



全品

高考复习方案

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QUANPIN GAOKAO FUXI FANG' AN

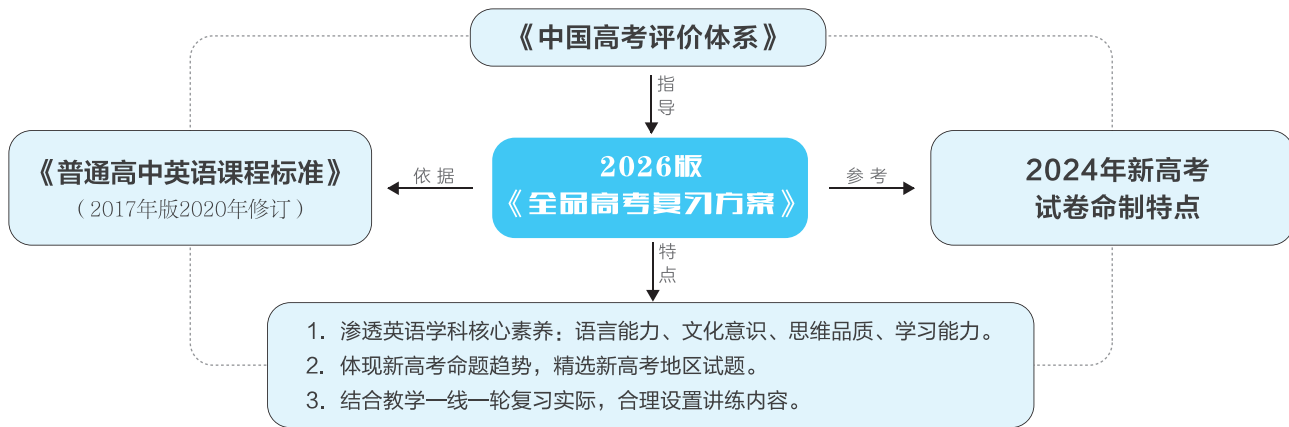
主编：肖德好

全国版

英语

听课手册

全品高考复习方案 英语



▼ 图书结构与特点

听课手册

考点互动探究	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 考点● 考点逐层递进	不是死板的套路 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	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
语言素养提升	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 动词变形● 构词法● 熟词生义	不一般的特色 动词变形练 构词法规则 熟词生义练	对接高考易错难点 扩大词汇量 提高阅读速度与准度
写作素养提升	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 应用文写作● 读后续写	主题意义写作 对应单元话题 点拨写作思路 积累写作素材	探究主题写作 学会谋篇布局 提升续写地道表达
写作技能讲练 <small>另附分册</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 应用文写作● 读后续写	不一样的写作 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	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

作业手册

默写本 <small>另附分册</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 知识梳理● 语境运用	不是单纯的记忆 梳理基础到构建词库 记忆知识到揭示规律 语言知识到灵活运用	单元词汇记忆→构词规律的拓展 经典句型“填空”→句型的输出 单词、短语、句型→规律归纳运用
题型训练	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 精准检测● 能力提升	不一般的训练 高考题型到常考话题 命题趋势到考向预测	高考题型保证训练的覆盖性 高度仿真保证训练的有效性

01 高中英语 必修第一册

WELCOME UNIT	001
Unit 1 TEENAGE LIFE	008
Unit 2 TRAVELLING AROUND	016
Unit 3 SPORTS AND FITNESS	024
Unit 4 NATURAL DISASTERS	032
Unit 5 LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD	039

02 高中英语 必修第二册

Unit 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE	048
Unit 2 WILDLIFE PROTECTION	056
Unit 3 THE INTERNET	064
Unit 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS	072
Unit 5 MUSIC	079

03 高中英语 必修第三册

Unit 1 FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS	088
Unit 2 MORALS AND VIRTUES	096
Unit 3 DIVERSE CULTURES	103
Unit 4 SPACE EXPLORATION	110
Unit 5 THE VALUE OF MONEY	119

04 高中英语 选择性必修第一册

Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT	127
Unit 2 LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE	134
Unit 3 FASCINATING PARKS	142
Unit 4 BODY LANGUAGE	149
Unit 5 WORKING THE LAND	157

05 高中英语 选择性必修第二册

Unit 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS	164
Unit 2 BRIDGING CULTURES	171
Unit 3 FOOD AND CULTURE	179
Unit 4 JOURNEY ACROSS A VAST LAND	186
Unit 5 FIRST AID	194

06 高中英语 选择性必修第三册

Unit 1 ART	202
Unit 2 HEALTHY LIFESTYLE	209

续写语料积累

一、情感细节描写

1. 高兴与兴奋	007
2. 焦虑、担忧与紧张	015
3. 恐惧与惊恐	023
4. 感激与感动	031
5. 吃惊	038
6. 生气与愤怒	047
7. 尴尬与羞愧	055
8. 后悔、内疚与自责	063
9. 悲伤与沮丧	071
10. 宽慰与温暖	079
11. 满意	087
12. 句式(一)	095
13. 句式(二)	102

二、动作描写

14. 头部动作	110
15. 面部动作	118
16. 眼部动作(一)	125
17. 眼部动作(二)	133
18. 嘴部动作	141
19. 哭泣(一)	148
20. 哭泣(二)	156
21. 笑	163
22. 手部动作+手臂动作	170
23. 腿部动作(一)	178
24. 腿部动作(二)	185
25. 脚的动作	193
26. 其他动作	201
27. 4大高分句式	208

Unit 3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	216
Unit 4 ADVERSITY AND COURAGE	223
Unit 5 POEMS	230

