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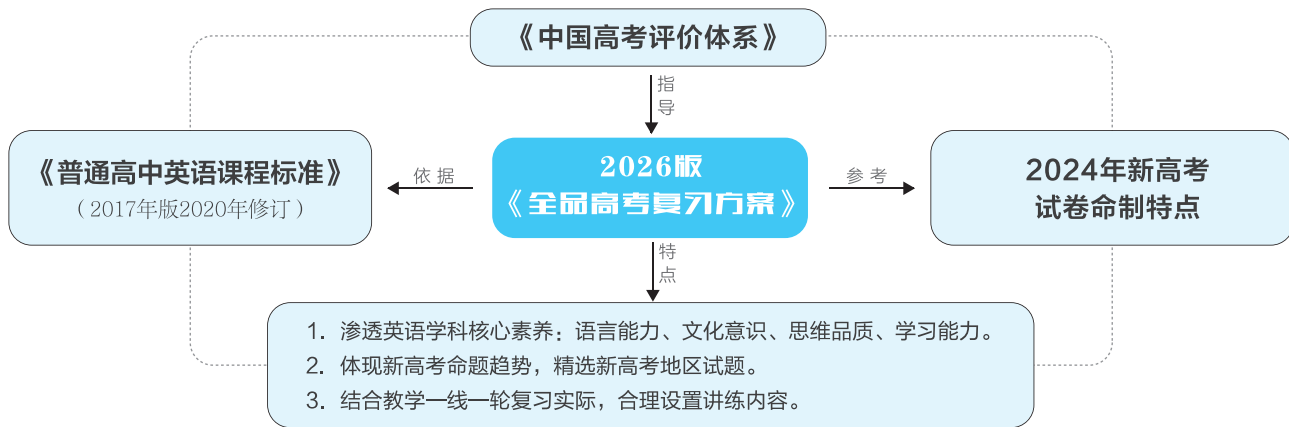
全品 全品 高考复习方案

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听课手册
英语
YLNJ

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全品高考复习方案 英语



▼ 图书结构与特点

听课手册

<p>考点互动探究</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 考点 ● 考点逐层递进 	<p>不是死板的套路</p> <p>高考频率到容量需求 多维训练到输出表达 基础知识到语言能力</p>	<p>单词、短语、句型分别设置不同容量 词句的演练多角度全方位 词句的设题由知识逐层递进至素养</p>
<p>语言素养提升</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 动词变形 ● 构词法 ● 熟词生义 	<p>不一般的特色</p> <p>动词变形练 构词法规则 熟词生义练</p>	<p>对接高考易错难点 扩大词汇量 提高阅读速度与准确度</p>
<p>写作素养提升</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 应用文写作 ● 读后续写 	<p>主题意义写作</p> <p>对应单元话题 单元词汇运用 点拨写作思路 积累写作素材</p>	<p>探究主题写作 学会谋篇布局 提升续写地道表达</p>
<p>写作技能讲练 <small>另附分册</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 应用文写作 ● 读后续写 	<p>不一样的写作</p> <p>高分句型到美文背诵 谋篇布局到分类训练 语言达到衔接过渡</p>	<p>晨背佳句美篇，积累写作素材 揭示命题规律，领悟写作精髓 指点备考迷津，决胜高考作文</p>

作业手册

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<p>题型训练</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 精准检测 ● 能力提升 	<p>不一般的训练</p> <p>高考题型到常考话题 命题趋势到考向预测</p>	<p>高考题型保证训练的覆盖性 高度仿真保证训练的有效性</p>

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Unit 1 Back to school

主题语境:人与自我——学校生活

课文语篇回顾

词句默写部分见《默写本》

注意:此栏目加黑词汇为本单元单词表词汇

Senior high school presents a world filled with 1. _____ (challenge): a new environment, new knowledge and new ways of **thinking**. Nevertheless, for those 2. _____ maintain a **positive** mindset, **opportunity lies in** each **challenge**. When you work hard to overcome the **challenges**, you will have the **opportunity** 3. _____ (acquire) great knowledge and experience personal growth.

Your **potential**, which is your natural ability, can 4. _____ (develop) when you try hard enough. Throughout the next three years, you 5. _____ (discover) your **potential** while you develop both as a student and as an individual. To fully realize your **potential**, 6. _____ is crucial for

you to **make the most of resources** available at our school. **Take advantage of** your classes, learn from your teachers and classmates, and make use of our school **facilities**.

Of **equal** 7. _____ (important) are effective study habits, practical skills and a **positive attitude**. Carefully plan your study, set clear **goals** and **balance** your schoolwork 8. _____ other activities. **Last but not least**, always look on the bright side and never lose hope, even in difficult situations.

As Lao-Tzu 9. _____ (wise) said, “A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.” It is essential for you to make a 10. _____ (continue) effort to train your mind and develop your **character**.

考点互动探究

单词点睛

① challenge *n. & vt.* 挑战; 质疑

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) face/meet a/the challenge | 面临/迎接挑战 |
| accept/take up a challenge | 接受挑战 |
| (2) challenge sb to do sth | 强烈建议某人做某事(尤指在对方不情愿时) |
| (3) challenging <i>adj.</i> | 有挑战性的; 考验能力的 |

[考点多维练]——单句填空

① It's _____ (challenge) to eat in moderation if you have unhealthy snacks at the ready, like cookies.

② [《呼啸山庄》] She challenged him _____ (climb) the highest peak, daring him to face his fears and conquer them.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

③ Learning that you _____ in the

new school, I'm writing to give you some advice.

了解到你在新学校正面临许多挑战,我写信给你一些建议。(应用文写作之建议信)

④ After a moment of hesitation, he nodded firmly and _____.

片刻的犹豫后,他坚定地点了点头,接受了挑战。(读后续写之动作描写)

② advance *n.* 进步, 进展; 前进, 行进 *vt. & vi.* 发展; 促进; 进步 *adj.* 预先的, 事先的

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (1) an advance/advances in | 在某方面的进步/进展 |
| (2) in advance = ahead of time/schedule | 提前 |
| (3) advanced <i>adj.</i> | 高级的; 后期的; 先进的 |

[考点多维练]——单句填空/一词多义

① [2022·全国乙卷] Very small drones with _____ (advance) sensors and AI and travelling ahead of the train could guide it like a co-pilot.

