

9.11 动词 & 动词短语

V: 4类 ① 实义动词 { 1. 及物动词 (直接后加宾语)

2. 不及物动词 (不直接后加宾语, 加介词再加宾语)
(in/at/for...)

e.g. I am waiting for you.
 主 谓 介 宾
 (动作发出者) (要带 be) (动作承受者)
 be doing 谓
 doing 非谓

e.g. I watch a film every week.
 主 谓 宾

② 系动词 { 1. be 动词 (am/is/are)

2. 感官动词 (feel, sound)

系后加 adj.

3. 变化动词 (become, go)

4. 持续动词 (remain, stay)

5. 表象动词 (seem, appear)

e.g. He seems nice.
 主 表系 表 (修饰主语)

My plan is that I will attend a Math class.
 主 be系 表语从句

(从句 = 引导词 + 句子)
 (that/which/if)

③ 情态动词: can, could, should, ought to (应该), must, may,

e.g. 2.

① I must have killed him.

② I could have saved his life (而未救)

③ 主 I may have left the door open (主观 → 主谓)

客 The door can be broken (客观 → 主谓物)

might, need, dare (敢), will (愿意) + do (原)

2. 情动 + have done (过去)

① must have done 过去肯定做过 (推测)

② can't/couldn't have done 过去肯定没做过 (推测)

③ could have done 本该做而未做 (能力)

④ can have done 过去可能做了

⑤ may/might have done 过去可能做了

④. should have done 过去本该做但没做
 shouldn't have done 过去本不该做但做了

⑤ needn't have done 过去本不必做但做了
 没做错, 但白费力气

④ 助动词: 5个 (be, do, have, will, shall)
 (am/is/are/does/did) (has/had) (would)

作用: 帮助动词体现时态

e.g. I (have) read 3 books.
 且力 核心动词

exercise 1 ① They couldn't have returned home because home yesterday because the light wasn't on.

② I shouldn't have lied to my teacher because she had already assigned the homework.

虚拟语气

	if 从句	主句
过	had done	w/c/s/m have done
现	did (be → were)	w/c/s/m do
将	did (be → were) were to do should do	w/c/s/m do

* 混搭时要带时间状语

倒装 (Had / Were / Should)

1. 丢掉if

2. Had / Were / Should 提前

分类	主句规则	从句规则	例句
虚拟-宾从	主句 + would rather 宁愿	主句 + 过: had done (=表) 现将 did (be → were) (=表)	例1: I would rather you <u>hadn't</u> told me the truth.
定从	It is (about/high) time 是时候做	主句 + ^{不可省略} ① should do ② did 过去式	例1: It is time that you ^{should go} were to bed.
状从	基本句	as if/as though 好像 过 had done (=表) 现将 did (be → were) (=表) 将来: w/c/m do <u>should do</u>	例1: He acted as though he had known all the secrets. 例2: He speaks as if he <u>were</u> an American. He speaks as if he <u>is</u> an American → 50% 非虚拟语气

四、从句+虚拟

分类	主句规则	从句规则	例句
名从-主从	It is/was + 形容词/不可能/理所当然 strange unbelievable necessary surprising incredible imperative natured (意外%) (应当做而没做) (可能发生)	(should) do	例1: It is <u>strange</u> that the old girl <u>(should)</u> kill the girl (竟然) 例2: It is <u>important</u> that everyone <u>(should)</u> protect the environment. (应该)
名从 { 宾从 表从 同位语从	命令/建议/要求 (Vn) order advice demand command suggest require request 备注: suggest (暗示) 时不用虚拟 insist (坚持观点) 在虚拟句中为“坚持原则/规则”	(should) do	例1: My mom <u>orders</u> that my sister <u>(should)</u> do her homework. (应该) 例2: My teacher <u>advises</u> that this comment <u>(should)</u> be finished in 25 minutes. (应该) (暗示) 备注: Her silence <u>suggested</u> that she <u>disagreed</u> with you. He <u>insisted</u> (坚持观点) that he <u>had done</u> nothing wrong.
名从-宾从	I wish 但愿 How I wish If only	主从句 { 过 { had done (= 遗憾) could have done 现: did (be → were) 表 将: w/c/m do should do	例1: How I wish <u>(that)</u> you <u>hadn't told</u> me the truth. (从句) 例2: If only I <u>were</u> a happy bird. 例3: How I <u>wish</u> I <u>could</u> get 100 in the future.

