



北京专版

全品高考

第三轮专题

主编：肖德好

英语 听 课 手 册

???

*Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body
Learning without thought is labour lost, thought without learning is perilous
Learn whatever it may be, whatever you can, and wherever you will*

*What's the main point the writer is trying to make in the last paragraph?
Which of the following statements is best supported by the text?*

*There is no royal road to learning
Industry is the parent of success
A man becomes learned by asking questions.*

*The best title / headline for this passage might be
Which of the following best expresses the main idea?*

*Which of the following
best expresses the main
idea?*

It is never too old to learn. It is never too old to learn.

What would be the best title for the text?

What would be the best title for the text?

主编：肖德好
主审：肖德好

— 英语听力与口语中心 (center) — 英语听力与口语中心 (center) —

延教教育出版社

全品高考第二轮专题 英语

高三考生

透析命题 聚焦答卷

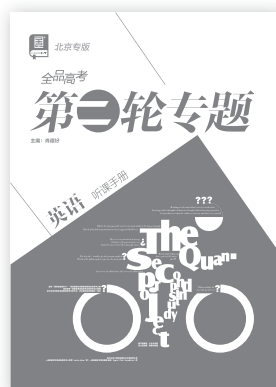
理想的高考成绩

二轮复习

考试多，时间紧
题量大，做不完？

《全品高考第二轮专题》

精 准 透



6大专题统领二轮复习

8大讲次突破阅读理解

10大考点提升写作能力

二轮复习 有的放矢

只做真正的 **北京专版**

跳出题海 精准备考

题型限时练

9个训练 “4篇阅读理解+阅读七选五”

9个训练 “完形填空+语法填空+阅读表达”

重点难点练——速度、技法、准度

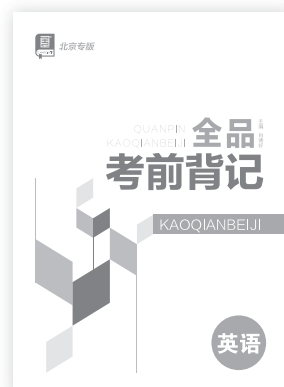
写作精准练

10个话题 “应用文写作”

20分练——书写、表达、能力



英语



多维夯实词汇新方略

构词法词汇+熟词生义+词形变化

攻克高频短语与句型

夯实基础 厚积薄发

完美的讲练训组合 **骄人的高考成绩!**

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考情分析

2022—2024 年高考完形填空试题分析表

| 年份 | 体裁 | 词数 | 主题 | 考点分布 | | | |
|------|---|-----|------------------------|------|----|-----|----|
| | | | | 动词 | 名词 | 形容词 | 副词 |
| 2024 | 记叙文 | 292 | 偶然参加音乐剧面试却成功获得了扮演主角的机会 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 2023 | 记叙文 | 273 | 被老师罚写检讨却发现自己的写作天赋 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 2022 | 记叙文 | 259 | 孩子在寒风中不减对老师的信任 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 命题规律 | 1. 体裁及话题:文章以记叙文为主,且多以传播正能量的、具有积极意义的话题为主; 2. 来源:全部来自国外网站,原汁原味,篇章与语句结构的变化丰富多彩; 3. 篇幅:相对稳定,一般在 220—300 词之间;所选短文结构严谨、层次分明、逻辑性强; 4. 设空:空缺词以实词为主,其中重点考查动词、名词、形容词和副词等实词。 5. 情节:故事情节多有起伏转折,事件线和情感线两条主线相辅相成。 | | | | | | |

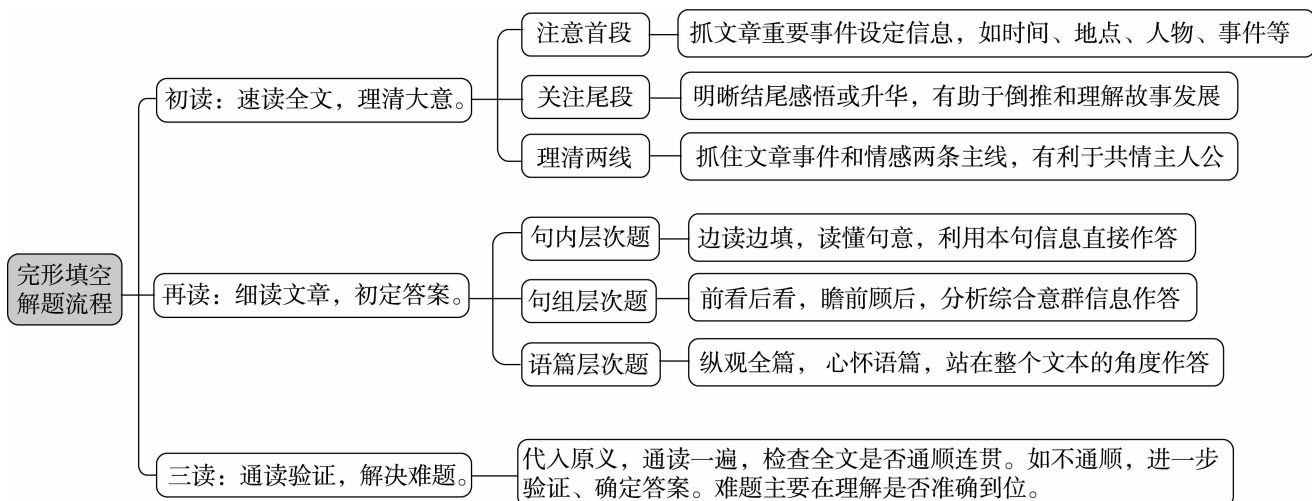
第 1 讲 完形填空策略指导

专题导读

【完形填空解题流程】

高考完形填空是以语篇为载体、阅读为本质,主要考察考生的语篇阅读能力和语言综合运用能力的重要测试题型。通过阅读、分析语篇,对上下文语境的理解和推测,选择一个最佳选项填入空白处,使整篇文章通顺连贯。考生在宏观层面要把握文章大意,提取主旨;微观层面上,逻辑关系、动作情感等都要关注。

根据文章类型考生需要关注、侧重的方面不同,一般来说,记叙文需关注故事的六要素,抓住文章事件和情感两条主线;说明文关注事物的定义、性质、功能、原理等;议论文关注作者的观点、论据以及结论等。近几年高考完形填空都以记叙文为主,因此以记叙文来展示高考完形填空解题流程。



【完形填空高分技法】

• 技法 1 上下文语境法

包括上文语境、下文语境或上下文语境。完形填空主要考查词语在特定的语境中的运用,做题时可以通过把握上下文之间的逻辑关系、解读上下文的词汇和句子结构、揣摩上下文的情感和语气、利用上下文的线索进行推理等方式,选出最佳选项。

典例剖析

1. [2021·北京卷节选] As the night wore on, people began to close their eyes, but the seats were so uncomfortable that only a very heavy sleeper could manage to get any _____. The woman looked over at the man. He was still staring at her. She looked back at him with fire in her eyes.