07 高中英语 选择性必修第四册

Unit 1 SCIENCE FICTION	236
Unit 2 ICONIC ATTRACTIONS	243
Unit 3 SEA EXPLORATION	249
Unit 4 SHARING	256
Unit 5 LAUNCHING YOUR CAREER	262

G 语法专题 词法和句法

专题一 复杂多变的动词

第1讲 动词的时态和语态	268
第2讲 主谓一致	273
第3讲 非谓语动词	276

专题二 易“变形”的名词、数词、形容词和副词

第4讲 名词和数词	283
第5讲 形容词和副词	286
第6讲 词形转换	289

专题三 不可小觑的小词——冠词、介词、代词

第7讲 冠词	291
第8讲 介词	294
第9讲 代词	297

专题四 灵活多样的句法——从句与特殊句式

第10讲 并列句和状语从句	300
第11讲 定语从句	303
第12讲 名词性从句	306
第13讲 特殊句式	309

续写语料积累

三、环境描写

28. 环境描写(一)	215
29. 环境描写(二)	222
30. 环境描写(三)	229

四、外貌细节描写

31. 外貌细节描写(一)	235
32. 外貌细节描写(二)	242
33. 外貌细节描写(三)	249

五、主题升华句

34. 助人为乐	255
35. 亲情与友情	261
36. 克服困难	267

作业手册 [单独成册 P345~P454]

参考答案(听课手册) [单独成册 P314~P344]

默写本 [单独成册 P001~P086]

参考答案(作业手册) [单独成册 P456~P486]

应用文+读后续写技能讲练

另附分册

PART 01 应用文写作

第一章 应用文写作总攻略	001
第二章 高分写作微技能	003
第三章 应用文分类讲练	010

第二章 谋篇布局	039
第三章 三大升级策略	051
第四章 常考主题分类训练	059

PART 02 读后续写

第一章 读后续写高分总攻略	035
---------------	-----

参考答案	069
------	-----

A

abandon	224
aboard	224
absence	136
absorbed in sth/sb	082
access	066
accompany	142
account	066
accuse	263
acknowledge	128
acquire	263
adapt	057
addicted to	011
adjust	152
admit	104
adopt	143
advance	010
affect	032
a handful of	245
aim	081
alternative	158
amazing	017
amuse	144
annoy	002
anxious	002
apologise	119
appeal	143
apply	017
appoint	096
appreciate	041
approach	073
approve	150
arise	187
argue	113
arrangement	018

assist	098
association	180
astonish	188
as well as	074
attach	113
attempt	050
attend to	264
attract	011
average	057
award	080
aware	056

B

balance	049
ban	142
base	040
be comprised of	159
(be) contrary to	189
be dying to do sth	258
behave	174
belong to	074
benefit	065
blame	165
bound	187
break down	152
bring about	106
bring... to life	204
bury	033
by accident	122

C

capacity	245
case	067
charge	073
circumstance	129
claim	105

combine	136
come down with	166
comfort	172
confuse	009
command	135
commit	127
compete	026
compose	210
concern	057
conclusion	129
consist of	181
consume	180
contain	106
contribution	049
convenient	065
convey	203
convince	158
correspond	231
cure	081
curious	003

D

date back (to...)	042
debt	262
declare	237
decline	204
dedicate	263
defend	166
delay	195
demand	042
deserve	257
design	001
desire	112
desperate	196
determine	111
devote	157

die out	059
disappointed	111
dismiss	237
distinguish	152
drag	257
due to	059

E

eager	074
ease	194
effect	034
effort	033
emerge	203
employ	151
engage	173
enthusiastic	223
entitle	244
equal	042
equipment	082
escape	105
exchange	001
expand	158
expectation	174
explode	238
expose	174
extend	250

F

favour	151
figure	089
focus on/upon	011
fortune	104
foundation	243
freedom	244
freeze	187
frightened	002

G	
get through	083
give off	225
go through	068
guarantee	204
guidance	225
guilty	236

H	
harm	098
help sb to one's feet	196
hesitate	121
honour	025

I	
impression	003
influential	202
in hand	252
injure	025
in particular	204
in return	121
in ruins	034
insist	128
inspire	066
in tears	098
intend	059
interrupt	196
in turn	159
involve	173

J	
judge	120

K	
keep in touch	137

L	
lack	112
lead to	050
leave... alone	003

likely	049
limit	049
link	165
located	244
look forward to	004

M	
make sense	027
make up	019
means	041
measure	058
mercy	251
mixture	251
mood	231

O	
observe	058
objective	128
occasion	090
occupy	151
occur	104
oppose	136
out of shape	196
owe	188

P	
panic	195
participate	173
perform	080
permit	121
persuade	135
possession	251
prefer	008
preserve	048
pretend	026
privilege	257
prohibit	143

Q	
qualify	172

R	
range	088
rank	203
reach out	252
recognise	018
recommend	009
regardless of	181
refer	040
reflect	089
refresh	211
relief	081
rely	210
remind	058
replace	097
request	018
resolve	224
respect	090
respond	096
responsible	010
result in	113
reward	210
run out	114

S	
satisfaction	082
scare	097
scene	120
schedule	010
seize	217
set off	091
settle	105
set out	144
shock	032
sight	019
signal	112
significant	089
slip	195
sorrow	230

speak up	175
spot	120
starve	217
strength	025
stressed out	211
strike	033
struggle	041
submit	217
subscribe	164
surround	073
suspect	165
switch	135
sympathy	231

