boy employed at the ironing shop on the corner came up to me.

20. He stretched out his arm and said, "Grandpa, let me take you across."

精读

Dear Alfred,

I want to tell you how important your help is to my life.

Growing up, I had people telling me I was too slow, though, with an IQ of 150 at 17, I'm anything but stupid. The fact was that I was found to have ADHD (ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER). Anxious all the time, I was unable to keep focused for more than an hour at a time.

However, when something did interest me, I could become absorbed. In high school, I became curious about the computer, and built my first website. Moreover, I completed the senior course of Computer Basics, plus five relevant pre-college courses.

While I was exploring my curiosity, my disease got worse. I wanted to go to college after high school, but couldn't. So, I was killing my time at home until June 2012 when I discovered the online computer courses of your training center.

Since then, I have taken courses like Data Science and Advanced Mathematics. Currently, I'm learning your Probability course. I have hundreds of printer paper, covered in self-written notes from your video. This has given me a purpose.

Last year, I spent all my time looking for a job where, without dealing with the public, I could work alone, but still have a team to talk to. Luckily, I discovered the job—Data Analyst—this month and have been going full steam ahead. I want to prove that I can teach myself a respectful profession, without going to college, and be just as good as, if not better than, my competitors.

Thank you. You've given me hope that I can follow my heart. For the first time, I feel good about myself because I'm doing something, not because someone told me I was doing good. I feel whole.

This is why you're saving my life.

Yours,
Tanis

6. Why didn't Tanis go to college **after high school**?

- A. She had learned enough about computer science
- B. She had more difficulty keeping focused
- C. She preferred taking online courses
- D. She was too slow to learn

7. As for the working **environment**, Tanis **prefers** _____.

- A. working by herself
- B. dealing with the public
- C. competing against others
- D. staying with ADHD students

8. Tanis wrote this letter **in order to** _____

- A. explain why she was interested in the computer
- B. share the ideas she had for her profession
- C. show how grateful she was to the center
- D. describe the courses she had taken so far

长难句举例：

Only two animals have entered the human household otherwise than as prisoners and become domesticated by other means than those of enforced servitude (束缚) : the dog and the cat. Two things they have in common, namely, that both belong to the order of carnivores and both serve man in their capacity of hunters.

In all other characteristics, above all in the manner of their association with man, they are as different as the night from the day. There is no domestic animal which has so rapidly altered its whole way of living, indeed its whole sphere of interests, that has become domestic in so true a sense as the dog; and there is no animal that, in the course of its century-old association with man, has altered so little as the cat. There is some truth in the assertion that the cat, with the exception of a few luxury breeds, such as Angoras, Persians and Siamese, is no domestic animal but a completely wild being. Maintaining its full independence, it has taken up its abode in the house and outhouses of man, for the simple reason that there are more mice there than elsewhere. The whole charm of the dog lies in the depth of the friendship and the strength of the spiritual ties with which he has bound himself to man, but the appeal of the cat lies in the very fact that she has formed no close bond with him, that she has the uncompromising independence of a tiger or a leopard while she is hunting in his stables and barns; that she still remains mysterious and remote when she is rubbing herself gently against the leg of her mistress or purring contentedly in front of the fire.

I should no more like to be without a cat in my home than to be without the dog that trots behind me in field or street. Since my earliest youth I have always had dogs and cats about me. Business-like friends have advised me to write a dog-book and a cat-book separately, because dog-lovers dislike cats and cat-lovers frequently abhor dogs. But I consider it the finest test of genuine love and understanding of animals if a person has sympathies for both these creatures, and can appreciate in each its own special virtue.

英语第二讲 语言运用

专题一 高考语法填空满分突破

第一节 并列句与强调句讲前练

一) 语法填空前测试题

I was about to go out in a cold winter evening 1. _____ my roommate fell off her bed 2. _____ got seriously injured. I rushed her to Westchester Medical Center, where she stayed unconscious for quite a while. Finally she was awake. A friend 3. _____ I decided to visit her, 4. _____ we bought some flowers and were on our way. After quickly parking the car and signing in, we reached her room, 5. _____ only a few minutes were allowed with her. Pretty soon after our arrival, we were asked to leave by the nurses. We headed out to the car. Little did we know that we had to pay for parking. We had no money aside from a spare dollar 6. _____ two left from our lunch money that day. Neither she 7. _____ I knew what to do.

A very sweet-hearted woman cleared her throat, saying “Excuse me” in order to catch my attention. She handed me a \$20 bill. I insisted that she should give me her name and address 8. _____ I will certainly pay her back. She refused. I thanked her for her generosity 9. _____ told him how much it was appreciated. She turned to me 10. _____ replied with one sentence, “Thank you; It is being able to help you 11. _____ makes me happy too.”

二)、并列句与强调句考点精讲

1、并列句与强调句考点1、常用的并列连词

考点对点练1、在空格处填上适当的连词

1.The same goes for natural fibers; the quality counts, of course, _____ it is less important if you throw away clothes within a few months from time of purchase. The most important thing is to make them last.

2.You're well prepared for the job interview, _____ there's no need for you to get so nervous.

3.The worst part was that the cute boy stopped to watch all happen. What an embarrassing _____ dangerous day!

4. Not only did reading enrich her knowledge but it _____ improved her learning scores.

5.School in the cities are well equipped, _____ those in the countryside are poor.

6.I was about to go out _____ Tom came to visit me.

2、并列句与强调句考点2、并列句的句型

考点对点练2、在空格处填上适当的连词

1. Find more chances to praise your children often, _____ you'll find they are willing to communicate with you.

2.Follow your doctor's advice, _____ your cough will get worse.

3.A bit more effort, _____ you will make much more progress.

3、并列句与强调句考点3、强调句型

考点对点练3、在空格处填上适当的词

1.It was in a remote countryside where they used to live _____ my parents met each other and got married.

2.At that special moment I knew the truth: _____ is by growing our hearts with love that we find our happiness.

3.Was it in this room _____ he made the decision that he would break away from his family?

4.John's success has nothing to do with good luck. It is years of hard work _____ has made him what he is today.

5.In his speech, he said that it was his primary school teachers that he was fond of _____ influenced his whole life.

6.Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ (tell) everything.

7.It was not _____ a Saturday afternoon in May that Margaret could arrange for me to meet her elder sister.

三) 并列句与强调句考点精练

1. 【全国甲】 My bike was old and shaky _____ did the job.
2. 【新高考I】 Though it is the only unnatural thing on your way up the mountain, still it highlights the whole adventure _____ offers a place where you can sit down to rest your aching legs.
3. 【浙江·】 Although Mary loved flowers, _____ she nor her husband was known as a gardener.
4. 【新高考I】 They kept their collection at home until it got too big _____ until they died, and then it was given to a museum.
5. 【全国II】 I work not because I have to, _____ because I want to.”
6. _____ is no doubt that human activities, which do great harm to the environment, are the main cause.
7. It wasn't until in high school _____ I began to trust other people again.
8. 【天津改编】 It was only when the car pulled up in front of our house _____ we saw Lily in the passenger seat.
9. 【北京改编】 In any unsafe situation, simply press the button and a highly-trained agent _____ (get) you the help you need.
10. 【天津改编】 It was when I got back to my apartment _____ I first came across my new neighbors.

11. 【全国III】 In much of Asia, especially the so-called " rice bowl " cultures of China, Japan, Korea, _____Vietnam, food is usually eaten with chopsticks.

12. 【上海】 But like so many other things, it is only too much stress_____ does you harm.

13. 【全国I】 But the river wasn't changed in a few days_____even a few months. It took years of work to reduce the industrial pollution and clean the water.

14. 【全国II】 There were many people waiting at the bus stop, _____some of them looked very anxious and disappointed.

15.变形： There were many people waiting at the bus stop, some of _____ looked very anxious and disappointed.

16. _____seems to be an intense competition among students to enter a key university.

