IELTS

雅思精准词汇

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目录

一、 第一讲 我们应该怎样背单词

1.1 我们为什么要选择更精准的雅思词汇

"精" 在于有用，每一个单词保证是雅思考试真实有效的单词

"准" 在于知道该怎么用，课程不做多余引申，但保证能现学现用

如果一味走量，完全不在意自己的

1、准备时长 2、记忆能力 3、学习耐性 4、分数期待 5、操作效果

会导致我们的记忆效果大打折扣，本来就认识的，依然认识，本来不认识的，依然是不认识

1.2 雅思考试对于词汇的要求和出题难度的差异化

> **CEFR** 全称是 **The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages,**即
>
> 欧洲共同语言参考标准。它是被国际认可的描述语言能力和水平的标准。
>
> A (Basic user) 基础水平、B (Independent user) 独立运用、C (Proficient user) 熟练运
>
> 用。每个等级下,又分为 2 个级别:A1, A2, B1, B2, C1 和 C2。
>
> 通过对 CEFR 的了解，我们得知，雅思阅读的三篇文章，是有难度差的。

P1=B1=初中词汇（1500-）=4-5 分

P2=B2=高中词汇（1500-3500）=5.5-6.5 分

P3=C1=大学词汇（3500-6000）=7-8 分

当然区别不仅限于词汇量，还包括，文章的 genre（素材）+题型难度

以一篇关于土地的文章为例，来权衡一下自己的词汇量

land：初中词汇：1500

soil：高中词汇：3500

vegetation：大学词汇：6000

microorganism：研究生词汇 12000（专业领域）

Phosphorus：超纲词汇   20000

我们试做一道题

As trees became scarce and they could no longer construct wooden canoes for fishing, they ate birds. Soil erosion decreased their crop yields

_____

When the islanders were no longer able to build the 22 _____ they needed to go fishing, they began using the island's 23 _____ as a food source, according to Diamond.

什么情况下算"认识"了一个词

我背过，就是一时想不起来意思了   ×

这个单词每一部分我都认识，所以能猜测意思   ×

每一个单词我都认识，合在一起意思也差不多   ×

我有认真去记忆单词的音形义，却不在乎怎么进行考察   ×

我们的课程，一定要确保

1、单词必须为常考且高频

2、单词一定要给出考点

3、单词一定要做好分级

要不要按照 alphabet（字母表顺序）背单词?

Strength：可视的进度条

如果能背完，有特别有成就感

Weakness：背 50 个忘 45 个，每天都在复习

临近考试，发现根本背不完，满满挫败感

听读写说，各有自身的单词考察方向和目标，但最终还是会相互打通

单词的记忆不能停留在单纯输入的级别，而应该主动输出，毕竟反应速度才是考试的生命线

二、 第二讲 听力词汇

2.1 为什么说拼写是听力的最核心要素

听力低于 7 分，必然有拼写错误，学霸的失分点可能在配对题和选择题的反应力上，但必然不会在单词的拼写上，听力想突破 6 分，必须保证基础词汇几乎不错

我们的拼写错误都有哪些原因？

1、本以为熟记的单词一开始的拼写记忆就是错的

比如 goverment testbook

2、对固定的发音对应的拼写规则不熟悉

比如 mision prefect

3、完全不会的单词不了解音形对应和固定拼写

比如 concrete-concrite strike-strick

4、同音或近音词不能通过场景辨别

比如 fare fair fear fire fail

我们在过去的考试中，都考过哪些难词？

Apron 围裙

Balcony 阳台

Warehouse 仓库

Garage 车库

Ingredient 成分

Saliva 唾液

Caravan 大篷车

Sailing 航海

Helmet 头盔

Timber 木材

但不是所有的单词拼写都处在这一高度和难度，

digestive 在过去三年中只出现了一次，而 garden 则出现了 20 次

自我检测，你能准确拼出 12 个月和 7 天吗

最常拼错的词有：

January   February   April   August   September   Tuesday   Wednesday

Thursday

如果不会拼，那么缩写会不会？以及，缩写被允许吗？

任何一本雅思真题集的 P8

Answers may be written in **upper or lower case**.

Both US and UK spelling are **acceptable** and are included in the Answer Key.

All **standard** alternatives for **numbers, dates and currencies** are **acceptable**.

All standard **abbreviations** are **acceptable**.

很多失分，源于缺乏常识和文化点

When you plan to go abroad, make sure if you have to apply for the _____ in

advance.

The postcode of my house is_____

英国邮编：字母数字   数字字母   ，比如伦敦桥的邮编是 SE1 9RA

2.2 音·形·义的关系

即使不会音标，要能准确念出 70%的单词，模糊读出 20%的单词，剩下的 10%，需要对话

双方的超强纠错

绝大多数专有词，特别是路名和姓名，都会有拼写

但请注意

1、默认大家都会拼的单词，不会进行拼写

2、会出现纠正，而且是部分纠正

3、一定要清楚路名往往包含门牌号和路名

2018.11.10   1. Name of the hotel: Central Hotel

2018.7.19   1. Address: 59 Franklyn Avenue

自然拼读的意义，在没有音标辅助情况下试着念出下面的词

Lip   Dip   Sip   Slip   Slipper   Slippery

通过具体例子来讲解自然拼读

34. plastics   35. coal   36. medicine   38. temperature   40. fuel

自然拼读的真题考察（短单词）

34. plastics=plast + ics

physics   economics   dynamics

cast   vast   past

last   blast   plast

35. coal

coat   coach   coast   goal

40．fuel

ue 组合

glue   true   [u:]

guest   guess   [e]

argue   avenue [ju:]

unique dialogue [ ]

先确定大方向，再进行细节微调

1、谁在发[ju:]这个音

2、这个结尾的[l]会是什么

3、怎么区别 few 和 fuel

一定要多听写，不要一边看一边拼，更不要只看不写，允许自己犯错，只是需要记住怎么纠正

2.3 元辅 e 结构

note 和 not ，cape 和 cap 分别怎么发音

随后的三个问题：

e 在结尾发不发音？

e 本身不发音，但为什么两个单词发音会有区别？

这跟传说中的重读开音节和闭音节有什么关系？

一个存在代沟的知识点

元辅 e 结构

（在绝大多数情况下）一个单词的最后三个字母，如果是元音+辅音+e 结构，则为元辅 e

结构，此时元音发字母音，也被称为重读开音节

a [ei]   flake

e [i:]   compete

I [ai]   slide

o [əʊ]   remote

u [ju:]   immune

bite   lite   kite   site   cite

c 的发音区别

[s] +e/i/y

[k] +其他字母

success   circle

circumstances

面对未知单词敢大声念出来的勇气

mute

impede

diagnose

sugarcane

commercialize

什么是重读闭音节

a [æ]   pad

e [e]   pet

i [i]   pit

o [ɔ]   pot

u [ʌ]   pub

准确的发音，能迅速提高听力的反应力

双音节

cargo

lawyer

bus stop

eating

notebook

三音节

camera

telephone

前缀弱读

computer

deposit

倒三原则

多音节单词（超过两个音节），重音落在倒数第三个音节上，试着读一下以下单词

monopoly   metropolis   original   origin   photograph   photographer

倒三原则的特殊情况

ic 结尾时，重音在倒数第二个音节上

photograph   photographer   photographic

economic   fantastic   enthusiastic

2.4 什么是单词的词根词缀

collaboration

col   labor   ation

前缀   词根   词尾

趋势   词义   词性

记忆词根的目的是什么

1、区分词性，预判答案

听完就忘   option   optional

I am a vegetarian

organic food

2、分类记忆，纠正拼写

um：表示场馆：museum   stadium   aquarium

des   ease   dis   ease

放在一起比较，很明显能做出判断，所以，考试现场不用怕，利用十分钟誊写答案的时间试

着把所有拼写形式都写出来

动词词尾（考察概率较低）

ate ify ize（ise） ish en

ate

decorate accelerate celebrate graduate

create   创造

creation creativity

creature   生物

organism flora and fauna

calculate   计算

cal cu late

= measure= figure out=work out

communicate   交流

com mun ic ate

communication

commute   上下班

communal   共同的

estimate   估计 评价

it is done that

it is believed that　　　it is reported that

=assess　appraise　evaluate

-> approximately　about　around

ify

simplify　简化　simple

justify　证明　just

purify　净化　pure

classify　分类　class

identify　识别　identity

sense of identity　　　认同感

ize(ise)