T	
take advantage of	090
take(...)for granted	258
take sb's breath away	189
take over	238
take up a position	129
tend	097
tolerate	218
transform	166
trick	180
turn down	225
turn out	238
turn to	051

U	
upset	067
up to	144
urge	237

V	
vary	150
view	019

W	
withdraw	250
witness	150
work out	026

必修第一册

WELCOME UNIT “find+ 宾语 + 宾补”结构	004
Unit 1 1. so that... 以便于……	012
2. make it + <i>adj.</i> / <i>n.</i> + (for sb) to do sth	012
Unit 2 1. It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 句子剩余部分.	020
2. 全部倒装结构	020
Unit 3 1. seem + 不定式	027
2. even if 引导让步状语从句	028
Unit 4 1. (It seems) as if... 似乎/好像……	035
2. be doing... when... 正在做……这时……	035
Unit 5 1. be of + 抽象名词	043
2. no matter where... 不论何地……	043

必修第二册

Unit 1 1. There comes a time when... ……的时代到来了。	051
2. not only... but (also) ...	052
Unit 2 1. This is why... 这就是……的原因。	060
2. only + 状语/状语从句 + 助动词/系动词/情态动词 + 主语 + 其他	060
Unit 3 the + 比较级... , the + 比较级...	068
Unit 4 1. have + sth(宾语) + 过去分词(宾语补足语)	075
2. “with+ 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构	075
Unit 5 1. 过去分词(短语) 作状语	083
2. the way 作先行词引导的定语从句	084

必修第三册

Unit 1 (just) as 引导的方式状语从句	091
Unit 2 1. a situation in which...	099
2. would rather do sth 宁愿做某事	099
Unit 3 独立主格结构: <i>n.</i> / <i>pron.</i> + <i>v.</i> -ing/ <i>v.</i> -ed/to do/ <i>adj.</i> / <i>adv.</i> / <i>n.</i> / 介词短语	106
Unit 4 1. the first/last/best/right/only/very... + <i>n.</i> + to do sth 第一个/最后一个/最好的一个/合适/唯一/恰好……做某事的……	114
2. 倍数表达法	115
Unit 5 1. 状语从句的省略	122
2. 部分倒装	122

选择性必修第一册

Unit 1 upon/on + doing/ <i>n.</i> 一……就……	130
Unit 2 It will take + 一段时间 + before + 从句(一般现在时). 一段时间之后才……	137
Unit 3 1. 完全倒装句 + 定语从句	145
2. whichever, whatever 等引导的让步状语从句	145
Unit 4 nothing better than...	153
Unit 5 1. given that 引导条件状语从句	159
2. 同位语从句	160

选择性必修第二册

Unit 1 that 引导的表语从句	167
Unit 2 It is/was the first/second/... time that sb has/ had done sth. 这是某人第几次做某事。	175
Unit 3 1. 祈使句 + and + 陈述句	181
2. 形容词作状语	182
Unit 4 1. rather than 而不是	189
2. It is/was not until... + that...	190
Unit 5 1. “if + 形容词”构成的省略句式	197
2. “There is a need to do sth.”意为“有必要做某事。”	197

选择性必修第三册

Unit 1 1. while 引导让步状语从句	205
2. It is believed that... 人们认为……/据信……	205
Unit 2 1. <i>v.</i> -ing 作状语	212
2. get + 过去分词	212
Unit 3 1. There is little/no doubt that... 毫无疑问……	218
2. <i>v.</i> -ing 作结果状语	219
Unit 4 1. too... to... 太……而不能……	226
2. 包含 without 的含蓄虚拟条件句	226
Unit 5 1. reason(s) why ……的原因	232
2. “主语 + be + 形容词 + 不定式”结构	232

选择性必修第四册

Unit 1 more... than... 与其说……, 不如说……	239
Unit 2 1. “介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句	245
2. what 引导的主语从句	246
Unit 3 动名词(短语) 作主语	252
Unit 4 from where... 从那里……	258
Unit 5 wish 后的宾语从句中的虚拟语气	264



WELCOME UNIT

主题语境:人与自我——生活与学习

语篇词汇串记

词句默写部分见《默写本》

On the first day of my **senior high school**, I came across May, an **exchange student** from China, who **made a deep** 1. _____ (**impress**) on me.

Formally dressed in school uniform, she looked a bit shy and **awkward** in the new surroundings. Realizing that she might be **frightened** of 2. _____ (**leave**) **alone**, I introduced myself to her and offered to keep her **company**.

I helped her with the 3. _____ (**register**) card, filling in personal information such as **sex**, **nationality** and so on. Being 4. _____ **outgoing** girl, I quickly made her relaxed and we even became learning **partners**.

I found that she had clear learning goals and

useful 5. _____ (**strategy**). In the **lecture hall**, she **took notes** carefully with all her attention **concentrated on** the **lecturer**. However, she seemed to be 6. _____ (**annoy**) when she failed in **experiments** in the physics lab. With my assistance, she finally made it. **At last** she felt less **anxious** and **built up** 7. _____ (**confident**) in physics.

School was over at 6 **p.m.** We **revised** lessons together and then I took her 8. _____ (**explore**) the **campus**. She was **curious about** everything. We shared a lot. She dreams of becoming a 9. _____ (**design**) while I **look forward to** 10. _____ (**have**) my own **company** in the future. What a lovely day!

考点互动探究

单词点睛

① **exchange** *n.* 交换; 交流 *vt.* 交换; 交流; 交易; 兑换

(1) an exchange student	交换生
in exchange for...	交换……
(2) exchange sth for sth	把……换成……
exchange sth with sb	与某人交换某物

[考点多维练]——单句填空

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

②[2021·浙江6月考] On August 5, the number of postcards _____ (exchange) by members topped 31 million.

