



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年专注教育行业

全品 全品 高考复习方案

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专版

- 教材词汇夯基
- 词汇多维拓展
- 语法专题复习
- 语法重难点突破

英语 BS
词汇+语法

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Unit 1 LIFE CHOICES

教材基础

① 单词默写

【阅读词汇】

- secondary *adj.* _____
- previous *adj.* _____
- dynamic *adj.* _____
- chapter *n.* _____
- apartment *n.* _____
- leisure *n.* _____
- engine *n.* _____
- search engine _____
- teen *n.* _____ *adj.* _____
- laptop *n.* _____
- digital *adj.* _____
- hardware *n.* _____
- living room _____
- media *n.* _____
- social media _____
- café *n.* _____
- military *n.* _____
- certificate *n.* _____
- slide *n.* _____ *v.* _____
- digestion *n.* _____
- recreation *n.* _____
- rural *adj.* _____

【写作词汇】

- _____ *adj.* 较高的, 高级的; 年长的
- _____ *n.* 校园
- _____ *n.* 日程表, 计划表
- _____ *adj.* 有利的, 好的 *prep.* 加, 以及 *n.* 加号; 优势
- _____ *n.* (工厂、医院等轮班制的) 当班时间 *v.* 移动; 变换
- _____ *vi.* (过去式 _____, 过去分词 _____) (问题或困难) 出现, 发生
- _____ *n.* 生活方式
- _____ *vi.* & *n.* 闲谈, 聊天
- _____ *vi.* & *vt.* 冲浪

- _____ 网上冲浪, 浏览因特网
- _____ *adv.* 确切地, 肯定地
- _____ *n.* 本地人
- _____ *n.* 一系列; 范围; 山脉 *vi.* 包括(从……到……)之间的各类事物; (在一定范围内) 变化
- _____ *n.* 质量, 品质
- _____ *adv.* 实际上, 事实上
- _____ *vt.* (过去式 _____, 过去分词 _____) 拖, 拉
- _____ *n.* 目标, 目的; 球门; 射门
- _____ *n.* 目标; 对象; 靶子 *vt.* 把……作为攻击目标
- _____ *vt.* 更新
- _____ *adv.* 与此同时
- _____ *n.* 格言, 谚语
- _____ *adv.* 在前面; 向前
- _____ *adv.* 向/在城镇商业中心区 *adj.* 商业区的 *n.* 市中心; 商业区
- _____ *n.* 专家, 行家 *adj.* 熟练的; 内行的; 专家的
- _____ *adj.* 坦率的, 坦诚的
- _____ *adv.* 完全地, 彻底地
- _____ *n.* 职位; 位置 *vt.* 安装; 安置; 使处于
- _____ *adv.* 正是, 当然
- _____ *n.* 程度
- _____ *adv.* 因此, 因而, 从而
- _____ *n.* 紧张; 焦虑
- _____ *vt.* (过去式 _____, 过去分词 _____) 寻找; 寻求; 请求
- _____ *vt.* 以……为特色, 是……的特征 *n.* 特色; 特征
- _____ *adj.* 平常的, 一贯的; 典型的
- _____ *n.* 省
- _____ *n.* 种, 类; 类型
- _____ *n.* 供应, 供给, 供应品 *v.* 供给, 供应
- _____ *adj.* 困难的, 难办的

39. _____ *vi.* & *vt.* 闪现, 闪过 *n.* 照相机闪光灯
40. _____ *prep.* 除……之外
41. _____ *n.* 联系, 联络 *vt.* (写信, 打电话) 联系 (某人)
42. _____ *n.* 慈善机构, 慈善团体
43. _____ *adj.* 低年级的 *n.* 年少者; 职位较低者
44. _____ *n.* 体育馆, 健身房
45. _____ *n.* 某一时刻
46. _____ *adv.* 向前; 进展

【变形词汇】

[第一组]

