



CANPOINT®

全品 高考复习方案

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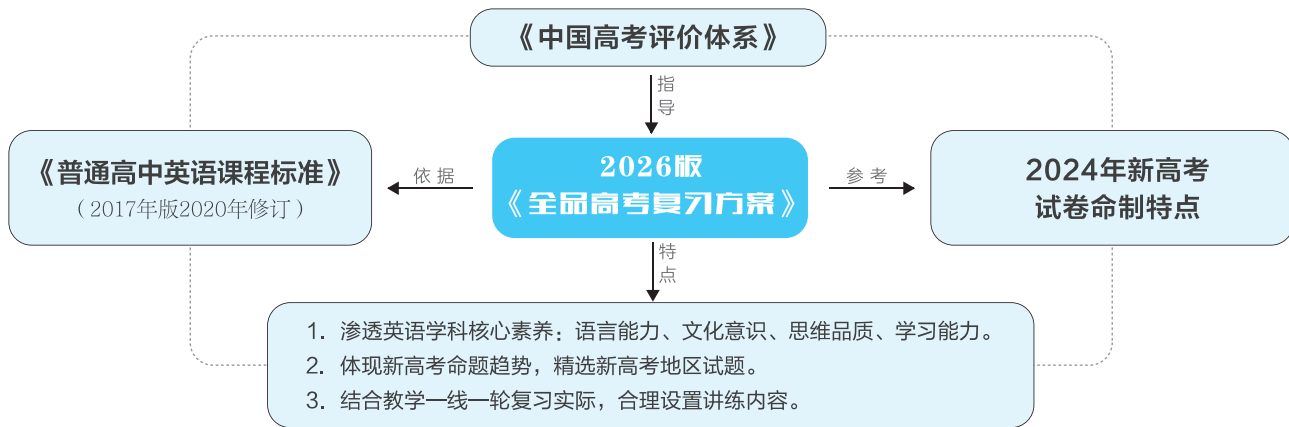
听课手册

英语

WY

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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 语言表达到衔接过渡</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
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<p>默写本 <small>另附分册</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 知识梳理 ● 补充词汇 	<p>不是单纯的记忆</p> <p>梳理基础到构建词库 记忆知识到揭示规律 教材词汇到课标词汇</p>	<p>单元词汇记忆→构词规律的拓展 经典句型“填空”→句型的输出 教材未包含的课标词汇→练全练透</p>
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Unit 1 A new start

主题语境:人与自我——生活与学习

语境词汇串记

词句默写部分见《默写本》

Today is the **Orientation Day**, my first day of **senior high**. I went to school early in my 1. _____ (**eager**) to **explore** the new **campus**. The **moment** I got to the school gate, Eric, a **former graduate** greeted me and **volunteered** to show me around. He led me to the library first, 2. _____ books were 3. _____ (**neat**) **organised** on the shelves. Then we went to the **gym**, and I was deeply **impressed** by the modern sports **facilities** there.

At the **sight** of the posters on the wall, Eric told me that there were 4. _____ (**variety**) clubs for us to **select** from, ranging from **photography** to **drama**. I couldn't help **looking forward to** 5. _____ (be) a member of one of these clubs.

Then Eric showed me into my classroom. The headteacher was already there. He gave me an **impression** of being very **intelligent** and **confident**.

Seeing me 6. _____ **panic**, he smiled warmly at me, which reduced my **pressure** and **calmed** me down. After my headteacher explained the school **schedule**, we were asked to introduce ourselves **one by one**. With **butterflies in my stomach**, I took a deep **breath** and started. Although feeling 7. _____ (**frighten**), I finally gave an **impressive description** of my hobbies and personality.

At last my teacher gave us some **hints** on learning. He suggested that we 8. _____ (**refer**) **to** as many learning resources as possible rather than **struggle to memorise** all the knowledge, which is different from 9. _____ we did in **junior high**.

School was over at 6 pm. I have learnt a lot throughout the day. I **figure** that **senior high** will be a **challenge** but I am prepared to **go all out** 10. _____ (**improve**) myself.