②[2021·新高考全国I卷] It is our hope that in coming decades, **advances** in science will offer new perspectives (视角) from which to study how people manage their lives. _____

③She decided to go back to college to **advance** her career and to be able to better support her family while doing something she loves: nursing. _____

④It is a popular show, so **advance** booking is essential. _____

[写作步步升]——完成句子

⑤[2024·新课标I卷] Groups of five or more require special arrangements and _____.

五人或五人以上的团体需要特殊安排,并且必须提前确认。

3 amazing *adj.* 令人大为惊奇的,令人惊喜的

(1) amaze <i>v.</i>	使吃惊
(2) amazed <i>adj.</i>	感到惊奇的;吃惊的
be amazed at/by/that...	对……感到惊奇
be amazed to do sth	对做某事感到惊奇
(3) amazement <i>n.</i>	惊奇
(much) to one's amazement	令某人(非常)惊奇的是
in amazement	惊讶地

[温馨提示] amazing 指“令人吃惊的”,强调某人/某事物给他人的感受;而 amazed 表示本身的感觉,并不强调对他人的影响,多指“(人)感到吃惊的”,有时也可修饰 look/expression/smile/voice 等词。

[考点多维练]——单句填空

①[2024·全国甲卷] I guess our different childhood background is what makes my grandmother such an _____ (amaze) person to talk to.

②[2024·新课标II卷] Visitors walking through the Birthplace Garden were often amazed _____ (find) the connection between the two great writers.

③[北师选四U10] But when her eyes fell on the odd little figure in the stiff, ugly dress, with the long red hair and the eager, bright eyes, she froze in _____ (amaze).

[写作步步升]——完成句子

④Yesterday when I was walking by the sea, I _____ of the sunset over the ocean.

昨天当我在海边散步时,我对海上令人叹为观止的日落之美感到惊讶不已。(读后续写之心理活动描写)

⑤[《爱丽丝梦游仙境》] _____, the locked door swung open with a simple touch. 让他非常惊讶的是,只需轻轻一触,锁着的门就开了。(读后续写之动作和情感描写)

4 equal *adj.* 相等的;平等的;相当的 *n.* 同等的人(物) *linking v.* 与……相等 *vt.* 比得上

(1) be equal to (doing) sth	等于/能胜任(做)某事
(2) be without equal = have no equal	无与伦比
(3) equality <i>n.</i>	相等;平等
(4) equally <i>adv.</i>	平等地;相等地

[考点多维练]——单句填空

①[2022·全国乙卷] Long-lasting friendships share the characteristic that both sides _____ (equal) contact and share with one another.

②Based on _____ (equal) and mutual respect, China is willing to strengthen cooperation with other countries.

③In my opinion, he is equal to _____ (accomplish) the tough task, for no one _____ (equal) him. In other words, he is _____ equal.

[写作步步升]——词汇升级

④She looked at the long list of chores, but she showed no fear, knowing she **could do** them all.
→She looked at the long list of chores, but she showed no fear, knowing she _____ them all.

5 balance *vt.* 同等重视;(使)保持平衡;权衡重要性 *n.* 均衡,平衡;平衡能力;余额

(1) balance... against...	权衡/比较……和……
balance... with/and...	使……和……平衡
(2) keep/lose one's balance	某人保持/失去平衡
(3) balanced <i>adj.</i>	平衡的,均衡的,兼顾各方的

[考点多维练]——单句填空/熟词生义

①[人教选二U3] The ideal diet is a _____ (balance) one, without too much or too little of any one thing.

② After paying for lunch, Bill checked his bank account and noticed the **balance** was lower than expected. _____

[写作步步升]——完成句子

③ She walked on the tightrope, carefully _____, but a sudden distraction made her _____ and almost fall.

她走在绷紧的钢丝绳上,小心翼翼地保持着平衡,但是一个突然令人分心的事物让她失去了平衡,差点跌落。(读后续写之动作描写)

④ I wonder if you could offer some guidance on how to choose the suitable courses, so that I can easily _____.

我想知道你是否可以就如何选择合适的课程提供一些指导,这样我就可以很容易地平衡我的专业和兴趣。(应用文写作之求助信)

6 responsible *adj.* 有责任,负责;可靠的

- (1) be responsible for 对……负责;是造成……的原因
 (2) responsibility *n.* 责任,职责,任务
 take responsibility for 对……负责
 It is sb's responsibility to do sth. 做某事是某人的责任。

[考点多维练]——单句填空

① [2023·全国甲卷] She warns of the environmental dangers facing society, and she teaches that people must take _____ (responsible) for saving their environment.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

② The IT department is _____.

IT 部门负责维护公司的计算机系统和网络。(应用文写作话题之网络科技)

③ While enjoying the breathtaking beauty of nature, _____ we leave no trace, protecting the environment from being polluted.

在欣赏自然的惊人美景时,我们有责任确保不留下任何痕迹,保护环境免受污染。(应用文写作话题之环境保护)

7 base *vt.* 以……为基础(依据) *n.* 根据;基础;基底;总部,大本营

- (1) base... on/upon... 以……为基础/根据
 be based on/upon 以……为基础,根据……
 (2) basis *n.* 基础;原因;基准

- on a regular basis 经常地;定期地
 on the basis of 在……的基础上,根据……
 (3) basic *adj.* 基本的,基础的
 (4) basically *adv.* 大体上;基本上;总的说来;从根本上说

[考点多维练]——单句填空

① [2024·新课标 II 卷] This informative walk led by Richard Smyth introduces you to the _____ (base) principles of photography in the wild.

② [2024·全国甲卷] _____ (basic), it means eating only as much food as your body needs.

[写作步步升]——完成句子/句式升级

③ [《杀死一只知更鸟》] We must judge a man's character not _____, but on the content of his character.

我们不能根据一个人的社会地位,而是要根据他的性格来评判他。(读后续写之文末总结句)

④ The novel was based on an interesting story and it was well worth reading.

→ _____, the novel was well worth reading. (分词短语作状语)

→ _____ was well worth reading. (分词短语作定语)

8 remind *vt.* 提醒,使想起

- (1) remind sb (not) to do sth 提醒某人(不)做某事
 remind sb about/of sth 使某人想起某事
 remind sb that... 提醒某人……
 (2) reminder *n.* 引起回忆的事物,提醒人的事物;通知单

[温馨提示] 和“remind sb of sth”结构相似的还有: accuse sb of sth 控告某人某事; warn sb of sth 警告某人某事; convince sb of sth 使某人相信某事。

[考点多维练]——单句填空

① [2024·新课标 II 卷] Neighbours will bring me freshly made cheese and will come to my door to remind me _____ (close) the window in my car when rain is coming.

