

高考3500单词巧学巧记和精讲精练-14



*Keep up the
Work*

—— 分类法记单词 1-2

分类法记单词-1

目录

CONTENTS

01

高考词汇精讲

[谐音法](#) | [地理类](#) | [天气类](#) | [温度类](#)

02

高考词汇精练

[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. 单词活用](#)

[IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空](#)

[V. 介副词填空](#)

[VI. 单句写作](#)

高考词汇精讲

d) Jeżeli podmiot wielowypowiedziowy nie posiada wyrażenia określającego formę liczby podmiotu, to orzeczenie może przyjąć formę liczby mnogiej, jeżeli podmiot jest składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące, a nie wyrazy nieklinujące.

– jeżeli składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące, to orzeczenie może przyjąć formę liczby mnogiej, jeżeli podmiot jest składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące, a nie wyrazy nieklinujące.

A z B + orzeczenie w liczbie mnogiej
Ojciec z synem cały dzień pracowali na działce.
A z B + orzeczenie w liczbie pojedynczej
Ojciec z synem cały dzień pracował na działce.

– jeżeli składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące, to orzeczenie może przyjąć formę liczby mnogiej, jeżeli podmiot jest składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące, a nie wyrazy nieklinujące.

A z B względem A
Ojciec z synem cały dzień pracowali na działce.
A z B względem A
Ojciec z synem cały dzień pracował na działce.

– jeżeli składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące, to orzeczenie może przyjąć formę liczby mnogiej, jeżeli podmiot jest składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące, a nie wyrazy nieklinujące.

Pani z pieskiewką
wystawia);
jeżeli oboma składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące, to orzeczenie może przyjąć formę liczby mnogiej, jeżeli podmiot jest składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące, a nie wyrazy nieklinujące.

Szafa z łóżkiem stanowiły jedyną wyposażenie pokoju.
choć orzeczenie w liczbie pojedynczej nie jest wyrażeniem.

Aza ze szczepieniami leżała pod stołami.

谐音法记词

abandon

/ə'bændən/

*vt.*抛弃

[记] a + bandon 一个 + 板凳 → 板凳
队员有被抛弃的感觉 → 抛弃

abolish

/ə'bɒlɪʃ/

*vt.*废除

[记] a + bolish 一个 + 报(废)历史 → 废除

[例] abolish slavery

annoy

/'nɔɪ/

*vt.*使烦恼

[记] an + noy 一个 + 恼 → 一个劲地烦人
→ 使烦恼

[例] annoying autumn wind

ballet

/'bæleɪ/

*n.*芭蕾舞

[例] slim ballet dancers

谐音法记词

bar

/bɑː/

*n.*酒吧

[记] “吧” → 酒吧

[例] drink beer and wine at a bar

beast

/biːst/

*n.*野兽

[记] “逼死它” → 把野兽逼到一个角落里 → 野兽

[例] corner a beast

beach

/biːtʃ/

*n.*海滩, 沙滩

[记] “闭气” 潜水在海滩旁 → 海滩

[例] take a walk on the beach

bench

/bentʃ/

*n.*长凳

[记] “奔驰” → 和奔驰车一样可坐的东西 → 长凳

[例] lie on a stone bench

谐音法记词

bingo

/ˈbɪŋɡəʊ/

n. 宾戈游戏

[记] “兵购” 是一种赌博游戏

[例] play bingo again and again

biscuit

/ˈbɪskɪt/

n. 饼干

[记] “饼是给的” → 饼干

[例] eat crisp biscuits

bowling

/ˈbəʊlɪŋ/

n. 保龄球

[记] “保龄” → 保龄球

[例] be best at bowling

谐音法记词

bunch

/bʌntʃ/

*n.*束，捆

[记] “绑起”来成一束

[例] **pick a bunch of wild flowers**

bungalow

/'bʌŋɡələʊ/

*n.*平房

[记] 想象要“半佝偻”低头走的是矮的“平房”