A. air B. joy C. space D. rest

【解析】 根据上文的“*As the night wore on, people began to close their eyes...*”以及“*... only a very heavy sleeper...*”可知,此处指座位太不舒服了以至于只有睡得很沉的人才能休息。air 空气;joy 快乐;space 空间;rest 休息。故选 D。

2. [2021·北京卷节选] A moment later, he began to ... the half-open window—one leg went over it. The man jumped up and _____ the child just before he fell out.

A. grabbed B. rocked C. touched D. picked

【解析】 根据空后的“*... before he fell out.*”可知,这位男士在孩子摔下去之前一跃而起抓住了他。故选 A。

• 技法 2 背景常识法

完形填空往往渗透着诸如生活场景、文化科学、历史地理、风俗人情等方面的知识,做题时对一些已知的生活经验、文化背景知识或科普知识,特别是中西方文化差异,巧妙地加以运用将会大大简化分析与判断过程,节省宝贵的时间,从而轻松做出正确判断。

典例剖析

3. [2021·北京卷节选] Recently, I took a trip home by train. I got a seat opposite a middle-aged man with sharp eyes, who kept ... a young woman in a window seat with a little boy on her lap. The woman's eye fell on the man's face, and she immediately looked down and _____ her scarf.

A. adjusted B. changed C. packed D. waved

【解析】 根据上文的“*The woman's eye fell on the man's face, and she immediately looked down...*”和 sharp eyes 可知,这位女士因为男士一直盯着自己看,感觉不舒服,所以低头调整自己的围巾。故选 A。

• 技法 3 词汇复现法

词汇复现是完形填空解题中常用的技巧之一。原词、同义词或近义词、反义词、上义词、下义词甚至句式结构重复出现在语篇中,使整篇文章句子相互衔接和连贯、意义统一完整。因此,考生可在理解文章的结构和语境的基础上,关注文章中的词汇复现来选择正确的答案。

典例剖析

4. [2021·北京卷节选] Recently, I took a trip home by train. I got a seat opposite a middle-aged man with sharp eyes, who kept _____ a young woman in a window seat with a little boy on her lap... “Your child has been looking for an opportunity to climb out of the window,” the man said as he gave the child back to her. “So I have been watching the whole time.”

A. guiding B. bothering C. watching D. monitoring

【解析】 根据下文的“*So I have been watching the whole time.*”可知,这位男士一直盯着那位女士看。watching 为原词复现。故选 C。

5. [2021·北京卷节选] The woman looked over at the man. He was still staring at her. She looked back at him with fire in her eyes. I was beginning to get _____, too.

A. nervous B. embarrassed C. angry D. disappointed

【解析】 根据空前的“*She looked back at him with fire in her eyes.*”中的 fire 可知,这位女士生气了。再根据空后的 too 可知,“我”也生气了。with fire 与 angry 属于同义表达。故选 C。

• 技法 4 逻辑推断法

完形填空中对于逻辑关系的考查也是高频考点之一,如因果关系、转折关系、递进关系、条件关系、时间关系、顺序关系等。关注句内或句间的逻辑关系,有利于轻松做题。下表为完形填空中考查的常用逻辑关系词。

| | |
|------|---|
| 因果关系 | due to, because of, for the reason, thus, consequently, so, therefore, as a result |
| 转折关系 | but, yet, however, instead, instead of, rather than, unfortunately, although, despite |
| 递进关系 | in addition to, apart from, furthermore, besides, additionally, not only...but also |
| 条件关系 | if, unless, as long as, on condition that, by the way of, otherwise, or else |
| 时间关系 | later, after that, then, soon, earlier, gradually, at that time, meanwhile |
| 顺序关系 | initially, to start with, and then, next, eventually, finally |

典例剖析

6. [2021·北京卷节选] The train moved on. The little boy was _____ awake on his mother's lap, but the woman dropped off to sleep. A moment later, he began to... the half-open window—one leg went over it.

A. almost B. still C. hardly D. even

【解析】 根据空后的“...but the woman dropped off to sleep.”可知,本句话前后互为转折关系,故这位女士的孩子依旧醒着。后文“A moment later, he began to... the half-open window—one leg went over it.”也提示孩子没有睡觉。故选 B。

7. [2023·北京卷节选] Soon after dinner, I handed the essay to Mum. I half expected a lecture—at least an “I hope you've learned your lesson”. _____, Mum laughed and laughed as she read.

A. Therefore B. Moreover C. Meanwhile D. Instead

【解析】 根据上文,作者把写的东西交给妈妈过目,心里想着至少妈妈可能会告诫作者要吸取教训,但是妈妈边读边笑。这和作者心里预期相矛盾,所以选择 instead,表达逻辑上相反。故选 D。

• 技法 5 习惯搭配法

此方法主要指动词或形容词与介词的搭配、动宾搭配和句式搭配等。英语语言中存在大量的固定搭配和习惯表达,答题时要善于分析选项单词的用法,利用固定搭配、习惯表达轻松解题。

典例剖析

8. [2021·北京卷节选] The train moved on. The little boy was ... awake on his mother's lap, but the woman dropped off to sleep. A moment later, he began to ... the half-open window—one leg went over it. The man jumped up and grabbed the child just before he fell out. The noise woke up the woman. She seemed to be in _____, and then reality dawned (显现).

A. sorrow B. relief C. panic D. pain

【解析】 这位女士被男士救孩子的声音惊醒了,看到男士抓着她的孩子,很惊慌。be in panic 是固定词组,意为“处于恐慌中,惊慌失措”。故选 C。

第 2 讲 记叙文型完形填空——事件线

专题导读

记叙文多以记人和叙事为主,具体来说,它借助叙述、描写等手段记叙社会中的人物和事件发展过程,以表达作者的态度和观点。近几年的高考完形填空题中的记叙文主要以叙事为主,以时间和空间的变化为线索,按照事件的变化发展逐步展开叙述。因此,理清事件线,对于记叙文型完形填空的完美作答大有裨益。下面以 2023 年高考北京卷完形填空为例来分析。

典例剖析

[2023·北京卷]

I was always timid(羞怯的). Being new to the school made me even 1, so it was surprising I'd 2 to anyone around me. Now I was paying the price—to write a five-page essay on “Why I Should Not Talk in Class”. That would take all night!

After I got home, though, I took my time petting the cat—postponing the pain.

When I finally sat down to 3, I began with the reasons Ms Black would want to hear.

Talking kept me and my neighbours from 4. One paragraph down; now what? I chewed on my pencil. Aha! What if talking were the first step towards life as a criminal? Without the education I was throwing away, I'd turn to theft and go to prison. When I got out, people would say, “She used to talk in class.” The pages began 5.

But when Mum got home from work, I was still 6, “Five pages! That's impossible!”