11.13 倒装句 There is more to come

全倒装(谓语动词)

部分倒装(助动词 do, will, be, shall, have 及变形, 情态动词 can, should, may...)

e.g. 全 **Out** jumped a big juicy cockroach.
强调

部 **Never** will I forget you.
强调

一、全倒装

规则	例子
1. 方位介词 in out away 步骤: ①把倒装词提前 ②把谓语动词提前	eg. 1. 正 The teacher came in 倒 In came the teacher 2. 倒 Out rushed the boy 特倒 Out he rushed (人称代词不放结尾)
2. There/Here 步骤同上	e.g. 1. 正 The bus comes here . 倒 Here comes the bus. 2. 倒 There comes the teacher 特倒 Here he comes. (人称代词不放结尾)

規則

There is more to come 例子

3. 介词短语倒装

步骤同上

eg. 正 Tom sat on the chair.

倒 On the chair sat Tom.

2. 倒 Under the bed lies a dead body.

4. 分词倒装

步骤同上

eg. 正 The girl is standing near the school gate.

倒 ① Standing near the school gate is the girl.

② Standing is the girl near the school gate.

2. 正 The window is broken.

倒 Broken is the window.

5. 直接引语倒装

步骤同上

eg. 正 Tom said "I am hungry".

倒 "I am hungry." said Tom.

二. 部分倒装

1. 虚拟语气倒装

1. 表 if

2. 把 had/should/were 提前

eg. 正 ~~I~~ I were you, I would cry.

倒 Were I you, I would cry.

12.11 倒装 Part 2

规则

2. 否定词倒装

(Never, no sooner ^{had done} than ^{did} ... (一...就...))

hardly ^{had done} when ^{did} ... (一...就...)
seldom ... not ... until ...

① 倒装词提前

② 情/助提前

提炼助动词

① 变一般疑问句

② 变否定句

例子

eg: 正 I seldom watch TV.

倒 Seldom ^{do} I ^{watch} TV.

2倒 Never ^{will} I forget you.

3正 I had hardly got to ALV when it rained.

倒 Hardly ^{had} I ^{got} to ALV when it rained.

正 I didn't do HW until you came home.

倒 (Not until you came home) ^{did} I do HW.

3. Only倒装

① 把 Only + ① 状从
② 介词 ③ 副词 三选一

② 把情/助提前

eg: 正 Lily can achieve her goal only if she works hard.

倒 Only if Lily works hard) ^{can} she achieve her goals

2倒 (Only in this way) ^{will} you make it.

3倒 (Only slowly) ^{can} I talk.

4. 结果状从 ^{adverbially} so ... that 太...以至于
such ... that

① 倒装词提前

② 情/助

eg:

正 The task is so hard that no one knows how to do it.

倒 So hard ^{is} the task that no one knows how to do it.

2正 This is such a hard task that no one knows how to do it.

倒

22/12/18

强调句

规则: It ^{过去} was / ^{现在} is 强调部分 that / who + 其他

2条件: ①人 ②主语(同时满足)

①成分: 主/宾/状

②词性: n/pron/adv. (短语/从句)

~~adj.~~

e.g. I met Lily in the museum
主 v. 宾 状语 ①

①强调主语 It was I that/who ^{主+人} met Lily in the museum.

②强调宾语 It was Lily that I met ^{宾语} in the museum.

③强调状语 It was in the museum that I met Lily. ^{状语}

难点: not until 时/状/人 → 合成

e.g. 正常 My mom didn't tell me the truth until I had
no time 宾 状人

强调: It was not until I had no time that my mom told me the truth

There is more to come

8.15 非谓语

人不定式

(人)	主动	被动	
一般式	to do	to be done	(目的, 将来)
进行式	to be doing	\	(持续, 固着)
完成式	to have done	to have been done	(先后, 固着)
完成进行式	to have been doing	to have been being done	(先后, 进行, 固着)

eg.1. I ran so fast to get to school on time.
目的

eg.2. The experiment to be finished is exciting.
将来(被动)

eg.3. I decided to be waiting for you for an hour.

eg.4. I am sorry to have kept you waiting.
后 先

eg.5. He was seen to have been killed by Luis.
后 先

2. 现在分词

UwU	主动	被动	
一般式	doing	being done	(持续, 同时)
完成式	having done	having been done	(先后) (每分词于过去时)