② [外研必修一 U5] From time to time I look at the photo as a _____ (remind) to show respect to all animals.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

③It is these small gestures that _____ and goodness within all of us.

正是这些小小的举动提醒我们,每个人内心都存在着美好与善良。(读后续写之主题升华句)

④I do hope my story can _____ we all should treasure time and seize every opportunity that comes our way.

我真的希望我的故事能提醒我们所有人珍惜时间,抓住每一个出现在我们面前的机会。(读后续写之个人感悟)

9 aim n. 目的,目标 vi. & vt. 力争做到;目的是;针对

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| (1)aim to do sth | 目标是做某事,旨在做某事 |
| aim at doing sth | 力争做到某事 |
| be aimed at (doing) sth | 旨在(做)某事 |
| (2)take aim at... | 瞄准……;对准…… |
| with the aim of... | 目的是……,为了…… |
| (3)aimless adj. | 无目的的 |
| aimlessly adv. | 无目的地 |

[温馨提示] ①aim at 的主语主要是人、团体、机构等,而 be aimed at 的主语一般是活动、措施等事物;②名词 aim 作主语时,常用动词不定式形式作表语。

[考点多维练]——单句填空

①[2024·全国甲卷] That's why this issue(期)of *Writer's Digest* aims _____ (help) you figure out how to write the best ending for whatever kind of writing you're doing.

②The aim of this programme is _____ (give) graduates a solid understanding of the basic principles of advertising and marketing.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

③_____ and promoting English learning, the school English Club will host the "Read Classics, Learn English" activity. (介词短语)

为了领略英语经典作品的魅力,促进英语学习,学校英语俱乐部将举办“读经典,学英语”活动。(应用文写作之介绍信)

④[《小妇人》] Every word, every silence, everything a mother does is _____.

每一个字,每一次沉默,母亲所做的一切都是为了帮助和保护她的孩子。

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (1)exchange sth with sb | 和某人交换某物,和某人交流某事 |
| exchange sth for sth | 以……换取…… |
| (2)in exchange (for) | 作为(对……的)交换 |
| an exchange student | 交换生 |

[温馨提示] exchange 和 change 作动词时,前者强调双方交换,而后者则强调事物的属性或位置的改变。

[写作步步升]——完成句子

①[《鲁宾逊漂流记》] He offered his services as a guide _____ to stay for the night.

他主动提供导游服务,以换取一个过夜的地方。

②A group of _____ are visiting our school next month.

一个来自英国的交换生团体将于下个月访问我们学校。(应用文写作之通知)

③I would appreciate it if you could _____.

如果你能和我换座位,我将不胜感激。

短语储存

● as a result of 由于

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| (1)as a result = as a consequence | 结果;因此 |
| (2)result in | 导致;造成 |
| result from | 由……引起 |

[考点多维练]——用 result 相关短语的适当形式填空

①[2024·浙江1月考] It is so easy to let an online course slide, but your grades will suffer _____.

②_____ the heavy rain, the road was flooded, which _____ significant traffic delays.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

③From this experience, I understand that true friendship _____ and mutual support.

从这次经历中,我明白了真正的友谊源于共同的经历和相互支持。(读后续写之个人感悟)

句型透视

① (教材 P3) **To fully realize your potential, it is important for you to make the most of our school resources.**

为了充分发挥你的潜力,充分利用我们的学校资源对你来说很重要。

句型公式

It + be + *adj.* + (for sb) to do sth.

【句式点拨】

(1) 在 “It + be + *adj.* + (for sb) to do sth.” 句型中, it 作形式主语, 不定式短语作真正的主语, 常用于这个句型的形容词有 easy, difficult, important, true, possible, probable, likely, certain, necessary, natural 等, 这些形容词多与事物的特征有关。

(2) 如果形容词是表示主语的品行、性格、性质等(如 nice, kind, considerate, stupid) 时, 常用介词 of。

[考点多维练]——单句填空

① [2024·新课标 I 卷] With the rise of technology it is easy for people _____ (make) observations of different species with the aid of a mobile application.

② It is careless _____ him to leave out such an important detail in the report.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

③ It _____ with me when I missed class.

当我缺课时你和我分享你的笔记, 真是太慷慨了。

(应用文写作之感谢信)

② (教材 P11) **However, learning in English was a great challenge for me.** 然而, 用英语学习对我来说是一个巨大的挑战。

句型公式

动名词(短语)作主语

【句式点拨】

(1) 动名词(短语)作主语往往表示比较笼统的、一般的或习惯性的动作, 谓语动词用单数形式。

(2) 动名词(短语)作主语时, 有时用 it 作形式主语, 而把动名词(短语)后置, 常见结构为:

It is useless/no use/no good/a waste of time + doing sth. 做某事是无用的/没有用的/没有好处的/浪费时间的。

(3) 动名词(短语)作主语时可以有自己的逻辑主语, 构成动名词的复合结构。

[考点多维练]——单句填空

① [2024·新课标 II 卷] _____ (walk) at night-time is a great way to step out of your comfort zone.

② Learning English well _____ (be) challenging for him as he is an average student.

③ It is no use _____ (blame) anyone, and we should do something to make up for the loss.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

④ More importantly, _____ regularly also relieves your stress, because sports can help you have a sound sleep at night. (动词短语)

更重要的是, 经常和你的同学一起锻炼也可以减轻你的压力, 因为运动可以帮助你在晚上睡个好觉。

(应用文写作话题之运动与健康)

当堂过关检测

★提示: 加黑词汇为复现词汇

I 单句填空

1. Choosing a career in medicine is a _____ (challenge) **path** that requires years of education and continuous dedication to patient care.

2. Being offered a scholarship to study abroad is an _____ (amaze) **opportunity** to broaden one's horizons and immerse oneself in a new culture.

3. In order to succeed, having knowledge and skills is important, but having a **positive attitude** is _____ (equal) crucial.

4. A successful education system should provide students with a _____ (balance) and **well-rounded** curriculum.

5. Taking care of the environment is a shared _____ (responsible) that requires the collective **effort** of every **individual**.