③ _____ (exchange) gifts and sending Christmas cards are the modern ways of celebrating Christmas in the world.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

④ It was through the cultural exchange activity _____ (我们彼此交流了看法) on culture shock. (应用文写作之活动感受)

⑤[2024·新课标I/II卷读后续写] I thanked him with the biggest smile and we _____ (交换了联系方式) before I got on the bus.

② **design** *n.* 设计; 设计方案 *vt.* 设计; 筹划

(1) be designed for sb/sth	为……而设计
be designed to do sth	目的是做……; 为做……而设计
(2) by design (= on purpose)	故意地, 蓄意地
(3) designer <i>n.</i>	设计者, 设计师

[考点多维练]——单句填空

①[2019·全国卷III] For Western _____ (design), China and its rich culture have long been an inspiration for Western creative.

②[北师必修二] He engaged in a wide range of exercises _____ (design) to rebuild muscle, and made remarkable progress.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

③She _____, to enjoy the blooming flowers along the path. (读后续写之动作描写)

她故意走得很慢,以便欣赏沿途盛开的花朵。

④[2021·新高考全国 I/II 卷应用文写作] Many columns of the English newspaper *Youth* _____ senior high school students and they _____ enrich our campus life. 英文报《青年》的许多栏目是专门为高中生设计的,旨在丰富我们的校园生活。

3 anxious *adj.* 焦虑的,不安的;渴望的

- (1) be anxious about sth 为某事担心/担忧
be anxious for sth/to do sth 渴望某物/做某事
(2) anxiety *n.* 焦虑,忧虑,担心
with anxiety (= anxiously) 焦虑地

[考点多维练]——单句填空

① After two defeats, the team are now anxious _____ a victory to cheer up the players.

②[外研选必三] My _____ (anxious) drove me to try every means possible to lose weight, including dieting and weight-loss pills, but this brought me nothing but pain and poor health.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

③ _____, with her mind constantly racing with thoughts of what might go wrong, she found it difficult to focus on the task at hand. (读后续写之心理描写)

既焦虑又担忧,脑海中不断闪现可能出错的情景,她发现自己很难专注于手头的任务。

④ Faced with the unfamiliar surroundings, I _____ . I couldn't adapt to the new school. _____, my English teacher encouraged me to face everything courageously. (读后续写之心理描写)

面对陌生的环境,我感到焦虑和孤独。我无法适应新学校。看到我的焦虑,我的英语老师鼓励我勇敢面对一切。

4 annoy *vt.* 使恼怒;打扰

- (1) annoy sb with sth/by doing sth 因(做)某事使某人烦恼
(2) annoyed *adj.* 恼怒的;生气的

- be annoyed with sb 对某人感到生气
be annoyed at/about sth 因某事生气
(3) annoying *adj.* 使恼怒的;使生气的
(4) annoyance *n.* 恼怒,生气;使人烦恼的事

[考点多维练]——单句填空

①[2023·全国甲卷] You'll soon find that the more patience you practise, the more you start to apply it to other, more _____ (annoy) situations.

②[2021·浙江6月考] If you ever get the impression that your dog can "tell" whether you look content or _____ (annoy), you may be onto something.

③[2019·全国卷III] Don't openly express _____ (annoy) at a professor or class.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

④ Sarah was already stressed from a heavy workload, and now, with the heat adding to her frustration, she _____.

(读后续写之情绪描写)

莎拉已经因为繁重的工作负担而感到焦虑,现在,炎热加剧了她的沮丧,她变得越来越恼火。

⑤ _____.

I picked up the receiver between two sticky fingers and was disappointed when I recognized the voice of Mrs Bates. (读后续写之情绪描写) 没有什么能比这更烦人了。我用两个黏糊糊的手指捏起了听筒,当听出是贝茨夫人的声音时,我非常失望。

5 frightened *adj.* 惊吓的;害怕的

- (1) be frightened of... 对……感到害怕
be frightened to do sth 害怕做某事
be frightened to death 吓得要死
(2) frighten *v.* 使惊吓;吓唬
frighten sb/sth off/away 将某人/某物吓跑
(3) frightening *adj.* 令人恐惧的

[考点多维练]——单句填空

①[2020·全国新高考II卷] He kicked it wide open, finding a _____ (frighten) woman in a wheelchair with a little boy and a tiny baby.

② The storm brought _____ flashes of lightning and deafening thunder, leaving the people in the town _____ and seeking shelter. (frighten)

③ He was frightened _____ (jump) off the diving board, as he had a fear of heights and was unsure if he could handle the height.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

④ When giving her speech for the first time on the stage, she _____

she could not fix her thoughts on anything. (读后续写之心理描写) 当她第一次上台演讲时,她非常害怕,以至于什么都想不起来。

⑤ _____

_____, I felt the joy of learning to do something independently and grateful for the meaningful memory with my father. (读后续写之个人感受)

尽管这段经历有点可怕,但我感受到了学会独立做事的快乐,并感谢与父亲在一起的那段有意义的回忆。

6 impression *n.* 印象;感想

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

给……留下印象

(2) impress *v.*

使钦佩;给……留下印象;使铭记

impress sth on/upon sb

使某人铭记某事物

impress sb with sth

某事物使某人印象深刻

be impressed by/with

对……印象深刻

What impresses sb most is sth/that...

