

高考英语元知识点复习件₃₇

8. insist v. 坚持

insist on 坚决要求, 坚持。是要求、看法、意见或主语的“坚持”, on是介词, 后面接名词或名词作宾语。

She insisted on going with us.

她坚持要和我一起去。

insist接that从句,有两种情况：

- ①表示“**□决□□ (主□)**”,从句用□述□气。

Though all his friends criticized him, he insisted he had done nothing wrong.

尽管所有的朋友都指□他,但他□持□□ 自己没有做□事。

- ②表示“**□决要,□决要求**”,□□ 从句□□ 常用虚□□ 气。

He insists that she (should) go. 他□决要她去。

1. 他□持□他是无罪的。

He *insisted on* his innocence.

2. 他□持要邀□她参加我□的聚会。

He insists she *(should) be invited* to our party.

9. possible, probable与likely

①三者均表可能性,但意思上有一点点区别。

possible指客观上有可能性,但往往含有希望很小的意思; **probable**比**possible**可能性大,表“很可能,大概”,指有实际依据或逻辑上的合情合理;
likely是从外表迹象进行判断有可能发生的事。

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■ It is possible, though not probable, that he will come tomorrow.

他明天可能来,但也不一定准会来。

■ The probable cause of his failure was that he had been too tired.

他失败大概是太累了的原因。

She's very likely to ring me tonight.

■ 今晚她很可能□我来□□。

② possible不能用人作主句,也不能与人构成复

合句句。 possible常用It is possible to do sth.;

It is possible for sb. to do sth.;

It is possible that...等句型。

It is possible for me to do it.

我可能做那件事。(不能句I'm possible to do it.)

- ①名□前有all, every, the only, the best或其他形容□最高□修□□, possible宜置于名□之后, 作后置定□。

This is the only way possible.

□是唯一可能的方法。

- ②可以□ I'll study as hard as possible(=as I can).
不能□ I'll study hard as possible as I can.

③probable也不能用人作主□或构成复合□□，
表示某人可能做某事,只能用It is probable
that...句型。

It is probable that the cost will be greater than
we think.

很可能花□比我□料想的要大。

It is / seems probable that he will come.

他很可能来。(不能□He is probable to come.

也不能□It is/seems probable for him to come.)

④likely既可用人也可用物作主□,用sb. is likely to do sth.□一句型,也可以用It is likely that...句型替□。

He is likely to come.

=It is likely that he will come.

他可能来。

(不能□ It is likely for him to come.)

1. 在月球上生活是不可能的。

It's not *possible to* live on the moon.

2. 你可能已□把它忘□了。

You're likely to have forgotten about it.

10. be different from / to 与.....不同

 It was quite different from what I expected.
它和我原来想的很不一口。

differ vi. 与.....相异；如要表示“与.....不同”，
可以用differ from。

The two brothers are like each other in appearance,
but differ widely in their tastes.

□ 两兄弟相貌相像,但趣味却大不相同。

difference n. 不同,差别

make a difference

有影响

make no difference

没有影响



It won't make much difference whether you go today or tomorrow.

你今天去或明天去没有多大关系。

1. 冬季和夏季的天气有差别。(difference)

There is a difference between winter and summer weather.

2. 据我们所知,他们同你在这个问题上是有分歧的。(differ)

As we know, they differ with you on this problem.

11. belong to 属于；只用于主动语态,不能用于被动语态，也不用于进行时态。

 I don't know to whom the bike belongs.

我不知道□□ 自行□是□的。

 China is a developing country, belonging to the Third World.

中国是个□展中国家,属于第三世界。

1. 那本词典是汤姆的。

That dictionary belongs to Tom.

2. 你是哪个俱乐部的？

Which club do you belong to?

12. appeal to 呼吁；要求；有吸引力

 He appealed the decision to a higher court.

他不服判决向上□法院提出上□。

 The design has to appeal to all ages and social groups.

□个□□□ 必要吸引所有年□以及各社会□
□的人。

appeal to sb. to do sth.

呼吁, 恳求

make an appeal to sb.

向某人提出呼吁; 引起某人兴趣

1. 政府呼吁每个人节约用水。

The government is appealing to everyone to save water.

2. 小孩喜欢鲜艳的颜色。

Bright colors appeal to small children.

1. I **kept saying** that I knew the way myself, but it just did not **work**.

我重复着说我自己知道路，但是这不起作用。

① **keep (on) doing sth.** 继续做某事,重复做某事

We kept (on) working in the field in spite of the rain.

尽管下雨,我们还是坚持在地里干活。

①重复性较强的时候,多用keep doing (sth.)。

She kept coughing all night. 她整夜咳嗽。

②keep on后接行为性动词,不能接sitting, standing, lying, sleeping等表示静态的动词。如不能说:

He kept on sitting. 但可以说: keep lying / standing / sitting there。

keep的几个常用短语:

keep away 远离, 勿靠近

keep in touch with 与.....保持联系

keep up 跟上

keep out 不进入

keep watch 放哨 keep to the right 靠右走

keep to bed 卧床不起

② work vi. 工作;(对某人或某事物)产生预期的结果或作用

 The problem was that it didn't work — thieves took all the bicycles within weeks.

问题是这种做法行不通——几周内,所有的自行车都被小偷偷走了。

His persuasion doesn't work on me.

 他的劝说对我不起作用。

1. 不要老是问些可笑的问题。

Don't keep on asking silly questions.

2. 这项新计划行得通吗？

Will the new plan work?

2. In Melbourne, **the only** place we ever see kangaroos is on the menu in a restaurant.

在墨尔本，我们能看到袋鼠的唯一地方是在餐厅的菜单上。

当“**the only+名词(单数)**”作主语时,其谓语动词也应用单数。

 He is the only one of the students who has been a winner of scholarship for three years.

他是唯一一个3年来都□得□学金的学生。

 She is the only one of the girls who is praised by the teacher.

她是唯一受到老□表□的女生。

□ 注意与下句的区□：

She is one of the girls who are praised by the teacher.

她是受到老师表扬的女生之一。

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