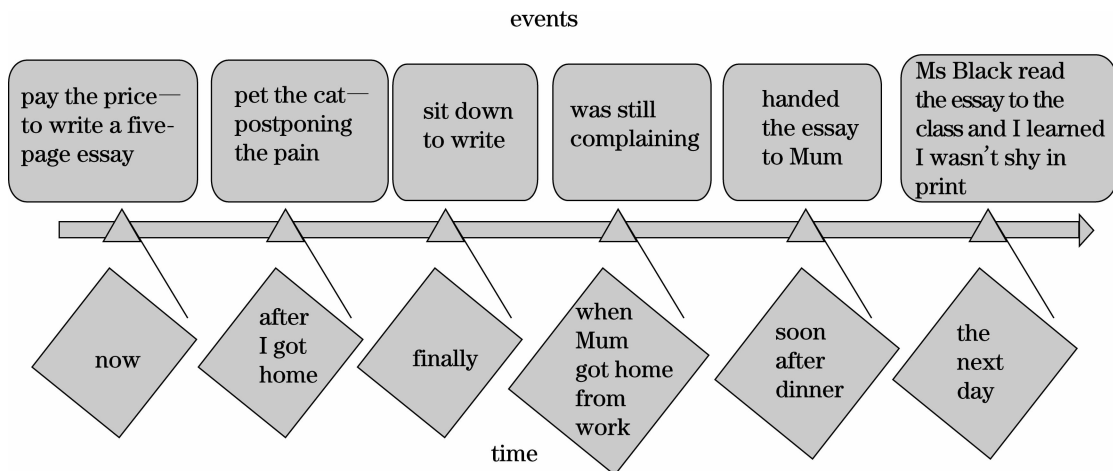
“Well, you'd better get back to work,” she said, “and I want to read it when you're through.”

Soon after dinner, I handed the essay to Mum. I half expected a 7—at least an “I hope you've learned your lesson”. 8, Mum laughed and laughed as she read.

The next day, when Ms Black read the essay to the class, everyone laughed. I could 9 they weren't making fun of me; they laughed because I had the power to tell a funny story. My 10 still needed some nudging(激发), but I did learn I wasn't shy in print.

- ()1. A. freer B. shyer C. calmer D. happier
 ()2. A. nod B. point C. listen D. chat
 ()3. A. weep B. rest C. write D. read
 ()4. A. learning B. playing C. planning D. laughing
 ()5. A. standing out B. flying by C. breaking up D. checking in
 ()6. A. celebrating B. longing C. complaining D. warning
 ()7. A. lecture B. reason C. reward D. solution
 ()8. A. Therefore B. Moreover C. Meanwhile D. Instead
 ()9. A. hope B. imagine C. tell D. predict
 ()10. A. patience B. confidence C. tolerance D. independence

【语篇分析】 本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一向害羞、不爱说话的作者在 被老师罚写检讨后却发 现在在写作时并不害羞,甚至还很有天赋。文章的事件线非常清晰,开头先交代 now 作者面临的困境:pay the price, 然后娓娓道来整个故事:作者最开始不愿意写这五页纸的文章,所以 after I got home, 也是不愿面对, 先撸猫来推迟让人头疼的事情。作者等到 finally 坐下来写了,也是文思枯竭,直到突然有了灵感。等到 Mum got home from work, 作者还在抱怨。然后 soon after dinner, 作者把写好的文章拿给妈妈看,妈妈大笑。随着事件的发展,到了 the next day, 老师在全班面前读这篇文章,惹得大家都笑了,由此作者发 现在在写作时并不害羞,其自信心也得到了增强。整个事件的过程图如下:



因此,抓住文章的事件线(即整个事件的发生、发展、结束的过程)对于我们理解文章会有事半功倍的效果。

真题典例

[2024·北京卷]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与自我 词数:292

I'd just arrived at school, ready for another school day. I was reading a book in the classroom when there was an 1. "Today at 1:10 there will be auditions (面试) for a musical." My friends all jumped up in excitement and asked me, "Will you be going, Amy?" "Sure," I said. I had no 2 in drama, but I'd try out because my friends were doing it.

At 1:10, there was a 3 outside the drama room. Everyone looked energetic. I hadn't expected I'd be standing there that morning. But now that I was doing it, I 4 felt nervous. What if I wasn't any good?

I entered the room and the teachers made me say some lines from the musical. They then 5 my singing skills and asked what role I wanted to play. The teachers were smiling and praising me. I felt like I had a 6, so I said, "A big role." They said they'd look into it. I started getting really nervous. What if I didn't get a main role?

Soon, the cast list was 7. My friends checked and came back shouting, "Amy, you got the main role!" Sure enough, my name was at the top. I just stared at it and started to 8. I was so happy.

After two months we were all prepared and ready to go on stage. It was fun. And when people started 9, that gave me a boost of confidence. It stayed with me and made me feel 10. I realised that by trying something new, I can have fun—even if it means stepping out of my comfort zone.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| ()1. A. assignment | B. initiative | C. announcement | D. interview |
| ()2. A. hesitancy | B. interest | C. worry | D. regret |
| ()3. A. game | B. show | C. play | D. line |
| ()4. A. suddenly | B. continuously | C. originally | D. generally |
| ()5. A. advertised | B. tested | C. challenged | D. polished |
| ()6. A. demand | B. credit | C. dream | D. chance |
| ()7. A. traded | B. posted | C. questioned | D. claimed |
| ()8. A. well up | B. roll in | C. stand out | D. go off |
| ()9. A. whispering | B. arguing | C. clapping | D. stretching |
| ()10. A. funnier | B. fairer | C. cleverer | D. braver |

模拟演练

A [2024·北京海淀高三一模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:326

It was 4:30 pm. As I was packing up, I noticed my colleague had left his laptop bag in the office. So I decided to bring it to him. It took me about 15 minutes to get to his house, where I 1 the bag and got right back on the road.

Suddenly a snowstorm came and within minutes I was in a whiteout. I stopped because I was afraid of driving into a farmer's field, or worse. I kept the car 2 to stay warm and called 911. They told me to sit tight and wait things out for the night.

Those seconds after the call were 3. Breathe, I told myself. Panicking won't help.

I texted my colleague, joking about my good deed ending in 4. He suggested I share a satellite view of my 5 on my social media. And I did so, praying that anyone who knew the residents of the nearby farms could get me rescued.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| ()1. A. dropped off | B. filled up | C. set aside | D. put away |
| ()2. A. locked | B. parked | C. signaling | D. running |
| ()3. A. painful | B. critical | C. disappointing | D. impressive |
| ()4. A. failure | B. smoke | C. disaster | D. mystery |
| ()5. A. route | B. location | C. direction | D. destination |

(后续内容,请见下页)

Waiting in the car, I doubted whether 6 would be able to come. Soon enough, though, I got a message from someone who was going to put me in touch with them.

At 8 pm, I saw a tall figure in a yellow raincoat striding towards me in the dark, carrying a flashlight. I'd never been more 7 to see someone in my life. It was André Bouvier, who'd walked about 550 yards to come get me, fighting the wind and snow each step of the way.

He turned around and started to trudge through the snow, sure of the direction. I drove behind him, feeling my heart begin to beat more 8. When we reached his house, I burst into tears, all my fears turning into relief and 9.

The experience has been a game changer for me. I now 10 challenges with a sense of calm I'd not known before. But best of all, it brought André into my life.

- ()6. A. news B. help C. hope D. faith
()7. A. satisfied B. surprised C. relieved D. worried
()8. A. slowly B. excitedly C. nervously D. strongly
()9. A. recognition B. admiration C. satisfaction D. appreciation
()10. A. identify B. present C. approach D. anticipate

B [2024·北京海淀高三期中]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:270

On a sunny afternoon, Anthony Perry stepped off the train at Chicago's 69th Street station. The 20-year-old, who worked nights in a grocery store, was on his way to see his 1.