让某人印象最为深刻的是……

(3) impressive *adj.*

使人印象深刻的;令人难忘的

[考点多维练]——单句填空

① [2022·全国甲卷] Antarctica left an _____ (impress) on me that no other place has.

② [2024·全国甲卷] Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite _____ (impress).

③ _____ (impress) by the students' excellent presentations, the teachers from other schools spoke highly of the students in Xiaoshi High School.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

④ We are delighted to receive works with various themes of people, life and scenery on campus, _____

_____. (应用文写作之征文) 我们很高兴收到关于校园里的人物、生活和风景等不同主题的作品,这些作品可能会给你留下深刻的印象。

⑤ [2023·全国甲卷书面表达] _____

_____ is his famous philosophy of life: "Be the first to worry about the troubles across the land, the last to enjoy universal happiness."

最让我印象深刻的是他著名的人生哲学:“先天下之忧而忧,后天下之乐而乐。”

7 curious *adj.* 好奇的,求知欲强的

(1) be curious about sth

对某事好奇

be curious to do sth

极想做某事

(2) curiosity *n.*

好奇心

with curiosity

好奇地

out of curiosity

出于好奇

[考点多维练]——单句填空

① [译林选必三] From the very early days of human life on the Earth, our _____ (curious) about the unknown has kept us adventuring into new places.

② Jane turned towards the boys, wide-eyed, curious _____ (see) what was going on.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

③ 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)

④ _____, she cautiously approached the old abandoned house to discover what secrets lay inside.

既害怕又好奇,她小心翼翼地靠近那座古老的废弃房屋去发现里面隐藏着什么秘密。

短语储存

1 leave...alone 不打扰;不惊动

leave behind 遗留;留下;遗忘;把……抛在后面

leave for 出发去……

leave...aside 不予考虑;把……搁置一边

leave out 省略;遗漏;不考虑……

[考点多维练]——短语填空

① I wish everyone would stop interfering and just _____ me _____.

② The teacher required us to _____ some unnecessary words in our essays.

③ When moving to a new city, one often finds it not easy to decide what to take and what to _____.

④ I am going to finish my studies in England soon, and will _____ China next month.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

⑤[2024·全国甲卷] While the adults were busy with their serious talk outside, I _____ to help my grandmother wash dishes.

当大人们在外面忙着严肃交谈时,我独自一人留在厨房里帮奶奶洗碗。

② look forward to 盼望;期待

[温馨提示]

look forward to 中的 to 为介词,后接名词或 v.-ing 形式。

[考点多维练]——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.

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

[写作步步升]——完成句子

③ Small acts of kindness will go a long way. We _____.

(应用文写作之倡议书)

小小的善举会有很大的帮助。我们期待您的积极参与。

④ Thanks for your kind consideration and I _____.

(应用文写作之结尾句)

感谢您的善意考虑,我期待着尽快收到您的回复。

句型透视

● (教材 P4) I found most of my classmates and teachers friendly and helpful.

我觉得我的大多数同学和老师都很友好,而且乐于助人。

句型公式

“find + 宾语 + 宾补”结构

【句式点拨】

此句中使用了“find + 宾语 + 宾补”结构,形容词 friendly 和 helpful 在句中作宾语补足语。

【相关拓展】

(1)“find + 宾语 + 宾补”结构中可作宾补的有:

- 形容词/副词/介词短语
- 现在分词(表主动和正在进行)
- 过去分词(表被动和完成)

(2) find oneself... 意为“在不知不觉中发现自己处于某种境地”。

(3) find + it + adj./n. + to do (it 作形式宾语, to do 作真正的宾语)

[考点多维练]——单句填空

①[2021·全国甲卷] When I returned to London in 2004, I found myself _____ (wander) down to Southbank, spending hours there.

②[译林必修二] After learning the basics of tai chi in those first few classes, I found myself _____ (bore) and _____ (ache) from doing the same moves over and over again.

③[2022·全国甲卷] As Ginni Bazlinton reached Antarctica, she found herself _____ (greet) by a group of little Gentoo penguins (企鹅) longing to say hello.

[写作步步升]——完成句子

④[2024·浙江1月考读后续写] Having a poor sense of direction, Eva _____.

由于方向感差,伊娃发现自己不可能在这么大的楼里四处走动。

⑤[2022·新高考全国I卷] After making sure that David could run if he wanted, _____, his small body rocking from side to side as he swung his feet forward. (读后续写之动作描写)

在确定戴维想跑就可以跑之后,我转过身来,发现他向我走来,双脚向前摆动时,他的小身体左右摇摆。

当堂过关检测

★提示:加黑词汇为复现词汇

① 单句填空

1. On seeing the _____ scene, she was so _____ that she burst out crying. (frighten)

2. Our school held a special fashion show last week in which we wore clothes _____ (design) by ourselves.

3. Out of _____ (curious), I attended a **lecture** on cultural diversity during an international **exchange** programme.

4. _____ (lecture) by the teacher for being late again, she promised to be punctual in the future.

5. I do believe that this year's music festival will surely leave a deep _____ (impress) on you.

6. [2021·新高考全国I卷] With a smile of understanding _____ (flash) across his face, Dad suddenly figured out their secret.

7. I'm **looking forward to** _____ (exchange) ideas with the **designer** after the **lecture**.

8. [2023·新高考全国I卷] Whatever the mistake, remember it isn't a fixed aspect of your _____ (personal).

9. If you want to take a book out, you just need to fill in and submit a _____ (register) form for a library card.

10. [2023·新高考全国I卷] If we keep the fixed grouping mode, there will be limited room for our _____ (improve).