17.It is only when you nearly lose someone____you become fully aware of how much you value him.

18.The parents didn't tolerate their kids' rudeness at the party, nor_____they allow themselves to be disobeyed.

19. 【2017·天津改编】 It was when I got back to my apartment _____ I first came across my new neighbors.

20. Only when Lily walked into the office _____ she realize that she had left the contract at home.

四）、特殊句式与写作 强调句

1. 强调句的结构：

1) 在你慷慨的帮助下，我坚信我会尽快地适应大学生活的。

2) 在我参观悉尼歌剧院期间，是你给了我接下来该怎么做的宝贵建议。

3) 直到八点钟他才意识到一整天自己都在上网。

4) 我真的希望你能来和我一起学习中国文化。

※ 倒装句

1. 否定词/带有否定副词的短语+谓语+主语

1) 俱乐部不仅可以丰富你的中国传统文化知识，也使你的学校生活丰富多彩有趣。

2) 直到高中我被选为班长，我才意识到与别人合作的重要性。

3) 他一下火车，他女儿就跑向他。

2. *adj.*+*as/though*+主语+*be*...尽管.....(部分倒装)

尽管我们很累，但是因为所有辛勤的劳动都得到了回报，我们感到很开心。

3. *so/such*+*adj./adv.*+助动词+主语(+谓语)+*that*...“如此.....以至于.....”(部分倒装)

这只钢笔写起来那么流畅以至于它有助于改善我们的书写。

4. “*only*+介词短语/状语从句/副词”位于句首引起的部分倒装

1) 学习习语的最好方法是阅读。只有多读、多积累才能最大限度地掌握习语。

2) 只有在那时我才意识到，正是通过参与比赛，我才获得了更多自信，享受到了合作的乐趣。

5. (表示地点、时间的)介词短语或副词位于句首+谓语+主语

一座追溯至明朝的古老的寺庙屹立在山脚下。

※ 虚拟语气

1. If I were..., I would...“如果我是……，我会……”

要是我是你的话，我会充分利用业余时间帮助他渐渐地去掉这个坏习惯。

2. as if/though + 主语 + were/did/had done...“似乎/好像……”

我们的班主任对待我们就像对待她自己的孩子一样，所以我们班里的学生都对她评价很高。

3. without which...“如果没有……”(引导定语从句)

我想借此机会表达你对我慷慨帮助的感激之情，没有你的帮助，我不会取得如此快的进步。

4. I wish...“我希望……”

我希望在你的帮助下，你父亲会戒掉喝酒，变得更健康、更快乐。

※ 省略句

1. if not/so/necessary/possible “如果不是这样/如果是这样/如果有必要/如果可能”

如果你方便的话，我们八点半在学校大门外见面。如果不方便，请告诉我什么时间最适合你。

2. when/while doing sth“当做某事时”

在沿途旅行中，我们能欣赏美丽的风景和村庄城镇的新面貌。

3. as/when done...“按照...../当.....时”

按计划，早上8点我们将在校门口见面，然后会花费我们大约一个小时到达目的地。

※ There be句型

1. There be...“存在/有.....”

这个周末有一部主要关于我校发展的英文短片*Growing Together*。

2. There is no doubt that...“毫无疑问.....”

实话说，在英语口语比赛中我获一等奖，因此毫无疑问，与外国人交流对我没困难。

3. There is no denying that...“不可否认.....”

不可否认，是老师的鼓励和帮助让我稳步前进。

4. There is no need to do sth“没有必要做某事”

生活中我们可能遇到许多的失败，但只要我们尽了力，就没有必要为失败而后悔。

5. There is no sense/point (in) doing sth做某事没有意义/道理

再劝说他也没有意义。一旦他下定决心，什么也改变不了他的主意。

6. There is much room...“有很大.....的空间”

就我个人而言，还有很大改进的空间。

7. There is a famous saying that...“有句名言说.....”

有句名言说：“好习惯带来好结果。”这表明了习惯的重要性。

五) 复杂句式增添表达内涵

(一)、技法演练

1. 句子形式多样化: 根据表达需求, 可以采用多种句式, 这样既能恰当表达, 又能避免形式单一

【经典示例】

① They were **so** heavy **that** we couldn't lift them at first. (so... that... 句型)

② **There is no doubt that** it is unwise to depend completely on the ratings in consumption.

(同位语从句)

【技法强化】

① In recent years, more and more people start to protect our environment, which makes our environment more and more colorful.

→ _____, our environment is becoming more and more colorful. (with复合结构)

→ In recent years, _____ who start to protect our environment that our environment is becoming more and more colorful. (there be 句式)

② If you study hard, you will make rapid progress.

→ _____(并列句)

2. 使用非谓语动词形式, 句子凝练高端

【经典示例】

① **After learning it**, I'm sure I'll have a better understanding of the differences and similarities between Chinese culture and Western culture.

② **On arriving** at the teahouse, the foreign students were impressed by the unique tea pots and tea cups.

【技法强化】

① She walked out of the lab and many students followed her. (非谓语动词)

→She walked out of the lab,

_____.

② They sang and laughed as they went back to school. (非谓语动词)

→They went back to school,

_____.

3. 运用定语从句, 增加细节, 填补内容

【经典示例】

① Material collecting took us a whole week, **during which** we interviewed our teachers and took pictures of every aspect of school life.

② I am eager to invite you to join our team for the upcoming event, **in which** you will demonstrate your ability and make acquaintance with more friends with the same interest.

【技法强化】

① You'd better make full preparations before class and have a brief understanding of the history of Tang Dynasty, _____(使你容易通过这门课).

② Besides, there will be a lot of useful and interesting activities, _____
_____ (从中你对中国文化会有更清晰的认识).

③ I have found a flat for you on Fangcao Street near Jianxin Chinese school. It is on the third floor with three rooms, _____ (其中一个是卧室), and the other two are bathroom and kitchen.

4. 巧用倒装, 增强句子的表现力

【经典示例】

① **Not only will our club's works be displayed**, but we also have a valuable set of paper-cutting created by a famous artist of this field.

② **Not only did you help** improve my English, but you also gave me more confidence in learning.

③ **Next came the moment** when I asked them to have a try themselves.

【技法强化】

① Though I'm weak, I'll make the effort. (倒装)

→ _____, I'll make the effort.

② He had no sooner come back from Beijing than he was sent abroad. (倒装)

→ _____ than he was sent abroad.

5. 恰当使用强调句, 增强说服力

【经典示例】

① **It is you who** taught me how to learn English well.

② **It was** on Friday **that** our activity began.

【技法强化】

① He did not know what had happened until he had read the news in the newspaper. (强调句)

→ _____ he had read the news in the newspaper _____ he knew what had happened.

② _____ working in teams instead of on my own _____ has freed me of trouble and made my work more efficient. (强调句)

6. 自如应用各种名词性从句, 精彩纷呈

【经典示例】

① If you are interested in **what** I have stated above, sign up on our school website before September 1st.

② That's **why** I think the trip along the Yangtze River will be a better choice.

【技法强化】

① To his surprise, the little girl knows so many things. (主语从句)

→ _____ is that the little girl knows so many things.

② I have just found _____ (我那天下午得参加一个重要会议).

7. with or without精彩点缀, 妙不可言

【经典示例】

① Moreover, **with the stadium set up**, a wide range of sports events are able to be held, of which ping-pong, football as well as running competitions enjoy great popularity.

② **Without any hesitation**, we began to work.

【技法强化】

① As an old saying goes, living _____ (没有清晰可达到的目标) is like sailing without a compass.

② I can't thank you enough for your generous help,
_____ (没有这些帮助我不能获得这么大的进步).

8. 巧用副词, 充分表情达意

【经典示例】

① I am **exceedingly** delighted to hear from you.

② I **genuinely** hope that you can squeeze some time for our festival and have fun with us.

【技法强化】

① She _____ (加副词修饰) explained all the rules to the students and required everyone to follow them.