1. _____ *n.* 紧张; 压力; 忧虑; 强调, 重要性 *v.* 强调; 着重 → _____ *adj.* 充满压力的, 紧张的 → _____ *adj.* 焦虑不安的; 重读的
2. _____ *n.* 挑战; 具有挑战性的事物 *vt.* 向……挑战 → _____ *adj.* 富有挑战性的
3. _____ *vi.* 不同, 不一样, 有区别 → _____ *adj.* 不同的 → _____ *n.* 差异; 不同
4. _____ *vt.* 期待; 预料, 预期 → _____ *n.* 期待; 预料, 预期 → _____ *adj.* 预料的; 预期的 → _____ *adj.* 出乎意料的
5. _____ *n.* 自信, 信心; 信赖 → _____ *adj.* 自信的; 有把握的
6. _____ *n.* 能力, 胜任; 本领, 技能 → _____ *adj.* 有能力的, 称职的
7. _____ *v.* 压, 按; 挤, 推; 催促, 逼迫 → _____ *n.* 压力
8. _____ *vi.* 恢复健康, 康复 → _____ *n.* 康复
9. _____ *vt.* 损伤; 伤害; 使受伤 → _____ *n.* 伤, 损害 → _____ *adj.* 受伤的; 有伤的
10. _____ *n.* 财富; 运气 → _____ *adj.* 幸运的; 吉利的 → _____ *adj.* 不幸的; 令人遗憾的 → _____ *adv.* 不幸地; 令人遗憾地
11. _____ *n.* 志愿者 *vi.* & *vt.* 自愿; 志愿 → _____ *adj.* 志愿的; 服务的; 自愿的
12. _____ *v.* (使) 变化, 改变 → _____ *adj.* 各种各样的; 多种 (类型) 的 → _____ *n.* 种类; 多样性; 变化

13. _____ *adj.* 必需的; 必要的 → _____ *n.* 必需品 → _____ *adv.* 必然地; 必需地
14. _____ *adj.* 方便的, 便利的 → _____ *n.* 方便, 便利 → _____ *n.* 不便
15. _____ *n.* 对……着迷的人 *v.* 使上瘾; 使沉溺 → _____ *adj.* 入了迷的; 上了瘾的 → _____ *adj.* 使人上瘾的 → _____ *n.* 瘾; 沉溺; 嗜好
16. _____ *n.* 目的, 意图; 目标 *vi.* 力求达到; 力争做到; 瞄准 *vt.* 目的是; 旨在 → _____ *adj.* 没有目标的; 漫无目的的
17. _____ *n.* 距离, 间距 → _____ *adj.* 遥远的; 疏远的; 心不在焉的
18. _____ *vi.* & *vt.* 复习 → _____ *n.* 复习; 修订, 修改
19. _____ *vi.* & *vt.* 遭受 (痛苦) → _____ *n.* 受难者; 患者 → _____ *n.* 痛苦, 苦难, 折磨
20. _____ *vt.* 减少; 降低; 缩小 → _____ *n.* 减少; 降低; 削减
21. _____ *vt.* 编辑; 剪辑 → _____ *n.* 编辑; 主编 → _____ *n.* 版本; 版次; (报纸、杂志的) 一份
22. _____ *vt.* 移走; 去掉 → _____ *n.* 移走, 消除

[第二组]

23. _____ *v.* 组织, 筹划; 组建; 成立 → _____ *adj.* 有组织的; 有条理的 → _____ *n.* 组织; 机构; 团体 → _____ *n.* 组织者; 安排者
24. _____ *n.* 功能; 作用; 机能 *vi.* 起作用; 正常工作; 运转 → _____ *adj.* 职能的; (能) 起作用的; 功能的
25. _____ *n.* 职业; 行业 → _____ *adj.* 专业的, 职业的
26. _____ *vi.* 毕业 *n.* 毕业生 → _____ *n.* 毕业; 毕业典礼
27. _____ *vt.* 鼓励, 激励 → _____ *adj.* 品质优秀的; 借助于灵感创作的 → _____ *adj.* 鼓舞人心的; 启发灵感的 → _____ *n.* 灵感; 给人以灵感的人/物
28. _____ *vi.* 申请; 请求 → _____ *n.* 申请; 应用 → _____ *n.* 申请人
29. _____ *adj.* 热切的; 渴望的 → _____ *n.* 渴望, 热切