There is more to come

e.g.1. I stayed up late reviewing grammar to get
同时 主动, 持续 目的, 先后
a good grade

e.g.2. The grammar point being learnt is difficult
同时, 被动, 持续, 还未学完

因重复省略

e.g.3. ~~After~~ Having finished HW, I went to bed.
主动 尝试
= After finishing HW, I went to bed.

e.g.4. Having been praised by the teacher, he was happy.
被动, 优先

动词doing 主 done 被

People go travelling, visiting museums built years ago
↑ 主 ↑ 被

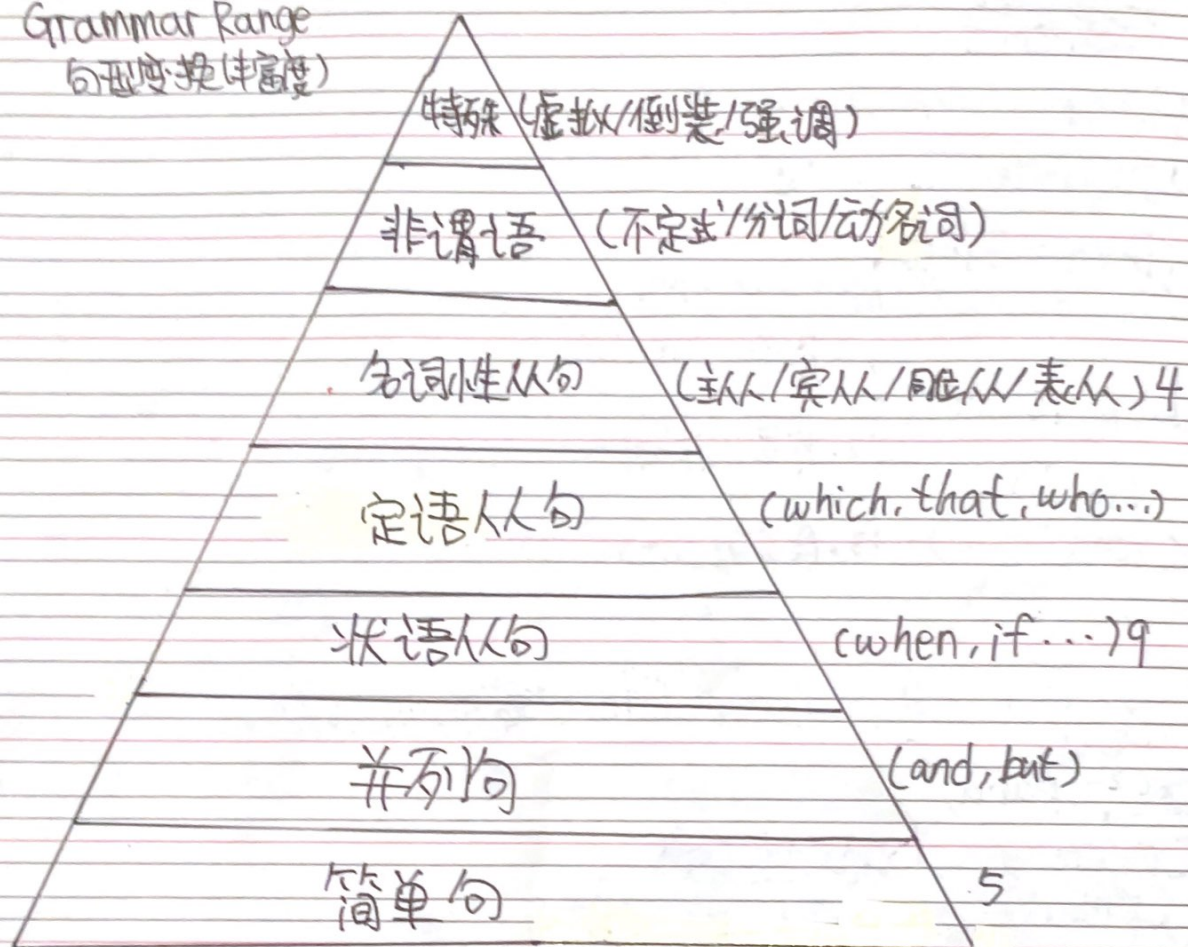
动词名词作主语

Travelling can broaden people's horizon

8.3 写作

There is more to come

Grammar Range
句型变换(丰富度)



小议

- 结构
1. Main idea
 2. 论述(对因假举解)

8.12 写作

There is more to come

正式书信

Dear sir/madam,

Dear Professor [姓],

Dear Editor

To whom it may concern,

Introduction

(2min)

(20 or 30 w)

1. 身份 (identity)

2. 背景 (题目)

3. 目的 (Intention)

Body

(2-3 para)

(100 w)

(8min)

1. Main idea (概括全段)

2. 论述 (5)

(段内不总结)

Ending

(20 w)

(2min)

1. 总结/感谢/信息, 有用/建议 (4选1)

2. 期待回信 A prompt reply will be highly appreciated.