socialize　　　social

urbanize　　　urban

modernize　　　modern

commercialize　　commercial

形容词+ization =化

ish

finish　　final　　infinity　无限

distinguish 区分

distinct distinction

extinguish 消灭（不是灭绝）

diminish 减少

en（可前可后）

enlarge endanger（ed） enhance

shorten lengthen

widen broaden

fasten loosen 系紧 松开

enlighten 启发

-de -sive -sion

decide decisive decision

explode explosive explosion 爆炸 膨胀

explore exploit

invade invasive invasion 入侵

2.5 表示"人"的结尾

-er -or

geographer

examiner

director

investor

-er　　-or 的区别在于

er 是英语自身词尾，or 是法语借用

因此 or 通常会拼一些需要专业技能的词，而 er 直接跟动词

比如

writer　　author

teacher　　professor

player　　actor

trainer　　instructor

要特别注意　-er　　-or

很多时候也可以指代机器

dish washer

refrigerator

vacuum cleaner

hair dryer

-ist　　　　从-ism 派生出来的词

artist　pianist　physicist　　scientist

又有一系列在 ology（学科）基础上的添加

psychologist　　zoologist　　sociologist

-ian　　（注意发音）

musician　comedian　civilian　historian

以及较高频的　Australian　　Canadian

-ant

assistant　　immigrant　　inhabitant

accountant　　participant　　merchant

investor

invest 投资和 investigate 调查的区别

Federal Bureau of Investigation　　联邦调查局

instructor　　　struct　词根　　structure　结构

construct

reconstruct

destruct

infrastructure　基础设施

近义词　facility 和 amenity　　便利设施

vacuum cleaner

vacuum　　vac　空

vacant　空余的　　evacuate　清空　撤离

试比较　vacation　　vocation

vocation　职业

physicist

physician　　内科医生　　　surgeon　　外科医生　surgery

physical　　生理的，身体的

mental　　psychological　　心理的

the physical world　客观世界

sociologist

socio　　社会　　　socioeconomic　　社会经济的

类似的还有 eco　生态的　　ecosystem　生态系统

bio　生物的　　biodiversity　　生物多样性

geo　　地理的　　geoengineering　　地质工程

thermo　热的　　温度计　thermometer

accountant

account　　账户　B1

　　　　　　描述　B2

on account of　因为　B2

take into account 考虑 B2

by one's account 据说 C1

小作文必会搭配 account for 占（比例）

merchant

merc 商业 mercury 水银 水星（商业之神）

commerce 商业 commercialization 商业化

merchandise 商品、推销

mars 火星、战神 martial 军事的 marshal 元帅

2.6 抽象名词词尾

-ment -ness 最为常见的两个词根

动词+ment=名词 government

形容词+ness=名词 bitterness

aware 是什么词性

形容词 awareness

几个会造成误解的词尾

tion sion ture sity 都不是词尾

比如 notion no+tion?

note+ion =想法

motion mo+tion?

mot（动）+ion=动作

ion　引申出来的词尾

ation

ization

alization

发音和拼写是完全固定的

region

fashion

million

opinion

union

companion

option

reception

invention

exhibition

donation

foundation

fiction

从 vision 说开去

vision＝vis＋ion

visit

television

visible　能看到的

visual　视觉的　　visual effect

为什么不能写成 seeable 而写成 visible

类似的

hearable　audible

believable　credible

adaptable　　compatible

英语本身是个混合语言

1、从德国带过来的

2、从法国引进的

3、基于法语的拉丁语词根＋英语自己的词尾

很多拼写都有它类似于象形字的意义

gl　光

glory 光荣　glare 刺眼　glim 烛光

glamor　迷人　glance 眼前一亮

ump　突出物

bump 肿块　hump 驼峰　clump　土块

plump　丰满的　dump　垃圾堆

sn　不舒服的声音

sneer　嘲笑　snap　呵斥　snigger　偷笑　sneeze　打喷嚏　snore　打呼噜

但词尾是固定的

ity　永远是 ity，而会不是 aty 或 ety

electricity

university

humidity　　湿度

density　　密度

ure 永远是 ure，而不会是 rue 或 uer

pressure　　压力

procedure　　程序

fracture　　骨折

expenditure　支出

pressure

procedure

fracture

expenditure

几个核心且高频的词根

express 表达 快递

impress 留下印象

compress 压缩

suppress 抑制 oppress 压迫

depress 抑郁 萧条

以及 press 本身：按压 出版

access 接近 通道 accessory 饰品

proceed 继续 process 过程

precede 领先 predecessor 祖先

exceed 超过 excessive 极度的

succeed 成功 successive 连续的 继承的

一个有趣的现象 ct=g 的互换

segment 部分=section 部分

agile 活泼的=active 积极的

pragmatic 实用的=practical 实用的

fraction 分数 碎片 fragile 易碎的

pending 等待批准

depend 依赖

suspend　悬挂

dispense　分配

indispensable　不可或缺的

pension　养老金

compensate　补偿

相对低频但会导致拼写错误的词尾 age

carriage　　luggage　　cottage　　percentage

hood

neighborhood　　adulthood　　likelihood

ship

leadership　　ownership　　hardship

ism

tourism　　journalism　　mechanism　　optimism

有些认识长相就好，不要过分地引申和扩充

-ia= 病

malaria　疟疾

insomnia　失眠

amnesia　健忘

-um　金属

aluminum　铝

argentum 银

三、 第三讲 阅读词汇

3.1 阅读词汇的三层要求

1.认识

2.了解并快速反应考点

3.易混词之间能进行区分

阅读单词最大的敌人是浮躁

what distinguishes rewilding from other environmental campaigns?

A Its objective is more achievable.

B Its supporters are more articulate.

C Its positive message is more appealing.

D It is based on **sounder** scientific principles.

n. 声音；噪音；音响；海峡；听力范围；医用探子；无线电广播；音响效果

v. （使）发声；听起来；鸣警报；听（诊）；回响；探测；试探；宣告；（医）用探子检查；（尤指鲸鱼）潜入深海

adj. 合理的；无损的；有能力的；充足的；彻底的；熟睡的；资金充实的；（非正式）非常棒的；严厉的；健全的

adv. 彻底地，酣畅地

大胆假设 小心求证

1、不同词性，意思不同

2、相同词性，意思相通

3、个别情况，单独记忆

4、重视词组，学会拆句

比如下面两个单词

term　　学期　时期

long-term　长期的

term　　术语　　termed as=known as=called　叫作

coin　硬币

coin　创造

coin the term　创造了一个专有词

从一个高频词说说考点

In addition, there is some physical evidence that the ancient Egyptians were interested in flight. A wooden artifact found on the step pyramid at Saqqara looks uncannily **like** a modern glider.

The discovery on one pyramid of an object which **resembled** a 11 _____ suggests they may have experimented with 12 _____.

it should communicate with its fellows, be interested in the Universe, live on a planet orbiting a star like our Sun, and perhaps most restrictively, have a chemistry, **like** us, based on carbon and water.

SETI scientists are trying to find a life form that **resembles** humans in many ways.

Ichthyosaurs were reptilian contemporaries of the dinosaurs, with fins and streamlined bodies. The fossils look **like** dolphins, in the water.