On the platform, something unthinkable happened: a man fell over the edge and onto the electrified train tracks! As Perry and other horrified passengers watched, he shook uncontrollably as the 2 moved through his body.

"Help him!" someone cried. "Please, someone!"

Perry couldn't just stand there and 3. He sat at the edge of the platform and eased himself down. 4 all rails between the man and him were electrified, he quickly leaped towards the victim, using a high-knee technique from his high school football days.

Perry soon reached down and grasped the victim's wrist. 5, he felt a powerful electric shock shoot through his body. Perry jumped back. He reached down a second time, and was shocked again. But the third time he seized the man's wrist and forearm, and managed to move the guy's body away from the 6.

"Give him chest compressions!" yelled an old lady on the platform.

Perry was no expert, but for a few moments he worked on the man's heart until the victim regained 7. Then, first-aiders arrived. Perry let the professionals 8. Heart still racing from the electric shocks, he climbed back up onto the platform, grabbed his things and continued on to his grandfather's.

The evening news reported the incident, 9 an unnamed hero with saving the victim's life. To many, Perry's 10 deeds demonstrated the power of choosing compassion over personal safety.

- ()1. A. manager B. client C. grandfather D. aunt
()2. A. current B. oxygen C. wave D. blood
()3. A. imagine B. watch C. shout D. record
()4. A. Hoping B. Assuming C. Complaining D. Recalling
()5. A. Instantly B. Slightly C. Normally D. Surprisingly
()6. A. train B. crowds C. platform D. rails
()7. A. strength B. balance C. consciousness D. control
()8. A. look ahead B. take over C. get around D. keep away
()9. A. providing B. engaging C. assisting D. crediting
()10. A. generous B. grateful C. courageous D. faithful

第3讲 记叙文型完形填空——情感线

专题导读

在阅读记叙文型完形填空时,要“身临其境、体会共情”,与文中主人公合二为一。“身临其境”指的是把自己想象成处于主人公的处境,“体会共情”指的是想主人公之所想,感受主人公的感受。只有这样,才能对文章有更深层次的理解。那么,如何做到“身临其境、体会共情”呢?在抓住事件线的同时,也要抓住记叙文的情感线。下面以2024年北京东城高三一模完形填空为例来分析。

典例剖析

[2024·北京东城高三一模]

In 2019, Thierry Henry, a bus driver, found there was a rise in bike thefts in his city, Reykjavik. Rather than 1 that the bike was gone forever, he decided to take matters into his own hands and started to track down the bikes and return them to their 2 owners.

The 44-year-old has helped return hundreds of stolen bikes in the past 4 years. His social media account has over 14, 500 members and helps people track down more than just lost bikes. His page 3 to people who have lost tools, cars and other items of high value. On top of his noble act, Henry has helped the bike 4 to reform in the process.

5, Henry would deal with the thieves with anger. However, over time, he realized that most of the thefts were driven out of poverty and other issues. He went from feeling 6 towards the thieves, to developing empathy(同情)for their situations. It was very tough at first. But Henry decided to try to 7 them and just talk to them.

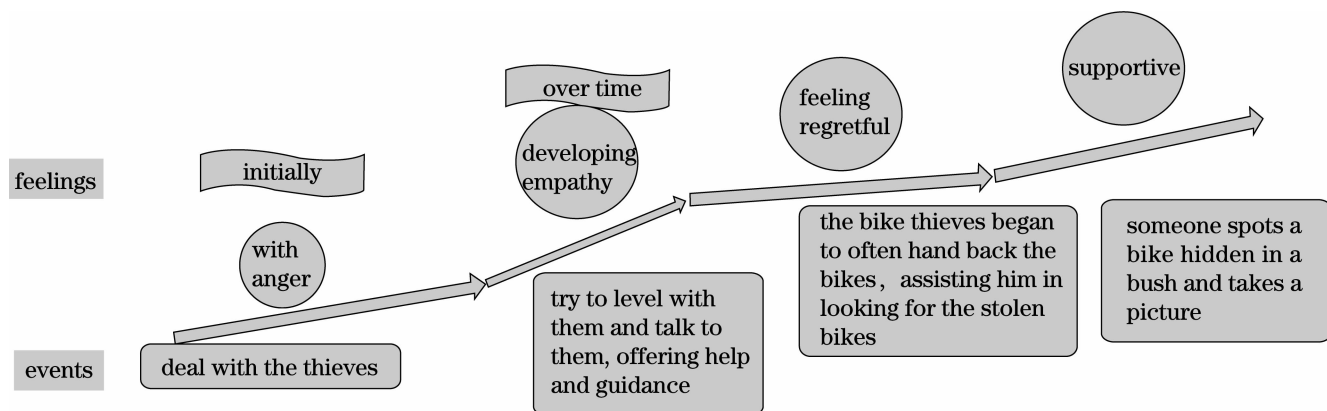
From this moment onward, he reached out to the thieves, offering help and guidance. After the change in his 8, Henry found that the bike thieves began to often hand back the bikes to him. Amazingly, some former thieves that Henry helped now 9 him in looking for the stolen bikes.

“It’s like a 10 that has got bigger and bigger,” says Henry. “It’s not only me. Many times, someone spots a bike hidden in a bush and takes a picture. Then someone else comments, ‘Hey, that’s my bike.’”

Thanks to Henry, everyone’s looking out.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| ()1. A. claim | B. expect | C. accept | D. realize |
| ()2. A. new | B. honest | C. careless | D. rightful |
| ()3. A. belongs | B. extends | C. returns | D. refers |
| ()4. A. owners | B. makers | C. thieves | D. sellers |
| ()5. A. Initially | B. Unknowingly | C. Incredibly | D. Unwillingly |
| ()6. A. regretfully | B. negatively | C. guiltily | D. helplessly |
| ()7. A. level with | B. reply to | C. side with | D. apologize to |
| ()8. A. plan | B. occupation | C. habit | D. approach |
| ()9. A. assist | B. trust | C. engage | D. drag |
| ()10. A. dream | B. snowball | C. rainbow | D. balloon |

【语篇分析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了Thierry Henry在2019年发现Reykjavik市自行车盗窃数量增加,开始追踪丢失的自行车,最终成功地追回了部分被盗的自行车,一些小偷也因为Henry的帮助而改过自新。伴随着事件的发展,文章的情感线非常清晰。最初,Henry对于小偷的盗车行为感到愤怒;随后,他意识到了一些小偷的处境,对他们的消极态度转变为同情;一些小偷也感到懊悔,开始归还自行车并帮助他寻找被偷的车;越来越多的人表示支持Henry,发现了丢失的自行车后拍照公之于众。本文的事件线和情感线互相交叉,如下图所示:



因此,抓住文章的情感线有助于我们在阅读文章时“身临其境、体会共情”,在理解文章感情基调的基础上进行准确判断。

真题典例

[2022·北京卷]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:259

One Monday morning, while the children were enjoying “free play”, I stepped to the doorway of the classroom to take a break. Suddenly, I 1 a movement of the heavy wooden door. This was the very door I 2 guided the children through to ensure their safety from the bitter cold. I felt a chill (寒意) go through my body.