6. After several hours of _____ (aim) search, they had no choice but to give up.

7. They are required to save energy on a day-to-day _____ (base) by turning off the tap and electricity when necessary.

8. Through persistent **effort** and growing _____ (confident), he was able to overcome his fear of public speaking.

9. The climb was **tough**, but _____ (fortunate), the **equal** share of the load among the hikers made it achievable.

10. In the light of the _____ (advance) technology and our team's expertise, we are equipped to provide an innovative solution to address the **challenges** faced by our clients.

11. After getting all the work done, we put up a board **reminding** people _____ (protect) the trees.
12. Under her _____ (profession) guidance, I finished my graduation paper smoothly.

II 短语检测

1. When I was in London, I taught Henry Chinese _____ (作为交换) his teaching me English.
2. Despite the **challenges**, I am determined to _____ (坚持) my **goal** of becoming a published author.
3. **Positive** role models in the community can _____ (有影响) in the lives of young people.
4. The key to success often _____ (在于) recognizing and unlocking the **potential** within oneself.
5. First, cycling is much cheaper than driving a car; second, it is good for our health; _____ (最后但同样重要的), it is environmentally friendly.
6. We can _____ (充分利用) the fitness **facilities** available at the gym to engage in regular exercise.
7. _____ (由于) following these study **tips**, her grades **improved** greatly.

8. _____ (随着时间流逝), attention to **details** can significantly **improve** the quality of your work.

III 重点句型

1. _____ the temptation of junk food, but he felt a sense of accomplishment after choosing a healthy snack.
对他来说,抵挡垃圾食品的诱惑是很困难的,但在选择了健康的零食后,他感到很有成就感。(读后续写之心理活动描写)
2. Patience is _____ in achieving long-term **goals**.
耐心在实现长期目标中极为重要。(读后续写之哲理句)
3. She _____ as she approached the stage to give her speech.
当她走上台去发表演讲时,她发现自己的心跳加速。(读后续写之动作描写)
4. _____ is crucial for students to maintain a healthy and **well-rounded** student life.
平衡学习和休闲活动对学生保持健康和全面的学生生活至关重要。(应用文写作话题之学校生活)
5. The bond between true friends is _____ it can withstand the test of time.
真正的朋友之间的纽带如此坚固,以至于能够经受时间的考验。(读后续写之人生感悟)

语言素养提升

I 动词变形练

1. At last, his years of hard work paid off and he _____ (admit) to Beijing University.
2. He wrote a letter to me, _____ (admit) that he had misunderstood me.
3. He was beginning to get very _____ (annoy) with me about my carelessness.
4. The man _____ (apply) for the post of signalman on the railway, but was turned down as he was colour-blind.
5. Some learning difficulties _____ (arise) from the way children were taught at school.
6. Problems _____ (arise) over plans to build a new supermarket here since last year.
7. It was midday when she _____ (awake).

II 构词法规则

构词法	前缀 en-表示“使处于……状态”、“使成为”
-----	-------------------------

指出下列黑体词的含义

1. [2024·新课标II卷] This mountain walk provides an insight into the skills required for hillwalking to **ensure** you get the most from future walking trips. _____
2. [2023·新高考全国I卷] *Xiao long bao* (soup dumplings), those amazing constructions of delicate dumpling wrappers **encasing** hot, tasty soup and sweet, fresh meat, are far and away my favourite Chinese street food. _____
3. The artist plans to **enlarge** the painting to make it the centrepiece of the exhibition. _____
4. “Her name is Gracie,” my husband said, reading a sign by the fence that **enclosed** the pool. _____

5. Sunzi was a general, military strategist and thinker in the Spring and Autumn Period, whose ingenious military strategies were recorded in a book **entitled** *Sunzi Bingfa*. _____

III 熟词生义练

众所周知,初、高中英语教材中的单词清单所给出的只是每个单词最基本的意义,即“熟义”。然而,教材“熟词”在高考文章中却产生了“生义”或“多义”,这便是我们常说的“熟词生义”或“一词多义”现象。

指出下列黑体词在句中的不同含义

1. absent

①[2022·新高考全国I卷] His usual big toothy smile was **absent** today. _____

②She looked **absent** during the meeting, as if her mind was elsewhere. _____

2. address

① The envelope was **addressed** in neat handwriting, making it easy to read. _____

②[外研选一] The event will begin at Williams Sports Centre at 6 pm with a welcome **address** followed by awards ceremony, with the evening closing at 8 pm. _____

③[2024·浙江1月考] Norman Stienwand, who farms in that area, has been **addressing** public meetings on this issue for years. _____

④[2024·新课标II卷] This absorbing new book by Catriona Campbell is a practical roadmap **addressing** the challenges posed by the forthcoming AI revolution (变革). _____

3. admission

①There's a notice outside the building that says "No

admission before twelve noon". _____

②How much do they charge for **admission**? _____

③By his own **admission**, he has achieved little since he took over the company. _____

4. adopt

①The company plans to **adopt** a new strategy to improve its market position and increase profits. _____

②The family decided to **adopt** a puppy from the local animal shelter to give it a loving home. _____

5. affect

①The heartfelt speech delivered by the activist **affected** the audience, inspiring them to take action. _____

②These viruses are infectious and can easily **affect** people with weak immune systems. _____

6. against

①He voiced his strong opinions **against** animal cruelty in a public speech. _____

②The last part of the course was hard because I was running **against** the wind. _____

③The waves crashed **against** the rocks with tremendous force. _____

④She leaned her head **against** the window and closed her eyes. _____

⑤[2021·全国甲卷] I came across a small clearing and immediately noticed the dead yellow grasses set **against** the fresh snow. _____

写作素养提升

Part I 应用文写作

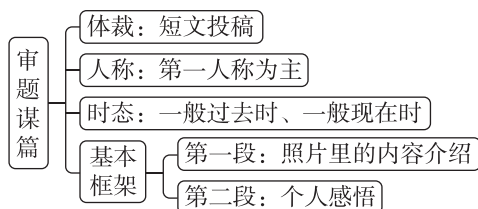
假定你是高三学生李华。毕业之际,你校英文报开展以“照片里的高中故事”为主题的征文活动。请你选一张记录自己校园生活精彩瞬间的照片,并为该照片写一段英文解读,内容包括:

1. 照片里的内容介绍;
2. 个人感悟。

注意:写作词数应为80个左右。

参考词汇:奖杯 trophy

思路点拨



精彩美文

This photo captured the moment when I received an award for the best debater in the school. From the photo, you can see that with 1. _____

_____ (我脸上的灿烂笑容), I was holding the trophy high. And what I was thinking was that 2. _____ (我的努力得到了回报). This achievement did not come easily; it was the result of countless hours of practice 3. _____ (以提高我的思维和口语技能).

