

高考3500单词巧学巧记和精讲精练 -9



*Keep up the
Work*

—— 结构法记单词 15-16

结构法记单词-15

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高考词汇精讲

ikoma...
ne dotyczące...
gramatycznego...
6w.
-
d) Jeżeli podmiot wykonywało
możliwe są następujące zasady:
– jeśli składnikami pojedynczej
formy liczbę pojedynczą
przekazać w zdaniu;
A z B + orzeczenie w liczbie mnogiej
Ojciec z synem, gdy dzień pracował w domu;
A z B + orzeczenie w liczbie pojedynczej
Ojciec z synem, gdy dzień pracował na placu;
– jeśli składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy skła-
dające się z jednego sylab (zwierze),
Pani z pieskiem zatrzymała się przed wynajmowanym domem i
wystawała;
– jeżeli oboma składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy skła-
dające się z więcej niż jednej sylaby (szafa, kuchnia, szafka),
Szafa z lózkiem stanowiły jedynie wyposażenie pokój kuchenny, lecz
choć orzeczenie ma zwykłe formę liczby mnogiej,
Aza ze szczeniątami leżała pod stodołą.

depart串记

depart

/dɪ'pa:t/

vi.离开

[记] de+part去掉+部分→离开

[例] depart for New York [同] leave

departure

/dɪ'pa:tʃə/

n.离开

[记] depart+ure离开+名词后缀

[例] departure time and arrival time

department

/dɪ'pa:tment/

n.部门

[记] depart+ment离开+名词后缀→把各部门分开去工作→部门

half

/ha:f/

*adj.*一半的 *n.*一半

[例] half an hour, the upper half of his face

whole

/həʊl/

*adj.*整个的 *n.*整个

[例] cook for the whole family

pass

/pa:s/

v.经过；传递

[例] pass a mountain village

passage

'pæsɪdʒ/

n.通道；(文章)段落

[记] pass+age通过+名词后缀

[例] a water passage

passenger

'pæsɪndʒə/

n.乘客

[记] pass+enger经过+人→乘客

[例] Passengers, attention please!

passer-by

/'pa:sə'baɪ/

n.过路人

[记] **passer+by**经过的人+从旁边→过路人

[例] historical passers-by

passive

/'pæsɪv/

adj.消极的

[记] **pass+ive**过关+的→只是能过关
→消极的

[例] passive attitude [反]active

past

/pa:st/

adj.过去的 prep.经过

[例] in past years, run past a factory

per

/pɜ:/

prep.每

[例] 100 dollars per kilo

percent

/pə'sent/

adj.百分之……的

[记] per+cent每+百

[例] 20 percent discount

percentage

/pə'sentɪdʒ/

n.百分比

[记] percent+age百分之……的+名词
后缀

[例] a rise in percentage

people

/'pi:pl/

n.人，人们

[例] love the Chinese people

population

/,pɒpjʊ'lエʃən/

n.人口

[记] popul+ation人们+名词后缀→人口

[例] the population of a city

popular

/'pɒpjulə/

adj.大众的，受欢迎的

[记] popul+ar人们+的

[例] be popular among students
[缩]pop

person串记

person

/'pɜ:sən/

n.人(男或女)