30. _____ *adj.* 独立的→ _____
adv. 独立地, 自立地→ _____ *n.* 独立
31. _____ *n.* 电, 电力; 力量→ _____
adj. 强大的; 强有力的→ _____ *adj.* 无力的; 没有能力的
32. _____ *adj.* 稳定的; 牢固的; 稳重的→ _____
_____ *adj.* 不稳定的→ _____ *n.* 稳定(性); 固定(性)
33. _____ *n.* 灰尘; 沙土→ _____
adj. 布满灰尘的
34. _____ *n.* 泥; 泥浆→ _____
adj. 泥泞的, 多泥的; 模糊的; 混乱的
35. _____ *adj.* 负责的; 有责任心的→ _____
_____ *adj.* 不负责任的→ _____ *n.* 责任
36. _____ *vt.* 吸引→ _____
adj. 有吸引力的; 好看的, 美观的→ _____
n. 吸引力; 有吸引力的特征(或品质、人)
37. _____ *v.* 发笑; 笑→ _____
n. 笑; 笑声
38. _____ *vi. & vt.* 贡献; 捐献; 投稿→ _____
_____ *n.* 贡献→ _____ *n.* 捐助
人; 投稿人
39. _____ *vt.* 计划, 打算, 想要→ _____
n. 目的, 意图; 打算→ _____ *adj.* 故意的, 有意的, 存心的
40. _____ *adj.* 正式的, 官方的→ _____
adj. 非正式的; 日常的
41. _____ *vi. & vt.* (使)适应; 改编→ _____
_____ *adj.* 有适应能力的; 能适应的→ _____
_____ *n.* 适应; 改编本
42. _____ *vt.* 展示; 颁发, 呈递 *n.* 礼物
adj. 当前的; 出席的→ _____ *n.* 报告; 陈
述, 说明
43. _____ *vt.* 招待; 款待; 使快乐; 娱乐→ _____
_____ *n.* 娱乐→ _____ *adj.* 使人
愉快的; 有趣的→ _____ *n.* 表演者; 艺人

II 短语检测

【核心短语】

- _____ 总而言之, 总的来说
- _____ 有时; 偶尔; 间或
- _____ 按……所说, 根据
- _____ 亲自
- _____ 易于做某事
- _____ 取得进步, 获得成功
- _____ (身体或精神上) 遭受……(痛苦)

- _____ 坦白说, 坦率地说
- _____ 因为
- _____ 换句话说
- _____ 从……毕业
- _____ 各种各样的
- _____ 放弃
- _____ 对付, 应付, 处理
- _____ 对……负责
- _____ ……以及……
- _____ 适应某事
- _____ 此刻, 目前, 眼下
- _____ 期待, 盼望

【拓展短语】

- _____ 提前
- _____ 对(做)某事有信心
- _____ 广泛的
- _____ 各种各样的, 种种
- _____ 申请, 请求
- _____ 对某人吸引力
- _____ 为……做出贡献

III 写作靓句

A. 句型填空

1. I am always attentive in all classes and think actively, _____

_____. (so that 引导目的状语从句 + 定语从句)

我总是在所有课上专心听讲、积极思考, 这样放学后我就能有更多空闲时间做其他我感兴趣的事。

2. Actually, I _____ I need to drag myself away from the online world sometimes, especially because real life can be just as interesting. (强调谓语)

事实上, 我非常清楚有时我需要强迫自己不上网, 特别是因为现实生活也可以一样有趣。

B. 句式仿写

3. We _____ such a meaningful class will be carried out again in the future. (强调谓语)

我们确实希望这样一个有意义的课程在未来还会再次开展。

IV 单元语法 (动词不定式与-ed/-ing 形容词)

1. The girl was the first runner _____ (pass) the finish line.

2. I wish _____ (send) to work in Shanghai upon my graduation.

3. It is difficult for us _____ (complete) the job in a quarter of an hour.
4. He invited a few friends _____ (come) over to his house after work.
5. Another way you can get _____ (inspire) is to listen to a piece of _____ (inspire) music you enjoy.
6. In the city, you can enjoy an _____ (amaze) view from the Sky Tower, which is the city's tallest tower.

Ⅴ 介词填空

1. What worried him most was that his mother suffered _____ bad heart disease.
2. _____ some extent, the social media has changed our lifestyle; however, we should also be aware of its negative effects.
3. Though the housing price has been reduced _____ 10%, we still can't afford it.
4. I am writing to apply _____ the position as a volunteer for our English Festival.
5. The manager is responsible _____ organising the meeting and making sure everything goes well.

词汇拓展

① 一词多义练

指出下列黑体词在句中的不同含义

1. shift

- ① She has to work double **shifts** during the busy season. _____
- ② Could you help me **shift** some furniture? _____

③ [2024·北京卷] And then, we can **shift** our inquiry from "Is the universe a computer simulation?" to "Can we model the universe as a computer simulation?" _____

2. arise

- ① When questions **arise** during the lecture, students are encouraged to ask them immediately. _____

② Seeing his mother return home, the boy **arose** from his chair immediately. _____

3. range

① [2024·北京卷] The advantage that foxes have is that they are more likely to seek out new information from a broader **range** of sources, and are comfortable with uncertainty and new information. _____

② Lots of works on show there **range** from landscape paintings to flower-and-bird paintings. _____