Looking back, I realize that 4. _____ (成功在于充分利用每一个机会) and 5. _____ (不断挑战我自己). Not only is the award a trophy but it is also 6. _____ (我的成长和我取得的进步的一个象征).

Part II 读后续写

1. 情感细节描写——高兴与兴奋

【语言素材】

开心的;高兴的	delighted/cheerful/joyful	令某人开心/兴奋的是	to one's delight/joy/excitement
满意的	pleased/satisfied	高兴地跳起舞来/跳起来	dance/jump for/with joy
非常兴奋的	thrilled/excited	情绪高涨	in high/cheerful spirits
欣喜若狂	be wild with joy/delight/happiness	狂喜的	overjoyed
高兴得无法形容	delighted/pleased beyond description	激动(地)	with excitement/excitedly
非常高兴	be seized by joy/be overcome with happiness	无法抑制内心的激动	can't contain one's excitement
脸上带着灿烂的微笑	with a bright smile on sb's face/wear a bright smile/smile brightly	充满喜悦	be filled with joy/happiness
喜悦和幸福感	a sense of joy and happiness	(脸或眼睛)露出喜悦	(face/eyes)light up

【跟踪演练】

Ⅰ 单句表达

1. _____, I gave a jump in the air and then skipped into the supermarket along with my smiling mother.

又高兴又激动,我蹦跶了一下,然后蹦蹦跳跳地跟着我微笑着的妈妈进了超市。

2. Sarah _____ as she opened the gift and discovered a plane ticket to her dream destination.

当萨拉打开礼物,发现一张去自己梦想之地的机票时,她无法抑制自己的兴奋。

3. Her hands were trembling _____ as she opened the box.

当她打开盒子时,她的手激动地发抖。

4. I was _____, hardly able to believe in my good fortune.

我高兴得无法形容,几乎无法相信我的好运。

5. After Steve learned this satisfactory result, _____ swept

over/flooded over/crowded in on him.

史蒂夫听到这个令人满意的结果后,一种喜悦和幸福的感觉涌上心头。

Ⅱ 语段表达(高兴与兴奋)

When I received the admission letter from my dream university, my face 1. _____ (露出喜色). My heart pounded violently and my hands began to tremble uncontrollably. Staring at the elegant letterhead, I was 2. _____ (欣喜若狂) and 3. _____ (高兴地跳起来). All the years of hard work, late-night study sessions, and self-doubt vanished in an instant, replaced by 4. _____ (一种成就感和满足感).

I 5. _____ (无法抑制自己的兴奋) and immediately called my parents. My voice 6. _____ (因为激动而哽咽) as I shared the news. I heard 7. _____ (自豪的笑声和愉快的喊声) from

the other end of the line. I then rushed outside, the fresh air hitting my face like a gentle touch. The sun seemed to shine brighter and even the strangers I passed on the street seemed to be 8. _____

(分享着我的喜悦)。

This was not just a moment of personal victory, but a milestone that would forever be engraved in my memory.

Unit 2 Let's talk teens

主题语境:人与自我——家庭生活

课文语篇回顾

词句默写部分见《默写本》

Heated **arguments** and cold silences frequently occur between **teenagers** and their parents.

Teenagers' physical changes may result 1. _____ such family **tensions**. Concerns about a changing voice, weight issues, or spots can weigh heavily on your mind. When these worries become overwhelming, your parents are often the first **targets** of your 2. _____ (angry). Additionally, balancing your 3. _____ (develop) **mental** needs can be a significant challenge. You may feel ready to take on more responsibility and make independent decisions. 4. _____ (unfortunate), your parents do not always agree, which makes you feel 5. _____ (happy). It can be difficult when your parents treat you like a child 6. _____ expect you to behave like an **adult**. All of this can

lead to a **breakdown** in your relationship.

However, there are steps you can take to improve the situation. The key to 7. _____ (keep) the peace is **regular** and honest communication. When disagreements arise, taking a minute 8. _____ (calm) yourself and consider the situation **from your parents' point of view** can be beneficial.

All in all, just remember that 9. _____ is completely **normal** to **struggle** with the **stress** that parent-child **tensions** create, and that you and your parents can cooperate to enhance your relationship. Everything 10. _____ (turn) out all right in the end, and the changes and challenges of your teenage years will prepare you for adulthood.

考点互动探究

单词点睛

① **anxious** *adj.* 忧虑的,担心的;令人焦虑的;渴望的

(1) be anxious about sth/for sb

为……担心/忧虑

be anxious for sth 渴望得到……

be anxious to do sth 渴望/急于做某事

(2) **anxiously** *adv.* 焦急地,忧虑地,渴望地

(3) **anxiety** *n.* 焦虑,忧虑,担心

with anxiety = anxiously

焦虑地,担心地

[考点多维练]——单句填空

① [外研选一 U2] The following morning, I should again greet the dawn, anxious _____ (discover) new delights, new revelations of beauty.

② [《了不起的盖茨比》] Gatsby walked _____ (anxious) up and down his dock, his heart pounding with anticipation.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

③ When they watched him climb up the cliff, they _____ .

当他们看着他爬上悬崖时,他们担心地屏住了呼吸。(读后续写之动作和心理活动描写)

④ She was _____ her job interview, pacing up and down in the room. 她渴望得到工作面试的结果,在房间里来回踱步。(读后续写之动作和心理活动描写)

② **spot** (*spotted, spotted, spotting*) *n.* 粉刺;斑点;污渍;地点,场所 *vt.* 看见;注意到;发现

(1) on the spot 当场;立即;在现场

(2) spot sb/sth doing sth 发现……正在做某事

[温馨提示] spot 用作动词,意为“发现,注意到”。spot 作“地点,场所”讲,用作定语从句的先行词时,从句若缺少状语则用 where 引导定语从句。

[考点多维练]——单句填空/一词多义

① When Jim Grant spotted black smoke _____ (come) out of a building on his way to work, he stopped his car to call 911.