考点互动探究

单词点睛

① **curious** *adj.* 好奇的;求知欲强的;稀奇古怪的,不寻常的;难以理解的

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) be curious about sth | 对某事好奇 |
| be curious to do sth | 急于做某事;极想做某事 |
| (2) curiosity <i>n.</i> | 好奇心 |
| with curiosity | 好奇地 |
| out of curiosity | 出于好奇 |
| arouse/satisfy one's curiosity | 引起/满足某人的好奇心 |
| (3) curiously <i>adv.</i> | 好奇地 |

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

My _____ (curious) got the better of me and I peeped (窥视) inside.

(2) 熟词生义

[2022·浙江1月考] It is **curious** that no one has

put together a history of both the steam and electric revolutions. _____

(3) 完成句子

① I'm glad to know that, _____ (对……好奇) traditional Chinese culture, you are coming to China to learn Chinese. (应用文写作话题之中国文化)

② Liz picked up the blue envelope and watched it _____ (好奇地), wondering what it contained. (读后续写之动作+心理描写)

③ Jane turned towards the boys, wide-eyed, _____ (好奇地想看看) what was going on. (读后续写之动作+心理描写)

② **impression** *n.* 印象;感想

(1) make/leave an impression on/upon...

给……留下印象

(2) impress *v.*

使钦佩;使敬仰;给……留下深刻的好印象

impress sb with sth	某物使某人印象深刻
be impressed by/with...	对……印象深刻
impress sth on/upon sb	使某人明白某物的重要性/严重性等
impress sth/itself on/upon sth	使铭记; 给……留下深刻印象
What impresses sb most is that...	使某人印象最深刻的是……
(3)impressive <i>adj.</i>	令人钦佩的; 给人深刻印象的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

①[2024·全国甲卷] Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite _____ (impress).

②[《呼啸山庄》] I'm not a sociable man but I had the _____ (impress) that Mr Heathcliff was even less sociable than me.

③The experience impressed _____ me that hard work will pay off one day.

(2) 完成句子

①[2021·浙江6月考应用文写作] Yesterday, I had an opportunity to appreciate the artworks of talented students, which totally _____ (给我留下了深刻的印象).
(应用文写作之宣传稿)

②This is really an educative and eye-opening activity, in which I _____ (对……印象深刻) the convenience and benefits brought by technology. (应用文写作之活动感想)

③_____ (使我印象最深刻的是) I could get a good look at those cultural relics as if I was visiting them in reality. (应用文写作之活动介绍)

③ eagerness *n.* 热切, 渴望

(1)in one's eagerness to do sth	某人渴望做某事
with eagerness (= eagerly)	热切地, 急切地
(2)eager <i>adj.</i>	渴望的; 热切的
be eager for sth	渴望得到某物
be eager to do sth	渴望做某事

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

①[2023·新高考全国II卷] Though some are

initially scared of the insects and turned off by the dirt, most are eager _____ (try) something new.

②People were pushing each other out of the way in their _____ (eager) to get to the front.

③[《小妇人》] The young girl was eager _____ knowledge, always seeking to learn something new.

(2) 完成句子

Angela ran to her desk and _____ (急切地打开信封), hoping for good news from her long-lost friend. (读后续写之动作+心理描写)

④ panic *n.* 惊慌, 恐慌 *v.* (panicked, panicked, panicking) (使)惊慌, 惊慌失措

in panic	惊慌地
get into a panic	陷入恐慌
a moment/wave of (blind) panic	一阵(莫名的)惊慌

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

①[2021·北京卷] She seemed to be _____ panic, and then reality dawned (显现).

②I _____ (panic) when I saw smoke coming out of the engine, too anxious to know what to do.