② We were _____ (加副词修饰) satisfied with the result of the experiment.

9. 变主动为被动, 凸显英语思维

【经典示例】

① My father gave me a new book on my birthday.

→ I was given a new book (by my father) on my birthday. (间接宾语作主语)

→ A new book **was given** to me (by my father) on my birthday. (直接宾语作主语)

② And some world-famous players **will be invited** to give lessons.

【技法强化】

① At most five books _____ (可以被借用) at a time and they _____ (可以保存) for ten days.

② You _____ (被允许) about ten minutes to prepare for the work.

10. 语气委婉而中肯，易于接受

【经典示例】

①If you have further questions, **please feel free to let me know.**

②**I sincerely hope** you can set aside some time for the art feast.

【技法强化】

①I wonder _____(你能否告诉我) what books I need to read and the requirements of my homework.

②What do you think of it? Are you satisfied with it? If not, _____(请尽快告诉我).

(二)、语篇整合

根据所给信息补全短文，并注意高级句式的应用。

假定你是李华，你校的交换生Tom对中国的民间艺术很感兴趣，本周五学校将要举办“校园文化节”，请你写一封电子邮件，邀请Tom去体验编织艺术。

Dear Tom,

_____ (来好消息了).

_____ (本周五要举办校园文化节). Since you have a strong passion for Chinese folk art, it's a great pleasure for me to invite you to join us.

The activity is scheduled to last about two hours, from 3: 30 pm to 5: 30 pm in the school hall. It covers a wide variety of content.

(我们不仅能够欣赏到许多吸引人的编织艺术作品，从桌椅到各种装饰品), but also we'll watch the documentary _____ (有关) the history of the weaving art.

In addition, _____ (一些著名教授) will be invited to deliver lectures about _____
(如何促进编织艺术的发展),

_____ (在这期间你一定会对它有更好的了解). By the way, if you are available, we'll meet at three outside the school gate.

_____ (我多么希望你
能考虑一下我的邀请)! I'm expecting your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

(三)、拓展训练(参赛活动)

1. 为了使我们的校园生活丰富多彩,上周五我们学校举办了一场歌咏比赛。

2. 包括我在内有300多名学生参加了这一活动。

3. 尽管这是我第一次参加这样的活动,我却发现自己是一个非常才华的歌手。

4. 我的甜美的声音引起了许多人的注意,我很快成了一位校园明星。

5. 因为我的出色的表演,我获得了一等奖。

6.这次歌咏比赛取得了巨大成功。我在这次歌咏比赛中找到了向同学们展示我的才华的机会。

专题二、高考阅读能力提升

第一节完型填空专题训练

一)、高考完型解题技巧

技巧一： 上下求索——寻信息

例 1: I could hear giggles(咯咯笑)coming from the audience, and I felt the _____ rush to my face. A. blood B. pleasure C. pride D. tear

例 2: I _____ bitterly, tasting the salt from the tears that streamed down my face.
A. argued B. shouted C. begged D. sobbed

例 3: I climbed the stairs slowly, carrying a big suitcase, my father following with two more. By the time I got to the third floor, I was 1 and the same time feeling lonely. Worse still, dad 2 a step and fell, sending my new suitcase 3 down the stairs.

1. A. helpless B. lazy C. anxious D. tired
2. A. took B. minded C. missed D. picked
3. A. rolling B. passing C. dropping D. turning

技巧二：左顾右盼——找联系

例 4: She started with math. She had always been a good math student, but now she was struggling. She moved on to English and history, was _____ to find that she didn't have any trouble with those subjects.

例 5: She was competing against very talented girls, and she knew it would be _____ for her to be selected.

技巧三：固定搭配——常牢记

例 6: Mrs. Clark was 1 the tea at the time.

A. cooking B. making C. burning D. serving

例 7: On this anniversary of a day we will never forget, that's the example we should continue to _____.

A. follow B. give C. set D. take

例 8: I think the faith that everyone has shown _____ him has touched him. People have been approaching him in the street, he has had job offers and all sorts.

A. of B. at C. for D. in

技巧四：熟词生义——巧辨析

例 9: Again, I _____ with Professor Jayne. Again, he listened patiently but wouldn't change his mind.

A. quarreled B. reasoned C. bargained D. chatted

例 10: The teacher said Evonne is not college material.....Evonne's head 49 down in her studies the rest of that year. Then she worked her way through college. She finished her 4 years and 51 to graduate school.

49. A. kept B. nosed C. bent D. turned

51. A. wandered B. headed C. immigrated D. rushed

二)、高考完形填空易错题型—熟词僻义

I 动词僻义

一_____ (僻义: _____) (熟义: _____)

{全国}...Clearly I had made mistakes. I had started the evening wanting to have a happy time with my daughter but had allowed my desire to win to become more important than my relationship with my daughter. When I was a child, my desire to win 34 me well. As a parent, I realized that it got in my way. So I had to change.

34 A offered B served C controlled D taught

{全国}...A waiter appeared. He paused for just a second, walked into the water to set the table and take their order, and then walked back to the loud cheers of the rest of his customers. Minutes later he returned carrying a bottle of wine and two glasses. Without pausing, he went once more into the water to 50 the wine. The couple toasted each other, the waiter and the crowd...

50. A. change B. drink C. sell D. serve

{全国}It was the night before the composition was due. As I looked at the list of topics (题目), "The Art of Eating Spaghetti (意大利面条)" caught my eye. The word "spaghetti" brought back the memory of an evening at Uncle Alien's in Belleville when all of us were seated around the table and Aunt Pat 38 spaghetti for supper. Spaghetti was an exotic (外来的) treat in those days.

38 A cooked B served C got D made

二_____ (僻义: _____) (熟义: _____)

三_____ (僻义: _____) (熟义: _____)

{安徽} There are many different ways of seeing a town for the first time. One of them is to walk around it, guide-book in hand. Of course, we may study with our guide-books the history and special developments of a town and get to know them. But then, if we take out time and stay in a town for a while, we may get to know it better. When we look at it as a whole, we begin to have some questions, which even the best guide-books do not answer. Why is the town just like this, this shape, this plan, this size? Why do its streets 44 in this particular way, and not in any other way?

Here even the best guide-book 46 us. One can't find in it the information about how a town has developed to the present appearance. It may not describe the original (最初的) design of a town.

44. A. open B. run C. begin D. move

46. A. helps B. tricks C. fails D. satisfies

四 _____ (僻义: _____) (熟义: _____)

{全国卷} ...She rode the rest of the way home 52 a happy smile, with the money she'd lost earlier forgotten.

On the road of life, the help of strangers can lighten our loads and lift our spirits. How much sweeter the journey will be when we make it a little smoother for others!

52. A. giving B. wearing C. taking D. forcing

五 _____ (僻义: _____) (熟义: _____)

{北京} ...“I’m surprised,” smiled Mr. Berry, when we gave him the result. “I really thought that only a few people wanted their band and that the cost would be too high. OK. Angela, your next task is to find a good band and line them up for the dance. ”

Angela was all smiles and 54 the news to Amy and Daniel. ”You’re amazing ”smiled Daniel to Angela as he thought how close they came to having a less than perfect dance.

54. A. showed B. wrote C. broke D. read

{湖南} ... “What’s up?”I asked .He answered in 47 English,“I...I no get money to buy book.”I took out two 500 naira notes.He looked around nervously before sticking his hand into the car for the bills.One thousand naira means a lot to a farmily that makes only 50,000 each year.

47.A.old B.broken C.traditional D.modern

三)、完形填空思维训练

【完形填空思维训练】记叙文

It was a rainy Christmas Eve when we set out to deliver some Christmas gifts to John, my daughter’s classmate. John’s family was too 1_____ to afford his school supplies. My daughter told me the other kids at school made 2_____ of him because he was 3_____ in shabby clothes. She asked permission 4_____ me to share her stationery(文具) with John and I did 5_____ than that. I decided to buy some daily necessities for John’s family.