[例] **prefer a bungalow**

bush

/bʊʃ/

*n.*灌木丛

[记] 联想“不湿”的是灌木丛

[例] **beat around the bush**

谐音法记词

cancel

/ˈkænsəl/

*vt.*取消

[记] “砍索”不拔河了即“取消”

[例] **cancel a morning class**

canteen

/kænˈtiːn/

*n.*餐厅

[记] 按拼音念像“餐厅”

[例] **dine at a canteen**

cartoon

/kɑːˈtuːn/

*n.*卡通画；卡通片

[记] “卡通”→卡通片

[例] **enjoy watching cartoons**

谐音法记词

cheat

/tʃi:t/

v. 欺骗

[记] “欺得” → 欺骗

[例] cheat honest people

chocolate

/'tʃɒkələɪt/

n. 巧克力

[例] ice cream with chocolate flavour

clone

/kləʊn/

vt./n. 克隆

[例] clone a sheep and a cow

谐音法记词

comb

/kəʊm/

n./vt. 梳

[记] 抠木” → 抠头发的木头 → 梳子

[例] **comb one's hair with fingers**

copy

/'kɒpi/

v. 复制 *n.* 一份

[记] “拷贝” → 复制

[例] **copy a text for 20 times**

cool

/ku:l/

adj. 凉； 很酷

[记] “酷” → 很酷

[例] **in cool and pleasant weather**

谐音法记词

dear

/dɪə/

*adj.*亲爱的

[记] “爹” → 能爹声说话的人是 → 亲爱的

[例] dear friends and colleagues

debt

/det/

*n.*债务

[记] “贷的” → 债务

[例] heavily in debt,
pay off all the debts

deny

/dɪ'naɪ/

*vt.*否认

[记] “抵赖” → 否认

[例] try to deny a mistake

谐音法记词

dozen

/ˈdʌzn/

*n.*一打(12个)

[例] dozens of old schoolbags

drag

/dræg/

*vt.*拽

[例] drag one's heavy steps in the mud

drum

/drʌm/

*n.*鼓

[记] “壮” → 要壮实的人来敲 → 鼓

[例] beat a drum violently

谐音法记词

fade

/feɪd/

*vi.*褪色, 凋谢

[记] “肥的” → 肥得美丽大褪色 → 褪色

[例] fade away gradually

fans

/fæns/

*n.*粉丝, 狂热迷

[例] crazy football fans

[辨] fan 扇子

fee

/fi:/

*n.*费

[例] expensive membership fee

谐音法记词

hobby

/ˈhɒbi/

n. 爱好

[记] “好比” → 好比打球之类 → 爱好

[例] have various hobbies

howl

/haʊl/

vi. 嚎叫

[例] a howling wolf

humor

/ˈhju:mə/

n. 幽默

[例] have a sense of humor

谐音法记词

jungle

/ˈdʒʌŋɡl/

*n.*密林

[记] “尖戈” → 树尖像尖戈般耸立 → 密林

[例] get lost in the jungle

lantern

/ˈlæntən/

*n.*灯笼

[记] “揽灯” → 拿着走的灯 → 灯笼

[例] hold a red lantern

lemonade

/ˌleməˈneɪd/

*n.*柠檬水

[记] lemon + ade 柠檬 + 物体 → 柠檬水

[例] very sour lemonade

谐音法记词

marathon

/ˈmæɪrəθən/

n. 马拉松(赛跑)