③ The lake is situated at the eastern extremity of the mountain **range**. _____

Ⅵ 构词法规则

构词法	形容词后缀-y: 表示具有某种特征或性质
-----	----------------------

指出下列黑体词的含义

1. [2025·浙江1月考] The man froze for a second, but when he saw the **skinny** boy he breathed a sigh of relief. _____
2. [2024·新课标II卷] Campbell has more than two decades' professional experience translating the **heady** into the understandable. _____
3. [2024·全国甲卷] Your body system is all messed up so you feel **dizzy**. _____
4. Her memory of the event was **foggy**, and she struggled to recall the details clearly. _____

Ⅶ 动词变形练

1. Some learning difficulties _____ (arise) from the way children were taught at school.
2. Problems _____ (arise) over plans to build a new supermarket here since last year.
3. I was having fun _____ (chat) online with my friend last night when suddenly the electricity was cut off.
4. She walked towards me, _____ (drag) a heavy suitcase through the airport.
5. They _____ (seek) in vain for somewhere to shelter last night.
6. The man _____ (apply) for the post of signalman on the railway, but was turned down as he was colour-blind.

语篇填空

【原创】(加黑词为本单元词汇)

On **graduating from senior secondary** school, we students **look forward to** entering the **campus** of college, 1. _____ we'll experience an **entirely dynamic lifestyle**, **differing** from our **previous stressful as well as** 2. _____ (**challenge**) high school days.

To be frank, we **tend** 3. _____ (face)

many problems, such as what **necessities** to buy and how to **deal with** conflicts. Having **suffered** 4. _____ much **stress**, some of us choose to **contact professional experts** to **seek** help and improve **confidence**. **Besides**, 5. _____ (absorb) in our **definitely** clear **goals**, some of us don't **chat** online or **surf the Internet** just for **entertainment**. To live up to our parents' **expectations**, we should keep our knowledge **updated** and participate in a wide **range** of

attractive activities, and **meanwhile**, serve as **volunteers** to make 6. _____ (contribute) to society. **Due to** our efforts, we become 7. _____ (confident) than before and have **competence** for many positions. **All in all**, it is we 8. _____ should **be responsible for** our future. Whether we **intend** to challenge 9. _____ (we) or **give up** the effort 10. _____ (be) all up to ourselves. Now it's time for us to take action.

Unit 2 SPORTS AND FITNESS

教材基础

① 单词默写

【阅读词汇】

- badminton *n.* _____
- golf *n.* _____
- gymnastics *n.* _____
- bowling *n.* _____
- skateboard *n.* _____ *vi.* _____
- stair *n.* _____
- net *n.* _____ *vt.* (过去式 netted, 过去分词 netted) _____
- court *n.* _____
- underdog *n.* _____
- shot *n.* _____; 射击; 开枪(或炮); 照片 *v.* 射击; 开(枪或其他武器)(shoot 的过去式和过去分词)
- bench *n.* _____
- boxing *n.* _____
- bounce *vi. & vt.* _____
- belt *n.* _____
- annual *adj.* _____ *n.* _____
- warm-up *n.* _____
- halfway *adv.* _____
- immune *adj.* _____
- immune system _____
- membership *n.* _____
- upper *adj.* _____
- oxygen *n.* _____
- guideline *n.* _____
- click *vi. & vt.* _____
- principle *n.* _____
- shortcut *n.* _____

- overnight *adv.* _____
- bone *n.* _____
- overdo *vt.* _____
- overtake *vt.* _____
- sportsmanship *n.* _____
- bronze *n.* _____

【写作词汇】

- _____ *n.* 运动员
- _____ *n.* 跑道; 足迹; 铁路轨道 *vt. & vi.* 追踪; 跟踪
- _____ *n.* 日常饮食 *vi.* 节食
- _____ *prep.* 在……之内
- _____ *vt.* (在比赛、战争中) 战胜, 打败
- _____ *n.* (非正式) 男人, 家伙
- _____ *n.* 冠军, 第一名
- _____ *n.* 渴望; 欲望 *vt.* 渴望; 期望
- _____ *vi. & vt.* 猛撞; 撞击 *n.* 撞车; 碰撞
- _____ *vi. & vt.* 聚集, 聚合
- _____ *n.* 绷带, 敷布; 包, 包裹 *vi. & vt.* 把……包起来
- _____ *prep.* 到……上, 向……上
- _____ *adj.* 额外的, 另外的
- _____ *vi. & vt.* (过去式 _____, 过去分词 _____) 鼓掌, 拍手; 击掌 *n.* 鼓掌; 拍手; 掌声
- _____ *vt.* 赢得; 博得; 挣得; 赚得
- _____ *n.* 观众; 听众
- _____ *vi. & vt.* (过去式 _____, 过去分词 _____) 咬; 叮; 蛰 *n.* 咬; (咬下的) 一口; 咬伤
- _____ *n.* 状况, 场合; 事例, 实例

