

# 新高一英语-语法词汇班

2021年7月21日(周三)

精讲笔记

I **admire** the distinguished professor \_conj. \_ **was** devoted her life into the study of financial administration.

A who B whom C where D she E what

定从成分分析法精讲

1.1-I like the girl \_who/that\_ is studying in the room.

1.2-I like the book \_which/that\_ is lying on the table.

主语: which/who/that/as

2.1-I like the girl \_(who/whom/that)\_ I **met** last night.

2.2-I like the girl \_(who/whom/that)\_ I am looking **for**.

2.3-I like the girl, **for** \_whom\_ I am looking.

宾语: which/who/whom/that/as

连词在定从中作宾语(动词/介词)可以省略,如果是前置介词的宾语只能用which/whom,且不能省略。

3-非限定性定语从句

3.1-I bought a book, a dog whose ears are white and a house. 当成定语翻译

3.2-I bought a book, a dog and a house, whose ears are white. 当成另一个分句翻译

3.3-I like the girl, \_which\_ makes embarrassed.

非限定性定语从句, which可以指代逗号前的一句话,此时不用that。

3.4-I like the girl, because of \_which\_ I want to marry her.

3.5-I like the girl, because of \_whom\_ I found my happiness. 状从感觉的非限定性定从

3.6-I like the girl, so I want to marry her.

3.7-I like the girl. Because of her I found my happiness.

4.1-I like the boy \_whose\_ name is Harry Potter.

4.2-I like the book \_whose\_ name is Harry Potter.

4.3-I like the book, the name of \_which\_ is Harry Potter.

定语: whose (事物人) = the + n + of + which/whom

5.1-I like the room \_where\_ I met her last night.

5.2-I like the room(,) in \_which\_ I met her last night.

5.3-I like the **place** \_ (where/that)\_ I met her last night.

状: when/where/why

如果连词指代概括性名词且在定从中作**状语**, 可以用that, 也可以省略连词。

概括性名词: **place/moment/time/reason/way/means**

5.4-I like the place \_which/that\_ was built in 2021.

5.5-I like the place \_(which/that)\_ I built in 2020.

她不再是以前的她了

6.1-She is not the one \_who/whom/that\_ she was.

6.2-She is no longer the one \_who/whom/that\_ she used to be.

6.3-She is not who she was.

表语: 主+宾+状

秋季: 英语写作+语法词汇

时间: 周日: 17: 00-20: 00 (铁西)

周日: 8: 00-11: 00 (沈河)

周日: 9: 30-12: 30 (皇姑)

involve oneself in sth. 某人参加

room/airport/farm/ + where

situation/activity/.../ + where

profit 利润 profitable adj. 有利可图的

benefit 利益, 好处, beneficial adj. 有益处的, 有利的

benefit from 从中受益

beneficial > useful/helpful

decline 委婉拒绝, 缓慢下降

seek 搜索, 寻找

opportunity n. 良机

occasion 时机 / situation 情况

career 事业 / Korea 韩国

point 点, 阶段, 境界, 程度

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2021年7月21日(周三)

精练笔记

Payphone-》Maps-》Sugar

schedule 时间表, 时刻表

写作:

be scheduled to do sth > be going to do sth. 打算做某事

be eager/willing to do sth; can't wait to do sth > want to do

be supposed to do sth > should do sth

cooperate

operate 操作; co-: 共同的

**cooperate 合作**

co-author 合著者

co-worker 同事= **colleague**

college =university 大学

universe 宇宙 -> **universal** 宇宙的; 普遍的

offer 主动提供 v.

n. 录取通知 (学校; 公司)

tragedy 悲剧

drama queen

belief 信仰, 信念

插入语: 分析句子成分的时候可以不看; 一些句子成分的总称 (定语/状语/同位语...)

1-标点符号: ——/ ,.../ ——,

2-口语化的表达: I believe, I think, we thought

3-插入语的引导词: together with/combined with/along with...

1-分析句子成分

2-语法填空

I together with my friends and relatives am (be) scheduled to have a picnic.

3-作文

Together with..., I am scheduled to ...

=I, together with..., am scheduled to...

-> 词性转换

appreciate sth -> express one's appreciation to sb

welcome sb -> express one's warm welcome to sb

understand sb->express one's understanding to sb

作业: P83 都写完 +背诵名词性从句+adj. 从句成分分析法~