John's home looked terribly bare to us. It was not 6_____ at all for Christmas. As soon as we arrived, we went 7_____ into their kitchen and 8_____ down our gifts on the kitchen table. John and his brothers looked overwhelmed with joy. His younger brother 9_____ over and embraced my daughter, saying that she must be an angel. We were all 10_____ to tears by his words.

【完形填空思维训练二】说明文

How can students do well at school? Students are very interested in getting 1_____ to questions like this as achieving academic excellence is one of their top things at school. A professor of education who has recently 2_____ a survey on the subject showed that top grades do not always go to the brightest students. When some basic 3_____ are followed, everyone can become a top student.

To start with, study should always come first for a student. Study time must be 4_____ and should never be compromised for personal recreation, such as movies, TV programs or chatting on line. In addition, learning to be 5_____ is very important. Keep everything in its place and put school papers in 6_____ are two good examples. Speaking up in class and asking questions are another winning methods, 7_____ which a student can clarify any doubts. Participating in group study is another help. In this way, students can help each other prepare for tests. Lastly, always hand in neat work. A student who turns in neat work is already on the way to 8s_____ an A. A student may suffer from different kinds of pressure at school, but if he 9_____ these principles in his studies, sooner or later he will become a 10_____ student.

四）、高考完形填空分类突破

A、The “Doorman” （长文）

On a trip to California, my family stopped for lunch. As we walked toward the entrance to the restaurant, a man, with a 36 beard and dirty hair, jumped up from a bench and opened the door for us. Regardless of his 37, he greeted us in a friendly way.

Once inside, my daughters whispered, “Mom, he 38.” After we ordered our lunch, I explained, telling the kids to look 39 the dirt. We then watched other customers approach the restaurant but many 40 him. Seeing this rudeness truly upset me. The day I became a mother, I had resolved to set a good 41 for my children. Yet sometimes when things didn’t go right, being a good example was 42. When our meal arrived, I realized I had left the car-sick pills in the truck. With the windiest trip ahead, the kids needed them, so I 43 myself from the meal and went for them.

Just then, the “doorman was opening the door for a couple. They rushed past him without even acknowledging his 44. Letting them in first, I said a loud “thank you” to him as I 45.

When I returned, we talked a bit. He said he was not allowed inside 46 he purchased food. I went back and told my family his 47. Then I asked our waitress to add one soup and sandwich. The kids looked 48 as we had already eaten, but when I said the order was for the “doorman”, they smiled. When it was time to 49 our trip, I noticed the “doorman” enjoying his meal. Upon seeing me, he stood up and thanked me heartily. He then 50 his hand for a handshake and I gratefully accepted. I suddenly noticed his tears in eyes—tears of 51.

What happened next drew great astonishment: I gave the doorman a 52 ! He pulled away, with tears 53 down his face.

Back in truck, I fell into deep thought. While we can't choose many things in life, we can choose when to show gratitude. I said thanks to a man who had 54 held open a door for me, and also said thanks for that 55 to teach my children by example.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. heavy | B. long | C. messy | D. grey |
| 2. A. service | B. appearance | C. status | D. attitude |
| 3. A. smokes | B. smiles | C. sniffs | D. smells |
| 4. A. beyond | B. over | C. around | D. into |
| 5. A. hated | B. ignored | C. missed | D. refused |
| 6. A. target | B. rule | C. record | D. example |
| 7. A. stressful | B. accessible | C. awkward | D. tough |
| 8. A. excused | B. freed | C. prevented | D. withdrew |
| 9. A. company | B. presence | C. effort | D. attempt |
| 10. A. quitted | B. marched | C. exited | D. approached |
| 11. A. before | B. unless | C. though | D. since |
| 12. A. story | B. deed | C. experience | D. demand |
| 13. A. concerned | B. shocked | C. puzzled | D. bored |
| 14. A. make | B. start | C. take | D. continue |
| 15. A. extended | B. washed | C. raised | D. waved |
| 16. A. approval | B. affection | C. sympathy | D. gratitude |
| 17. A. hug | B. nod | C. lift | D. clap |
| 18. A. slipping | B. streaming | C. rushing | D. breaking |
| 19. A. firmly | B. constantly | C. simply | D. politely |
| 20. A. journey | B. wisdom | C. opportunity | D. coincidence |

B、篇章限时训练（短文）

Some dreams take longer to come true than others, but with the help of 21st-century social media and her great-grandson, at the age of 110, one British woman is 1 hers at long last.

At the end of World War I, Amy Hawkins was a 7-year-old child who loved nothing more than to sing. As a teen, Hawkins set her 2 on becoming an entertainer. Hawkins was on her way, 3 the country with a dance troupe (歌舞团) — until her ambition was 4 by her mom, who didn't see it as a respectable 5 for a young lady.

All these years later, the 110-year-old lady lives at home in Monmouth, South Wales, surrounded by her loved ones. The four-generation family unit includes her granddaughter, Hannah Freeman, and Freeman's 14-year-old son, Sacha. Even though she's no longer doing it 6, Hawkins has never stopped singing.

"She's like a clock, once you 7 her up she won't stop," Freeman said in an interview. "She just keeps asking, 'Would you like another one?'"

On Hawkins' 110th birthday, Sacha 8 his great-granny singing one of her favorite WWI tunes. When Freeman jokingly suggested Sacha post it to TikTok, neither of them could have 9 the overwhelmingly positive response it would receive, reaching 100,000 views and a large number of emotional praises in just days.

Some journeys take longer than others. Sometimes, we're detoured (绕路) along the way. Dreams can and do come true every day. While it's been a long time coming, Amy Hawkins is 10 a whole new generation of fans.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. reflecting | B. realizing | C. recalling | D. researching |
| 2. A. values | B. limits | C. sights | D. example |
| 3. A. touring | B. exploring | C. developing | D. crossing |
| 4. A. cut back | B. cut in | C. cut through | D. cut short |
| 5. A. method | B. grade | C. level | D. occupation |
| 6. A. extremely | B. professionally | C. reasonably | D. seriously |
| 7. A. bring | B. take | C. wind | D. pick |
| 8. A. caught | B. videoed | C. reported | D. remembered |
| 9. A. imagined | B. noticed | C. missed | D. suspected |
| 10. A. entertaining | B. educating | C. representing | D. inviting |

英语第三讲 读后续写

一) 高考实例分析

One weekend in July, Jane and her husband, Tom, had driven three hours to camp overnight by a lake in the forest. Unfortunately, on the way an unpleasant subject came up and they started to quarrel. By the time they reached the lake, Jane was so angry that she said to Tom, “I’m going to find a better spot for us to camp” and walked away.

With no path to follow, Jane just walked on for quite a long time. After she had climbed to a high place, she turned around, hoping to see the lake. To her surprise, she saw nothing but forest and, far beyond, a snow-capped mountain top. She suddenly realized that she was lost.

“Tom!” she cried. “Help!” No reply. If only she had not left her mobile phone in that bag with Tom. Jane kept moving, but the farther she walked, the more confused she became. As night was beginning to fall, Jane was so tired that she had to stop for the night. Lying awake in the dark, Jane wanted very much to be with Tom and her family. She wanted to hold him and tell him how much she loved him.

Jane rose at the break of day, hungry and thirsty. She could hear water trickling (滴落) somewhere at a distance. Quickly she followed the sound to a stream. To her great joy, she also saw some berry bushes. She drank and ate a few berries. Never in her life had she tasted anything better. Feeling stronger now, Jane began to walk along the stream and hope it would lead her to the lake.

As she picked her way carefully along the stream, Jane heard a helicopter. Is that for me? Unfortunately, the trees made it impossible for people to see her from above. A few minutes later, another helicopter flew overhead. Jane took off her yellow blouse, thinking that she should go to an open area and flag them if they came back again.