19. _____ *vi.* & *vt.* (过去式 _____, 过去分词 _____) 停止(做某事); 戒掉; 离开(工作职位、学校等)
20. _____ *n.* 建议, 忠告, 窍门
21. _____ *n.* 系统; 体系; 制度
22. _____ *adj.* 一周一次的, 每周的 *n.* 周刊
23. _____ *adj.* 令人尴尬的
24. _____ *vt.* 预防; 阻止, 阻挡
25. _____ *n.* 疾病
26. _____ *vi.* 流, 流动 *n.* 流动
27. _____ *n.* 隐痛 *vi.* 疼痛; 隐痛
28. _____ *n.* 数量, 数额
29. _____ *n.* 肌肉
30. _____ *n.* 汗水
31. _____ *n.* 视野; 景象; 视力
32. _____ *n.* 奖牌; 勋章
33. _____ *n.* 姿态; 手势; 姿势

【变形词汇】

1. _____ *adj.* 频繁的; 时常发生的 → _____ *n.* 发生的频率, 发生率 → _____ *adv.* 频繁地, 经常地
2. _____ *vt.* (过去式 _____, 过去分词 _____) 更喜欢; 较喜欢 → _____ *n.* 偏爱, 倾向; 优先权
3. _____ *vi.* (过去式 _____, 过去分词 _____) 慢跑 *n.* 慢跑 → _____ *n.* 慢跑锻炼
4. _____ *vi.* 骑自行车 → _____ *n.* 骑自行车的人
5. _____ *n.* & *v.* 平衡; 权衡 → _____ *adj.* 均衡的
6. _____ *adj.* 经常的; 规则的 → _____ *adv.* 经常; 定期地 → _____ *adj.* 不规则的
7. _____ *n.* 公司; 一群人; 陪伴 → _____ *vt.* 陪同; 陪伴; 伴随; (尤指用钢琴)为……伴奏 → _____ *n.* 伙伴; 伴侣; 同伴
8. _____ *vt.* 激发; 鼓舞; 使产生灵感 → _____ *n.* 激励, 鼓舞; 给人以灵感的人/物; 灵感 → _____ *adj.* 借助灵感创作的; 卓越的 → _____ *adj.* 鼓舞人心的; 启发灵感的
9. _____ *vt.* 把……放回原处; 取代, 替换 → _____ *n.* 替换的人(物)

10. _____ *adj.* 急剧的; 锋利的; 强烈的 → _____ *adv.* 严厉地, 毫不客气地; 急剧地 → _____ *vt.* (使)变得锋利/清晰
11. _____ *n.* 力量, 活力 → _____ *adj.* 精力充沛的 → _____ *adv.* 精力充沛地
12. _____ *n.* 人群 *v.* 挤满; 塞满; 靠近 → _____ *adj.* 拥挤的
13. _____ *vt.* 宣布; 通告 → _____ *n.* 通告, 公告 → _____ *n.* 宣告者; 播音员
14. _____ *n.* 防守队员, 后卫 → _____ *vi.* & *vt.* 保护; 保卫 → _____ *adj.* 防御(性)的; 防守的
15. _____ *vt.* 使(某人)想起, 提醒 → _____ *n.* 引起回忆的事物; 提醒者; 提醒物; 通知单
16. _____ *vt.* 禁止; 阻止 → _____ *n.* 禁止; 阻止; 禁令
17. _____ *vi.* 申请; 请求 → _____ *n.* 申请书; 申请; 应用 → _____ *n.* 申请人
18. _____ *vt.* 占用, 占去(时间) → _____ *adj.* (人)无暇; 忙碌; (物)在使用中; 已占用的; 无空闲的 → _____ *n.* 职业; 占领; 消遣, 业余活动
19. _____ *vt.* 使失望 → _____ *n.* 失望; 扫兴; 沮丧 → _____ *adj.* 令人失望的 → _____ *adj.* 失望的; 沮丧的
20. _____ *vt.* 使大为吃惊; 使感到惊愕 → _____ *adj.* 令人惊奇的 → _____ *adj.* 大为惊奇的; 惊讶的 → _____ *n.* 惊奇, 惊愕 → _____ *adv.* 惊人地, 了不起地
21. _____ *vt.* 减轻, 缓解 → _____ *n.* 减轻, 缓解; 宽慰 → _____ *adj.* 感到宽慰的; 放心的
22. _____ *adj.* 强壮的 → _____ *n.* 力气; 强项 → _____ *vi.* & *vt.* (使)强健
23. _____ *n.* 尤其, 特别 *adj.* 特定的 → _____ *adv.* 尤其, 特别
24. _____ *n.* 好处, 益处 → _____ *adj.* 有好处的, 有益的
25. _____ *v.* (过去式 _____, 过去分词 _____) 配备 → _____ *n.* 设备, 装备
26. _____ *adj.* 能干的; 能力强的 →