专题一 复杂多变的动词

/ 第 1 讲 动词的时态和语态 /

| 高考链接 |

● 单句填空

- [2024·北京卷] My heart went out to him, and I _____ (jog) over to him.
- [2023·全国甲卷] Carson proves that a simple literary form that has been passed down through the ages can still _____ (employ) today to draw attention to important truths.
- [2023·浙江1月考] In the Ming Dynasty ... Citizens of higher social classes _____

(permit) to live closer to the centre of the circles.

- [2023·北京卷] I turned up at the appointed hour for a dinner, only to find that no other guest _____ (arrive) and my hostess was still in her sleeping suit.
- [2022·全国乙卷] Since April drinks companies _____ (force) to pay between 18p and 24p for every litre of sugary drink they produce or import, depending on the sugar content.

| 考点解读 |

考点归纳一

◆ 高考命题点1 一般体

考点一 一般现在时(动词用原形或第三人称单数)

规则 1 表示客观规律或普遍真理(不受主句的时态限制)。

The geography teacher told us the earth **moves** around the sun.

地理老师告诉我们地球绕着太阳转。

规则 2 表示经常或习惯性的动作(多用行为动词,且常与表频率的时间状语连用)或现在的性质、状态、特征等。

We always **care** for each other and **help** each other. 我们总是相互关心,相互帮助。

规则 3 少数用于表示起止的动词,如 come, go, leave, arrive, fly, return, start, begin, open, close, end, stop 等,常用一般现在时代替一般将来时,表示一个按规定、计划或安排要发生的动作。

The shop **closes** at 11:00 pm every day.

这个商店每天晚上 11 点关门。

规则 4 在时间、条件、方式及让步状语从句中常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

Unless it **rains** tomorrow, I will call on you.

如果明天不下雨,我就去拜访你。

[温馨提示] 与一般现在时相对应的时间状语有: often, always, usually, seldom, every day 等。

考点二 一般过去时(v.-ed 或不规则变化)

规则 表示在特定的过去时间里所发生的动作或存在的状态或表示在过去一段时间内,经常性或习惯性的动作。常与表示过去的具体的时间状语连用(或有上下文语境暗示)。

A thief **broke** into his house last night and **stole** some of his wife's jewellery.

昨晚一个小偷闯进他家,偷走了他妻子的一些首饰。

[温馨提示] 与一般过去时相对应的时间状语有: back then, yesterday, last week, after that, ago, the other day 等。

【技法训练一】

- [2024·北京卷] When we slow down, we create space to reflect on our thoughts and emotions, which helps us identify important areas of our lives and _____ (give) us the opportunity to make right choices.
- [2023·新高考全国 II 卷] As a little girl, I _____ (wish) to be a zookeeper when I grew up.
- [2023·浙江1月考] In the Ming Dynasty ... The large *siheyuan* of these high-ranking officials and wealthy businessmen often _____ (feature) beautifully carved and painted roof beams and pillars (柱子).

4. [2022·北京卷] Eventually, the man _____ (catch) up with her, and he was only trying to return her wallet!
5. [2021·北京卷] As it _____ (connect) things, your brain turns them into a story, and you get a dream.

◆ 高考命题点2 完成体

考点一 现在完成时(has/have + 过去分词)

规则 1 表示过去发生的动作对现在产生的影响或结果,或说话时刚刚完成的动作。

He **has just graduated** from Harvard and is trying to find a job in Beijing.

他刚从哈佛大学毕业,正努力在北京找份工作。

规则 2 表示从过去开始持续到现在的动作或状态,往往和“for...”“since...”等时间状语连用。

It is the most instructive lecture that I **have attended since** I came to this school.

这是我到这个学校以来听过的最有教育意义的演讲。

[温馨提示] (1)与现在完成时相对应的时间状语有:recently, lately, up to/till now, so far, in/over/for the past/last few months/years..., “for + 时间段”, “since + 时间点”等;

(2)下列句型常用现在完成时:

It is/has been + 一段时间 + since 从句.

This/That/It is the first/second... + time + that 从句 (从句用现在完成时).

This/That/It is the best/finest/most interesting... + that 从句 (从句用现在完成时).

考点二 过去完成时(had + 过去分词)

规则 1 在 by, by the end of, by the time, until, before 等后接表示过去某一时间的短语或从句时,谓语动词表示在过去某一时刻或某一动作之前已经完成了的动作,即“过去的过去”。

By the end of last year, we had produced 20,000 cars.

到去年年底,我们已经生产了 20 000 辆汽车。

规则 2 表示从过去某一时刻开始,一直延续到过去另一时刻的动作或状态,即“从过去到过去”。

When Jack arrived, Mary **had been** away for almost an hour.

当杰克到达时,玛丽已经离开快一个小时了。

规则 3 表示过去未曾实现的希望、打算、意图、诺言等,常用 had hoped/planned/meant/intended/thought/wanted/expected 等表示。

I **had intended** to come over to see you last night, but someone called and I couldn't get away.

昨天晚上我本想来看你的,但有人打电话给我,我脱不开身。

规则 4 在“hardly/scarcely... when...”“no sooner... than...”句型结构中,主句用过去完成时,且常用部分倒装,从句用一般过去时,意为“一……就……”。

I **had no sooner got** into the room **than** it began to rain.

→ **No sooner had I got** into the room **than** it began to rain.

我刚走进房间天就开始下起了雨。

考点三 将来完成时(will/shall have + 过去分词)

规则 表示到将来某一时间某一动作将会完成,常用的时间状语为:“by + 将来某个时间”。

I expect you **will have changed** your mind by tomorrow.

我预计明天你就会改变主意了。

考点四 现在完成进行时(has/have been doing)

规则 1 表示某一动作或状态从过去某一时间开始,一直持续到现在或者仍然要继续下去,常译为“一直……”。

He **has been waiting** for his friend for an hour but he still hasn't turned up.

他已经等了他的朋友一个小时了,可他还没来。

规则 2 表示到目前为止,多次重复发生的动作或状态。

I **have been telephoning** him several times this morning.

今天早上我给他打过好几次电话。

[温馨提示] 现在完成时与现在完成进行时的区别:

现在完成时和现在完成进行时均可表示“从过去开始一直持续到现在”的动作,但现在完成时表示动作已完成,着重于结果;现在完成进行时表示的动作可能已完成也可能未完成,更强调动作的持续进行。比较:

I **have been writing** letters for an hour.