(2) 完成句子

①Jane _____ (陷入恐慌) and her heart beat so violently that she felt nearly choked. (读后续写之心理描写)

②She _____ (感到一阵惊慌), but forced herself to leave the room calmly. (读后续写之心理描写)

⑤ argue *v.* 争论, 争辩; 说理; 主张, 认为

(1)argue (with sb) about/over sth	(与某人)争论/辩论某事
argue for/against	据理力争/反对
argue sb into/out of doing sth	说服某人做/不做某事
argue that... (should) do sth	主张……
(2)argument <i>n.</i>	争论; 辩论; 争吵
It is beyond argument that...	……是无可争辩的, ……是毋庸置疑的。

[温馨提示] 表示说服某人做/不做某事的表达方式

还有: persuade/talk sb into/out of doing sth; persuade/convince sb (not) to do

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

①[人教选二 U3] Put more simply, while people continue to argue _____ whether or not fatty food is dangerous, we already know that sugar is a killer.

②[北师选一 U3] The main _____ (argue) for factory farming is that, apart from being a lot cheaper than traditional or organic farming, it provides more food for a world population that has already reached seven billion.

(2) 完成句子

① We tried many ways _____ (说服他听从我们的建议), but in vain.

② _____ (毋庸置疑) exercise and a balanced diet are key to maintaining good health. (应用文写作话题之饮食与健康)

6 apply v. 申请; 使用, 应用; 涂; 敷

(1) apply ... to ... 把……涂到……; 把……运用于……

apply to 适用于

apply (to...) for... (向……) 申请……

apply to do... 申请做……

apply oneself (to sth/to doing sth)
勤奋/努力/致力于/专心于……(to 为介词)

(2) applicant n. 申请人

application n. 申请; 申请书; 应用; 应用软件

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

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

②[译林选四 U3] Meanwhile, it (an interview) provides an opportunity for the _____ (apply) to learn more about the job and the company, and to discover whether this job is right for him or her.

③ He is now applying himself to _____ (study) traditional Chinese medicine.

(2) 熟词生义

①[人教选二 U5] **Applying** oil to the injured areas

is a bad idea, as it will keep the heat in the wounds and may cause infection. _____

②[2023·新高考全国 I 卷] Because I love your stories. If you're willing to **apply** yourself, I think you have a good shot at this. _____

(3) 完成句子

①[北师必修三 U7] I wonder if you could also give me more information about _____ (如何申请成为) part of this festival. (应用文写作之求助信)

②[2019·全国卷 I 书面表达] Learning that a volunteer is needed for an exhibition of traditional Chinese painting, I am writing to _____ (申请此职位). (应用文写作之申请信)

7 view n. 观点, 见解; 风景; 视野; 看, 观看 v. 观看; 参观; 考虑, 看待

(1) from one's point of view = in one's view

依某人之见, 在某人看来

come into view

映入眼帘

get/have a good view of

清楚地看到

in view of

鉴于

broaden one's view

开阔某人的视野

(2) view... as...

把……视为……

(3) viewer n.

(尤指电视) 观众

【活学活用】

(1) 一词多义

①[2024·新课标 I 卷] However, psychologists have demonstrated that when adults read news stories, they remember more of the content than if they listen to or **view** identical pieces. _____

②[2024·北京卷] When something is contradictory to their **view**, they don't treat it as exceptional. _____

③[译林选三 U2] Splendid as the **view** of the Earth is, spacewalking is not as exciting as you might think. _____

④[新概念第 3 册] From an attic window we could get a sweeping **view** of the river. _____

⑤ Thousands of tourists come to **view** the parks every year. _____

(2) 完成句子

① _____ (在我看来), online learning is convenient and time-saving, allowing us to learn anytime and anywhere we like. (应用文写作之演讲稿)

讲稿)

② If we go on a trip abroad, we can _____
_____ (开阔我们的视野) and gain knowledge we cannot get from books.