My legs carried me to that door, and I pushed it open. It was one of my kindergarteners who I thought was 3 that day. He had been dropped off at school late and was 4 to open the door.

He must have been waiting there for quite a while! Without a word, I rushed him to the hospital. He was treated for frostbite on his hands. He'd need time to 5, and wouldn't come for class the next day, I thought.

The next morning, one of the first to 6 was my little frostbitten boy. Not only did he run in with energy, but his 7 could be heard as loud as ever! I gave him a warm hug and told him how 8 I was to see him. His words have stayed with me all these years, “I knew you would open the door.”

That cold Monday morning, he waited a long, long while for adults to 9. To a child, every minute feels like forever. He didn't attempt to walk back home; he waited and trusted. This five-year-old taught me a powerful lesson in 10.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| ()1. A. caused | B. spotted | C. checked | D. imagined |
| ()2. A. hesitantly | B. randomly | C. dizzily | D. carefully |
| ()3. A. angry | B. absent | C. special | D. noisy |
| ()4. A. courageous | B. content | C. unable | D. unwilling |
| ()5. A. recover | B. play | C. change | D. wait |
| ()6. A. settle | B. gather | C. arrive | D. react |
| ()7. A. sneeze | B. weep | C. complaint | D. laughter |
| ()8. A. lucky | B. happy | C. curious | D. nervous |
| ()9. A. show up | B. pull up | C. hold up | D. line up |
| ()10. A. gratitude | B. forgiveness | C. faith | D. kindness |

模拟演练

A [2024·北京朝阳高三一模]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:288

It was hard not to notice an 8-year-old kid storming in and out of his own house. “He doesn't have a father,” said his neighbour, William Dunn. “I can probably do something for him.”

That something was fishing, a 1 Dunn's father had shared with him. “It brought me peace and taught me how to be patient,” he said. He then took the kid fishing every weekend. Gradually he took groups of kids out to fish. Most didn't have father figures. “They'd been through a lot, and their lives were 2,” said Dunn. “But when they were fishing, all of that disappeared. On the boat, they'd be laughing and making new friends. They just 3 the moment.”

4 by this scene, Dunn started the nonprofit Take a Kid Fishing. He and the volunteers have introduced 2,500 kids—most without fathers 5—to the calming peace found on the water and the excitement of catching a fish.

Just as important as the fishing are the 6 Dunn forms with those kids. When they have a rough time, Dunn will talk with them, emphasizing self-respect and mental 7. One of the kids, Bella Smith, said she would forget about the past while fishing and concentrate on something positive. “Fishing is learning,” she said. “I’ve learned I 8 a better life than what I had. Whenever I feel down, I know it’s time to go fishing.”

Dunn’s father passed away this year, so fishing has 9 new meaning for him. “I have a stronger liking for it because now I’m fatherless too. There’s nothing like feeling that first pull on the line and seeing a kid light up with a smile,” said Dunn. “I feel 10 to witness that every weekend.”

- ()1. A. case B. passion C. duty D. goal
 ()2. A. difficult B. dramatic C. adventurous D. boring
 ()3. A. remembered B. regretted C. recorded D. appreciated
 ()4. A. Entertained B. Shocked C. Inspired D. Confused
 ()5. A. nearby B. around C. ahead D. throughout
 ()6. A. identities B. agreements C. relationships D. opinions
 ()7. A. toughness B. dependence C. sharpness D. defense
 ()8. A. require B. deserve C. lead D. secure
 ()9. A. left behind B. turned into C. carried out D. taken on
 ()10. A. curious B. nervous C. lucky D. hesitant

B [2024·北京朝阳高三期中]

文体:记叙文 主题:人与社会 词数:277

Last night was the last game for my son’s soccer team. Everyone in the team had trained very hard for it and thus confidently expected a big win.

It was the final quarter. The score was two to one, my son’s team in the 1. Parents encircled the field, offering encouragement. With less than ten seconds remaining, the ball rolled in front of my son’s teammate, Mickey O’Donnell. With shouts of “ 2 it!” across the field, Mickey took the chance and gave it everything he had. All round me the crowd erupted. He had 3 !

However, everyone realized immediately that Mickey did it, but in the 4 goal, ending the game in a draw. For a moment there was total 5. The air seemed to be at a standstill. You see, Mickey has Down’s syndrome, a condition in which a person is born with learning difficulties, and for him all goals should be celebrated. He had 6 been known to hug the opposing players when they won a point.

Not knowing what was happening, Mickey ran over to my son excitedly, “I made it! I made it! Everybody won!” For a moment I held my breath, not sure how my son would 7. I need not have worried. I watched, through tears, my son 8 his hand in the classic high-five gesture and started shouting, “Way to go, Mickey! Way to go, Mickey!” Within moments both teams surrounded Mickey, joining my son to 9 him on his goal.

Later that night, when my daughter asked who had won, I smiled as I replied, “It was a 10. Everybody won.”

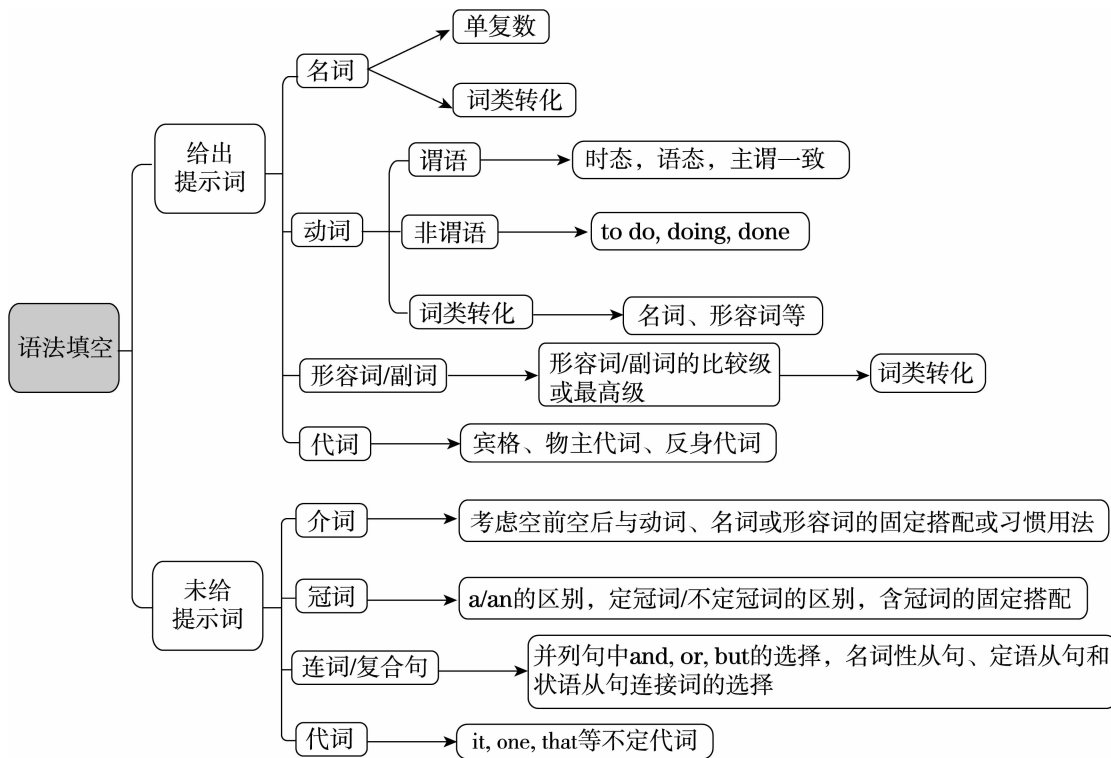
- ()1. A. way B. position C. lead D. back
 ()2. A. Leave B. Pick C. Throw D. Kick
 ()3. A. missed B. scored C. performed D. slipped
 ()4. A. clear B. wrong C. specific D. decisive
 ()5. A. silence B. anger C. whisper D. laughter
 ()6. A. rather B. hardly C. almost D. even
 ()7. A. admit B. react C. guess D. defend
 ()8. A. drew back B. put down C. looked at D. threw up
 ()9. A. congratulate B. comfort C. consult D. instruct
 ()10. A. relief B. key C. tie D. pity