[例] win a marathon championship

medal

/ˈmedl/

n. 奖牌

[记] “每夺” → 每个人想夺的东西 → 奖牌

[例] a gold/silver/bronze medal

menu

/ˈmenju:/

n. 菜单

[记] “美流” → 美得流口水 → 菜单

[例] glance through a menu

谐音法记词

model

/ˈmɒdl/

n. 模特, 模型

[例] male and female models on the stage

nest

/nest/

n. 窝, 鸟巢

[记] “累死的” → 太累后休息的地方 → 窝

[例] a bird lying in a nest

numb

/nʌm/

adj. 麻木

[记] “那木” → 像“木讷” → 麻木

[例] get numb in cold river water

谐音法记词

pill

/pɪl/

n. 药片

[记] “片儿” → 药片

[例] take two sleeping pills

pint

/pɪnt/

n. 品脱

[例] three pints of milk

punish

/'pʌnɪʃ/

vt. 惩罚

[记] “怕淋湿”了会被妈妈惩罚

[例] punish a boy for telling a lie

谐音法记词

puzzle

/ˈpʌzl/

n. 迷, 谜语

[记] “怕捉” 迷藏一样的迷

[例] solve a puzzle

random

/ˈrændəm/

n./adj. 随意(的)

[记] “乱蹬” → 随意的

[例] chat at random

tank

/tæŋk/

n. 坦克; (盛液体的)罐, 槽

[例] a tank battle on a plain

typhoon

/taɪ'fu:n/

n. 台风

[例] be destroyed by a typhoon

tyre(tire)

/'taɪə/

n. 胎，轮胎

[例] have a flat tyre

shore

/ʃɔː/

n.(海、湖、河)岸

[例] go off shore

canal

/kə'næl/

*n.*渠道, 运河

[例] through the Panama Canal

strait

/streɪt/

*n.*海峡

[例] across the Taiwan Straits

地理类词汇

forest

/ˈfɒrɪst/

***n.*森林**

[例] put out a forest fire

stone

/stəʊn/

***n.*石头**

[例] ride past a stone bridge

volcano

/vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/

***n.*火山**

[记] vol + can + o转 + 能 + 洞 → 岩浆从洞里转出来 → 火山

[例] a dead volcano

天气类词汇

thunder

/ˈθʌndə/

n. 打雷, 雷声

[记] 谐音“伞打”→把伞也打破→打雷

[例] hear a terrible thunder

storm

/stɔ:m/

n. 暴风雨

[例] move difficultly in a rare storm

thunderstorm

/ˈθʌndəstɔ:m/

n. 雷暴

[记] thunder + storm 雷 + 暴风雨

[例] get thoroughly wet in a thunderstorm

snow

/snəʊ/

*n.*雪 *vi.*下雪

[例] fight each other with snowballs

snowy

/'snəʊɪ/

*adj.*有雪的，多雪的

[记] snow+y雪+多的

[例] climb up a snowy mountaintop

mist

/mɪst/

*n.*薄雾

[记] 谐音“迷似的”→迷雾→薄雾

[例] cannot see clearly in mist

fog

/fɒɡ/

*n.*浓雾

[例] drive slowly in fog

foggy

/'fɒɡɪ/

*adj.*有雾的

[记] fog(g)+y雾+多的

[例] stay indoors in foggy days

frost

/frɒst/

*n.*霜

[例] I suspect it is frost on the ground.

温度类词汇

centigrade

/ˈsentɪɡreɪd/

n. 摄氏

[记] centi + grade 百 + 等级 → 分一百个等级

[例] 26 degrees centigrade

degree

/dɪˈɡriː/

n. 程度，度

[例] to a certain degree

warm

/wɔːm/

adj. 温暖的

[例] keep warm in a cave

warmth

/wɔ:mθ/

*n.*温暖, 热烈

[记] warm + th 温暖 + 后缀

[例] the warmth of collective reception

heat

/hi:t/

*n.*热气 *vt.*加热

[例] Be a dear, heat the rice for yourself.



高考词汇精练

1. 根据提示写出单词的正确形式

1. cheat v. 欺骗

2. debt n. 债务

3. drum n. 鼓

4. fans n. 粉丝, 狂热迷

5. hobby n. 爱好

6. humor n. 幽默

7. medal n. 奖牌

8. model n. 模特, 模型

9. punish vt. 惩罚

10. puzzle n. 迷, 谜语

11. foggy adj. 有雾的

12. warmth n. 温暖, 热烈

13. heat n. 热气 vt. 加热

II. 写出单词的正确含义

1. cancel *vt.* 取消

2. canteen *n.* 餐厅

3. cartoon *n.* 卡通画；卡通片

4. clone *vt./n.* 克隆

5. comedy *n.* 喜剧

6. deny *vt.* 否认

7. fade *vi.* 褪色，凋谢

8. lantern *n.* 灯笼

9. marathon *n.* 马拉松(赛跑)