高考学生作品分析		得分： _____
<p>Paragraph1: But no more helicopters came and it was getting dark again.</p> <p>Jane felt disappointed very much. A memory of her and Tom came up in her mind. Suddenly, Jane burst into tears. But after a while, she lay on the ground with her yellow blouse. Gradually, she fell asleep. Then, she dreamed about her husband and her parents, they were looking for her. Jane wanted to yell, but she couldn't. She was so cold that she awaked from her dream. Then she found some branches to make a fire and continue to sleep.</p>		
<p>Paragraph2: It was daybreak when Jane woke up.</p> <p>She stood up and walked alone. She had a strong belief that Tom could rescue her. To her great joy, Jane heard the sound of a helicopter at a distance. Tom was on the helicopter yelling: “Jane, here I am.” Jane responded him excitedly. After Jane was rescued, they hugged firmly. They expressed thanks to the rescuers. And Jane promised Tom she would never quarrel with him.</p>		

二)、如何续写

(一) 言之有艺-----词汇的丰富性

1、词汇使用的丰富性训练

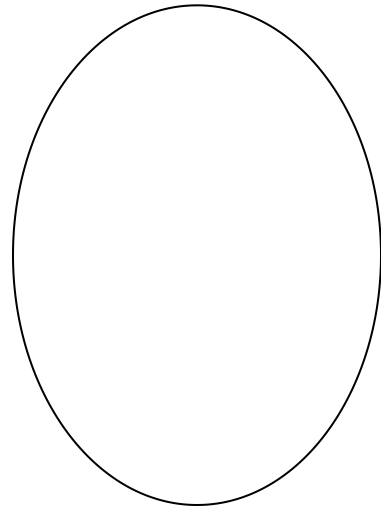
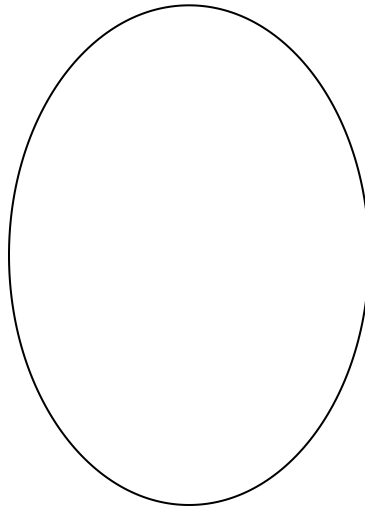
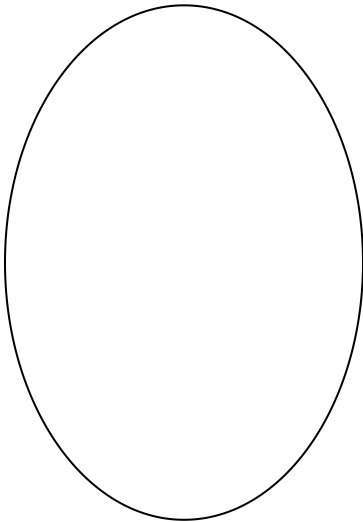
“Another race, another race!” **said** the little boy. The wise old man stepped forward and presented the little boy with two new challengers, an elderly weak lady and a blind man. “What is this?” **said** the little boy. “This is no race.” He **said**. “Race!” said the wise man. The race was started and the boy was the only finisher, the other two challengers left standing at the starting line. The little boy was excited. He raised his arms in delight. The crowd, however, was silent showing no sentiment toward the little boy. “What has happened? Why don’t the people join in my success?” he asked the wise old man. “Race again.” **said** the man, “This time, finish together, all three of you, finish together,” **said** the wise man.

2: Use more specific words to replace “say”.

问答

态度

方式



3: Make your “say” more specific.

--

4: 优秀范例:

- 1) The government _____ a state of emergency.
- 2) "Get out of my house!" The officer _____ the soldiers.
- 3) He _____ something in his sleep.
- 4) Seeing the film star, the fans _____ with excitement.

5、利用高级单词和短语升级下面读后续写中的加黑体词语

Then the sailor headed for our table with the flowers in his hand. He chose①_____ a red flower and put②_____ it on our table. "Merry Christmas! " greeted us in a cheerful voice. Before we could say "Thank you!", he went to other tables. Immediately③_____ everyone in the room was given④_____ flowers. In the bright light, the flowers were glowing in full bloom. These magical flowers melted our frustrated hearts and blew away all the unpleasant moods.

The piano player came alive and pleasant music filled the whole room. A festival atmosphere drowned all of us. We happily⑤_____ danced to the joyful music, singing, laughing and wishing each other good luck. The old flower woman also joined us, unable to⑥_____ hide her excitement and thanks ⑦_____. The spirit of Christmas came back to us again. It brought all of us together in this small restaurant on a foreign land. All this was thanks to a young American sailor, who, through his kindness and generosity, brightened⑧_____ our paths

(二) 言之有艺-----身临其境的细节添加

1、Mac 打开车门坐了上去。

学渣描写: Mac opened the car door and went in.

学霸描写:

2、Jane 站起身来，继续往前走。

学渣描写: Jane stood up and continued to walk forward.

学霸描写：

3、黑夜降临了。

学渣描写：It was getting dark.

学霸描写：

4、一看到狼，Mac 害怕极了。

学渣描写：When Mac saw the wolf, he was scared.

学霸描写：

1). 形容词具体化

1. My mom is nice.

2).名词具体化

1.traditional values 传统价值观

2. good books

3. effective ways

3).动词具体化

Suddenly, a rabbit came out.

三）、读后续写素材库

（一）、日常活动

常常发生的事	
费时的任务	
让某人记忆犹新	
辛劳的任务	
一件身心有益的事情	
省钱省时间	
值得珍藏的经历	
回忆高中生活的美好时刻	
经受起起落落	

（二）、情绪描述

嫉妒的眼光	
赞赏的眼光	
天真的微笑	
突然大笑起来	
既兴奋又开心	
激动得两眼放光	
激动得心砰砰跳	
气得满脸通红	

因情绪失控而崩溃	
她天使般的面孔露出笑颜	
他脸上闪过一丝理解的微笑	
当他们最后紧紧地抱住时，高兴 和如释重负的泪水涌出来	

(三)、经典动作

伸展双臂拥抱某人	
拍打某人的肩膀	
伸进口袋里拿出一张便条	
轻轻抚摸我的头发	
一动不动地坐在沙发上	
跳起来	
直视某人的目光	
他瞪着恐惧的眼睛盯着我看	
气冲冲地跑出房间	
鼓起勇气	
没有履行职责	
毫无倦意	
向某人投以爱羡慕的目光	
凝视着某人	

好奇地向某人看了一眼	
爆发出阵阵喝彩声	
严厉训斥某人	
在倾盆大雨中行走	
毫无目的地在街上游荡	
来回踱步	
低头	
松了口气	
踮着脚走进房间	
抑制住泪水	

四)、高考提升技巧---细节描写的途径

1、使用修饰词

Describe the picture



生动地描述

普通：The dog sat on the floor.

(细化狗的描述)The _____ dog _____ sat on the floor.

The _____ dog _____ sat quietly on the floor,
_____ (动作)

The _____ dog _____ sat quietly on the floor,
_____ (加分句式)

实战演练 1

Dad opened the box and a sweet little dog appeared. Poppy stared at the little dog.
The little dog also stared at her, too. The Poppy share her dinner and
her favorite toy with the little dog. Poppy seemed become happy that

※Poppy stared at the little dog _____ (好奇地), _____ (摇着尾巴)
in a cheerful spirit to show her welcome.

※The little dog also stared at her _____ (好奇地) _____ (水晶蓝的眼睛)
_____ (这是非常令人喜爱的双眼) and then let out a
soft bark as if to greet Poppy.

※After a brief sniffing, the two dogs seemed to enjoy each other's company,
_____ (犬吠), _____ (相互追逐) around the living room
happily. Poppy even shared her dinner and her favorite toy with the little dog.