整整一个小时我一直在写信。(已经结束或仍将继续写下去)

I **have written** letters for an hour.

我已经写了一个小时的信了。(已经结束)

【技法训练二】

1. [2024·浙江1月考] Over the last two years, some supermarkets _____ (start) selling chicken or salad in packs ... with two halves containing separate portions (份).

2. [2022·全国甲卷] In the last five years, Cao _____ (walk) through 34 countries in six continents...
3. I _____ (dream) of studying in Beijing Foreign Studies University since childhood, which is the best university to learn foreign languages in China.
4. Mary was pleased to see that the seeds she _____ (plant) in the garden were growing.
5. I am sorry that I cannot meet you at the airport. I _____ (leave) Tianjin by the time you come back from abroad.

◆ 高考命题点3 进行体

考点一 现在进行时(is/am/are+现在分词)

规则 1 表示说话时正在发生着的动作或近期一直在做的事情,暗含动作的“未完成性”和“暂时性”。

I know Mr Wang **is writing** a new novel but I am not sure whether he has finished it.

我知道王先生正在写一本新的小说,但不确定他是否已经完成。

I don't really work here; I **am just helping out** until the new secretary arrives.

我不是真的在这里工作,只是在新秘书来之前帮帮忙。

规则 2 表示按计划或安排即将发生的动作。

She **is leaving** for Beijing tomorrow.

她明天将动身去北京。

规则 3 与 always, often, forever, constantly, continually 等连用时,表示赞赏或厌恶等感情色彩,而非强调动作正在进行。

He **is always helping** others.

他总是帮助其他人。

[温馨提示] 与现在进行时相对应的的时间状语有: now, right now, at present, at this moment, these days 等。

考点二 过去进行时(was/were+现在分词)

规则 1 表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行的动作(这一过去时间需用时间状语表示),暗含动作的“未完成性”和“暂时性”。

He **was preparing** his lecture all day yesterday.

昨天一整天他都在准备他的讲座。

规则 2 表示一个过去的动作在另一个过去的动作发生时正在进行,或者是以一个长动作作为背景,发生了一个短动作,长动作常用过去进行时,常用于 be doing... when...。

They **were still working when** I left.

我离开时他们还在工作。

He fell down and got his ankle injured when he **was playing** football.

他踢足球的时候摔倒了,脚踝受了伤。

规则 3 用来描绘故事发生时的背景。

The wind **was blowing** and it **was raining** hard.

风在吹,雨下得很大。

考点三 将来进行时(shall/will be+现在分词)

规则 1 表示在将来某个具体时间点正在进行的动作。

I **shall be writing** an essay at 8 o'clock. Don't come then.

8点那会儿我正在写论文呢!别那时候来。

规则 2 表示将来的日程安排。

The train **will be leaving** at 8 o'clock. So don't be late!

火车将于8点离站。不要迟到了!

【技法训练三】

1. [2022·新高考全国II卷] Henry _____ (fix) his car when he heard the screams.

2. The Sami that live mainly in the northern areas _____ (face) an existential crisis now, whose lives and culture are closely linked to the ancient forests and the reindeer there.

3. My wife _____ (work) on the night shift when my plane arrives. That's why no one is to meet me at the airport today.

4. [2021·天津3月考改编] Currently, about 35,000 works _____ (display) in over 300 rooms in the Louvre, and it would take a lifetime to see everything.

◆ 高考命题点4 将来体

考点一 一般将来时(will/shall+动词原形)

规则 1 表示将来的动作或状态常用“will/shall+动词原形”。

What time **shall we meet**?

我们要什么时候见面呢?

I believe I **will make** new friends here.

我相信我会在这里交到新朋友。

规则 2 be to do 和 be going to do 表示计划或打算做某事,此外,be going to do 还可表示根据现在的迹象对未来进行推断。be about to do 表示眼前的将来,即马上要发生的事。

Look at the clouds. It is going to rain.

看那些云,要下雨了。

[温馨提示] 与一般将来时相对应的的时间状语有: tomorrow, next week/month..., in an hour, in the coming/following weeks 等。

考点二 过去将来时(would + 动词原形)

规则 表示从过去某时看将要发生的动作、存在的状态或过去的意图、打算(主要用于宾语从句中)。

She was sure she **would succeed**.

她确信她会成功。

【技法训练四】

- As you go through this book, you _____ (find) that each of the millions of people who lived through World War II had a different experience.
- I thought I _____ (tell) the farmer about it the next day.

考点归纳二

◆ 高考命题点1 被动语态的构成(以 do 为例)

动词的被动语态的构成方式: be + 过去分词, 口语中也用“get/become + 过去分词”表示。被动语态的基本用法: 不知道或没必要提到动作的执行者是谁时用被动语态; 强调或突出动作的承受者时常用被动语态(by 短语有时可以省略)。

	现在时	过去时	将来时	过去将来时
一般式	am/is/are done	was/were done	will/shall be done	would/should be done
进行式	am/is/are being done	was/were being done	—	—
完成式	has/have been done	had been done	will/shall have been done	would/should have been done

Nowadays, there is a sharp increase in children's creativity, for they **are** greatly **encouraged** to develop their talents.

如今, 孩子们在创造力上有极大的提高, 因为他们被

大力鼓励去发展自己的才能。

The plan **should be carried out** as soon as possible. 这项计划应该尽快被执行。

◆ 高考命题点2 不能用被动结构的情况

规则 1 所有的不及物动词或不及物动词词组不能用于被动语态。

规则 2 表示状态的谓语动词, 如: last, hold, contain, fit, cost 等。

规则 3 表示归属的动词或动词词组, 如: have, own, belong to 等。

规则 4 表示“希望、意图、喜好”的动词, 如: wish, want, hope, like, love, hate 等。

规则 5 宾语是反身代词或相互代词时谓语动词用主动语态, 不能用被动语态。

规则 6 宾语是同源宾语、不定式、动名词等, 谓语动词不用被动语态。

[温馨提示] 主动形式表被动含义:

(1) 当 feel, look, smell, taste, sound 等后面接形容词时; 当 cut, read, sell, wear, write, wash 等作为不及物动词, 表示主语(通常为物)内在“品质”或“性能”时; 当动词表示“开始、结束、关、停、转、启动”等意思时。

(2) want, require, need 后面的动名词用主动形式表示被动含义。

(3) be worth doing 用主动形式表示被动含义。

(4) 在“be + 形容词 + to do”中, 不定式的逻辑宾语是句子的主语, 用主动形式表示被动含义。

【技法训练五】

- [2024 · 新课标 II 卷改编] In 2019, a six-metre-tall pavilion, ... by *The Peony Pavilion*, _____ (build) at the Firs Garden, just ten minutes' walk from Shakespeare's birthplace.
- [2021 · 新高考全国 I 卷] Little wonder the Federal Duck Stamp Programme _____ (call) one of the most successful conservation programmes ever initiated.
- In the negotiation, several options could _____ (offer) to reach a mutually beneficial agreement.
- This course _____ (design) for beginners who want to learn the basics of computer programming.
- A paper-cutting exhibition _____ (hold) tomorrow morning, which aims to promote traditional Chinese culture.