Which animals might ichthyosaurs have **resembled**?

When we tested four totally blind volunteers using the same list, we found that their choices closely **resembled** those made by the sighted subjects.

When the test was later repeated with __blind__ volunteers, it was found that they made __**similar**__ choices.

于是又引发了对于 subject 的扩充

Thus, in this explanation the **subject** merges his unique personality and personal and moral code with that of larger institutional structures, surrendering individual properties like loyalty, self-sacrifice and discipline to the service of malevolent systems of authority.

In a sociological explanation, personal values are more powerful than authority.

This means that, for the majority, we humans have shelter from the elements, yet we **subject** our food-bearing plants to the rigours of the great outdoors and can do no more than hope for a good weather year.

project   项目、工程

pro（向前）+ject（射出）=投影、投射

听力：projector　　投影仪

写作：projection　预测=prediction

reject　　拒绝

=refuse　=decline　　　(vt)

decline 表示下降是 vi

而 reduce 和 decrease 则 vt、vi 都可以

如何区分 objective 和 subjective

S+V+O 主谓宾结构，S 是 subjective，主

subject 科目、主题，主

unidentified　flying object

不明飞行物，物体都是客观存在的，客

subject　　科目

更多的考点是 n. 受试者

If the subject was still reluctant to proceed, Milgram said that it was important for

the sake of the experiment that the procedure should be followed through to the

end.

subject　　科目

更多的考点是 n. 受试者

The noise was quite disruptive at first, but after about four minutes the subjects were doing just as well on their tasks as control subjects who were not exposed to noise.

subject　科目

以及 v. 使服从

The Roman Empire subjected most of Europe to its rule

请大家特别注意 v A to B 的用法

有些搭配是有跨度的

adjust A to B　调整 A 以适应于 B

Adjust your language to the age of your audience

surrender A to B　放弃 A 屈服于 B

the subjects surrender individual properties like loyalty, self-sacrifice and discipline to the service of malevolent systems of authority

甚至有些隐藏于被动时态

apply A to B　把 A 应用于 B

The new technology was applied to farming.

attribute A to B　把 A 归功于 B、出自于 B

This, and the remaining frescoes, are not attributed to Giotto

其他与 ject 相关的小词

inject　注射

eject　　弹出

deject　使沮丧

均属于极低频率单词

词根代表一种动作

scribe　写：describe 描述　　circumscribe　限制

dict　　　说：predict　预测　　contradict　反驳

spect　　看：suspect　怀疑　　retrospect　回顾

而不同的前缀则代表不同的趋势

3.2 我们需要了解的重要前缀

前缀往往有哪些趋势

上下

里外

前后

合分

先讲几个表示上下的小前缀

ultra　　在上面　ultraviolet

infra　　在下面　　infra red

hyper 在上面 hypersensitive

hypo 在下面 hypothesis

而其他更加明显的"上"和"下"，都可以通过相应的趋势进行猜测

up-down

over-under

downplay 轻视=underestimate

downturn 下降趋势= decline

In an attempt to overcome that educational under-achievement, a nationwide programme called 'Headstart' was launched in the United States in 1965.
But the fact that others are starting to use it again suggests that AI has moved on from being seen as an over-ambitious and under-achieving field of research.

更常见的两个"下"

sub de

subway 地铁   suburb 郊区   sub+urban

substitute 代替（在结构下面）=replace

subsequent 后来的 sub+seq（顺序）+uent

sequence 顺序   consequence 结果

substantial 根本上 sub+stant（stand）+ial

sub 表示 从属

submit 提交

sub（下级状态）+mit（传递）

submissive 服从的

emit 发送 transmit 传输

subordinate 从属 sub-discipline 二级学科

一些 sub 的变形

successive suffer supplement sustain

遇到比 sub 的 b 还弱的辅音，将 b 改成此字母

规则不重要，主要是要知道它们与 sub 有关

successive 连续的，继承的

suffer 遭受，承受 undertake undergo

supplement 补充 supplementary=extra

sustain 维持 sustainable 可持续的

其他前缀的各种变形

con 家族：co com col cor

in 家族：im il ir

syn 家族：sym syl

dis 家族：di dif

ob 家族：of op

ob=against obstacle 障碍 offend 冒犯

opponent 对手 opposite 相反的，对面的

de 向下 变坏

三个最常见的表示下降的词

decrease

decline

descend

类似的

deposit：沉淀 存放=pos（put） down

The revolutionary aspect of this new timekeeper was neither the descending weight that provided its motive force nor the gear wheels (which had been around for at least 1, 300 years) that transferred the power; it was the part called the escapement.

destruct 破坏

deforestation 森林砍伐

degradation 退化、降解

As a result, the starboard side filled rapidly, leaving the left side to be eroded by marine organisms and mechanical degradation

deteriorate 恶化

detrimental 有害的

deprive 剥夺

Researchers in San Diego deprived a group of men of sleep between 3 am and 7 am on just one night, and found that levels of their bodies' natural defences against viral infections had fallen significantly when measured the following morning.

还有些 de 开头但不是负向词的情况怎么解释?

decorate   装饰   décor   ate

destiny   命运   destin   y

delicate   精致的   delic   ate

democratic   民主的   demo crat ic

发音为[de]且为重音部分

还有一种特殊发音[di:] ：解开

decode   解码

detoxify   解毒

defoliate   落叶

3.3 表示前后的前缀

几个表示"前后"的小前缀

ante   在前面   antecedent   祖先，之前的

包括变形体的 ancestor   祖先   antique   古董

fore   前面的   forefather   祖先   forecast   预报

post   在后面   postwar   战后   postpone   推迟 postgraduate 研究生

pre 前　re 后

preview 预习　　review　复习

为什么 re 表示"往后、往回"呢?

respond　反应　　reflect　反射　　retract　收缩　　reject　拒绝　　reduce 减少

但貌似我们以前有学过这些表示"重复"的 re，比如

replay　重播　　republish　再版　　review　复习　reproduce　复制

respond　反应　　reflect　反射　　retract　收缩　　reject　拒绝

replay 重播　　republish 再版　　review　复习　reproduce　复制

re+词根=反向趋势　　　　re+实义词=重复

remove　移除（不是 move）　removal

Many would argue that this is in the interest of transparency and good governance as shareholders use their muscle in the area of pay to pressure boards to remove underperforming chief executives.

restrict　限制（不是 strict）restriction

Agendas can become overloaded and this can mean the time for constructive debate must necessarily be restricted in favour of getting through the business.

reluctant　不情愿的

For the better part of a century, most biologists have been reluctant to use those

words, mindful of a principle of evolution that says 'evolution cannot run backwards'.

prehistoric 史前的 prehistory 史前

All this presupposes one essential detail, says Atholl Anderson, professor of prehistory at the Australian National University: the Lapita had mastered the advanced art of sailing against the wind.

presume 推测（提前说=≈assume）

Until this discovery, the lynx - a large spotted cat with tasselled ears - was presumed to have died out in Britain at least 6,000 years ago, before the inhabitants of these islands took up farming.

precaution 预防 警惕 pre+caution

Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the foraging team using odour clues.

e=out labor ate out of labor=精心的

for 为了 age 长大 forage 觅食

prevail 流行

prevalent 流行的

Counter-intuitively, hunger is prevalent among many smallholder farmers in the developing world.

predecessor　祖先

Improvements in childhood nutrition in the first quarter of the twentieth century, for example, gave today's elderly people a better start in life than their predecessors.

prestige　　威望 名声

Willis's company was active in the tea trade between China and Britain, where speed could bring shipowners both profits and prestige, so Cutty Sark was designed to make the journey more quickly than any other ship.