Faithfully, (不认识) Sincerely, (认识)

xxx

xxx

分段

(5个字母)

空格不空行 → 落右

换行不空格 → 落左

Diagram illustrating line spacing and indentation for the "分段" (segmented) format. It shows four lines of text. The first line is indented. The second line is indented. The third line is indented. The fourth line is indented. The text is written in blue ink.

Diagram illustrating line spacing and indentation for the "换行不空格" (change line, no space) format. It shows four lines of text. The first line is indented. The second line is indented. The third line is indented. The fourth line is indented. The text is written in blue ink.

1/28 议论文(250w)

- 分类
- 1. 观点类
 - 2. 报告类
 - 3. 观点+报告

特点: 可选择

特点: 不可选择

eg₁ { is it positive or negative
do you agree or disagree
what's your opinions

eg₂ { cause and solutions
positive and negative

eg₃: Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

结构 Structure

Introduction
(50w)(3min)

- 1. Background (扣关键词造句)(关注/大趋势)
- 2. Topic 主题 (扣所有关键词造句)(KW: v./n./adj./adv.)
- 3. 主旨句(回答所有问题)

Body

(150w) { 3 para (50w → 小段)
(12 min) { 2 para (75w → 大段)

Body 段落类型

- ① 正常段(观点段/报告段) → 自己同意的
- ② 让步段 → 自己不同意的

Str ① 正常段 { ① 中心句 MI

② 论述(举对解/原因)

③ 总结) ≈ MI
大段 only

② 让步段 { ① 中心句(承认+反驳)

Although

Despite+n.

Admittedly, plausible
看似有道理的
(实际无)

② 论述 { ① 承认1-2点

② 转折 However Nevertheless

③ 点对点反驳

④ 总结) ≈ 中心句(承认+反)
大段 only

Conclusion
(50w)(3min)

- 1. Thesis 主旨句 → Intro
- 2. Main ideas → B₁ B₂ (B₃)
- 3. Suggestion → 个人/组织/国家

※ 若有让步, 先让步后总结

框架构思

观点类

① Intro
B₁: 正
B₂: 正
(B₃: 正)
Conclusion

② Intro
B₁: 让
B₂: 正
(B₃: 正)
Conclusion
*正常段篇幅 > 让步段

③ Intro
B₁: 正
B₂: 正
B₃: 让
Conclusion

2. 报告类

Intro
B₁: 正
B₂: 正
(B₃: 正)
Conclusion

3. 报告类+观点类 (Discuss both views and give your own opinion)

V_1 V_2 (同V₁/同V₂/都同/都不同)

① 同V₁ Intro
B₁: 正 V₁ - your own opinion
B₂: 让 V₂
Conclusion

② 同V₂ Intro
B₁: 正 V₂ - your own opinion
B₂: 让 V₁
Conclusion

③ 都同 Intro
B₁: 正 V₁
B₂: 正 V₂ - your own opinion
Conclusion

④ 都不同 Intro
B₁: 让 V₁
B₂: 让 V₂
B₃: 正 - your own opinion
Conclusion

2/2

Descriptive Writing 描写文

一、分类 1) people 2) animal/objects 3) scenery (风景) 4) scene (场景)

二、Structure 结构 (以250w为基准)

$\frac{1}{5}$ Beginning { 1. Background $\rightarrow$ leading in
50w 3min 2. Thesis $\rightarrow$ 描写对象

$\frac{3}{5}$ Development { * ① 5 senses (视听闻尝触) 五选三
(Body)

150w 12min

2~3 para
1) appearance
2) experience

* ② figures of speech
五选三

* ③ Sentence Structure
(3强, 1倒, 1虚, 1非)
五选三

* ④ adj. + n. / adv. + v. (每段3+)

① simile 明喻 as... as like

② metaphor 暗喻 be 动词

③ personification 拟人

④ parallelism 排比 ≥ 2 ;