考情分析

2022—2024 年高考语法填空试题分析表

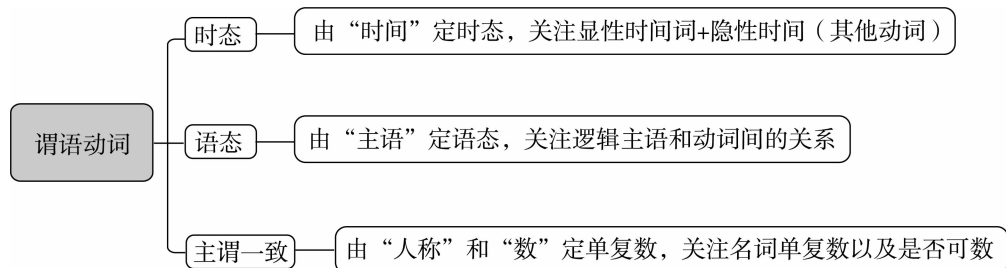
| 年份 | 体裁 | 话题 | 词数 | 给出提示词 | | | | | 未给提示词 | | |
|------|---|--------------------------|----|-------|-------|----|--------|----|-------|----|--------|
| | | | | 谓语动词 | 非谓语动词 | 名词 | 形容词/副词 | 代词 | 介词 | 冠词 | 连词/复合句 |
| 2024 | 说明文 | 慢下来对个人成长的重要性 | 72 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 说明文 | 世界上最长寿的人 | 68 | | | | | | | | |
| | 记叙文 | 帮助掉落东西的男孩 | 80 | | | | | | | | |
| 2023 | 记叙文 | 不同国家对守时的理解 | 77 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 说明文 | 中国的红树林 | 62 | | | | | | | | |
| | 记叙文 | Nina 通过跑马拉松呼吁人们关注全球水资源问题 | 79 | | | | | | | | |
| 2022 | 记叙文 | 夜间独行经历 | 73 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | 说明文 | 喜欢某些味道的原因 | 75 | | | | | | | | |
| | 说明文 | 点外卖造成环境污染 | 74 | | | | | | | | |
| 命题规律 | 1. 文段基本为记叙文和说明文,词数在 60 至 80 左右; 2. 考查动词基本占“半壁江山”,即 5 到 6 个,未给出提示词的一般 2 到 3 个; 3. 一般同一个考点不重复考查,如谓语考查两个不同时态或者同一时态不同语态,非谓语动词考查 to do, v.-ing 或 v.-ed 形式中的 1 到 3 个; 4. 词类转化一般都是考查所给单词的一次变形,如想考副词会给形容词,想考形容词会给名词或动词等。 | | | | | | | | | | |

题型探究



第1讲 谓语动词的变化

专题导读



考点1 动词的时态

典例剖析

1. [2024·北京海淀高三期中] In the Ming Dynasty, a clever craftsman named Zhang Sijia revolutionized scissors. He _____ (combine) the strength of iron for the handles with a unique sword-making technique.

【解析】 combined 考查动词时态。根据前句中的 in the Ming Dynasty 和上下文时态可知,这里讲述的是过去的事情,应用一般过去时。故填 combined。

2. [2024·北京大兴高三期中] When I stepped ashore in London my clothes were ragged and shabby, and I had only a dollar in my pocket. This money _____ (feed) and sheltered me twenty-four hours.

【解析】 fed 考查动词时态和语态。根据句意及 sheltered 可知,事情发生在过去,故句子用一般过去时,且主语 this money 和 feed“养活”为主动关系。故填 fed。

3. [2024·北京朝阳高三期末] We believe that China _____ (apply) modern technologies to the restoration and preservation of more cultural heritage sites in the years to come.

【解析】 will apply 考查动词时态。分析句子可知,设空处作 that 引导的宾语从句的谓语,句中 in the years to come 表示动作发生在将来,故使用一般将来时。故填 will apply。

4. [2024·北京丰台高三期末] There is hope, however, as the government _____ (work) with landowners to allow more food supplies in the habitats now.

【解析】 is working 考查时态和主谓一致。根据句中时间状语 now 可知,句子应用现在进行时,主语 the government 为单数名词,be 动词用 is。故填 is working。

【答题技巧揭秘】

• 技巧1 利用时间标志解题

- ①一般现在时的时间标志: always, often, seldom, sometimes, every morning, usually 等。
- ②一般过去时的时间标志: yesterday, last night, a few days ago, the other day 等。
- ③一般将来时的时间标志: tomorrow, next year 等。
- ④现在进行时的时间标志: now, at present 等。
- ⑤过去进行时的时间标志: at that time, then, at six o'clock yesterday 等。
- ⑥现在完成时的时间标志: already, yet, since, recently, lately, so far, up to now, up till now, in/over the last/past + 一段时间等。
- ⑦过去完成时的时间标志: before/by the end of + 过去时间等。

• 技巧2 利用固定句式解题

- ①“This/It is/was the + 序数词 + time that...”意为“这是第……次……”,主句谓语动词是 is,从句用现在完成时,主句谓语动词是 was,从句用过去完成时。
- ②“It is/has been + 时间段 + since...”意为“自从……以来已经有多长时间了。”,主句用现在完成时或一般现在时,从句用一般过去时。

- ③ Sb be doing... when... 意为“某人正在做……，这时……”，主句常用过去进行时，从句常用一般过去时。
- ④ “Hardly/Scarcely had + 主语 + done ... when ...”与“No sooner had + 主语 + done ... than ...”意为“一……就……”，从句用一般过去时，主句用过去完成时。
- ⑤ “It will be + 时间段 + before...”意为“要过多久才……”，从句用一般现在时。
- ⑥ 祈使句 + and/or + 陈述句，陈述句常用一般将来时。

• 技巧3 利用句子语境解题

除根据各个时态的不同用法和特点来分析外，还要充分根据句子本身所提供的语境来分析，不仅要使所填词的时态和语法正确，而且要使句子意思通顺，合情合理。

考点2 被动语态

典例剖析

1. [2024·北京东城高三期末] The study ... finds that birds use human-made materials in nests on all continents except Antarctica. While such behaviour _____ (observe) as early as in the 1830s, in recent years it has undoubtedly increased.