profound　　往前找：深刻的

prolong　　向前变长：延长

propose　put forward：提出

proficient　　fic=fact 做：熟练的

fact　作为拉丁语词根，不要与基本词搞混

factory　工厂　manufacture　制造

prosper　　繁荣、成功

sper=spirit　　desperate 绝望的

It is this management mechanism that has allowed Alaska salmon stocks to prosper, even as salmon populations in the rest of the United States are increasingly considered threatened or even endangered.

property

1、财产

2、房产

3、属性、特性　通常用复数

The metal used in the float process had to have specific properties

productive　有生产力的　富有成效的

productivity　　生产力

Amassing hundreds or even thousands of postcards, chocolate wrappers or whatever, takes time, energy and money that could surely be put to much more productive use

首先注意发音：pr[ai]

其次注意意思：首要的

prime minister　首相

primary school　　小学

primarily　　首先

privilege　　特权

priority　优先权

3.4 表示外和里的前缀

ex　　in

external 外部的　internal 内部的

exterior 外部的　interior 内部的

相应地，superior 高级的　inferior 低级的

extrinsic 外在的　intrinsic 本质的固有的

explicit 详细的　implicit 含蓄的（imply）

in（im）向里、从内心深处

incorporate　integrate=合并、整合

corporate 企业的（注意拼写）

integral 完整的　必需的

So integral have these time-based technologies become to day-to-day existence that our dependency on them is recognised only when they fail to work.

invade 入侵

evade 逃跑

pervade 遍布

This term refers to Vilcabamba, the settlement where the Incas had fled from Spanish invaders in the 1530s.

impose 强加　put in

=force=compel=oblige=constrain

In its most general sense, prescriptivism is the view that one variety of language has an inherently higher value than others and that this ought to be imposed on the

whole of the speech community.

impose 强加 pose=put

类似地，expose 暴露

compose 构成

suppose 假设

dispose 处理

incentive 动机、刺激

inspire 启发、鼓舞

instigate 鼓动、煽动

impulse 冲动、脉冲

类似地：motivate stimulate stir excite

in 不是有时候也表示否定？

incredible impatient irregular illegal

如何与表示"里"的意思区分？

in+形容词=否定

in+词根/名词=向内 内心

ex e 向外

exclude 排除（include 反义）

exhaust 使筋疲力尽

exhibit 展出 展品（inhibit 抑制）

expenditure 花费 支出

exotic 外来的 外国的

In the western world coconuts have always been exotic and unusual, sometimes rare.

exceed 超过

excess 过量

excessive 过多的

Over the next few decades average catches steadily increased as a result of this policy of sustainable management, until, during the 1990s, annual harvests were well in excess of 100 million, and on several occasions over 200 million fish.

exceed 超过

proceed 前进 开始

process 过程 处理 CPU

precede 领先

recede 后退

extend 延伸 扩大

tend 趋向 trend tendency 趋势

intend 打算

pretend   假装

contend   竞争

请注意：extent   程度   intent   目的

intention   意图   intentional   故意的 有意的

Consequently, an increasing number of scientists are beginning to explore the alternative of geo-engineering - a term which generally refers to the intentional large-scale manipulation of the environment.

man 词根：手   manual   手动的 手册

e 开头，往往有 off 的意思

eliminate   消除

eradicate   根除

evaporate   蒸发

evacuate   撤离

erase   抹去

erode 腐蚀

While many diseases that affect humans have been eradicated due to improvements in vaccinations and the availability of healthcare, there are still areas around the world where certain health issues are more prevalent.

Removal of the vegetation means that rainfall runs off the top of the land, accelerating erosion instead of being gradually fed into the soil to ground water.

3.5 表示合与分的前缀

先讲个两个冷门的 syn 和 se

synthetic 合成的   synthesis 合成

synchronic 同步的

chron 时间 chronic 慢性的

sympathy 同情   pathetic 可怜的

symptom 综合症状

separate   区别 分别的

segregate   隔离 =isolate

con 的变形:

遇到元音和 h, 变 co

coexist 共存 cooperate coherence cohesion

遇到 r, 变 cor

correspond 一致 correctness

遇到 l, 变 col

collection   collaborate 合作 collapse 倒塌

遇到 b/p/m, 变成 com, 比如 combine

communal

compensate

component

comprise

commute

commit

compress

comparative

communal   公共的=public

immune   免疫的=not public

community   社区   校区

municipal   市政的 公共的 城市的

These correspond roughly to small municipal, medium-sized metropolitan and

major metropolitan airports respectively

compensate   补偿

pens   pend   花费

pension   养老金

expenditure   支出

Overall tourism expenditure increased by an average of 6.9% per year between

1999 and 2004.

component   成分   =ingredient

compose   构成   decompose   分解

opponent　对手　对立的

exponential　指数的

From the 17th century onwards, pirates took a few on board for food, but the arrival of whaling ships in the 1790s saw this exploitation grow exponentially.

comprise　构成

可以用作 consist of　也可用作　account for

Film sound comprises conventions and innovations. We have come to expect an acceleration of music during car chases and creaky doors in horror films.

commute　　通勤　交换

mut　=change　变化

mutable　容易改变的

mutual　　相互的

mutant

commit　　先不要试着记意思

With that in mind, Tesco, one of the world's top five retailers, introduced its Greener Living program, which demonstrates the company's commitment to protecting the environment by involving consumers in ways that produce tangible results.

1、承诺

Their final text commits them to on-going discussion between government representatives with responsibility for forests.

It is not uncommon for the audit committee meeting to last longer than the main board meeting itself.

2、委托

commit   还有个只考过一次的意思

3、犯罪

Children who are bullied   are twice as likely to commit suicide as the average person.

compress   压缩

=condense=contract=compact

Shannon showed how to calculate this limit, opening the way to the design of compression methods that cram maximum information into the minimum space.

con 与其他字母一起拼，都写成 con

conflict

confuse

congestion

constant

consistent

consult

concrete

confirm

convince

convention

conscious

3.6 合与分

conflict

confuse

congestion

constant

consistent

consult

concrete

confirm

convince

convention

conscious

conflict   冲突＝clash＝collision

These fracture zones, where the collisions occur, are where earthquakes happen.

And, very often, volcanoes.

One encouragement is that the results of similar studies about other environmental issues suggest that older children seem to acquire the ability to appreciate, value and evaluate conflicting views.

confuse 使混乱 使困惑

However, the message is confused at times and the answer is incomplete.

  But in real situations the number and words are often accompanied by gestures to help resolve any confusion.

congestion   拥挤

gest=move

gesture   手势

ingest   摄入

digest   消化

Cinnamon was also reported to have health benefits, and was thought to cure various ailments, such as indigestion.

constant=consistent   持续的 一致的

永久的=eternal=permanent=perpetual

  Its bark grows up to 20 cm in thickness, insulating the tree like a coat wrapped around the trunk and branches and keeping the inside at a constant 20℃ all year

round.

consult   咨询

con   一起   sult   商议

council   委员会

consulate   领事馆

The New Zealand Government has developed a New Zealand Disability Strategy and has embarked on a wide-ranging consultation process.

concrete=con+create

混凝土   具体的

abstract   抽象的

On the one hand, music is a purely abstract art form, devoid of language or explicit ideas.

devoid   缺乏=lack

confirm   确认   证实

firm   牢固的   企业

National governments, by and large, kept a much firmer hand on truck and railroad tariffs than on charges for ocean freight.

by and large   总的来说

convince　使确信

assure＝ensure

convincing　令人信服的

UFOs are generally ignored since most scientists don't consider the evidence for them to be strong enough to bear serious consideration although it is also important to keep an open mind in case any really convincing evidence emerges in the future.

conviction　信念　确信

＝belief　想法

The conviction that historical relics provide infallible testimony about the past is rooted in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when science was regarded as objective and value free

conscious　有意识　意识到的

＝aware＝recognized

subconscious　下意识

unconscious　无意识

the connections made in the brain through unconscious are more durable than those made through conscious processing

dis 分

dis+v 或 m=di

分开：devide ? divide?

dimension 维度 divorce 离婚

diverse 不同的 diversity 多样性

The visitor may then be struck by the strangeness of seeing such diverse paintings, drawings and sculptures brought together in an environment for which they were not originally created.

dis+f=dif

differ 意见分歧

diffuse 扩散

dis+实义词=否定

disadvantage 缺点

disorder 不规范

disappear 消失

disability 残疾

dis+词根=分

distinguish 区分

distinct 不同的

dismiss 解雇 忽视

52

distribute　分布

dissolve　分解

dispense 分配　　indispensable　不可缺少的

These aids would have been indispensable to very early people who would have found the process impossible without some form of mechanical aid.