[记] per+son每个+儿子→人

[例] need one or two persons to help

personal

/'pɜ:sənl/

adj.个人的；私人的

[记] person+al个人+的

[例] personal affairs

personally

/'pɜ:sənəlɪ/

adv.亲自

[记] personal+ly个人+地

[例] handle a problem personally
[同]in person



person串记

personality

/,pɜ:sə'næləti/

n.个性，性格

[记] person+ality个人+性质

[例] pleasant personality

personnel

/,pɜ:sə'nel/

n.全体人员

[记] person+nel个人+人→众人→
全体人员

persuade

/pə'sweɪd/

vt.劝服，说服

[例] persuade sb to do sth

persuasion

/pə'sweiʒən/

n.劝说

[记] persua(de)+sion劝服+名词后缀

[例] the skills in persuasion

philosophy

/fɪ'lɒsəfi/

n. 哲学

[记] philo+sophy 爱+智慧→哲学

[例] major in philosophy

philosopher

/fɪ'lɒsəfə/

n. 哲学家

[记] philosoph(y)+er 哲学+人

[例] an ancient Greek philosopher

physical串记

physical

/'fɪzɪkl/

*adj.*身体的；物理的

[例] physical health and mental health

physics

/'fɪzɪks/

*n.*物理学

[记] phys(i)+ics物理+学科

[例] specialize in physics

physicist

/'fɪzɪsɪst/

*n.*物理学家

[记] physic+ist物理的+专家

[例] the physicist who won a Nobel Prize

physician

/fɪ'zɪʃən/

*n.*内科医生

[记] physic+ian身体的+人→管身体的人→内科医生 [关]musician

place

/pleɪs/

n.地方 vt.放置

[例] travel to a sacred place

replace

/rɪ'pleɪs/

vt.替代，替换

[记] re+place重复+放置→替代

[例] replace an old chair with a new one

palace

/'pæləs/

n.宫殿

[记] place中有表示一流的a，第一流的地方当数“宫殿”

[例] the Summer Palace

plain

/pleɪn/

n.平原 adj.清楚的

[例] the Northeast Plain

explain

/ɪk'spleɪn/

v.解释

[记] ex+plain向外+清楚→向外讲清楚
→解释

[例] explain a new regulation

explanation

/ˌeksplə'neɪʃən/

n.解释

[记] expla(i)n+ation解释+后缀

[例] make an explanation about sth

plane

/pleɪn/

(=airplane,
aeroplane)*n.* 飞机

[例] travel by plane [同]aircraft

planet

'plænɪt/

*n.*星球

[记] plane+t飞机+走→去各“星球”
要乘飞机
[例] discover a new planet

please

/pli:z/

vi.请 **vt.**使高兴

[例] try to please everyone

pleased

/pli:zd/

adj.高兴的

[记] please+ed使高兴+的

[例] be pleased to meet an old friend

pleasure

/'pleʒə/

n.愉快

[记] **pleas(e)+ure**使高兴+名词后缀
→愉快

[例] take pleasure in doing sth

pleasant

/'plezənt/

adj.令人愉快的

[记] **pleas(e)+ant**使高兴+的→令人
愉快的

[例] pleasant climate

point

/poɪnt/

n.点；小数点；分数
v.指向

[例] three point one four

appoint

/ə'pɔɪnt/

vt.任命

[记] ap+point加强+指向→指任某人
当官
[例] appoint Jane to be monitor

appointment

/ə'pɔɪntmənt/

n.任命；约会

[记] appoint+ment任命+后缀
[例] an appointment with Mary

disappoint

/dɪsə'pɔɪnt/

vt.使失望

[记] dis+appoint不+任命→使失望

[例] a disappointing letter

disappointed

/dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/

adj.失望的；失意的

[例] look disappointed

political

/pə'lɪtɪkl/

adj.政治的

[记] polit+ical国家+的→政治的

[例] start political reforms

politics

/'pɒlətɪks/

n.政治学

[记] polit+ics国家+学科→政治

[例] specialize in politics at college

politician

/pɒlə'tɪʃən/

n.政治家；政客

[记] politic+cian政治的+人

[例] an ambitious politician

高考词汇精练



I. 根据提示写出单词的正确形式

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>population</u> | <i>n.</i> 人口 | 8. <u>explanation</u> | <i>n.</i> 解释 |
| 2. <u>popular</u> | <i>adj.</i> 大众的， 受欢迎的 | 9. <u>pleased</u> | <i>adj.</i> 高兴的 |
| 3. <u>personal</u> | <i>adj.</i> 个人的； 私人的 | 10. <u>pleasure</u> | <i>n.</i> 愉快 |
| 4. <u>personally</u> | <i>adv.</i> 亲自 | 11. <u>appoint</u> | <i>vt.</i> 任命 |
| 5. <u>persuade</u> | <i>vt.</i> 劝服， 说服 | 12. <u>appointment</u> | <i>n.</i> 任命； 约会 |
| 6. <u>replace</u> | <i>vt.</i> 替代， 替换 | 13. <u>disappoint</u> | <i>vt.</i> 使失望 |
| 7. <u>explain</u> | <i>v.</i> 解释 | 14. <u>disappointed</u> | <i>adj.</i> 失望的； 失意的 |



II. 写出单词的正确含义

1. depart *vi.* 离开
2. departure *n.* 离开
3. department *n.* 部门
4. passage *n.* 通道; (文章)段落
5. passenger *n.* 乘客
6. passer-by *n.* 过路人
7. passive *adj.* 消极的
8. percent *adj.* 百分之……的
9. percentage *n.* 百分比
10. personnel *n.* 全体人员