10. nest *n.* 窝，鸟巢

11. numb *adj.* 麻木

12. pill *n.* 药片

13. pint *n.* 品脱

14. random *n./adj.* 随意(的)

15. typhoon *n.* 台风

16. tyre(tire) *n.* 胎，轮胎

17. volcano *n.* 火山

18. thunder *n.* 打雷，雷声

19. mist *n.* 薄雾

20. frost *n.* 霜

III. 单词活用

1. Most people like his performances because they are **humorous** (幽默).
2. In my view, it's no pleasure going camping on such a **foggy** (有雾的) day.
3. Look, the **storm** (暴风雨) is advancing towards our city.
4. The violent eruption of one of the **volcanoes** (火山) sometimes makes many people lose their lives.
5. What a wonderful **comedy** (喜剧)! No wonder it has appealed to so many people.

IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. He hurried to the stadium without supper, only to be told the football match he had been looking forward to watching **had been cancelled** (cancel).
2. An athlete from America was punished for **cheating** (cheat) in the last Olympic Games.
3. Tom **was punished** (punish) yesterday, for he was spotted smoking.
4. But his curiosity was difficult to control and this new computer really **puzzled** (puzzle) him.

V. 介副词填空

1. I'm heavily **in** debt and that's why I'm selling the house.
2. My memory of the happy days we spent together will never fade **out** as time goes by.
3. We received several answers, and we picked one **at** random.

1. 无可否认：教育是人生最重要的一方面。(No one can deny the fact that)

No one can deny the fact that a person's education is the most important aspect of his life.

2. 使我最惊奇的是这个瘦弱的女孩竟然获得了三枚金牌。(What, gold medal)

What surprised me most was that the thin girl should have won three gold medals.

分类法记单词-2

目录

CONTENTS

01

高考词汇精讲

[人物类](#) | [亲属类](#) | [动物类](#) | [植物蔬菜类](#)
[人体部位类](#) | [人体动作类](#) | [建筑类](#) | [生活](#)
[用品类](#) | [调味品类](#) | [学校类](#)

02

高考词汇精练

[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. 单词活用](#)
[IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空](#)
[V. 介词填空](#)

高考词汇精讲

d) Jeżeli podmiot wielowypowiedziowy nie posiada wyrażenia określającego formę liczby pojedynczej lub mnogiej, w zdaniach takich jak:

- jeżeli składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące (zaimki, przymiotniki, rzeczowniki itp.)
- jeżeli składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące (zaimki, przymiotniki, rzeczowniki itp.)

przekazać w zdaniu.

A z B + orzeczenie w liczbie mnogiej
Ojciec z synem cały dzień pracowali na działce.

A z B + orzeczenie w liczbie pojedynczej
Ojciec z synem cały dzień pracował na działce.

A z B względem A
Ojciec z synem cały dzień pracowali na działce.

- jeżeli składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące (zaimki, przymiotniki, rzeczowniki itp.)
- jeżeli oboma składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące (zaimki, przymiotniki, rzeczowniki itp.)

Pani z pieskiewką (zwierzę), to orzeczenie może przyjąć formę liczby mnogiej, jeżeli oboma składnikami podmiotu są wyrazy deklinujące (zaimki, przymiotniki, rzeczowniki itp.)

Szafa z łóżkiem stanowiły jedyną wyposażenie pokoju.

choć orzeczenie w liczbie pojedynczej nie jest wyjątkiem.