11. [2023·新高考全国I卷] The **goal** of this book is to make the case for digital minimalism, including a detailed _____ (explore) of what it asks and why it works.

12. [2023·新高考全国I卷] You'll hear these participants' stories and learn what _____ (strategy) worked well for them, and what traps they encountered that you should avoid.

13. She found it difficult to regain her _____ (concentrate) after being interrupted by the loud noise.

14. It's just an _____ (formal) party, so you can wear anything you want, like T-shirts and jeans.

15. She joined a non-profit _____ (organise) that focuses on providing education for underprivileged children.

II 短语检测

1. She's asked to _____ (不打扰) but the press photographers follow her everywhere.

2. Many students _____ (报名参加) these courses to widen skills for use in their future jobs.

3. [外研必修一] While I was _____ (集中精力于) photographing this amazing scene, I suddenly had a feeling that I was being watched.

4. I have been _____ (盼望) having a chance to pay a visit to Huangshan Mountain.

5. _____ (记笔记) and reviewing them are among the simple learning habits we too often overlook.

6. I _____ (对……感到好奇) the silence, then returned to the door of Iris' room and looked in.

7. After a long and tiring journey through the storm, they reached their destination _____ (终于,最终).

8. In order to _____ (留下好印象) during a job interview, you need to prepare yourself for the interview.

III 重点句型

1. She often _____ when she meets with certain challenges. (find + 宾语 + 宾补)
(读后续写之心理描写)

当她碰到一些挑战时,她经常发现自己很无助。

2. _____ devoting countless hours to study and reflection. (never... without)

如果不投入大量的时间进行学习和反思,你就永远无法真正掌握一门学科。

3. I'm not sure if I should take this job offer. _____ the work environment or the colleagues? It's a big decision. (what if)

我不确定是否应该接受这份工作邀请。如果我不喜欢工作环境或同事怎么办?这是一个重大的决定。

4. _____ gave us a deeper understanding of its rich past. (explore)

探索这座城市的历史遗迹让我们对它丰富的过去有了更深刻的理解。

IV 课文语法填空

My name is Han Jing who is not 1. _____ **outgoing** girl. This is my first **senior high school** day and I am a little 2. _____ (anxiety). I was wondering whether I could make a good first 3. _____ (impress) and make any good 4. _____ (friend). In my first maths class, 5. _____ it was difficult, the teacher was friendly and kind, who even told us a 6. _____ (fun) story, 7. _____ made us laugh heartily. In the afternoon, we 8. _____ (have) our chemistry class in the science lab. The lab is new and the lesson was great. Now, I 9. _____ (firm) believe I can make new friends and I am 10. _____ (confidence) than I felt in the morning. I think that tomorrow will be a great day!

I 动词变形练

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

- [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. _____
- [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. _____
- The artist plans to **enlarge** the painting to make it the centrepiece of the exhibition. _____
- “Her name is Gracie,” my husband said, reading a sign by the fence that **enclosed** the pool. _____
- 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

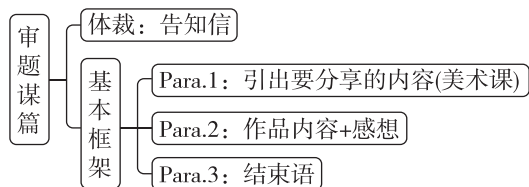
- absent
 - [2022·新高考全国 I 卷] His usual big toothy smile was **absent** today. _____
 - She looked **absent** during the meeting, as if her mind was elsewhere. _____
- access
 - [2021·全国甲卷] We **accessed** the wall through the South Gate. _____
 - The emergency exit provides a safe **access** for people during a fire. _____
 - This volunteer activity offers students valuable **access** to industry professionals. _____
- address
 - The envelope was **addressed** in neat handwriting, making it easy to read. _____
 - [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. _____
 - [2024·浙江 1 月考] Norman Stienwand, who farms in that area, has been **addressing** public meetings on this issue for years. _____
 - [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). _____
- admission
 - There's a notice outside the building that says “No **admission** before twelve noon”. _____
 - How much do they charge for **admission**? _____
 - By his own **admission**, he has achieved little since he took over the company. _____
- adopt
 - The company plans to **adopt** a new strategy to improve its market position and increase profits. _____
 - The family decided to **adopt** a puppy from the local animal shelter to give it a loving home. _____

Part I 应用文写作

[2024·新课标 I 卷] 假定你是李华,上周五你们班在公园上了一堂美术课。请你给英国朋友 Chris 写一封邮件分享这次经历,内容包括:

1. 你完成的作品;
2. 你的感想。

思路点拨



精彩美文

Dear Chris,

I'm writing to **share with** you an art class

1. _____ (上周五我在公园上的).

We were asked to draw or paint something

2. _____ (我们印象最深刻的). 3. _____

_____ (受到公园里奇妙景色的启发), I decided to create a watercolour of the small bridge over the park's pond, 4. _____

_____ (被盛开的鲜花环绕着). The entire experience was incredibly **refreshing**. **Being surrounded by nature** 5. _____

_____ (不仅激发我的创造力) **but also offered a much-needed break from the usual hustle and bustle of school life**. I felt a deep sense of peace **as I painted**.

In a word, it was not just an art class; it was a moment of connection with nature 6. _____

_____ (我真正珍视的).

Yours,

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

【跟踪演练】

① 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(收到录取通知书+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 1 TEENAGE LIFE

主题语境:人与自我——生活与学习

语篇词汇串记

词句默写部分见《默写本》

Being a **freshman** of senior high school is a **challenge**. One year closer to becoming 1. _____ **adult**, therefore, now I have to make choices on my own.