11. persuasion *n.* 劝说
12. philosophy *n.* 哲学
13. philosopher *n.* 哲学家
14. physical *adj.* 身体的; 物理的
15. physician *n.* 内科医生
16. palace *n.* 宫殿
17. plain *n./adj.* 平原
18. planet *n.* 星球
19. politician *n.* 政治家; 政客



III. 单词活用

1. Just as is vividly described in the passage (段落) above, everyone has their own plan in summer vacation.

2. The passers-by (过路人) were scared to death on seeing the rushing taxi.

3. We have only a small percentage (百分率) of foreign books.

4. The world's population (人口) has grown to more than six times what it was in 1800.

III. 单词活用

5. You'll be able to choose a room based on your own personal (个人的)taste.
6. Physically (身体地)active children are more likely to become active and healthy adults.
7. The doctor in charge of the operation was taken to the police station to give an explanation (解释)of the medical accident.
8. He will have an appointment (约会)with his first foreign customers tonight.

IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. In our daily life, persuading (persuade) a woman to buy things that aren't suitable for her is quite easy.
2. The greatest love in the world is no doubt the love of a mother, which can be replaced (replace) by nothing else.
3. Last week, he was appointed (appoint) to the position of Export Manager for the company.
4. Mary was disappointed (disappoint) that most of the guests had left when she arrived at the party.

1. 耐心地倾听别人是件快乐的事情。 (It is a pleasure to)

It is a pleasure to listen to others patiently.

2. 非常高兴邀请你参加我们下周的英语派对。 (be pleased to)

I am pleased to invite you to attend our English party next week.

3. 我们报纸的“外国文化”栏目非常受我们学生的欢迎。 (be popular among)

The “Foreign Cultures” section in our newspaper is very popular among us students.

结构法记单词-16

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高考词汇精练

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- I. 根据提示写出单词的正确形式
- II. 写出单词的正确含义
- III. 根据语境写出所给单词的正确形式
- IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空
- V. 介词填空
- VI. 单句写作



高考词汇精讲

ikoma wyrażać
ne dotyczące gramatyki.
Gw.

Wielowarstwowe
Kilkoma sprawami obowiązującymi zająć się, aby skończyć z
l. oraz ludziem, o którym mowa, aby skończyć z
obowiązkami, aby skończyć z
dla tego, aby skończyć z
przekażć w zdaniu.

d) Jeżeli podmiot wklęsłygramy-
możliwe są następujące zasadzenia:
– jeśli składnikami podmiotu są
formy liczby pojedynczej lub mnogiej
przekażć w zdaniu.

A z B + orzeczenie w liczbie mnogiej = zdanie
Ojciec z synem, który dzień pracował na placu.

A z B + orzeczenie w liczbie pojedynczej = zdanie
Ojciec z synem, który dzień pracował na placu.

B względem A
Ojciec z synem, który dzień pracował na placu.

– jeśli składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy skasujące (zwierze), to orzeczenie może przyjąć taką postać: „Pani z psem zatrzymała się przed wynajmowanym domem i wystawiła”; „Szafa z lózkiem stanowiły jedynie wyposażenie pokój kuchenny, lecz choć orzeczenie w liczbie pojedynczej nie jest wykluczane, toż A za ze szczególnymi leżata pod stodołą.”

poison

/'paɪzən/

n.毒

[例] remove poison

poisonous

/'paɪzənəs/

adj.有毒的

[记] poison+ous毒+多的

[例] poisonous grass

pollute

/pə'lju:t/

vt.污染

[记] 谐音“泼路”→脏水泼路上→污染

[例] pollute the air by smoke

pollution

/pə'lju:ʃən/

n.污染

[记] pollut(e)+ion污染+名词后缀

[例] prevent water/rubbish pollution

pond串记

pond

/pɒnd/

n.水塘

[例] catch a fish in a pond

pool

/pu:l/

n.水池

[例] a swimming pool

port串记

port

/pɔ:t/

n.港口

[例] sail into a port

portable

/'pɔ:təbl/

adj.便携式的，手提的

[记] port+able搬运+可以的

[例] a portable phone

porter

/'pɔ:tə/

n.搬运工

[记] port+er搬运+人

[例] hire 10 porters

import

/'ɪmpo:t/ n.进口

/ ɪm'pɔ:t/ v. 进口

[记] im+port进入+港口

[例] import some laptop computers

export

/'ekspo:t/ n.出口

/ ɪk'spo:t/ v. 出口

[记] ex+port出+港口

[例] set up an export company



port串记

important

/ɪm'pɔ:tənt/

*adj.*重要的

[记] import+ant进口+的→进口是重要的

[例] an important meeting

importance

/ɪm'pɔ:təns/

*n.*重要性

[例] realize the importance of health

passport

/pɑ:sɒp:t/

*n.*护照

[记] pass+port经过+港口→过港口出国要出示“护照”