Software-produced art is often dismissed as childish and simplistic

3.7　否定意义前缀和其他前缀

最为常见的两个

un、in

un+英语基础单词

unhappy　unable　unclear　uneven　unaware

in+拉丁语词根

inaccurate　inadequate　insufficient　inconvenient

一组相对陌生的前缀 male 和 bene

malnourished=营养不良的　　nutrition

mal/male =不好的

malicious=恶意的　malevolence=恶意　malediction=诅咒　malignant=恶性的

malfunction=故障

mal/male =不好的　　　　　ben/bene=好的

malevolence=恶意　malediction=诅咒

benevolence=善意　benediction=祝福

Benedict Cumberbatch

benefit=利益　beneficial=有利的

with　相反

withdraw　　收回、撤退

withstand　　抵挡、反抗

withhold　　阻止

The Wheel would need to withstand immense and constantly changing stresses as it rotated, so to make the structure more robust, the steel sections were bolted rather than welded together.

contra　相反　counter　contro

controversial　　有争议的

counteract　抵消

counterfeit　伪造

contradict　矛盾

contrary　相反　contrast　对比

Amid such controversy, Cope destroyed EMI's vital databases.

The description of any animal as an 'evolutionary throwback' is controversial.

anti　反 (against)

antibacterial　抗菌的

antibiotic　抗生的

That means soils do not just grow our food, but are the source of nearly all our existing antibiotics, and could be our best hope in the fight against antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

a 放在形容词前，也会表示否定

asocial　不合群的

asymmetric　不对称的

apathetic　无动于衷的

anonymous　匿名的

通常表积极趋势的前缀：

con：合　　pro：向前　　ben：好

通常表消极趋势的前缀：

dis：分　　re：往回　　de：破坏　　mal：坏

否定前缀：

un　in　a　ob　contra　non　anti　with　mis

ad 表示加强语气

ad + 单词/词根＝使动用法+加强

adjust　使更 just（公正）=调整

adequate　　使更 equal（均等）=充足

但更多时候，ad 会受到后面字母的影响，改成双写　比如 ad+sure=assure

我们可能见过，但意思相对模糊的词

acceptance　　acceleration　　addiction　　additional　　affirmative　　affinity

aggravation　　aggressive　　alleviate　　allocation appointment　　application

arrangement　arrow　assume　　assurance　attractive

per　从头到尾

permeate　渗透

persist　坚持

permanent　持久的

perspiration　出汗

Genius is one per cent inspiration and ninety-nine per cent perspiration

inter　相互之间

intercity　　城际的

interpersonal　人际的

interchange　交换

interact　互动

interdependence　相互依赖

trans　越过　转移

transcend　超越

transnational　跨国的

transform　变形

transplant　移植

transfer　改变　中转　transit

transmit　传输

最后讲讲一些表示数字的

uni　一　unique　独一无二的　uniform　统一的、校服

bi　二　bilingual　双语的　bisect　平分

tri　三　triangle　三角形　triple　三倍的

dec　十　decade　十年　decimal　小数、十进制

cent　百　century　世纪　centimeter　厘米

mill　千　millennium　千年　millipede　蜈蚣

multi　多　multimedia　多媒体　multistory　多层的

hemi、semi　一半　hemisphere　半球

From 1887 onwards, glass making developed from traditional mouth-blowing to a semi-automatic process, after factory-owner HM Ashley introduced a machine capable of producing 200 bottles per hour in Castleford, Yorkshire, England - more than three times quicker than any previous production method.

3.8 阅读中猛一看会搞混，仔细辨识更分不清楚的形近词

之前有讲过的点：

vocation　　vacation　　　哪一个是职业？

perceive　　conceive　　receive　　怎么又忘了谁是谁了

aboard　　abroad

board　板　　boarding　登机　　aboard　上飞机

broad　宽　　broaden　拓宽　　　abroad　出国

In broad terms, the heritability of a trait measures the extent to which differences

among members of a population can be explained by differences in their genetics.

acquire　　require　　　inquire

quire　　来自于 quest　　require-request

想获得 A 这个成绩　　acquire

因为太 re，要求开空调　　require

需要进去（in）询问　　inquire

adapt　　　adopt

不妨刻意把两个意思弄混，然后找相对好记的区分

adopt 采取，收养＝ ad opt

opt＝选择　　　option

adapt 适应、改编 adapt sb to sth=accustom

arise   arouse   rise   raise

都跟 rise 有关，发音比拼写好记

sth rise， raise sth   arise from=由…引起、产生

In many cases, similar difficulties arise when attempts are made to measure domestic tourism.

arouse=唤起、激励=motivate=stimulate=trigger

=inspire=activate=excite=ignite

attribute   contribute   distribute

初中级别：contribute 贡献

高中级别：distribute 分布

大学级别：attribute 归因于（to）

特别注意：contribute to=导致、引起

Observing their own reflection contributes to children's self awareness.

attitude   altitude   latitude

有态度 t，才有高度 l

altitude 高度、海拔=height

而植被的分布与高度和纬度 latitude 有关

还有个极低频词汇 longitude 经度

avenue   revenue

avenge   revenge

ven=go（went） ventilation 通风   advent 到来

avenue =road   听力更为高频，缩写为 Ave.

revenue   收入   re=back

avenge 意思与 revenge 类似，雅思考察率极低

clarity   charity

clar   ity 阐明 清晰   来自于 clear 清楚

char   ity 慈善   char=car=cher   喜欢、爱护

cherish   珍惜   careless   无忧无虑的

These errors do not detract from overall clarity but they do reduce the

communicative effect

conference   reference   preference   interference

conference 会议   confer on 带来

It is the cornerstone of Standard English, an achievement which, in James

Boswell's words, 'conferred stability on the language of his country'

reference to   提到（阅读段落信息题最高频词组）

a reference to the damaging effects of anxiety

interfere with   干扰

Periodic check-ups of the child's sensory development were made to detect possible handicaps that interfere with growth and development.

consume   costume   custom

consume   assume   presume

costume 服饰（极低频）   cosplay

custom 习惯   customer 顾客≈ consumer

consume 消费 消耗=use=eat

assume 假设≈presume

The fact that people go to the Louvre museum in Paris to see the original painting Mona Lisa when they can see a reproduction anywhere leads us to question some assumptions about the role of museums of fine art in today's world

contact   contract   contrast   contrary

tact 接触   contagious 污染的   intact 完整的

tract 拖、拉   tractor 拖拉机   extract 提取

abstract 抽象的   distract 分心   detract 削弱

in/by contrast 相比之下   on the contrary 恰恰相反

contest   context

contest （低频）一起参加测试= 竞赛

context （高频） 背景、环境、语境≈background

cultural context 文化背景

conservation   conversation

serve 实义词：服务   service servant

serve 词根：保留

reserve 预定 保护区

preserve   保护 储存

conserve 保存   conservative 保守的

reservoir   水库

conservation   conversation

verse 词根= 转=revolve =rotate

reverse v.n.a. 转   reversed angle 相反角度

inverse v.n.a   转   inverse proportion 反比例

converse   v.谈话（conversation） a.相反的

diverse   a.不同的   adversity   n.逆境

versatile a. 多功能的

3.9 念一念，拆一拆

considerable   considerate

必然有一个是"体贴的"

consider+able =值得考虑的=相当多的，非常大的

considerably 小作文程度词

deduce induce reduce introduce reproduce conduct aqueduct

先挑熟悉的词去记，先保证它的辨识度

A number of countries are already in the process of formulating their own standards for the control and reduction of classroom noise

introduce 大多数时候翻译成 引进

In Britain, however, a new drink was introduced from China, and started to become popular, gradually taking over from coffee, although at first it was so expensive that only the upper classes could afford it.