【解析】 was observed 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。主语与谓语构成被动关系，根据后文 in the 1830s 可知事情发生在过去，用一般过去时的被动语态，主语为 behaviour，谓语用单数。故填 was observed。

2. [2024·北京朝阳高三期末] Over the past decades, great efforts _____ (make) by the country to preserve them.

【解析】 have been made 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。分析句子可知，设空处作谓语，句中 over the past decades 为现在完成时的时间标志，此处 efforts 与 make 之间是被动关系，故使用现在完成时的被动语态，且谓语动词用复数形式。故填 have been made。

3. [2024·北京丰台高三期末] The turtle dove is the UK's fastest-declining bird species, according to a recent study... Loss of habitats and shooting in southern Europe _____ (think) to be driving the decline.

【解析】 are thought 考查时态、语态和主谓一致。句子陈述一般事实，应用一般现在时，动词与主语构成被动关系，应用被动语态，主语 loss of habitats and shooting in southern Europe“南欧栖息地的丧失和狩猎”是两个方 面，故 be 动词用 are。故填 are thought。

【知识素养必备】

被动语态的使用规则

- ① 被动语态的构成方式：be + 过去分词。
- ② 只有及物动词或相当于及物动词的短语才有被动语态，不及物动词或短语无被动语态。常考的不及物动词或短语有 last, cost, spread, happen (to), take place, belong to, break out, go out(熄灭), run out, work out, date back to。
- ③ 主动形式表示被动含义
 - 当表示感受、感官的系动词，如 feel, sound, taste, look 等，后面跟形容词构成系表结构时，常常以主动形式表示被动含义。
 - 当 sell, read, draw, wash, write, open, wear, run, burn 等动词后有状语(well, easily 等)修饰，用来表示主语内在的品质或性能时，用主动形式表示被动含义。

考点3 主谓一致

典例剖析

1. [2024·北京海淀高三期中] The device, which is only a few square millimetres in size, _____ (use) ink made up of stem cells and biomaterials that can develop into any cell in the body.

【解析】 uses 考查动词时态和主谓一致。空处为谓语动词,根据上下文时态和句意可知,这里陈述的是现实情况,应用一般现在时,且主语 the device 为单数,所以谓语应用单数。故填 uses。

2. [2024·北京朝阳高三期末] I am so thankful to that woman for reminding me beauty _____ (come) in all forms.

【解析】 comes 考查动词时态和主谓一致。分析句子可知,设空处作谓语,根据前文的 am 以及本处语境可知,句子陈述客观事实,故使用一般现在时,且句子的主语 beauty 为第三人称单数。故填 comes。

【知识素养必备】

语法一致

① 主语后跟 with, together with, as well as, like, but, except, along with, rather than, including, in addition to 等词或短语时,谓语动词的单复数要与前面的主语的数保持一致。

② 在定语从句中,关系代词 that, who, which 等作主语时,其谓语动词的数应与句中先行词的数保持一致。

就近一致

① 由 or, either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also..., not...but... 等连接的并列主语,谓语动词常与最近的主语在单复数上保持一致。

② there be 句型中的 be 动词的单复数取决于其后的主语,如果其后是由 and 连接的两个主语,则应与靠近 be 动词的那个主语保持一致。

意义一致

① 不定式、动名词或名词性从句作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数。

② “half/most/part/the rest/分数/百分数 + of + 名词”作主语时,谓语动词的单复数根据名词的数来确定。如:half of the books + 复数谓语动词;most of the money + 单数谓语动词。

真题典例

[2024·北京卷]

A

Slowing down can contribute significantly to personal growth. Taking the time 1. _____ (rest) allows us to develop a deeper sense of 2. _____ (self-aware). When we slow down, we create space to reflect on our thoughts and emotions, which helps us identify important areas of our lives and 3. _____ (give) us the opportunity to make right choices. To practise this, we need to establish clear 4. _____ (boundary) in our personal and professional life.

B

On April 5, 2024, John Tinniswood 5. _____ (name) the world's oldest living man. And when 6. _____ (ask) about his new title, he shared the secret: moderation (适度). Tinniswood, 7. _____ doesn't smoke and rarely drinks, credited moderation for helping him stay healthy during his long life. "If you eat too much or do too much of anything, you're going to suffer eventually," he said.

C

One day, I saw a boy walking along George Street with an armful of books. I thought 8. _____ myself, "Why would he carry all his books?" Just then, some kids ran at him, 9. _____ (knock) his books out of his arms. His glasses went flying and landed in the grass. My heart went out to him, and I 10. _____ (jog) over to him. As I handed him the glasses, he looked at me and said, "Thanks!"

模拟演练

① 单句语法填空

1. In the past two decades, the Chinese government _____ (strengthen) the protection of wetlands along the Yellow River, making various wild birds gather in this area.

2. Many people didn't have any preparation in their minds when the hurricane _____ (strike) the city.

3. Wake up early enough and probably you _____ (hear) a pleasant chorus of birds.

4. By now 550 Confucius Institutes _____ (found) in 162 countries and regions, according to the Confucius Institute Headquarters.
5. The sensor will send an alarm to a caregiver's smartphone as soon as a patient _____ (step) out of bed.
6. The children failed to hide their disappointment when they found out the school _____ (cancel) the party.
7. A video went viral online that showed a man saving a 2-year-old girl who _____ (stick) in the burglar bars of her apartment in Nanning.
8. Waiting on both sides of the street _____ (be) excited fans who wanted to see the leading actor in the play.
9. Last month, students at an elementary school, with the help of their art teacher, _____ (create) a telephone hotline that people can call to get cheerful advice from kids during difficult times.
10. You may not know over 30% of the world's food _____ (waste) every year, while many people in poor areas do not have enough to eat.

II 语篇语法填空 [2024·北京西城高三二模]

A

In 2022, to preserve China's wetlands, a law 1. _____ (introduce) to restrict construction and prohibit harmful 2. _____ (activity) such as overgrazing, overharvesting, and wastewater discharge in important national wetlands. Since the implementation (实施) of these measures, there 3. _____ (be) an increase in the number of birds observed wintering in the nation's wetlands. In February, the forestry bureau in Hunan Province reported 72 species of waterbirds that spent the previous winter at Dongting Lake. Black-faced spoonbills, 4. _____ rare and endangered species, were sighted at Dongting after a five-year absence.

B

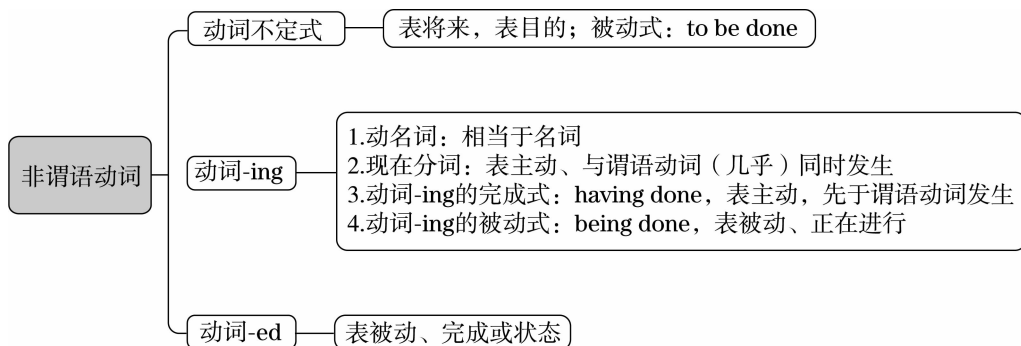
A person's memory is like a hall with many rooms, some visited frequently, others untouched 5. _____ years. With age, sometimes, doors to certain memories become locked, requiring a special key 6. _____ (access) them. These keys often come in the form of specific sensory inputs—something you see, smell, touch, taste, or hear. When a sensory input stimulates receptors, signals are sent along nerve cells to the brain, 7. _____ they are processed and interpreted. The way our senses connect with our memories shows how complex our minds are. Knowing this helps us understand how our past affects how we see and act in the present.