⑤ alliteration 头韵 eg. an old, odd and obeso man

$\frac{1}{5}$ Ending
50w 3min

1. Thesis

2. Sublimation 升华
(symbol/wish)

2/3

Narrative Writing 记叙文

→ tell a story

Structure 结构

- $\frac{1}{5}$ Beginning (50w 3min)
- 1. when where who why what (5选3)
5W
 - 2. Hook / Conflict 悬念 (strange, surprisingly)
居然 竟然

$\frac{3}{5}$ Body (150w) (2~3 para)

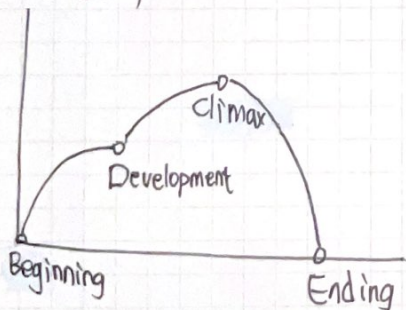
Development: how (the story goes step by step)
(120w)

- ① 5 senses (5选3)
- ② figures of speech (5选3)
- ③ 句型 (5选3)
- ④ adv + v. / adj. + n. (每段3+)

Climax: turning point, solve the conflict
(30w)

- $\frac{1}{5}$ Ending (50w 3min)
- 1. positive & negative ending
 - 2. new plot (X) new characters (X)

short story



novel / movie



1.20 图表议论文

1. 字数

(1) 限定范围: 取最大 eg. (180-220w)

(2) 限时 eg. 25min → 300-350w

2. 结构

Introduction

(20 w)

(2 min)

1. 第一句

2. 第一行

表头 (>5项: 数量 <5项: 列出)

(词汇: chart table diagram 表格
show demonstrate illustrate 展示)

Q₁

(图表分析)

(60 w)
(6 min)

1. 最大值 (Rank)

词: maximum most highest

2. 值 (Value)

3. 最小值 (Rank)

词: least lowest minimum

4. 值 (Value)

5. 规律 (Rule & Pattern)

6. 特殊信息 ⇒ 分析 (probably, perhaps ...)

Q₂

(观点类段落)

(60 w)
(4 min)

① 可选择 (or)

② opinion (一段写个点: 深度拓展)

1. 过渡句 + 中心句

(Q1+Q2找特点) ↑ 回答问题

2. 论述 (举对因假解数据 → 常用)

① 举+数据

② 因果: A → B
词: 结...

Q₃

(报告类段落)

(80 w)
(6 min)

① 不可选择 (and)

② 列举 (一段写≥2个点, 广度覆盖)

1. 过渡句 + 中心句

(Q2+Q3找特点) ↑ 回答问题

→ A → B 而 B → 好
Q2 D3 坏

Conclusion: Q₁ + Q₂ + Q₃ + (建议) 个人
(30 w) (2 min) 规律 中心句 可选择 组织 国家

2. 论述句 (举对因假解) point
(解/因 2选1) a. 点 b. solution c. 点

2/4 赏析步骤及框架

step 1: 画出 keywords (emotion)

step 2: analyse

Structure (2 paras, 100w) (8min)

Para 1: 50w 3min
① Image → Content (...illustrates...)
② Theme (the theme of the...) evidence + explanation
↓
"引用"

Para 2: 50w 3min
Figures of speech ① identify 是什么
修辞 use/employs ② effect 作用

2/16 夹叙夹议

(personal, 但议论)

str (250w) 20min eg. what is your dream occupation?

双观点类 but 不完全相同

Intro (50w) (3min) 1/5
1. Background (1个kw) {大趋势
关注
2. Topic - 其他人的选择
3. Thesis (回答问题)

Body (150w) (12min) 3/5
1. 中心句
2. 论述 (5)
3. (小总结) (小开头)

Conclu (50w) (3min) 1/5
1. Thesis
2. Main Ideas
3. 4/4 / 6/6 总结

2/17 观点输出方向 (outline)

Music

Outline

- 1. 情绪↑
- 2. 交流 (交朋友)
- 3. 了解音乐背后的文化
- 4. 加强审美

① 审美

② 压力↓

③ 就业

④ 知识↑

⑤ keep fit (运动)

⑥ 技能

⑦ 创造力

⑧ 社交

⑨ 经历

1. search the Internet (大写)

2. On one hand, ... On the other hand, ...

3. such as ^(非side) A and B... (至少2项)

4. Also, → What is more, ... (正式用语)

5. Were they not exist, X

Were there were no technology ↘

6. 写作每行10个词

7. It is concrete_x that culture is mapped out by the intelligence of people 语义不通 (替换为 true / known 等)

1/10 Evan der 词汇

(为)

1. quotation mark 引号

2. period / stop 句号

3. nature 本性

4. reluctance 不情愿, n.