Aza ze szczepieniami leżała pod stołem.

president

/ˈprezɪdnt/

***n.*总统**

[记] p + resident 人物 + 居民 → 居民中的大人物 → 总统

[例] President Obama

premier

/ˈpremiə/

***n.*总理**

[记] prem + ier 主要的 + 人 → 国务院的主要人物 → 总理

[例] the Chinese premier

clerk

/klɜ:k/

*n.*职员

[例] want to be a bank clerk

staff

/stɑ:f/

*n.*全体员工，职工

[例] the staff members in a big company

亲属类词汇

cousin

/ˈkʌzn/

*n.*表兄弟, 表姐妹,
堂兄弟, 堂姐妹

[例] Jiangxi cousins

nephew

/ˈnefjuː/

*n.*侄儿, 外甥

[例] support one's two nephews

niece

/niːs/

*n.*侄女, 外甥女

[记] 联想nice, 侄女很nice

[例] help one's niece with her English

动物类词汇

kangaroo

/ˌkæŋɡəˈruː/

*n.*袋鼠

[例] jump like an Australian kangaroo

squirrel

/'skwɪrəl/

*n.*松鼠

[例] catch a flexible squirrel

lamb

/læm/

*n.*小羊羔

[例] order a roasted whole lamb

动物类词汇

whale

/weɪl/

n. 鲸鱼

[例] the huge body of a whale

frog

/frɒɡ/

n. 青蛙

[记] 在fog中加个r(像青蛙爪子)，浓雾中看青蛙

[例] big frogs in a lotus pond

rooster

/'ruːstə/

n. 大公鸡

[例] look as proud as a rooster

动物类词汇

goose

/guːs/

n. 鹅

[记] 谐音“故事”→联想有个关于鹅的故事→鹅

[例] kill a fat goose for dinner

turkey

/'tʊ:kɪ/

n. 火鸡

[记] 谐音“土鸡”→火鸡

[例] eat turkey and pumpkin on Thanksgiving Day

eagle

/'i:gl/

n. 老鹰

[例] as sharp as eagle's eyes

swallow

/ˈswɒləʊ/

***n.*燕子 *vt.*吞**

[例] swallow down a lot of sand

parrot

/ˈpærət/

***n.*鹦鹉**

[例] imitate like a parrot

locust

/ˈləʊkəst/

*n.*蝗虫

[记] 谐音“婆扣死它”→把蝗虫集中
婆子里弄死它

[例] **a disaster of locusts**

mosquito

/məˈski:təʊ/

*n.*蚊子

[记] 谐音“冒死割头”→冒着割头危险
也要咬人→蚊子

[例] **mosquito nets**

植物蔬菜类词汇

maple

/ˈmeɪpl/

n. 枫树

[记] 谐音“媒婆”→媒婆在枫树下介绍对象→枫树

[例] pick up a red maple leaf

herb

/hɜːb/

n. 草本

[例] herb used for medicine

cabbage

/ˈkæbɪdʒ/

n. 洋白菜

[记] cab(b)+age的士+东西→的士带棵白菜

[例] choose cabbage or carrots

植物蔬菜类词汇

garlic

/'gɑ:lɪk/

n.大蒜

[例] dislike the strong smell of garlic

onion

/'ʌnjən/

n.洋葱

[例] put some onion slices in the dish

人体部位类词汇

jaw

/dʒɔː/

n. 下颌

[例] move one's jaw three times

lung

/lʌŋ/

n. 肺

[例] have good lungs

ankle

/'æŋkl/

n. 脚踝

[例] happen to kick sb's left ankle

人体动作类词汇

glance

/glɑːns/

vi./n. 扫视

[例] cast a glance at the scoreboard

glare

/gleə/

vi. 怒视

[例] glare at Zhang Dada

sob

/sɒb/

vi. 抽泣

[例] sob alone in a corner

人体动作类词汇

yell

/jel/

vi. 吼叫

[例] yell at sb from time to time

spit

/spɪt/

v. 吐

[例] spit at will

sneeze

/sni:z/

vi. 打喷嚏

[例] sneeze occasionally

人体动作类词汇

yawn

/jɔ:n/

*vi.*打哈欠

[例] begin to yawn in the middle of a meeting

tremble

/'trembl/

*vi.*颤抖

[例] tremble with cold

人体动作类词汇

skip

/skip/

v.(蹦蹦)跳

[例] skip two paragraphs

kick

/kɪk/

v./n.踢

[例] kick off one's shoes

balcony

/'bælkəni/

***n.* 阳台**

[例] overlook a beach from a balcony