2、加强细节描述

When Broke the Vase	
How did they feel?	
<u>nervous</u>	angry

3. 有效衔接 How to connect(连接) descriptions?

- 1) He _____ (紧张地看看) at the broken vase,
_____ (心跳)
- 2) David immediately ran into his bedroom and took a book to read,
_____ (手抖)
- 3) Mom was shouting so angrily that _____ (声音颤抖)
- 4) _____ (紧张地), David dared not look mom in the eye.
- 5) Mom clenched her fists _____ (眼睛睁得很大)
- 6) David's face turned pale when he saw mom glaring at him.
- 7) _____ (生气地), mom stamped her foot, pointing at the mess.
- 8) With eyes closed, David _____ (深呼吸), pouring out the truth.

实战演练 2

原始作品

A seat beside her was empty, and Dannis occupied it. He said, “You thief! Where is my wallet?” The girl put down her book and replied, “I am not a thief!” Dannis looked around her, but he could not find his wallet. He shouted, “Give back my wallet!” The girl suddenly stood up and ran. (44 words)

优秀作品

A seat beside her was empty, and Dannis occupied it. _____ (怒目而视看着她), he shouted “You thief! Where is my wallet?” _____ (紧张地看看) Dannis, the girl put down her book and replied _____ (低声地), “I am not a thief!” However, _____ (她的手微微颤抖) and _____ (她面色苍白), which convinced(证实) his guessing. He looked around her, hoping to find his wallet but in vain. _____ (生气地), he _____ (紧握拳头) and yelled, “Give back my wallet!” The girl suddenly stood up and ran.

英语第四讲 写作

专题一、高考读后续写阶梯训练

1. 那时我才意识到坚持才会成功。

2. 我突然意识到金钱无法弥补(make up for) 他的苦难(suffering)。

3. 尽管资金缺乏，他的父母还是设法让他上大学。(despite, manage to do.)

4. 尽管努力控制，他的声音还是很颤抖。(despite, effort(常用复数))

5. 尽管训练生活很艰苦(tough)，但我抓住了每一次进步的机会(seize the opportunity to do sth)。

第一章 读后续写高分训练---环境描写烘托情感

1、温暖阳光

1) 当我拉开窗帘，阳光倾泻而入。

When I drew the curtains back,_____.

2) 当我沐浴在阳光下，那感觉就像是琥珀色的阳光亲吻着我每一寸肌肤。

_____, I felt like the amber-like sunshine was
kissing every inch of my skin.

3) 漫步在这个美丽的公园，我可以看见午后的阳光洒落在金子般耀眼的叶子上。

_____, I can see the afternoon sun
_____.

2、蓝天白云

1) 天气晴朗，碧空里星星点点的云雀在翩翩起舞。

The clear blue sky_____larks.

2) 朵朵白云飘在蓝天中，就像安静的鱼儿在广阔的海洋中畅游。 White clouds

_____ like quiet fish swimming
_____.

3、徐徐微风

1) 一阵风吹，吹起了弯柳的低垂枝条，就像那卷起的窗帘。

_____ and parted the drooping branches of the
weeping willow like a curtain.

2) 即使在秋日里，公园里都开满了各式各样的鲜花，我闻到了香气伴着微风四处弥漫。

There are many kinds of flowers _____,
even in autumn. I smell the fresh scent with cool breeze.

3) 夏日周六的早晨，阳光明媚，空气新鲜，处处洋溢着生机。每个人的心中都荡漾着一首歌。每个人脸上都洋溢着欢乐，每个人都迈着跳跃的步伐。空气里弥漫着芬芳的花香。

It was Saturday morning, and all the summer world was bright and fresh, and filled with life. There was a song in every heart. There was cheer in every face .

4) 蔚蓝色的天空下，百花盛开，阳光洒在湖面上如同铺上了一颗颗闪耀的钻石。但是苏珊并没有被这令人窒息的美景所吸引。

But Susan just couldn't focus her attention on the breathtaking beauty.

4、暴风骤雨

1) 寒冷的空气吹进来，如同刀割般的感觉。

The frosty air blew in, _____.

2) 房子里一片沉寂。There was a _____ in the house.

3) 雨倾盆而下，洪流猛涨，狂风在肆意地冲击着房屋。

The rain _____, the streams rose, and the winds blew and beat against the house.

4) 在那个狂风暴雨的夜晚，海浪在肆意地拍打着，劲风在愤怒地咆哮着。

On that dark and stormy night, _____.

5) 让我们感到安慰的是，风逐渐停息了。但是几小时之后，暴风雨又席卷而来。

To our relief, _____, but a

few hours later another storm blew up.

6) 在风雨交加中，她开始了自己的艰难路途。(mixture)

_____, she started on her difficult way.

5、社会环境类表达

1) 绕着小镇漫步的时候，我感觉时间像是在倒流。

_____ was a little like stepping back time.

2) 教室里很安静，连一根针掉在地上的声音都听得见。

It was so quiet in the classroom that _____

3) 那圣诞树的光影、午夜的大众音乐，还有甜美的微笑，都让我在圣诞节收到礼物时充满了幸福感。

_____, _____ and sweet

smiles all made the gifts I received at Christmas shine with happiness.

4) 每年成千上万的游客带着《孤独星球》最新中国版旅游指南涌向中国。他们来是为了观赏长城的壮丽景色，但常常是那些胡同给他们留下最深的印象，因为透过难得一见的胡同，游客能看到中国的过去。

Every year thousands of tourists _____ China with the latest

edition of China's "Lonely Planet" guidebook in their hands. They come to see the

_____ of the Great Wall but often it is the hutongs that leave the strongest

impression, as they offer travelers _____ China's past.

三、 环境描写微写作

随着我们靠近群山围绕的宿营地，我们难以抑制心中的兴奋。一到达宿营地，妈妈就立即打开车门，冲了出去，热切地催促我们搭帐篷。绿树连绵起伏，各色野花点缀其中，周围迷人的风景堪称一场名副其实的视觉盛宴。我们沐浴着阳光，呼吸着鲜花甜美的芬芳。鸟儿在欢快地歌唱，好像在热情地迎接我们。我的家人惬意地聊着天，过去美好的记忆涌上我们心头。

Approached the camping site surrounded by mountains , we had difficulty containing our excitement.On reaching it my mom opened the door immediately , charged outside and eagerly urged us to put up the tent.

(绿树连绵起伏，各色野花点缀其中，周围迷人风景堪称名副其实的视觉盛宴.)

(我们沐浴着阳光，呼吸着鲜花甜美的芬芳).

(鸟儿在欢快地歌唱，好像在热情地迎接我们). My family chatted comfortably, sweet memories of the past crowding in on us.