report

/rɪ'pɔ:t/

n./v. 报告；报道

[记] re+port返回+港口→回到港口要“报告”

[例] report good news



position串记

position

/pə'zɪʃən/

n. 位置；地位

[记] pos(e)+(i)tion摆放+后缀→摆在
一个“位置”

[例] an accurate position

positive

/'pɒzətɪv/

adj. 明确的；积极的

[记] pos(e)+(i)tive摆放+的→明确的

[例] give a positive answer

deposit

/dr'pozɪt/

v./n. 存放

[记] de+posit离开+放置→存放

[例] pay an initial deposit of 500 dollars

expose

/ɪk'speʊz/

vt. 暴露，揭露

[记] ex+pose向外+摆放→暴露

[例] expose a secret

possess串记

possess

/pə'zes/

vt.拥有；占有

[记] pos+sess放+坐→占座→占有

[例] possess a factory [同]own

possession

/pə'zeʃən/

n.拥有；财产

[记] possess+ion拥有+名词后缀

[例] have possession of a big farm

assess

/ə'ses/

vt.评估

[记] as+sess加强+坐→坐下来慢慢看
→评估

[例] assess sb's English level

assessment

/ə'sesmənt/

n.评估

[记] assess+ment评估+名词后缀

[例] an assessment about sb's property



possible

/'pɒsəbl/

adj. 可能的

[记] poss+ible拥有+可以的→可能的

[例] possible offence [反]impossible

possibility

/,pɒsə'bɪlətɪ/

n. 可能性

[记] possib(le)+ility可能的+性质

[例] analyze the possibility

poster

/'pəʊstə/

n.海报

postpone

/pə'spəʊn/

vt.推迟

[记] post+er柱子+东西→贴在柱子上的东西→海报

[例] put up a poster

[记] post+pone往后+放→推迟

[例] postpone a concert [同]put off

power

/'paʊə/

n.威力；权力；电力

[例] in power, out of power

powerful

/'paʊəfl/

adj.强大的

[记] power+ful威力+充满的

[例] a powerful country

practice

/'præktɪs/

n./v.练习, 实践

[例] practice speaking German

practical

/'præktɪkl/

adj.实际的

[记] practic(e)+al 实践+的→实际的

[例] play a practical joke on sb

pray

/preɪ/

v.祈祷

[例] pray to God for forgiveness

prayer

/'preɪə/

n.祷告

[记] pray+er祷告+东西(话语)