③ On the way to the farm, attractive scenery _____
_____ (映入眼帘), and you could imagine how thrilled we were. (读后续写之场景 + 情感描写)

8 sight *n.* 看见; 视力范围, 视野; 景象, 情景; 视力; (复数) 名胜, 风景 *v.* 看到, 发现

(1) come into sight/view	出现在眼前, 进入视野
catch sight of...	看到……
lose sight of...	看不到……
(2) at the sight of...	一看到……
at first sight	乍一看; 初看时
in sight	在视线内, 可以被看见; 在即, 在望
out of sight	看不见, 不被人看见
(3) sightseeing <i>n.</i>	观光, 游览

【活学活用】

(1) 一词多义

① [2023·全国甲卷] As grizzly bears expand their range into places where they haven't been seen in a century or more, they're increasingly being **sighted** by humans. _____

② [2020·江苏卷] Today, they (phone boxes) are once again a familiar **sight**, playing roles that are often just as important for the community as their original purpose. _____

③ [北师必修三 U7] His unusual use of colour has led experts to think that Van Gogh's mental illness may have affected his sense of **sight**. _____

④ The city is famous for its historical **sights**, which attract thousands of tourists every year. _____

(2) 完成句子

① [2021·新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] Her eyes widened _____ (一看到) the breakfast tray.

② [2020·浙江 7 月考读后续写] _____
_____ (看到如此可怕的景象), I could feel the coldness flooding from my back. (读后续写之场景 + 心理描写)

③ [新概念第 3 册] In the torchlight, he _____
_____ (看到) a figure whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.

④ [2024·浙江 1 月考] I think a point that many people _____ (看不到) is how easy it can be to fall behind schedule.

9 figure *v.* 认定, 认为 *n.* 数字; 身材; (绘画或故事中的) 人; 人影; 塑像; 人物, 人士

(1) a(n) leading/central/influential figure	重要/有影响力的人物
keep one's figure	保持身材
(2) figure out	解决; 计算出; 弄明白

【活学活用】

(1) 一词多义

① [2024·浙江 1 月考] When Coach Pitt blew his whistle (哨子), Eva **figured** she would be left in the dust. _____

② [2022·全国乙卷] Drinks now contain 45 million fewer kilos of sugar as a result of manufacturers' efforts to avoid the charge, according to Treasury **figures**. _____

③ [2020·天津卷] She realized she looked like a child, with her tiny **figure**. _____

④ [2020·天津卷] Making a full-length clay (粘土) **figure** would not exhaust my strength—and that is what I intend to do! _____

⑤ [北师选一 U2] She has been a volleyball star for more than thirty-five years and has contributed greatly to the sport, which has made her the most popular **figure** in China's volleyball history. _____

(2) 完成句子

① [2023·全国甲卷书面表达] I would like to introduce _____
(最有影响力的人物之一) in Chinese history, Confucius. (应用文写作之人物介绍)

② [2021·新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] Seeing the black bread and the spilled porridge, Dad suddenly _____ (明白了他们的秘密).

10 refer *vt. & vi.* (referred, referred, referring) 查阅, 参考; 谈到; 提及; 将……送交给

(1) refer to	提到; 涉及; 参考, 查阅; 指的是
refer to... as...	把……称作……
refer... to...	把……送交给……

(2) reference *n.* 提及; 涉及; 参考; 参考书目

【温馨提示】 refer to 中的 to 为介词, 后接名词、代词或动名词等作宾语。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2024·新课标 I 卷] I keep two _____
(refer) books close-by on my desk: dictionary and thesaurus (同义词词典).

②[2024·新课标 I 卷] First, a girl I met one day told me she was trained for a “super”, _____ (refer) to a 52.4-mile double marathon.

③[人教必修二 U4] People from the UK are called “British”, which means the UK is also often referred to _____ Britain or Great Britain.

(2)一词多义

①My demand is that the information **referred to** in my report be e-mailed to Mr Brown without delay.

②[译林选一 U1] In its broadest sense, comfort food **refers to** any food that makes us feel better.