- _____ *n.* 能力, 才能 → _____ *n.*
无能力, 无资格
27. _____ *n.* 细节 → _____ *adj.*
详细的; 精细的
28. _____ *v.* 实现, 获得 → _____
adj. 可完成的; 做得成的 → _____ *n.*
成就
29. _____ *vt.* 使满意; 满足 → _____
n. 满足, 满意 → _____ *adj.* 令人满意的 →
_____ *adj.* 感到满意的
30. _____ *v.* 回答, 回复 → _____
n. 回答, 答复 → _____ *adj.* 回答的, 应答
的; 积极反应的
31. _____ *adj.* 灵活的 → _____
adj. 死板的; 僵化的 → _____ *n.* 灵活性 →
_____ *adv.* 灵活地

II 短语检测

【核心短语】

- _____ 而不是
- _____ 健康状况良好/不佳; 事物发展态势良好/不佳
- _____ 参加……选拔
- _____ 猛撞, 猛击
- _____ 聚集
- _____ 不再……
- _____ 使失望, 辜负(别人的信任或期望)
- _____ 取得成功; 奏效
- _____ 跟上, 保持同步
- _____ 以防万一
- _____ 报名
- _____ 应该, 应当
- _____ (使)高兴起来, (使)振作起来
- _____ 厌烦的, 不满的, 无法再忍受的
- _____ 尤其, 特别
- _____ 有能力做
- _____ 确保
- _____ 利用某物

【拓展短语】

- _____ 宁愿做 A 而不愿意做 B
- _____ 对某人很苛刻
- _____ 让某人尝试一下; 给某人一个机会
- _____ 获得一席之地

- _____ 为了防御; 为了保护; 为……辩解
- _____ 提醒某人某事
- _____ 忙于(做)某事
- _____ 使某人失望的是

III 写作靓句

A. 句型填空

- One's health and wellness are dependent _____, _____, _____ . (not only... but also...)

一个人的健康不仅取决于饮食, 也取决于运动和锻炼。

- _____, any exercise is better than none, but long-distance running in particular has a lot of benefits. (定语从句)

正如人们常说的, 运动总比不运动好, 特别是长跑有很多益处。

B. 句式仿写

- Visitors can _____, but also review history. (not only... but also...)

参观者在这里不仅可以增长知识, 而且可以重温历史。

- _____, great changes have taken place in China since the adoption of the reform and opening up policy. (定语从句)

众所周知, 自实行改革开放政策以来, 中国发生了巨大的变化。

IV 单元语法 (定语从句之关系代词)

- They talked about their classmates and things _____ they still remember in middle school.
- The most important thing _____ we should consider is the first idea _____ he has mentioned in his speech.
- Do you still remember the chicken farm, _____ we visited three months ago?
- We should make a decision about Mr King, _____ story I have just told you.
- The boy with _____ John spoke is my brother.
- She said she would do anything _____ could help her mother recover from the disease.

V 介词填空

- All his efforts paid _____, and he was finally selected for the school team.

2. It's challenging to keep up _____ the rapid advancements in technology these days.
3. Many young people are eager to try out _____ the acting positions in the new film.
4. _____ no case should you shout at your parents who love you dearly.
5. I have/gain/win an advantage _____ other candidates because I have strong cross-cultural communication skills.