[例] say one's morning prayer

prepare串记

prepare

/prɪ'peə/

v.准备

[记] pre+pare在前+准备→准备

[例] prepare for an exam

preparation

/,prepə'reɪʃən/

n.准备

[记] prepar(e)+ation准备+后缀

[例] make preparations for a party

present

/pri'zent/

vt.赠送；递交；呈现

[记] pre+sent在前+送→递交

[例] present a charming sight

present

/'prezənt/

n.礼物

adj.现在的；在场的

[例] receive a present,
at the present time

represent

/rɪprɪ'zent/

vt.代表

[记] re+present重复+呈现→代表

[例] represent a football team

representative

/rɪ'prɪzəntətɪv/

n.(正式)代表

[记] represent+(a)tive代表+后缀

[例] send a representative

presentation

/prezən'teɪʃən/

n.展示; 讲座

[记] present+(a)tion呈现+后缀

[例] make a presentation

press串记

press

/pres/

vt./n.按，压

[例] press the doorbell

express

/ɪk'spres/

v.表达 adj.快速的

pressure

/'preʒə/

n.压力

[记] press+ure压+名词后缀

[例] under heavy work pressure

expression

/ɪk'spreʃən/

n.表情；词语

[记] express+ion表达+名词后缀

[例] facial expressions

impress

/ɪm'pres/

v.给……印象

impression

/ɪm'preʃən/

n.印象

[记] im+press进入+压

[例] be deeply impressed by fantastic scenery

[记] impress+ion给……印象+名词
后缀→印象

[例] the first impression

primary

/'praɪməri/

adj. 主要的；初级的

[记] prim+(a)ry主要+的

[例] a primary school

primitive

'prɪmətɪv/

adj. 原始的

[记] primi+tive最初+的→原始的

[例] in a primitive forest

高考词汇精练



I. 根据提示写出单词的正确形式

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>pollute</u> vt.污染 | 11. <u>practice(practise)</u> /v.练习，实践 |
| 2. <u>pollution</u> n.污染 | 12. <u>practical</u> adj.实际的 |
| 3. <u>important</u> adj.重要的 | 13. <u>prepare</u> v.准备 |
| 4. <u>importance</u> n.重要性 | 14. <u>preparation</u> n.准备 |
| 5. <u>possess</u> vt.拥有；占有 | 15. <u>present</u> n.礼物adj.现在的；在场的 |
| 6. <u>possession</u> n.拥有；财产 | 16. <u>pressure</u> n.压力 |
| 7. <u>possible</u> adj.可能的 | 17. <u>express</u> v.表达adj.快速的 |
| 8. <u>possibility</u> n.可能性 | 18. <u>expression</u> n.表情；词语 |
| 9. <u>power</u> n.威力；权力；电力 | 19. <u>impress</u> v.给……印象 |
| 10. <u>powerful</u> adj.强大的 | 20. <u>impression</u> n.印象 |



II. 写出单词的正确含义

1. poison *n.* _____ 毒

2. poisonous *adj.* _____ 有毒的

3. pond *n.* _____ 水塘

4. pool *n.* _____ 水池

5. portable *adj.* 便携式的，手提的

6. import *n./v.* _____ 进口 进口

7. export *n./v.* _____ 出口 出口

8. passport *n.* _____ 护照

9. position *n.* _____ 位置；地位

10. positive *adj.* 明确的；积极的

11. deposit *v./n.* _____ 存放

12. expose *vt.* _____ 暴露，揭露

13. assess *vt.* _____ 评估

14. assessment *n.* _____ 评估

15. poster *n.* _____ 海报

16. postpone *vt.* _____ 推迟

II. 写出单词的正确含义

17. **prayer** *n.* 祷告

18. **present** *vt.* 赠送；递交；呈现

19. **represent** *vt.* 代表

20. **representative** *n.* (正式)代表

21. **presentation** *n.* 展示；讲座

22. **press** *vt./n.* 按，压

23. **primary** *adj.* 主要的；初级的

24. **primitive** *adj.* 原始的

III. 根据语境写出所给单词的正确形式

1. The burning plastic gave off poisonous (poison) gas, which is harmful to our health.
2. It is recognized that environment pollution (pollute) has become one of the most serious problems that people face.
3. Health is of great importance (important) in our life.
4. Their opponents were in possession (possess) of the ball for most of the match.

III. 根据语境写出所给单词的正确形式

5. He was right in his assessment (assess) and wrong in his prediction.
6. There is no possibility (possible) that he can finish the task in such a short time.
7. No matter how powerful (power) the enemy seems, we must fight against them to the end.

IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. It **is reported** (report) that January's sales were slightly better than average.
2. If **exposed** (expose) to very loud music every day, young people may risk going deaf.
3. What criteria are used for **assessing** (assess) a student's ability?
4. I stayed awake all night, **preparing** (prepare) for the next day's speech.

1. Although he doesn't have much money, he is possessed of good health.
2. It is said that the new mayor will come into power next month.
3. Although I had made full preparations for my new life, I didn't adjust to it at first.
4. It is important to protect wildlife because at present they are in danger of dying out.

1. 如果我们继续污染环境， 地球将不再适合我们居住。 (pollute)

If we go on polluting the environment, the world won't be fit for us to live in.

2. 遭遇挫折时， 怀有积极的态度是很明智的。 (have a positive attitude)

To have a positive attitude is wise when we are let down.

3. 从现在开始， 我尽量经常和父母呆在一起。 (as often as possible)

From now on, I shall try my best to stay with my dear parents as often as possible.

4. 我认为你总是发脾气的原因可能是学习上的巨大压力。 (the high pressure of study)

I think the reason why you are always angry may be the high pressure of study.

I love to remember in this way!