③If you don't know the exact meaning of the word, you may **refer to** the dictionary. _____

④What I have to say **refers to** all of you. _____

(3)完成句子

①Concerning your request, I am more than glad to _____ (提出我的建议供您参考). (应用文写作之建议信)

②_____ (查字典) more often is advisable so that you can gain a comprehensive understanding of the Chinese characters. (应用文写作之建议信)

短语储存

① **go all out (to do sth/for sth)** 全力以赴 (做某事)

go through	通过(法律、条例); 经历, 遭受; 仔细查看; 详细研究, 仔细琢磨; 用完, 耗尽
go in for	参加; 爱好
go against	违背
go by	(时间)流逝; 遵循
go down	下降, 降低; 落下
go up	上涨, 升高

【活学活用】

(1)用 go 相关短语的适当形式填空

①[2024·全国甲卷] My childhood is quite happy compared with hers. I am grateful that I did not need to _____ the hardships like she did.

②We are sure to win the match so long as we _____.

③My grandmother was becoming more and more weak as the years _____.

④With prices _____, I find it hard to make ends meet.

⑤We're glad to see that more and more people are _____ table tennis.

(2)完成句子

In order to win the championship at the season, our football team _____ (正在全力以赴地训练).

② **look forward to** 期待, 盼望

look out (for...)	注意; 当心; 提防
look up	查阅; (久别后)拜访
look up to	钦佩; 仰慕; 尊敬
look back on	回顾; 回忆
look down upon/on...	轻视/瞧不起……
look into	调查; 朝……看
look through	浏览
look around	环顾四周

【温馨提示】 look forward to 中的 to 为介词, 遇到动词作宾语时, 要用 v.-ing 形式。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[2024·全国甲卷] We look forward to _____ (welcome) you as we showcase the creativity of the Harvard arts community through performances, art exhibitions and art-making activities.

②We were very excited when hearing that the holiday we had been looking forward to _____ (come) at last.

(2)用 look 相关短语的适当形式填空

①[2024·新课标 I 卷] I don't often use this dictionary. However, if I need to check the origin of a word or to _____ examples of its usage, there's nothing better.

②[2023·全国乙卷] Still, _____ the photos, they are some of my best shots though they could have been so much better if I would have been prepared and managed my time wisely.

③[上外必修三 U3] Experts have _____ some of the most common disagreements about making the best choices for your health.

④The kids were very friendly with her and even _____ her as if she were their own mother.

(3)完成句子

①Thanks for your kind consideration and I _____ (盼望早日收到您的回复). (应用文写作之结尾句)

② _____ (看着他忠诚的眼睛), I realized that he was not cheating me and that he was really helping me. (读后续写之动作描写)

句型透视

① (1)(教材 P2) **I was looking at the photos on the noticeboard when I heard a voice behind me.**

我正在看布告栏上的照片,突然听见身后传来一个声音。

(2)(教材 P3) **I was organising my words in my head when the girl next to me gave me a nudge.**

我正在脑海中组织语言,这时我旁边的那个女孩轻轻推了我一下。

句型公式

be doing... when... 正在做……这时(突然)……

【句式点拨】

when 在句中是并列连词,连接并列句,意为“这时”。when 作并列连词,表示“就在这时/那时”。常用结构还有:

be about to do... when... 正要做……这时……

be on the point of doing... when... 正要做……这时……

had just done... when... 刚做完……这时……

【活学活用】

完成句子

① I _____ how to explain this to his father _____ . 我正在努力想怎样向他的父亲解释这件事,这时我突然就有了一个主意。

② [新概念第3册] The morning passed rapidly and Frank _____ (正要离开这时) he noticed a large packing case lying on the floor.

③ Brandon _____ (刚关上门这时) he heard a cry for help.

② (教材 P4) **With butterflies in my stomach, I breathed deeply.**

心里七上八下的,我深深地吸了一口气。

句型公式

“with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构

【句式点拨】

with butterflies in my stomach 是 with 复合结构,由

“with + 名词 + 介词短语”构成。该结构常作原因、条件、时间、方式或伴随状语,也可作后置定语。

【归纳拓展】

常见的 with 复合结构:

(1) with + 宾语 + 形容词/副词/介词短语

(2) with + 宾语 + doing(表主动、进行)

(3) with + 宾语 + done(表被动、完成)

(4) with + 宾语 + to do(表未做)

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2024·新课标 I 卷] Finally, with just two minutes _____ (spare) we rolled into the bus station.