C

Booking a flight-free holiday is effortless with Byway Travel. 8. _____ (found) in 2020 by Cat Jones, a non-car owner whose family vacations annually by train and bike, Byway is the world's first travel agent that offers 100% flight-free trips. The company excels in integrating the journey into the adventure itself, 9. _____ (ensure) travellers discover the interesting places they would otherwise miss by flying over them. Presently, Byway specializes in flight-free excursions from the UK to Europe, with plans to expand its flight-free travel offerings 10. _____ (global) in the future.

第2讲 非谓语动词的变化

专题导读



考点1 非谓语动词作状语

典例剖析

1. [2024·北京朝阳高三期中] Participants can follow a distinctive urban route, _____ (explore) the city at their own pace.

【解析】 exploring 考查非谓语动词。句中已有谓语动词 can follow, 所以用非谓语动词形式。逻辑主语 participants 与 explore 之间为主动关系, 所以用现在分词作状语。故填 exploring。

2. [2024·北京丰台高三期中] Driving to Palm Springs two years ago, I met a snowstorm. A car suddenly changed the direction _____ (avoid) hitting mine and drifted (漂移) towards the side of the cliff.

【解析】 to avoid 考查非谓语动词。动词 avoid 意为“避免”, 分析句子结构可知, 本句谓语为 changed, 故本空作非谓语动词, 结合语意可知, 小汽车突然改变方向是为了避免撞上作者的车, 空处应填不定式形式 to avoid, 作目的状语。故填 to avoid。

【知识素养必备】

非谓语动词作状语的使用规则

①不定式作状语:

- 目的状语, 是不定式最常见的功能, 也可用 in order to do/so as to do 结构。
- 结果状语, 常用结构有 enough to do, too... to..., only to do(意料之外的结果)等。在“主语+系动词+形容词+to do”的结构中, 常用主动形式表示被动含义。

②现在分词作状语:

- 句子的主语与现在分词构成逻辑上的主动关系。
- 动词-ing 表示现在分词所表示的动作与谓语动词所表示的动作同时或几乎同时发生; having done 表示先于谓语动词发生的动作。

③过去分词作状语:

- 句子的主语与过去分词构成逻辑上的被动关系。
- 某些动词的过去分词已经形容词化, 作状语时相当于形容词作状语。常见的有: lost(迷路的), seated(坐着的), hidden(隐藏的), lost/absorbed/buried in(沉浸于), dressed in(穿着……服装), tired of(厌烦), faced with(面对)等。

【答题技巧揭秘】

①在形容词后作状语用不定式。如:

The air there is hard to breathe.

②作目的状语首先想到不定式。如:

To catch the early bus, she got up early.

③作状语时要根据与逻辑主语的关系确定用现在分词(主动)还是过去分词(被动)。如:

- The professor came into the lecture hall, followed by a group of students. (学生跟在教授后面)
- The professor came into the lecture hall, following a group of students. (教授跟在学生后面)

考点2 非谓语动词作定语

典例剖析

1. [2024·北京海淀高三期中] Five Belgian firms plan to send a 3D _____ (print) artificial heart to the International Space Station by 2025 to better understand the effects of ageing and heart diseases in space.

【解析】 printed 考查非谓语动词。print 和空后的 artificial heart 之间是动宾关系, 所以应用过去分词作定语。故填 printed。

2. [2024·北京丰台高三期中] Meanwhile, some drivers _____ (sit) in different cars rushed out.

【解析】 sitting 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知,本句谓语为 rushed out,故本空作非谓语动词,sit 与逻辑主语 drivers 之间是主动关系,应用现在分词 sitting,作定语,修饰名词 drivers。故填 sitting。

3. [2024·北京朝阳高三期末] China has a large number of global cultural heritage(遗产) sites _____ (recognize) by UNESCO.

【解析】 recognized 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,句中 has 为谓语动词,设空处使用非谓语动词,此处 heritage sites 与 recognize 之间是被动关系,故使用过去分词作定语,表示被动关系。故填 recognized。

【知识素养必备】

非谓语动词作定语的使用规则

① 不定式作定语

· 不定式作定语通常放在被修饰词之后,表示将来的动作。不定式与其所修饰的词之间可能是主谓关系,也可能是动宾关系,若该不定式是不及物动词,其后应有必要的介词。

· 被修饰词是抽象名词时,用不定式作定语,如 ability, chance, idea, fact, excuse, promise, reply, attempt, belief, way, reason, moment, time, plan 等。

· the first, the second, the last, the next, the only 等是被修饰词或者修饰名词或代词时,常用不定式作定语。

② 动词-ing 形式作定语:动词-ing 形式作定语时与被修饰词之间为逻辑上的主谓关系,表示动作的主动和进行。

③ 过去分词作定语:过去分词作定语时与被修饰词之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,表示动作的被动和完成。

【答题技巧揭秘】

① 判断动词与被修饰词之间的关系:若是动宾关系就要用表示被动的非谓语动词(过去分词、v.-ing 形式的被动式、不定式的被动式);若是主谓关系则用 v.-ing 形式的主动式或动词不定式的主动式。

② 判断动作发生的时间:若表示将来,用不定式;若表示动作正在进行,用现在分词;若表示动作已经完成或结束或无特定时间意义,用过去分词。

| | | | |
|------|--------------------|------|-----------|
| 动宾关系 | 完成/结束/无特定时间意义→done | 主谓关系 | 进行→v.-ing |
| | 正在进行→being done | | 将来→to do |
| | 将来→to be done | | |

考点3 非谓语动词作主语

典例剖析

1. [2024·北京东城高三期末] Some people are living very long lives. What are some of their secrets to longevity? _____ (eat) the right food plays a big role.

【解析】 Eating/To eat 考查非谓语动词。“... the right food”作主语,空处应用非谓语动词;此处可用动名词作主语表一般情况,也可用不定式作主语表具体情况;句首单词首字母大写。故填 Eating/To eat。

2. [2024·北京丰台高三期末] _____ (grow) up on a farm and working in the city have given Anna a rare insight into rural life. Anna started the non-profit communications project “Just Farmers” in 2018.

【解析】 Growing 考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,空处应用动名词形式在句中和 working 一起作并列主语,位于句首,首字母大写。故填 Growing。

【知识素养必备】

不定式与动名词作主语的区别与联系:

- 不定式表示某一具体的、尤其是未发生的动作;
- 动名词表示抽象的、泛指的概念;
- 作主语时常用 it 作形式主语,而把不定式或动名词后置。