5. austere 严格的 / 朴素的

6. phenomenal = remarkable 杰出的

7. sight reader 有眼力见的人

8. catch oneself 住嘴 (当发现自己说太多了等)

9. mellowness 圆润

10. post- 后

eg. post-90s 90后

11. urge 强烈愿望

12. leeway 余地

13. subtlety 微妙 / 狡猾 / 敏锐

14. bow out of 退出

15. nudge 轻推

16. watchful = alert 警觉的

17. ever-present 一直都在的

(资料)

18. collective culture 共同的文化

19. trivial matter 琐事

20. intellect 智慧

21. introspection 反省

22. thoughtfulness = consideration 深思熟虑的

23. make sense of 了解 / 理解

24. combine 结合

25. sound = stable / healthy

26. impulse 冲动的

27. reason to consume 理性消费

28. navy 海军

29. teal 蓝绿色

30. outlook on life 人生观

outlook on world 世界观

outlook on value 价值观

31. deceive 欺骗 / 马扁

1/11 词

1. let
1. make → trigger / incur / provoke / stimulate / promote
cause 贬 褒

2. bad → harmful → detrimental / undesirable

3. 举例 For instance, To illustrate,
对比 In contrast On the contrary,
解释 Not only ... but also (倒装)
下义(包含) XXX including A, B and C ...

假设 虚拟语气(强调重要性) If there were no...
If everyone/no one were...

因果 attribute to / ascribe to 归因于

为

1. pose < threat
challenge < to
on

2. hurdle 障碍

3. cross-referenced 互相参考的

4. phase out 逐步淘汰

5. automated 自动的

6. variation 变量

7. on one's own terms 在... 自己的角度上 19. nonsense 无意义的

8. boost one's confidence 增强自信

9. on equal terms = equally 平等的

10. regarding / considering / with regard to
in terms of / as to 关于

11. football pitch 足球场

12. curve 曲线

13. incident 冲突

14. has/have been a huge help
= useful

15. form close ties 形成紧密关系

16. global finance 全球金融

17. mother tongue
native tongue 母语

18. promotion 升职/提高/促销/宣传

20. barely 几乎不

21. physicist 物理学家

22. career path 职业道路

23. to an extent 在一定程度上

24. screening method 筛选方法

25. practical value 实用价值

26. high-achieving 成绩优异的

27. urge 强烈欲望

28. be up to 取决于

29. Organic 有机的

30. transaction 交易

31. in the blink of an eye 一瞬间

32. paramount 至关重要的

33. dehydrated 脱水的

hydrate 含水

hydro 与水有关

34. psyche /'saiki/ 心理

psycho 疯子

35. greed 贪婪

36. apathetic 冷漠的

nonchalant
indifferent

37. advancement = development

38. added bonus

39. physical appearance 长相

40. undergo radical improvement 经历剧烈提升

41. mental barriers 心理障碍

42. a feeling of accomplishment 成就感

1/12

1. stroke v. 扼住; 抚摸 n. 中风

2. crouch v. 蹲

3. gale n. 大风

4. laughter n. 笑声

5. howling = roaring

6. enterprise n. 企业

7. cottage n. 小房子

8. newly married 新婚的

9. compromise 妥协 n.

10. in search of 寻找

search for

11. stride v. 大步向前

12. bring sb. up to speed 加速

13. a flock of 一群

14. improbable 不太可能

15. a smash hit 红极一时的东西

16. beyond reckoning 超乎预想的

17. proceeding 之前的

18. ferry 渡轮

19. high seas 公海
inner seas 内海

20. long for
be longing for } 渴望

21. genuine 真的

22. take to 喜欢

23. mentor 导师

24. downward spiral 螺旋下降

25. be fated to = be destined to 注定

26. pessimistic 悲观的

27. inseparable 形影不离的

28. siblings 兄弟姐妹

29. broken home 离异家庭

30. be furious with 暴怒

31. resent sb. for 因...恨某人

32. deprive sb. of 剥夺某人的...

33. adolescence 青春期

1/13

1. turn down 拒绝 / 调低(声音)

2. recognisable 认出来的

3. studio 录音棚 / 摄影室

4. erect 处理

5. upscale 高端的

6. suburban 乡下的