What made me 2. _____ (**confuse**) first was which **extra-curricular activity** to join in. My parents **recommended** that I (should) choose the **volunteer club**. 3. _____ (**actual**) I think the English **debate club** is 4. _____ (**suitable**) for me. As a **fluent** English speaker, I **am attracted to** the feeling of expressing myself in English in public. I followed my heart finally.

Then came the time to choose courses. I **prefer** Chinese 5. _____ any other subject. My dream is to be an **editor** or a writer after 6. _____ (**graduate**) **from university**. What's more, I **am** 7. _____ (**addict**) **to** Chinese literature. 8. _____ (**obvious**) I will **sign up for** it. Computer science is a course I will never **quit**. For a **teenager** of my **generation**, mastering 9. _____ (**advance**) computer skills is a must. I soon worked out a **schedule** for my studies. I feel so lucky to be able to **focus on** what I enjoy doing and **be responsible for** my own 10. _____ (**behave**).

考点互动探究

单词点睛

① **prefer** *vt.* (preferred, preferred, preferring) 较喜欢

(1) prefer doing/to do sth 宁愿做某事
prefer sb to do sth 宁愿某人做某事
prefer (doing) sth to (doing) sth
喜欢(做)……而不
喜欢(做)……

prefer to do sth rather than do sth
(= would rather do sth than do sth = would do sth rather than do sth) 宁愿做……而不愿做……
(2) preference *n.* 喜爱;偏爱
have a preference for 偏爱/喜爱……

[温馨提示] prefer 意为“更喜欢;较喜欢”,不与比较级连用。



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:

- 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.

❶ 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.

❷ 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).

❸ 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。	To study English well is not easy. 学好英语并不容易。 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。 Reading in the sun is bad for your eyes. 在阳光下看书对你的眼睛有害。
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。	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。 Two students with the teacher were at the meeting. 两个学生和那位老师参加了会议。
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。	He is one of my friends who are working hard. 他是我努力工作的朋友中的一个。
在倒装句中,谓语动词的数应与其后的主语一致。	Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。 On the wall are many pictures. 墙上有很多图画。
many a 和 more than one 加单数名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数。	Many a boy has made the same mistakes. 许多男孩犯了同样的错误。

【技法训练一】

- When and where to go for the on-salary holiday _____ (not decide) yet.
- The teacher now together with the students _____ (be) discussing *Reading Skills* that _____ (be) newly published in America.
- Nowadays, cycling, along with jogging and swimming, _____ (regard) as one of the best all-round forms of exercise.
- Delete the short message at once! Many a man _____ (cheat) by such tricks up to now.

考点二 意义一致原则

意义一致就是谓语动词的数必须和主语的意义一致(因主语有时形式为单数,但意义为复数;有时形式为复数,但意义为单数)。	
表示时间、重量、长度、价值等的复数名词作主语时,谓语动词通常用单数形式,这是由于作主语的复数名词在概念上是一个整体。	<p>Ten dollars is enough for him. 十美元对他来说足够了。</p> <p>Twenty years stands for a long period in one's life. 在人的一生里二十年意味着一个很长的时期。</p>
“the + 形容词或分词等”作主语,表示某一类人时,谓语动词用复数形式。	<p>The old are more likely to catch a cold than the young. 老年人比年轻人更容易感冒。</p>
如果集体名词指的是整个集体,其谓语动词用单数形式;如果它指集体中的成员,其谓语动词就用复数形式。这些词有 family, class, crowd, committee, population, audience 等。 [温馨提示] people, police, cattle 等名词一般都用作复数。	<p>My family is a large one. 我家是一个大家庭。</p> <p>The family are sitting at the breakfast table. 这家人正坐在早餐桌旁。</p> <p>The police are looking for the lost child. 警方正在寻找那个丢失的孩子。</p>
由“some/all/most/a lot/lots/plenty/the rest/the majority + of + 名词”构成的短语以及由“分数或百分数 + of + 名词”构成的短语作主语时,其谓语动词的数要根据短语中 of 后面名词的数而定。 [温馨提示] a number of 表示“许多”,作定语修饰复数名词,谓语动词用复数形式;the number of 表示“……的数量”,主语是 number,谓语动词用单数形式。	<p>Some of them were barefoot, and most were in rags. 他们当中有些人光着脚,大部分人衣衫褴褛。</p> <p>The rest of the lecture is very wonderful. 讲座的其余部分非常精彩。</p> <p>50% of the students in our class are girls. 我们班一半的学生都是女生。</p>

【技法训练二】

- The staff _____ (be) friendly and helpful, providing you with a map of the city when you arrive, and offering advice if you require some.
- A survey carried out last year showed that 80% of the middle-aged in this city _____ (be) in favour of the proposal on health care reform.
- The number of medical schools reached 18 in the early 1990s and _____ (remain) around that ever since.
- Of the nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six _____ (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.