① 单句填空

1. It was the first time that he _____ (visit) Xinjiang and he was amazed by the breathtaking scenery.
2. I _____ (buy) a new alarm clock the other day at Taylor's when I heard someone singing a familiar song.
3. Confucius is honoured for setting the tone for much of traditional Chinese music for thousands of years, who _____ (think) to be a great educator.
4. Pahlsson and her husband _____ (search) the kitchen, checking every corner, but turned up nothing.
5. In the past decades, some number plates _____ (become) extremely valuable, particularly those that spell out words.
6. My washing machine _____ (repair) this week, so I have to wash my clothes by hand.
7. She hurriedly ran home, never once looking back to see whether she _____ (follow).
8. The Xi'an City Wall _____ (build) originally to protect the city in the Tang Dynasty and has now been completely restored.
9. Evidence of a powerful volcano, which erupted under the ice sheet of West Antarctica around 325 BC and might still be active now, _____ (confirm) so far by British scientists.
10. Don't worry. The hard work that you do now _____ (repay) later in life.

② 语法填空

[2024·江西赣州高三三模]

The Sanxingdui Museum is located in Guanghan City, Sichuan Province, and features one of the world's greatest archaeological (考古的) findings of the 20th century—the Sanxingdui Ruins dating back 3,000 to 5,000 years.

The Sanxingdui Museum collects and displays a massive 1. _____ (mix) of objects made of bronze (青铜), jade (玉), gold, clay and so on, which were very delicate and 2. _____ (unique)

shaped. The bronze heads, golden decorations and handicrafts are so special that they 3. _____ (refer) to as “having been created by a seemingly alien (外星的) civilisation”.

The museum officially opened to 4. _____ public in October 1997, integrating the collection and protection of cultural relics (遗迹), academic research and public education. Not only is it a base for learning about the ancient Kingdom of Shu, 5. _____ it is a tourist attraction well-known at home and abroad.

Over the decades, it 6. _____ (welcome) more than 10 million domestic and foreign tourists, all 7. _____ (travel) to Sanxingdui to get the full on-site experience and feel the charm of the ancient Shu civilisation. The exhibition halls inside the museum promote the spirit of the 8. _____ (harmony) relationship between mankind and Mother Nature.

The Sanxingdui relics have played an important role 9. _____ changing the Western perception of Chinese civilisation. People around the world now realise China has a more extensive and older civilisation than previously 10. _____ (assume).

③ 语法与写作—动词的时态、语态在写作中的运用

1. [2024·新课标 I 卷应用文写作] We _____ something that impressed us most. 我们被要求画一些我们印象最深刻的东西。
2. [2023·浙江1月考应用文写作] Last weekend, I _____ a “Getting to know the plants around us” activity _____. 上周末,我参加了学生会组织的“了解我们周围的植物”活动。
3. [2023·新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] I _____ that I _____ in the writing contest and that there would be an awards ceremony in two days. 我被告知我在写作比赛中获得了一等奖,两天后将有颁奖典礼。
4. [2022·新高考全国 I 卷应用文写作] As the most popular programme in the school radio station,

our programme _____
ever since it was set up two years ago.

作为学校广播电台最受欢迎的节目,我们的节目自两年前开播以来,已经吸引了数百名固定听众。

5. [2020·浙江1月考读后续写] He _____

_____ since it was the first time that he _____ for such a long time.

由于这是他第一次离开家这么长时间,他一直想念他的父母和那条狗。

/ 第2讲 主谓一致 /

高考链接

● 单句填空

1. [2024·新课标II卷] Some of the things that Tang was writing about _____ (be) also Shakespeare's concerns. I happen to know that Tang's play *The Peony Pavilion* (《牡丹亭》) is similar in some ways to *Romeo and Juliet*.

2. [2024·新课标I卷] In cold weather, the structure stays ... to protect the plants. Further, the Silk Route Garden around the greenhouse _____ (walk) visitors through a journey influenced by the ancient Silk Road...

3. [2023·北京卷] Up to now, China _____

(establish) a number of protected areas with mangroves.

4. [2023·全国乙卷] The remarkable development of this city, which is consciously designed to protect the past while stepping into the modern world, _____ (mean) there is always something new to discover here, and I could be photographing Beijing for the next 50 years.

5. [2021·新高考全国II卷] One of the biggest companies I wrote to _____ (be) Alaska Airlines Paris.

考点解读

考点归纳

考点一 语法一致原则

语法一致就是谓语动词的单复数形式由主语的单复数形式决定。	
句子以单数名词或代词、动词不定式短语、动名词短语或从句作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数形式;主语为复数时,谓语动词用复数形式。	<p>To study English well is not easy. 学好英语并不容易。</p> <p>What he said is very important for us all. 他所说的话对我们所有人而言是非常重要的。</p> <p>Reading in the sun is bad for your eyes. 在阳光下看书对你的眼睛有害。</p>
主语后有 with, together with, except, but, like, as well as, rather than, besides, including 等连接的短语时,谓语动词的单复数由主语的单复数决定。	<p>Mr Green, together with his wife and children, has come to China. 格林先生及其妻子和孩子已经来到中国。</p> <p>Two students with the teacher were at the meeting. 两个学生和那位老师参加了会议。</p>
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一致。	<p>He is one of my friends who are working hard. 他是我努力工作的朋友中的一个。</p>
在倒装句中,谓语动词的数应与其后的主语一致。	<p>Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。</p> <p>On the wall are many pictures. 墙上有很多图画。</p>
many a 和 more than one 加单数名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数。	<p>Many a boy has made the same mistakes. 许多男孩犯了同样的错误。</p>