deduce 推理=de 向下 ： 一步一步向下引导

From this evidence it was deduced that there had been three major waves of migration across the Bering Strait.

induce 引导=lead in

'Human-induced climate change has brought humanity to a position where we shouldn't exclude thinking thoroughly about this topic and its possibilities.'

reproduce （再一次生产）=再现、复制

Scientists first posed this question in the mid-1990s, after researchers came upon a

chemical agent that in rodents seemed to reproduce many of caloric restriction's benefits.

conduct   进行+experiment/study

But in the course of conducting research in a number of industries and working directly with companies, we have discovered that managers often fail to recognize the less obvious but profound ways these trends are influencing consumers' aspirations, attitudes, and behaviors.

aqueduct   水管 沟渠

aqua=水   aquarium=水族馆

When the gondola reaches the top, the boat passes straight onto the aqueduct situated 24 metres above the canal basin

device   devise   revise   demise

最高频：revise   re（重新）+vis（看）=复习、修改

revision=change

One sniff of it can, it is claimed, make a person more trusting, empathetic, generous and cooperative. It is time, however, to revise this wholly optimistic view.

devise=design   设计，设想

类似的，envision=envisage   设想

As the site developed, additional features were added to help independent travellers devise their own customised itineraries.

device　设备

Like other handheld games, the device featured a host of exciting interactive games, a full-color LCD screen, and advanced 3D graphics.

a XX of=大量的

demise　死亡（de 是负面趋势，实在记不住不要紧）

After their final demise, a millennium passed before really large-scale cities appeared once more in South Asia.

有哪些表示消失的词

be worn off=be run off=be consumed=be exhausted=被耗尽

disappear=vanish=fade away=消失

perish=extinguish=灭绝

demise=mortality=死亡

end =finish=cease=中止

vital 重要的　 fatal 重要的，致命的　 fate 命运

重要的：important　significant　momentous　leading

雅思级别四个 al：vital　critical　crucial　essential

主要的：chief　major　primary　main

以及被我们忽视的对应词：influential　remarkable　decisive

efficient　effective　sufficient　deficient

fect　fic　做

affect　影响　infect　传染　defect　缺陷=flaw

In the mythology of giftedness, it is popularly believed that if people are talented in one area, they must be defective in another

effective　有效的　effectiveness　效果

efficient　高效的　efficiency　效率

sufficient　充足的=enough

deficient　不足的=short

常见的否定动词：fail, doubt, suspect, deny, refuse, forbid, avoid, escape, lack, quit, object, abandon, cancel, oppose, discard, ignore

常见的否定介词：without, beyond, against, except, but, excluding, out of, off, under, below

explode　explore　exploit

还是先挑最熟的认：IE 浏览器

explore　探索　exploration

For returning explorers, successful or not, the geography of their own archipelagoes would have provided a safety net.

explode 爆炸 explosion 膨胀 爆炸

However, as turnover increased, so did the number of accidental explosions resulting from the use of nitroglycerine.

exploit 开发、利用

From the 17th century onwards, pirates took a few on board for food, but the arrival of whaling ships in the 1790s saw this exploitation grow exponentially.

3.10 形近词辨析

except　expect　excerpt

except=ex+cept

cept=ceive 抓住、掌握　seize the time=carpe diem

perceive　感觉、理解

Perception is not simply a product of what your eyes or ears transmit to your brain.

accept　接受

An idea which has gained wide acceptance over the past few years is that Machu Picchu was a moya, a country estate built by an Inca emperor to escape the cold winters of Cusco, where the elite could enjoy monumental architecture and spectacular views.

conceive　构思、设想

It is difficult to conceive of vigorous economic growth without an efficient transport system.

expect=ex+spect　朝外看　期待

inspect=in+spect　朝里看　检查

prospect=pro+spect　朝前看　前景

respect=re+spect　朝后看　尊敬

respective　各自的

perspective　观点

Once you have gained perspective on how trend-related changes in consumer opinions and behaviors impact on your category, you can determine which of our three innovation strategies to pursue.

aspect　方面

Perhaps for us today, two of the most significant aspects of most of these studies of genius are the frequency with which early encouragement and teaching by parents and tutors had beneficial effects on the intellectual, artistic or musical development of the children but caused great difficulties of adjustment later in their lives.

involve　evolve　revolve

involve　不建议的记忆：卷入、使涉及

主动用法：包含

被动用法：参与　be involved in

the students involved in the bully

evolution　进化

volve=roll　e=out　evolve=roll out=进行、推出新产品

volve =转

revolutionary=not traditional=非传统的

=modern 现代的=radical 激进的=uncommon 不寻常的

特别的：

special particular　unordinary extraordinary

奇怪的：

strange　odd　peculiar　eccentric

media　　medium

medium=中号、中等的、媒介 à 复数：media

med　mid　mod=中

Medieval 中世纪　Mediterranean 地中海

modest=谦虚的、适中的　moderate=温和的、有节制的、中等的

ancient—modern=contemporary—future

patent　potent　parent　apparent　transparent

potential　parental

patent 专利、取得专利、公开的

词根 parent 看得见的

apparent 明显的   transparent 透明的

parental（注意发音）父母的

parental guidance   PG18

potent   强大的=powerful

potential   潜在的、潜力

impotent 没有能力的

promise   promising   compromise   premise

Promising   有前途的

类似的

season   季节   seasoned   风干的，调味的

project   项目   projected   投影的

mean   意思是   means   方式（单复数同型）

work   工作   works   作品   工厂

promise   承诺

com-全部   compromise   妥协

if you concentrate too much on the fluency, the accuracy is accordingly

compromised

premise　前提　场地

dogs are not allowed on the premise

statue　state　status

stat　=stand　站立

stable　稳定的　　　obstacle　障碍

static　静止的　　statue　　雕塑

status　地位

state　说明 、国家（州）、情况

类似的，sist 也是站立的词根

insist　　坚持（观点）

persist　坚持（精神）

resist　　抵抗　　re（back）　sist= withstand

constitute　建立　institute　建立、学院

constitution　体制　=institution

though　through　thought　thorough

though　　连词、副词　　　尽管、但是

The secret about consuming passions, though, according to psychologist Paul Silvia

of the University of North Carolina, is that　'they require discipline, hard work and

ability, which is why they are so rewarding.'

through　介词、形容词、副词

For example, are you hoping to get through（熬过） a business lunch without embarrassing yourself, or are you thinking about how fascinating the conversation might be?

thorough　形容词　彻底的、全面的

'Human-induced climate change has brought humanity to a position where we shouldn't exclude thinking thoroughly about this topic and its possibilities.'