第二章 读后续写高分技能之修辞手法

一、写作高分阶梯练

- 1、听到我的话，大卫颤抖地转向我，眼泪夺眶而出，表示他已经下定决心完成越野跑。

- 2、他的教练听到了大卫的话，给了我一个比任何人都坚定的眼神。

- 3、同学们都出现在赛道上，为他欢呼。

- 4、正是他勇敢的心和坚定的信念，才有可能使不寻常的事情最终发生。

二、修辞手法提升文章档次

一) 明喻

1、like

- 1) 他吃得像匹马——两碗饺子不够，但她吃得像鸟/猫——两碗饺子就够了。

- 2) 他睡得很香。没有什么或没有人能叫醒他。

2、as

- 1) 像玫瑰一样新鲜

- 2) 像狐狸一样狡猾

- 3) 像蜜蜂一样忙碌

- 4) 顽皮如猴

3、as if, as though

- 1) 这个小女孩说起话来像个学者(学者)。

2) 他走路好像喝了三吨酒。

4、 of

1) 有诗意的房间_____

2) 如花似玉的女孩儿_____

5、 be compared to

亨利可以比作她心目中的太阳。

6、 A is to B what/as C is to D

1) 老师对我来说就像灯塔 对于海上的船只。

2) 你的批评之于我正如推进器(booster)之于火箭。

7、 明喻翻译小练习

1) 雪像地毯一样厚。_____

2) 昨晚我睡得像木头。_____

3) 似乎是到了世界末日。_____

4) 我的腿动不了，就好像给固定在地板上似的。

5) 瞧他那样子 好像几个月没好好吃过一顿饭似的。

6) 她从床上滑了下来，摇摇晃晃地走到窗前，推开窗户，探出身子。寒冷的空气吹来，像刀一样刺痛。

7) 我醒来时感觉好像刚做了个噩梦，但有人轻轻地搂住我，扶我坐起来。

二) 暗喻

1、名词型

- 1) 时间就是金钱。_____
- 2) 星星是闪闪发光的钻石。_____
- 3) 他是一本活字典。_____
- 4) 人生是一段旅程。_____
- 5) 笑是太阳，把冬天从人的脸上驱走。

_____ that drives winter from the human face.

2、动词型

- 1) 她的头发像是一条流淌在她肩上的金色河流（肖像描写）。

Her hair was _____ streaming down her shoulders.

- 2) 美丽的公园就是一个芬芳的彩色地毯。（景物描写）

The beautiful park was _____.

- 3) 生活就像一条未被涉足的河流，有各种曲折。（哲理）

Life is _____, full of twists and turns.

- 4) 我如鲠在喉，泪水湿润了眼眶。（情感描写）

I felt _____, tearing welling up in my eyes.

- 5) 他没有自己的观点，只会鹦鹉学舌。（人物描写）

He doesn't have an idea of his own. He just _____.

- 6) 整个房子沉浸在一片寂寞中。（环境描写）

- 7) 小男孩狼吞虎咽。（动作描写）

The boy _____

- 8) 我沉浸在悲伤的海洋中。

I'm drowning in _____

- 9) 她正在经历情绪的过山车。

3、形容词型

1) 这是个棘手的问题

It is a _____ problem.

2) 他喜欢玫瑰色的脸颊。 _____

3) 暴风雨般的掌声 _____

4) 钢铁意志 _____

5) 刺骨的北风 _____

4、副词型

1) 他断然拒绝了我们。He _____ refused us.

2) 时间过得很慢。Time passed _____ .

5、暗喻翻译小练习

1) 飞机、火车、卡车等源源不断地运来医疗物资。

2) 笑是太阳,驱散人脸上的寒冬

第三章 读后续写高分句式技巧

一、写作高分阶梯练

1. I was shivering with cold, (我的空腹咕咕叫)

2. He was a delivery man _____.

(怀里装满了包裹)

3. Holding the note tightly, I was on the verge of tears,

(伴随着一股暖流在我身上蔓延)

4. The rest froze, _____.

(目光落在他们的小妹妹身上)

5. _____, the kids were wild with joy.

(手里拿着礼物)

6. “No time to make mum a breakfast now.” Jenna cried.

(悔恨和内疚像无尽的潮水一样淹没了她)

7. I stood there and stared at it _____.

(泪水顺着我的脸颊流下)

二、高考读后续写技巧点拨

Part1 动作改造公式

1、“男 孩 们 跳 入 湖 中 嬉 戏”

2、“她 抱 住 儿 子”

3、“这 个 歌 手 唱 歌”

Part2 非谓语结构

1、“老 人 静 坐”

2、having done 表现动作先后关系

3、“孩 子 们 哭 了”

Part3 时间状语从句

如 **when, while, as, before, after** 引导的时间状语从句

1、我到达那里时，走到门口去敲门。

2、我在车站等待时，我听到了一个巨大的声音。

Part4 混合结构

动作链可以和情感，环境，心理，语言等结合，形成动作面。

1、他大发雷霆，用他那可怕的大眼睛瞪着我，大喊：“你真是个白痴。”

2、夜幕开始降临，简坐在草地上，凝视着广阔的天空。

Part5 高考真题句中的动作链

2016.10

1. 她吃了一些浆果，然后沿着小溪走着，希望能找到合适的地方来引导直升机。

She ate some berries and then walked along the stream, _____
to guide the helicopter.

2. 她挣扎着站起来，向小溪走去。在遇到了一些障碍和水流后，简慢慢地走到一个开阔的区域，等待她的救援。

_____. After having some
barriers and stream water Jane walked slowly to an open area to wait for her rescue.

2016.10

_____ the rock, climb onto it and wave her yellow blouse madly.
简立刻冲到岩石上，疯狂地摇晃着她的黄色衬衫。

2017.6

看到汽车消失了，麦克和他的朋友们骑上了自行车，继续前往阿拉斯加。

_____, Mac and his friends got on the bicycles and
continued heading for Alaska.

2017.6

他们跳下自行车，拿出随身携带的刀，一寸一寸地走近狼。

They jumped off their bicycles, took out the knives they had taken with and
_____.

2017.6

它转过身来，发现了麦克的朋友们。

It turned around and _____ Mac's friends.

2017.6

面对这四个强壮的人，狼可能会感到受到威胁，开始撤退。

_____, the wolf might feel threatened, _____.

2017.6

很快，它跑进了森林里，消失在远处。

Soon it ran off into the forest _____.

2017.6

看到狼和自行车躺在地上，他们立刻意识到发生了什么。

_____, they instantly realized what had happened.

2017.11

她喊着大卫和我，下车，笑着跳着。

Calling out David and me, she got off the car, _____.

2017.11

我们坐在篝火周围的深蓝色天空下，又聊又笑。

_____, we talked and laughed.

2017.11

我们穿过大河和广阔的平原，爬上高山，俯瞰着深深的山谷。

We crossed big rivers and vast plains, _____

2018.6

我和爸爸戴上新的牛仔帽，骑上马，慢慢地向群山走去。

My dad and I put on our new cowboy hats, got on our horses, and

2020.1 原文

他站起来，拥抱着父母，微笑着，试图不让自己的情绪（情绪）战胜他。

He stood up, hugged his parents, and smiled,

2020.1 原文

男孩把最后一个包举到肩上，露出了灿烂的微笑。

The boy lifted the last bag onto his shoulder,

2020.1

那天下午，三人在客厅里愉快地玩耍，到处扔玩具。

三、读后续写实战演练

When Alice was about twelve years old, a girl named Lisa in her class always criticized her. Lisa always pointed out her weaknesses in front of others, which made her very upset. One day, after Lisa criticized her again, she ran to her father in tears.

Alice told her father about Lisa's criticism of her. Her father listened calmly. When she finally stopped, her father asked, "Is Lisa's criticism right?" Alice said, "No. That's not what I care about. What matters to me is how to fight back."

Her father smiled and said, "Alice, isn't it great to really know about yourself? Since Lisa had told you what she thinks about you, why not write down her opinions on you? Find out what is right about you and what is wrong. Pay attention to the right comments and ignore the unreasonable ones."

Alice followed her father's advice. After she wrote down Lisa's comments, she found that half of them were right. But Alice was still angry.

Alice returned to her father. She said, "Though she is partly right about me, I don't think we should criticize others."

Hearing that, her father said, "there is only one way to avoid others' criticism, which is to say nothing and do nothing. And you'll end up achieving nothing. Do you want to become such a person?" Alice shook her head.

Finally, Alice decided to face Lisa's criticism and change herself. She gave up many of her bad habits and succeeded in overcoming most of her weaknesses. Finally, Lisa criticized her less and less.

After Alice left college, she went to Hollywood and tried to become an actress. But it was difficult to find work there. Two years later, she still found no job. One day, a director told her, "Your nose is too big, and your neck is too long. You can never become a movie star."