② [2023·新高考全国 I 卷] With over 2,500 bikes _____ (store) in our five rental shops at strategic locations, we make sure there is always a bike available for you.

③ With more natural resources _____ (run) out, the care for the environment is becoming more and more important.

(2) 完成句子

① [2024·浙江1月考读后续写] Soon Eva began to breathe hard, _____ (她的心脏怦怦跳,腿发抖). (读后续写之动作描写)

② [《夏洛的网》] She was staring at Fern _____ (她的脸上带着一种担忧的表情). (读后续写之神态描写)

③ (教材 P14) **... but the teacher spoke so fast that I couldn't take everything down.** ……但是老师说得太快了,我无法把所有内容都记下来。

句型公式

so + *adj./adv.* + that... 如此……以至于……

【句式点拨】

so/such... that... (如此……以至于……)都可用来引导结果状语从句,常构成如下结构:

so + $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{adj./adv.} \\ \text{adj. + a/an + n.} \\ \text{few/many/much/little + n.} \end{array} \right\}$ + that 从句

such + $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{a/an + adj. + n.} \\ \text{adj. + 复数/不可数名词} \end{array} \right]$ + that 从句

[温馨提示] ① so + *adj.* + a/an + *n.* + that... = such + a/an + *adj.* + *n.* + that...;

② 为强调 so... that... 句型中的形容词或副词,可以把 so 放在句首,主句用部分倒装结构。

【活学活用】

完成句子/句式改写

① Seeing the bear coming towards her, she was

_____ (如此紧张和害怕,以至于她的脑子一片空白). (读后续写之心理描写)

② He heard _____

(如此可怕的声音) that his heart began to race.

(读后续写之心理描写)

③ [2021·全国乙卷] As soon as I saw the crowd of people down there, my heart beat so fast that I was unable to say a single word. (读后续写之心理描写)

描写)

→ As soon as I saw the crowd of people down there, _____ I was unable to say a single word. (用倒装句改写)

当堂过关检测

★提示: 加黑词汇为复现词汇

① 单句填空

1. Carl pushed ahead in his _____ (eager) to get a signed copy of the book by the **author**.

2. They decided to set up a scientific _____ (organise) to **explore** the unknown world.

3. However, the _____ (apply) of artificial **intelligence** may cause mass unemployment.

4. Despite facing numerous **challenges**, she remained _____ (confidence) in her ability to succeed.

5. The report provided an overview of the issue but made no **specific** _____ (refer) to the potential environmental impact.

6. The museum displayed a _____ (vary) **collection** of artworks from different time periods and cultures.

7. After years of hard work and dedication, she proudly received her _____ (graduate) **award**, a testament to her academic achievements.

8. We **look forward to** _____ (exchange) views with you face-to-face.

9. The project manager gave a detailed _____ (describe) of the tasks and responsibilities in the project **schedule**.

10. This was my first _____ (perform), so I was so nervous that I felt I could hardly **breathe**.

11. The vivid **poster** caught the attention of passers-by, arousing their _____ (curious) to learn more about the upcoming event.

12. The **dolphins'** ability to communicate complex ideas through a series of clicks and whistles is truly _____ (impress), showcasing their highly **intelligent** nature.

13. He arranged _____ (tradition) folk songs for the **piano**, winning popularity among the public.

14. The **figure** presented in the research paper provided strong evidence to support our _____ (argue) on the **topic**.

15. _____ (memorise) poetry helps me cultivate a rich **inner** world and deepens my understanding of language and emotions.

② 短语填空

1. I stepped into the teacher's office _____ (情绪紧张) and was told that I had been **selected** for the football team. My face lit up instantly.