plug

/plʌg/

*n.*插头

[例] pull out a plug

quilt

/kwɪlt/

*n.*被褥

[例] make a thick cotton quilt

mat

/mæt/

*n.*垫子

[例] lay a plastic mat in front of the door

razor

/'reɪzə/

*n.*剃须刀

[例] prefer a rechargeable razor

调味品类词汇

pepper

/ˈpepə/

n. 胡椒

[记] 发音像paper, 联想paper上放了些胡椒

[例] **fried pork with hot pepper**

mustard

/ˈmʌstəd/

n. 芥末

[记] mu + stard 麻 + 看作“开始”，一吃就麻舌的是芥末

[例] **mustard on raw fish**

vinegar

/ˈvɪnɪgə/

n. 醋

[记] vine + gar 藤 + 看作“坛” jar → 联想葡萄藤下放一坛醋 → 醋

[例] **sour vinegar**

junior

/ˈdʒuːniə/

*adj.*初级的

[记] jun + ior 年少 + 的 → 初级的

[例] a public junior middle school

senior

/ˈsiːniə/

*adj.*高级的

[记] sen + ior 年老 + 的 → 高级的

[例] a private senior middle school



高考词汇精练

1. 根据提示写出单词的正确形式

1. president *n.*总统

2. lung *n.*肺

3. ankle *n.*脚踝

4. glance *n./vi.*扫视

5. glare *vi.*怒视

6. spit *v.*吐

7. sneeze *vi.*打喷嚏

8. tremble *vi.*颤抖

9. skip *v.*(蹦蹦)跳

10. kick *v./n.*踢

11. junior *adj.*初级的

12. senior *adj.*高级的

II. 写出单词的正确含义

1. turkey *n.* 火鸡

2. premier *n.* 总理

3. clerk *n.* 职员

4. staff *n.* 全体员工, 职工

5. kangaroo *n.* 袋鼠

6. squirrel *n.* 松鼠

7. lamb *n.* 小羊羔

8. whale *n.* 鲸鱼

9. eagle *n.* 老鹰

10. swallow *n./vt.* 燕子; 吞

11. locust *n.* 蝗虫

12. mosquito *n.* 蚊子

13. maple *n.* 枫树

14. herb *n.* 草本

15. jaw *n.* 下颌

16. sob *vi.* 抽泣

II. 写出单词的正确含义

17. yell *vi.* 吼叫

18. yawn *vi.* 打哈欠

19. balcony *n.* 阳台

20. plug *n.* 插头

21. quilt *n.* 被褥

22. mat *n.* 垫子

23. razor *n.* 剃须刀

24. drill *n./v.* 练习；钻

25. curriculum *n.* 课程(表)

III. 单词活用

1. I sincerely hope that you will give me a chance and please believe that I will be a good vice **president** (主席).
2. She is **senior** (资历高) to me, so I have to do what she tells me.
3. My **ankles** (脚踝) tend to swell when the rain season comes.
4. Do not lie on your stomach or back, as this dangerously exposes your **lungs** (肺).

IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. **Glancing** (glance) at the envelope, he recognized his uncle's handwriting at once.
2. Not only will I keep from littering and **spitting** (spit) anywhere, I will also help clean up the roadside litter whenever possible.
3. The trees **trembling** (tremble) with cold in winter seem to be rather depressed.
4. She was tired of others' laughing at her, so she decided to lose his weight by **skipping** (skip) breakfast.

V. 介词填空

1. The woman glared **at** the young man coldly, which made him embarrassed.
2. If you yell **at** him, he is guaranteed to do the opposite of what you want.
3. Having worked for just a few days, Richard was junior **to** those who had been in the company for a long time.

I love to remember in this way!