Paragraph 1

Alice was very sad when she heard that. _____

Paragraph 2

Alice went to a theater and tried to become an opera singer there. _____

续写优秀范例

Paragraph 1

Alice was very sad when she heard that. _____

_____ (她的做法。)

_____, (爸爸的建议), as he did when she was 12 years old. (她的反应) _____

Nevertheless, she had a beautiful voice and sang very well. _____

_____ (她的想法). She could apply for a position of singing.

Paragraph 2

Alice went to a theater and tried to become an opera singer there. (发生了什么事让她开始行动) _____

The show turned out to be a great success. _____

_____ (观众的反响，Alice 的感受) Eventually, Alice got a full-time job in the theater.

What her father said was right. (文本升华) _____

专题二、应用文高分突破

---知己知彼，百战不殆

一、学生作品分析

假定你是李华，你的美国笔友Linda想通过网络了解中国的社会生活。请你给她写一封电子邮件，介绍至少两种有效途径（使用中国社交软件、收听收看网络新闻、观看中国电影和纪录片等）及其功能。

评分：

How is everything going?

I'm glad to know that you want to acknowledge Chinese social life by Internet. So I'm writing to give you three methods on how to quickly acknowledge it.

First, using Chinese social software is a good way. You can talk with more Chinese who can help you know Chinese life. Besides, due to the fact that you can more clearly know Chinese life, it is suggested that you should listen or watch Chinese news. Last, watching Chinese films and documentaries is beneficial to you, through which not only can you know more about Chinese social life by video, but also it helps broaden your horizons.

Hope you can acknowledge more from them. Looking forward to your reply!

Yours,

评分：

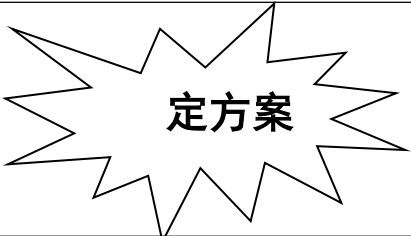
Dear Linda,

I'm glad to hear that you want understand Chinese life by website. I'm happy to share the same interest with you. I'll give you some advices to improve your knowledge.

First of all, I hope the Chinese Society app is the best way to you. The apps could show you all the parts of Chinese. You can try to use them, for example, QQ, Wechat and so on. And as we all know, Movie is a good way to improve your understand of China. So you can watch Chinese movies and documentaries by Internet. I'll introduce some of them to you, such as Zhan Lang II, Amazing China. I hope you'll fall in love with China by them.

I'm waiting for your early reply. If you have any question about China, please write to me again. I'm waiting for your early reply.

中国社交生活	
Internet	
Movies	
APP	



遣词原则

二、应用文词汇升级

1.动词类

常见词汇	意义	高级词汇
attend	参加	
bear	忍受	
cause	导致	
consider	考虑	
fail	失败	
help	帮助	
happen	发生	
have	拥有	
improve	提高	
master	掌握	
realise	意识到	
remember	记得	
save	保留	
send	送	
should	应该	
thank	感谢	
tend to do sth.	倾向做某事	
use	使用;利用	
understand	理解	
be made up of	由.....组成	

be being built	在建造中	
can't do sth.	不能做某事	
decide to do sth.	决定做某事	
have to do sth.	不得不做某事	
lie in	位于	
see	看见	
think of sth.	想到某事	
try one's best to do sth.	尽力做某事	
explain	解释;说明	
result from	由于,由...造成	

◆雕词琢句

用高级词汇完成下列句子

(1) _____ (我倾向于查询消费排名) whatever I purchase.

(2) _____ (我突然想到) traditional culture like tea culture is of great charm and huge value.

(3) 很多事情导致了交通问题。

Quite a few things _____ traffic problems.

(4) 我真诚地希望你能考虑我的建议。

I sincerely hope you can _____

(5) 除了采取措施向污染宣战,我们别无选择。

We _____ but to take measures to fight against pollution.

(6) 新技术的应用和影视明星的巨大吸引力也是票房收入增长的原因。

The application of new technologies and the wide appeal of movie stars

(7) 票房收入的增长有多种因素。

The increase of the box-office income can be attributed to a number of factors.

(8) 记住,在中国正确地使用筷子是很重要的。

2. 名词类

常见词汇	意义	高级词汇
chance	机会	
choice	选择	
people	人们	
result	结果	
shortcoming	缺点	

◆雕词琢句

用高级词汇完成下列句子

(1) 你应该抓住这个机会克服这个缺点。

You should seize _____ to overcome _____.

(2) 不同的人对食品安全问题有着不同的看法。

_____ have different opinions about the safety of food.

(3) 这是一个你了解中国传统文化的好机会。

三、高考应用文写作体裁分类训练

类型一、英文报道

词汇和短语			
中国古典音乐会		学校礼堂	
许多著名音乐人		著名的音乐家	
宣布活动开始		中国古典音乐	
很受学生的欢迎		传承	
为了使丰富多彩		学生会	
20名优秀歌手		参加了比赛	
他们都有..天赋		动人的歌曲	
巨大的欢乐娱乐		颁发证书	
获奖名单公布后		上台	
祝贺取得的成绩		随着一声枪响	
阳光明媚		为他们加油	
意义重大		建立密切关系	
引起了极大兴趣		呈现新面貌	
筹钱		洪水灾区	
发表声明		捐钱	
宣布慈善义卖开始		很大的成功	
被高度认可		大多数参与者	

一、开篇句式升级：

1.星期六晚上，一场中国古典音乐音乐会在学校礼堂举行。

2. 三个月前推出的“我有一个好习惯”节目引起了学生们的极大兴趣，从此我们的生活有了新的面貌。

3. 为了使我们的学校生活丰富多彩，团委和学生会组织了这次比赛。

4. 上星期天，学校在操场举行一场慈善义卖活动，为灾区募捐。所有学生都参加了。

二、中间段落表达句式和词汇

1. 我们校长在两点半宣布活动开始。

2. 许多著名的音乐，如《高山流水》《春水》等，都是由著名的音乐家演奏的。

3.他们都有唱歌天赋。他们给我们带来的不仅是动人歌曲，还有巨大的欢乐和娱乐。

4. 作为回报，歌手们得到了听众们的热烈欢呼和掌声。

5.获奖名单公布后，校领导上台为获奖者颁发证书奖品，并祝贺他们取得的成绩。

三、结尾段落表达

1. 这次活动取得了很大的成功被高度认可。

2. 这场比赛意义重大。通过它，学生们不仅与他人建立了密切的关系，而且得到了锻炼的机会，这有助于提高学习水平。

类型二、演讲稿

词汇和短语			
分享我对的看法		健康生活习惯	
保持健康		充满活力	
适当的锻炼		零食	
发表演讲		三年来	
表示衷心的感谢		做负责人	
为人民社会服务		为了报答您	
永恒的感激之情		先进教学方法	
教学质量提高		有了很大提高	
旅途愉快、平安		口语	
各种交通工具		一开始	
出行更加方便		提高自己素质	
更多受教育机会		先进的技术	
环保意识		提高意识	
市民的努力		浑身是汗	
带来如此美妙的变化		学习压力很大	
学习累了		忙着做家务	
我们父母的负担		放松自己	
发展我们的生活技能		慷慨帮助	

一、开篇段落引入

二.、中间段落表达句式和词汇

1. 首先，我要对三年来老师们的帮助和指导表示衷心的感谢。

2. 定期进行适当的锻炼对身体健康也是必要的。

3. 现在我们不仅掌握所有科目，而且学会了如何相处，如何做一个负责任的人。

4. 他不仅给我们带来了先进的教学方法，而且给我们带来了新的教学理念。

5. 此外，随着环保意识的提高和加强，我们的生活环境变得越来越美丽，这给人们的幸福增加了很多。

三、结尾段落

1. 接下来，我要向你致以我们永恒的感激之情。我希望每个老师都能有一个阳光灿烂的笑容，一个健康的身体。

2. 在我看来，是每个市民的共同努力给这个城市带来了如此美妙的变化。