考点三 就近一致原则

在英语句子中,有时谓语动词的数与最邻近的主语保持一致。	
<p>(1)当两个主语由 either...or, neither...nor, whether...or..., not only...but also 连接时,谓语动词的数和邻近的主语一致。</p> <p>(2)there be 句型中 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,则应与最近的那个主语保持一致。</p>	<p>Either you or Jane is to be sent to New Zealand. 要么你,要么简将被派往新西兰。</p> <p>Neither the unkind words nor the unfriendly attitude has caused me any distress. 不友善的言语和不友好的态度都没有给我带来任何痛苦。</p> <p>Not only he but also all his family are keen on concerts. 不仅是他,他全家人都很热衷于音乐会。</p>

【技法训练三】

1. There _____ (be) a great number of attractions in Tianjin, among which I like the Ancient Cultural Street best.
2. Not only his parents but also his elder brother

_____ (go) to the Summer Palace. They haven't been back yet.

3. Either you or one of your students _____ (be) to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow.

实战演练

I 单句填空

1. All the scientific evidence _____ (show) that the increasing use of chemicals in farming is damaging our health.
2. One third of the country _____ (be) covered with trees and the majority of the citizens are black people.
3. It's fun for amateurs to try, but to become good at it, not only years of practice but also natural talent _____ (need).
4. The police _____ (search) the murderer everywhere when he suddenly appeared in the theatre.
5. If you look at all sides of the situation, you'll probably find a solution that _____ (suit) everyone.
6. It's reported that many a house _____ (damage) by the typhoon, which struck the city last week.
7. Since last month, George, along with some of his former classmates, _____ (desire) to have a 20-year gathering during this summer holiday.
8. All we need _____ (be) a small piece of land where we can plant various kinds of fruit trees throughout the growing seasons of the year.
9. Typically, with high-status and well-paid jobs _____ (come) far more pressure than assumed.
10. The number of foreign students attending Chinese universities _____ (rise) steadily since 1997.

II 语法填空

[2024·山东潍坊高三三模]

Anyone visiting Xizang and exploring its culture would visit the temples to view the colourful and educational Tibetan Thangka (唐卡) paintings. They are traditionally painted on either cotton or silk, with 1. _____ (loose) woven cotton being

the most common. The paintings usually show religious scenes, as indicated by their name, Thangka, 2. _____ (mean) "recorded message" in Tibetan.

The Tibetan Thangka is 3. _____ art form that originated in Nepal and was brought to Xizang later. The Thangka paintings were developed over the centuries from the early murals (壁画) that can be seen in 4. _____ is titled "Library Caves", such as the Ajanta Caves in India and the Mogao Caves in China.

The Mogao Caves were previously a storage place of many Tibetan paintings on cloth, including the earliest surviving Thangka dated to be from around 780—848 AD 5. _____ the region was under Tibetan rule. Historians note that between the 14th and 15th century, Tibetan paintings 6. _____ (integrate) many elements from the Chinese murals.

The Thangka painting is not a flat creation but consists of a painted picture panel, over which a fabric is mounted, and then over which 7. _____ (lay) a cover, usually silk. It is the nature of 8. _____ (delicate) that makes Thangkas prefer dry places 9. _____ (prevent) the quality of the silk from being affected by wetness. When they are not in use, they remain rolled up, with coverings on the back and front to protect the painting. 10. _____ (keep) in this way helps Thangkas last for a very long time.

III 语法与写作—主谓一致在写作中的运用

1. [2024·全国甲卷书面表达] The shared bicycle, favoured for its convenience and low carbon, _____ and has gained widespread popularity. 共享单车因其方便和低碳而受到青睐,在全球范围内被使用并受到了广泛的欢迎。

2. [2024·北京卷书面表达] Then, projects like the Belt and Road Initiative _____ to discuss because it showcases China's determination to build a shared future with the world.

然后,像“一带一路”倡议这样的项目是一个很好的讨论话题,因为它展示了中国与世界共同构建未来的决心。

3. Kris, along with rescue teams equipped with life jackets and ropes, _____.

克里斯和配备救生衣和绳索的救援队,被下放到被

水淹没的大楼里。

4. During the break, some students went to relax on the playground, but _____ in the classroom.

课间休息时,一些学生去操场上放松,但其余的人在教室里复习功课。

5. This amusement park with all the exciting rides and other fun activities _____ every summer. (venue)

这家游乐园有着所有令人兴奋的游乐设施和其他有趣的活动,它还是每年夏天室外音乐会的举办地。

/ 第3讲 非谓语动词 /

高考链接

● 单句填空

1. [2024·新课标Ⅱ卷] _____ (recall) watching a Chinese opera version of Shakespeare's play *Richard III* in Shanghai and meeting Chinese actors who came to Stratford a few years ago to perform parts of *The Peony Pavilion*, Edmondson said...

2. [2024·浙江1月考] The shelves in most supermarkets are full of family-size this and multi-buy that. However, if you're shopping for one, buying extra _____ (benefit) from price reductions doesn't make sense.

3. [2023·新高考全国Ⅱ卷] They talk to the flood

of international tourists and to _____ (visit) Chinese zookeepers who often come to check on the pandas, which are on loan from China.

4. [2023·全国乙卷] _____ (visit) several times over the last 10 years, I was amazed by the co-existence of old and new, and how a city was able to keep such a rich heritage (遗产) while constantly growing.

5. [2023·新高考全国Ⅰ卷] To eat one, you have to decide whether _____ (bite) a small hole in it first, releasing the steam and risking a spill (溢出), or to put the whole dumpling in your mouth, letting the hot soup explode on your tongue (舌头).

考点解读

考点归纳

非谓语动词主要有不定式、动词的-ing形式(包括动名词和现在分词)及过去分词三类。其语态和句法功能如下表:

语态和句法功能	主动语态		被动语态		句法功能					
	一般	完成	一般	完成	主语	宾语	表语	定语	状语	补语
非谓语动词										
不定式	to do	to have done	to be done	to have been done	√	√	√	√	√	√
动词的-ing形式	doing	having done	being done	having been done	√	√	√	√	√	√
过去分词			done				√	√	√	√