四、 第四讲 写作词汇

4.1 词汇对于口语和写作的意义

很多学生倾向于这样扩充词汇

描述"壮观的"

magnificent august, baronial, epic, gallant, glorious, grand, grandiose, heroic (also heroical), homeric, imperial, imposing, magnific, majestic, massive, monumental, noble, proud, regal, royal, splendid, stately , colossal, monstrous, prodigious, stupendous, tremendous, kingly, lordly, princely, queenly, awesome, awful, cosmic (also cosmical), sublime, wondrous, formidable, impressive, prepossessing, redoubtable, apocalyptic (also apocalyptical), inflated, operatic, overblown, pompous, marvelous (or marvellous), superb, terrific, wonderful, extravagant, lavish, luxurious, opulent, palatial, palatine, sumptuous, gorgeous, resplendent, splendiferous, extraordinary, killer, remarkable, sensational, striking, celestial, divine, heavenly

雅思写作评分标准：

LR：lexical resource   词汇

1) the range of vocabulary used

2) how accurately it is used

3) how appropriate it is for the task

一篇高分的大作文长什么样子？

Countries are becoming more and more similar because people are able to buy the same products anywhere in the world. Do you think this is a positive or negative development?（C10T3）

It is said that countries are becoming similar to each other because of the global spread of the same products, which are now available for purchase almost anywhere. I strongly believe that this modern development is largely detrimental to culture and traditions worldwide.

A country's history, language and ethos are all inextricably bound up in its manufactured artefacts. If the relentless advance of international brands into every corner of the world continues, these bland packages might one day completely oust the traditional objects of a nation, which would be a loss of richness and diversity in the world, as well as the sad disappearance of the manifestations of a place's character. What would a Japanese tea ceremony be without its specially crafted teapot, or a Fijian kava ritual without its bowl made from a certain type of tree bark?

Let us not forget either that traditional products, whether these be medicines, cosmetics, toys, clothes, utensils or food, provide employment for local people. The spread of multinational products can often bring in its wake a loss of jobs, as people turn to buying the new brand, perhaps thinking it more glamorous than the one they are used to. This eventually puts old-school craftspeople out of work.

Finally, tourism numbers may also be affected, as travellers become disillusioned with finding every place just the same as the one they visited previously. To see the same products in shops the world over is boring, and does not impel visitors to open their wallets in the same way that trinkets or souvenirs unique to the particular area do.

Some may argue that all people are entitled to have access to the same products, but I say that local objects suit local conditions best, and that faceless uniformity worldwide is an unwelcome and dreary prospect.

结论：的确使用了一些超出我们当前词汇量的词汇

但事实上，该作文高分，尽管使用了高级词汇，但并不因为使用了高级词汇

比如我们再看一篇考官范文

Some people think that parents should teach children how to be good members of society. Others, however, believe that school is the place to learn this. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.(C8T1)

A child's education has never been about learning information and basic skills only. It has always included teaching the next generation how to be good members of society. Therefore, this cannot be the responsibility of the parents alone.

In order to be a good member of any society the individual must respect and obey the rules of their community and share their values. Educating children to

understand the need to obey rules and respect others always begins in the home and is widely thought to be the responsibility of parents. They will certainly be the first to help children learn what is important in life, how they are expected to behave and what role they will play in their world.

However, learning to understand and share the value system of a whole society cannot be achieved just in the home. Once a child goes to school, they are entering a wider community where teachers and peers will have just as much influence as their parents do at home. At school, children will experience working and living with people from a whole variety of backgrounds from the wider society. This experience should teach them how to co-operate with each other and how to contribute to the life of their community.

But to be a valuable member of any community is not like learning a simple skill. It is something that an individual goes on learning throughout life and it is the responsibility of every member of a society to take responsibility for helping the younger generation to become active and able members of that society.

结论：我们应该换一下词汇的关注点

CC　7分的要求

uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use

CC　6分的要求

uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences

may be faulty or mechanical

关联词的使用，更容易掌握，更容易提分

除了从句，还有哪些比较好掌握的，写不写都不影响语法，但写了更能体现连贯度的词？

顺承关系关联词：

并列

递进

总结

强调

举例

因果

转承关系关联词：

转折

让步

对比

4.2 关联词的使用

并列：

and　or

not only　but also

meanwhile

at the same time

similarly

likewise

递进：

then   next

besides

furthermore

moreover

what is more

in addition

additionally

总结：

in conclusion

in brief

in general

generally speaking

overall

all in all

to sum up

强调：

in fact

as a matter of fact

indeed

especially

particularly

undoubtedly

举例：

for example

for instance

such as 属于介词

语法相对薄弱的学生，建议使用副词连词，而不是介词

比如因果关系介词：

due to

owing to

thanks to

because of

as a result of

避免与动词搭配或连词混用

result from   because

表示所以的连词：

so

therefore

thus

hence

accordingly

consequently

as a result

避免与表示导致的动词混用：

cause

lead to

result in

bring about

转折：

but　yet　however

while

on the other hand

on the contrary

nevertheless

whereas

让步：

although

notwithstanding

albeit

it is true that

admittedly

请一定注意 despite　是介词，后面只能跟名词

despite the rain, he still came

对比：

compare　怎么用

compared with+ 名词

in comparison+ 逗号

comparatively　做副词

by contrast　　in contrast

LR　7分的要求

may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation

LR　6分的要求

makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede

communication

与动词和名词的相对明显的区分度不同，形容词词尾比较 compatible（兼容的）

ate： accommodate　　considerate

en：lengthen　　wooden

al： withdrawal　　vital

ful： handful　　awful

ive：motive　　decisive

ic： magic　　mimic　　fantastic

但整体而言，形容词依然有特征性的词尾

al：接在名词后，直接加"的"

detrimental　　不利的，有害的

beneficial　　有利的

influential　　有影响力的

ent：接词根，与名词词尾 ence 互相转换

subsequent　　随后的

frequent　　频繁的

urgent　　紧急的

able　ible：有能力的

flexible　　灵活的

undesirable　　不受欢迎的　不需要的

probable　可能的　probably　可能地

ous：通常对词根基本义进行引申

various　　多样的

momentous　重要的

advantageous　　有利的

ic　id：代表一种属性

enthusiastic　　热情的　热心的

academic　　学术的

dramatic　　引人注目的

ful：　充满......的

painful　令人不快的

helpful　　有益的

meaningful　　有意义的

ive：　通常与心态有关

positive　　积极的　　negative　　消极的

active　　主动的　　passive　　被动的

respective　　各自的

在小作文的体系中，我们发现，考官范文，并没有在趋势动词上使用过于繁复的词

上升：最高频词为 increase 和 rise

而极少用 soar surge rocket （太夸张了）

反而，会更注意程度词的配合

表示急剧的词

considerably greatly noticeably rapidly dramatically remarkably markedly

sharply enormously substantially significantly

表示突然的词

suddenly abruptly surprisingly

表示平缓的词

slightly steadily stably smoothly moderately gradually mildly

这样的表述，更加精准，LR8 分

uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings

五、 第五讲 口语词汇

5.1 大多数学生倾向于原地起跳

my niece is clever   A1

my niece is smart   B1

my niece is talented   B1

my niece is brilliant   B1

my niece is prodigious   超纲

真正的问题在于你为什么只能用四个单词

词汇的体量更多体现在定状补

而不是主谓宾

来欣赏一下范文

Do you often wear makeup?

I wear makeup fairly often - most days of the week actually. I think I look okay without make-up, but I feel more confident with a little makeup, a bit of eyeliner, some blusher, some lipstick. But generally speaking I like to apply my makeup very lightly. I do not like strong, thickly applied makeup. I prefer a more gentle and softer look.

我上次 8 分的答案

The female protagonist witnessed her father's death under violent assault , which

aroused her hatred to the whole humanity.

Meanwhile, 4 lightyear away from the earth, a planet orbiting a tristar system is encountering a matter of life and death…

问题出在哪里：用力过猛

Describe a time when you first met someone.

You should say:

where you met him or her

when you met him or her

what you talked about

and explain how you felt about it

来看一篇完整的考官级别的回答

I'd like to talk about the time when I first met my friend Alex. First, I will give you a little background. I've known Alex now for about 15 years, so we have known each other for a long time. We've been really good friends and although we now live in different cities, we talk regularly online and we meet almost every holiday. I'd say we were kind of soul mates, brothers, maybe.