2. Faced with new **challenges**, I will make the most of each day and _____ (全力以赴) to learn every subject well.

3. When they failed to produce any promising results, Tu Youyou _____ (查阅) the ancient books of **traditional** Chinese medicine again.

4. He took a deep **breath**, desperately trying to _____ (保持平静).

5. The **moment** the theatre caught fire, the audience ran out _____ (惊慌地).

6. My **former** colleague, _____ (尤其), stood out for her exceptional ability to innovate and find creative solutions to **challenging** problems.

7. With a positive mindset and determination, I _____ (期待) the new **opportunities** and possibilities that lie ahead.

8. When I _____ (回顾) my teenage years, one of the most memorable experiences was playing in a **band** with my friends, where we learned the value of teamwork and the joy of creating music together.

③ 句型训练

1. This morning, _____ I caught **sight** of two travellers who were

reading a map, looking puzzled.

今天早上,我正走在街上,突然看到两个旅行者正在看地图,一脸困惑。

2. They showed gratitude to Kate and her fellows, _____.

(with 复合结构)

他们向凯特和她的伙伴们表示感谢,眼里闪烁着泪光。

3. At the **sight** of the snake, the young girl _____.

语言素养提升

① 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).

② 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

_____.

一看到蛇,那个年轻的女孩吓得动弹不得。

4. _____, he saw Jenny looking at him with **eager** eyes. (分词作状语)
转过身来,他看到珍妮正用热切的目光看着他。

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,能够经受住时间的考验。

ingenious military strategies were recorded in a book **entitled** *Sunzi Bingfa*. _____

③ 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. access

①[2021·全国甲卷] We **accessed** the wall through the South Gate. _____

②The emergency exit provides a safe **access** for people during a fire. _____

③This volunteer activity offers students valuable **access** to industry professionals. _____

3. address

①The 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). _____

4. admission

① There's a notice outside the building that says "No **admission** before twelve noon". _____

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

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

5. adopt

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

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

写作素养提升

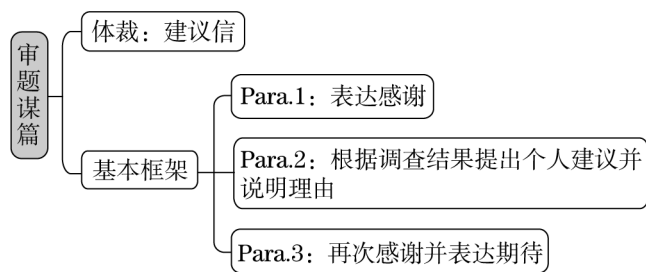
Part I 应用文写作

假定你是李华, 你班在校英语戏剧节中获得一等奖, 外教 James 打算为此在本周末庆祝, 并委托你调查同学们喜欢的庆祝方式。请你根据调查结果, 给外教写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 表达感谢;
2. 提出个人建议;
3. 说明理由。

注意: 写作词数应为 80 个左右。

思路点拨



精彩美文

Dear James,

I hope this e-mail finds you well. We are

1. _____ (感谢) your enthusiasm for celebrating

our class winning the first prize at the English Drama Festival. Your support means a lot to us!

With 2. _____ (收集了各种建议), 88% of us 3. _____

_____ (渴望本周末组织一次郊游), while 59% favour an English movie night, followed by 32% who prefer a food party.

My preference is in line with the majority, so I suggest a hiking trip along the nearby green way,

4. _____ (我们将在那儿享受美丽的风景), 5. _____

_____ (观察昆虫和鸟类). Such an outing is perfect for us to take a break from study routines, strengthen friendship and make our success more memorable.

Thanks again for your thoughtful gesture. 6. _____

(期待着这令人兴奋的庆祝活动)!

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

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

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态有:

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态有: 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,即马上就要发生的事。

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人是谁时用被动语态; 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:

- 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。
- want, require, need 后面的动名词用主动形式表示被动含义。
- be worth doing 用主动形式表示被动含义。
- 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>