词汇拓展

① 一词多义练

指出下列黑体词在句中的不同含义

1. track

①[2022·北京卷] **Tracking** of 150 biochemicals in food has been important in revealing the relationships between calories, sugar, fat and the occurrence of common diseases. _____

②Uncle Paul cried, "And keep to the **tracks** of the car so that you don't get lost!" _____

③The only means of access to the building is along a muddy **track**. _____

2. shot

①Vilas misdirected the **shot**, and the ball went over the net. _____

②He fired four **shots** at the car as it drove off. _____

③I took a great **shot** of the sunset over the ocean yesterday. _____

④I've never tried bowling before, but I think I will give it a **shot**. _____

3. tip

①[2025·北京卷] If you want to turn over a new leaf, though, one top **tip** is that it helps to choose a significant date that signals the start of a new "chapter". _____

②She **tipped** the waiter two dollars for his excellent service. _____

③[2022·全国甲卷] And it was in Chile she discovered she could get last-minute cheap deals on ships going to Antarctica from the islands off Tierra del Fuego, the southernmost **tip** of the South American mainland. _____

4. gesture

①They sent some flowers as a **gesture** of sympathy to the parents of the child. _____

②The tour guide **gestured** for the group to follow him by waving his hand and motioning forward. _____

II 构词法规则

构词法	前缀 over-表示“过度”“过分”“在……之上”“越过”
-----	-------------------------------

指出下列黑体词的含义

1. [2024·北京卷] By my fourth year, my desperation to succeed **overshadowed** my desire for independence. _____

2. Travel promotes understanding, expands our minds, and boosts local economies, but the rapid growth of travel has led to **overtourism** in certain regions. _____

3. Some people will tend to **overestimate**, and some to underestimate. _____

4. At the beginning of the text the author describes that many cities are **overpopulated**. _____

5. Biodiversity apps can use our study results to inform users of **oversampled** areas and lead them to places—and even species—that are not well-sampled. _____

III 动词变形练

1. She decided to go _____ (jog) each morning to keep fit.

2. He _____ (net) 21 goals so far this season.

3. Mandy laughed and _____ (clap) her hands in delight.

4. The dog _____ (bite) him and made his hand bleed.

5. The little baby _____ (bite) by a mosquito last night.

6. He _____ (quit) the show last year because of bad health.

7. The museum has enough exhibits to keep anyone _____ (occupy) for an hour or two.

8. They spent a lot of money _____ (equip) the school with new computers.

9. _____ (equip) with necessary knowledge and skills, the young man went to the job market with much confidence.

10. She studied diligently and finally _____ (overtake) her classmates in academic performance.

语篇填空

【原创】(加黑词为本单元词汇)

My friend **prefers** to play **golf**, **cycle**, and **jog rather than** do sports such as **badminton**, **gymnastics** and **bowling**. He thinks jogging has many 1. _____ (**benefit**) **in particular**. Not only does jogging help 2. _____ (strength) his **immune system** and **muscles** 3. _____ it can also **prevent diseases**. What's more, jogging can help 4. _____ (**relief**) his stress and reduce his blood pressure, with more **oxygen** 5. _____ (**flow**) in his heart.

However, I **remind** him that he'd better not have a strong **desire** 6. _____ (lose)

weight by jogging **overnight**. Perhaps one day he may **be fed up with** jogging and **quit halfway in disappointment**. There is no **shortcut**, so he **ought to** make 7. _____ **achievable** goal. He should **make sure** he takes a proper **amount** of exercise **regularly** and has a 8. _____ (balance) **diet**, and he will be **in good shape**.

I have been jogging every morning for 5 years and to my **satisfaction**, my **sweat** pays 9. _____. Just last month, I **signed up** for the **annual** sports meeting of our **company**. **Amazingly**, I was the first to cross the finishing line in three races. When all the **audience** stood up and 10. _____ (**clap**) their hands for me, I thought winning a gold **medal** was so amazing.

Unit 3 CELEBRATIONS

教材基础

① 单词默写

【阅读词汇】

- dragon *n.* _____
- Dragon-Boat Festival _____
- lunar *adj.* _____
- lunar month _____
- barbecue *n.* _____
- sticky *adj.* _____
- turkey *n.* _____
- monster *n.* _____
- snack *n.* _____
- flight *n.* _____
- wine *n.* _____
- accent *n.* _____
- hotpot *n.* _____
- buzz *vi.* _____
- wedding *n.* _____
- beer *n.* _____
- studio *n.* _____
- jeans *n.* _____
- pudding *n.* _____
- stocking *n.* _____
- pole *n.* _____
- envelope *n.* _____
- stuff *vt.* _____ *n.* _____
- lap *n.* _____
- plate *n.* _____

- ballet *n.* _____
- downstairs *adv.* _____
- album *n.* _____
- cuisine *n.* _____