有几个超过初中级别的词汇?

Right, so we first met in school when we were about 6 or 7 years old. I remember the time very distinctly. Alex was introduced to our class by the teacher, because he joined about a week later than the rest of us. His family had only just moved to

Beijing.

My first thought, to be honest, was that Alex was a 【tall and strong-looking boy with a serious expression and was surely a bit of a bully】. I just guessed he was a bully because he looked so 【serious and physically strong, with a sort of sporty American football T-shirt】. He sat down and I didn't really want to talk to him, 【but I said a polite, shy hello】. So we didn't say much to each other at first, and I didn't really feel confident talking to a new person.

情感的细节来自于真实

Anyway, after sitting next to him in class for a few weeks we began to talk a little bit each day, and after a few months, we discovered that we had quite a lot in common. 【We both liked reading, we enjoyed Japanese cartoon movies and we liked to play the same fantasy computer game on the PlayStation. 】

事例的恰当来自于真实

And many years went by and we have maintained our friendship ever since...

So, I'm happy about this and it also made me think about how we should not judge people or be guided too much by our first impressions. Our first impressions of people are not always accurate or fair.

最后一部分，可能没有答到就被叫停了

准确使用形容词，是体现词汇精准度和广度的特征，口语的真实性在于表达情感

embarrassed 尴尬　ashamed 惭愧 guilty 内疚

depressed 沮丧 sensitive 敏感　anxious 焦虑

surprised 惊讶　delighted 高兴 pleased 满意

先构思后查词，词汇的丰富性取决于语文实力

5.2 有没有哪些常见的话题词，能获得一些灵感

比如人物类话题

1. 老年人

2. 青少年

3. 名人

我奶奶已经有些上年纪了，她快八十岁了。但看起来仍然很精神。

My grandma is getting on a bit now— she's nearly 80 years old, but she still looks
so energetic.

他是我的发小。我们经常一起出去玩儿，因为我们有很多共同话题。

He was my sidekick. We often hung out together as we had a lot in common.

尽管他长得并不是很帅，却很有才华，我很欣赏他的能力。

Although he's plain looking, he's really talented. I admire his competence.

连续排比的形容词，能够提升气场

有趣的，直率的，值得信任的：

hilarious, straightforward, and trustworthy

地点类话题

1. 一个房子

2. 一个城市

3. 一个公园

房子不算太大，装修很简单。事实上我不喜欢大房子，感觉不够温馨。

It is a medium-sized house with a simple decoration. In fact, I don't like big house

coz it's not cozy enough.

这是一个沿海城市，盛产很多海鲜，每年夏天都有很多游客来此度假。

It is a coastal city known for its abundance of seafood. And there are many tourists

coming on summer vacation.

这个花园是休闲的好去处。我常常在周末来此呼吸新鲜空气

This garden is a fantastic place to relax. I often come here on weekends to breathe

the fresh air

物品类话题：

1. 一部电影

2. 一个礼物

3. 一个网站

这是一部爱情片，改编自一个感人的真实的爱情故事，当时票房特别高。

This was a romance film which was adapted from a real touching love story. At that

time, it was definitely a big hit.

它的拍照功能特别强大，去听演唱会，很远的距离也能把歌星拍清楚。而且内存也足够大，

不用担心总是要清理后台。

Its camera function is particularly powerful. When I went to the concert, it could shoot the singer even at a great distance. And the memory is big enough, I don't have to worry about always cleaning the background.

如果不充会员的话，它每隔一段时间就会蹦出广告，这让我很不耐烦。

If I don't have a membership, it will pop-up advertisement every once in a while, which makes me very impatient.

事件类话题：

1. 运动

2. 变化

3. 建议

滑翔伞是一种刺激的极限运动，它在中国不是特别流行，所以一旦把视频发到朋友圈里，一定会吸睛无数

Paragliding is a thrilling extreme sport. It is not particularly popular in China, so once you send your video to the moment of wechat, you will definitely be eye-catching.

这个节目让我了解到了很多不为人知的秘密，在表演中看起来那么聪明的大象原来受到了那么大的虐待，从此后我决定不再看马戏团表演。

This show taught me a lot of unknown secrets. The elephants that looked so smart in the performance were so ill-treated, and I decided not to watch the circus performance anymore.

其实我对于学什么专业并没有太大的主见，我的父母在这件事上更上心。他们觉得读

商科的话将来就业范围比较宽。

In fact, I don't have much opinion about what major to study. My parents are more concerned about this matter. They feel that if I read business, I will have a wider employment range in the future.

六、 第六讲 我们的完成时和将来时

总结一下全部课程的体系

那种一听就特带劲的单词记忆法为什么没有讲？

torpedo 鱼雷

ponderous 肥胖的

agony 痛苦

guilt 有负罪感的

morbid 病态的

hijack 劫机

asthma 气管炎

ephemeral 短暂的

能编成段子的单词，都是雅思不考的

更过分的

admire 羡慕=俺的妈呀

strong 强壮的=死壮

economy　经济＝依靠农民

custom　　海关＝卡死他们

nutrition　营养＝牛吹神

我们在每一个章节都补充了多少词汇

听力：800 词

阅读：1800 词

写作：200 词

口语：200 词

总计：3000 词

未必都记住了，但必然是有进步的

我们在每一个章节都在关注什么

听力：关注拼写和词性区分

阅读：关注趋势和单词辨析

写作：关注评分标准的解读

口语：关注真实情感的表达

每一小节，都紧扣考点，因为我们深知你备考时间的宝贵

听读写说四个部分，你需要量体裁衣，用最适合自己基础能力、分数期待、准备时长的方法，

来规划自己的备考

听力

对于基础薄弱的同学的建议：

把自己并不了解的知识点以多次重听的方式进行强化，检验是否真正理解的方式，就是面对任何陌生词都能念出来。

对于基础尚可的同学的建议：

提高对于单词的反应速度，对于陌生单词，先试着把各种可能都拼写出来，然后再对比中，摸清规律，最终一步到位。

对于基础较好的同学的建议：

善于利用旧题素材库（机经），与能力相仿的同学建立互助小组，用真题词进行相互听写训练，以保证拼写零失误。

阅读

对于基础薄弱的同学的建议：

保证高中必修部分的词汇全掌握，知道哪些不认识的词不需要纠结词义，只是用来定位，哪些词必须做到准确认知

对于基础尚可的同学的建议：

将剑桥雅思全部阅读题中的近义转述词进行标注熟记，以提高做题速度为第一要务。

对于基础较好的同学的建议：

充分利用剑桥词典，建立单词分级记忆模式，不断升级已知单词的高阶词义，能认知和区分更多的词组。

写作

对于基础薄弱的同学的建议：

拼写少犯错，词性少犯错，多用关联词，避免单词机械性重复：学会用代词去指代名词，用近义替换体现丰富性。

对于基础尚可的同学的建议：

多写多练，提高整句输出的速度，在提升自身语文能力基础上带动词汇量的精准，并在成熟教师指导下扩充思路。

对于基础较好的同学的建议：

多看考官范文，多分析本土作者的内容构成和表达方式。切忌走极端拼生僻词，记住流畅性和逻辑性是高分的关键。

口语

对于基础薄弱的同学的建议：

面对口语题库，先保证话题都能看懂，然后保证都能听懂，最后保证每题都有思路，并能用简单语言表达观点

对于基础尚可的同学的建议：

给第二部分每个话题多设置几个可能的回答，比较一下哪一种回答更能积极体现单词和词组的级别，并用有效的关联词串联起来。

对于基础较好的同学的建议：

把重心放在第三部分，用精准的词汇凸显自己的辩证思维。