【写作词汇】

- _____ *n.* 成人, 成年人
- _____ *n.* 灯笼, 提灯
- _____ *vt.* (过去式 _____, 过去分词 _____) 扫; 打扫
- _____ *n.* 字, 字体; 人物, 角色; 品质; 特点
- _____ *n.* 鞭炮, 爆竹
- _____ *prep.* 在整个期间, 自始至终; 遍及
- _____ *n.* 青少年, 十几岁的孩子
- _____ *adj.* 整洁的
- _____ *n.* 努力; 力气
- _____ *adv.* 不知怎的; 不知为什么
- _____ *adv.* 略微, 稍微
- _____ *n.* 前夕; 前一天
- _____ *n.* 树枝; 分支, 分部; 支流
- _____ *vi. & vt.* 低声说, 低语
- _____ *adj.* 快乐的
- _____ *vt.* 使成筒形(球形); 滚动 *n.* 一卷; 面包卷
- _____ *vi. & vt.* 挥手; 招手 *n.* 海浪; 波浪
- _____ *n.* 事件; 公共事务
- _____ *vi. & vt.* 吞下, 咽下

20. _____ *n.* 事件;活动;比赛项目
 21. _____ *adj.* 令人赞叹的;很好的
 22. _____ *adv.* 哪里都不
 23. _____ *n.* 制服
 24. _____ *n.* 眼泪,泪水 *v.* (过去式
 _____, 过去分词 _____) 撕裂,
 扯破
 25. _____ *adv.* 完全地

【变形词汇】

1. _____ *n.* 重要的社交活动;时
 刻,时候 → _____ *adj.* 偶尔的;偶然的 →
 _____ *adv.* 偶尔;有时候
 2. _____ *vi.* 毕业 *n.* 毕业生 → _____
n. 毕业;毕业典礼
 3. _____ *vt.* 祝贺 → _____ *n.* 恭
 喜,祝贺(常用复数)
 4. _____ *vi.* & *vt.* 装饰,布置,美化 →
 _____ *n.* 装饰;装饰物
 5. _____ *n.* 传统 → _____ *adj.*
 传统的 → _____ *adv.* 习惯上;按照传统,
 传统上
 6. _____ *adj.* 即刻的,马上 →
 _____ *adv.* 即刻,马上
 7. _____ *vi.* & *vt.* 聚集 → _____
n. 聚会
 8. _____ *n.* 描述,报道 → _____
n. 会计
 9. _____ *n.* 概述 → _____ *vi.* &
vt. 总结,概括
 10. _____ *n.* 主人;东道主;主持人 →
 _____ *n.* 女主人;女主持人
 11. _____ *vt.* 贴;固定;附上 → _____
adj. 附着的;依恋的,爱慕的 → _____ *n.*
 附件;附属物;爱慕
 12. _____ *vt.* 期待;预料,预期 → _____
adj. 期待的,期望的 → _____ *n.* 期待;预
 料,预期 → _____ *adj.* 预料的;预期的 →
 _____ *adj.* 出乎意料的
 13. _____ *vt.* 吓唬;使(某人)惊恐 →
 _____ *adj.* 害怕的 → _____ *adj.*
 令人害怕的
 14. _____ *vt.* 环绕,围绕 → _____
adj. 周围的,附近的 → _____ *n.* 周围的
 环境
 15. _____ *vi.* 退休 → _____
adj. 退休的 → _____ *n.* 退休;退役

16. _____ *n.* 欢欣,愉快,喜悦 →
 _____ *adj.* 高兴的 → _____ *adv.*
 高兴地,喜悦地
 17. _____ *n.* 起源;由来 → _____
adj. 原先的,最早的,最初的 → _____
adv. 原先,最初
 18. _____ *n.* 风俗,习惯;传统 → _____
n. 海关 → _____ *n.* 顾客,主顾,客户
 19. _____ *vt.* 问候,欢迎;打招呼 →
 _____ *n.* 问候,致意
 20. _____ *adj.* 合适的,适当的 →
 _____ *adv.* 合适地,适当地
 21. _____ *adj.* 具体的,特定的 →
 _____ *adv.* 特定地
 22. _____ *n.* 套装 *vt.* 相配,合身 →
 _____ *adj.* 适合的 → _____ *adj.*
 不合适的
 23. _____ *vt.* 代表 → _____ *n.*
 代表;代表性人物
 24. _____ *vt.* 提供,给予,表示 →
 _____ *n.* 延长,扩充 → _____
adj. 广大的,大量的;广泛的
 25. _____ *n.* 财富;运气 → _____
adj. 幸运的;吉利的 → _____ *adj.* 不幸
 的 → _____ *adv.* 不幸地;令人遗憾地
 26. _____ *n.* 记忆,回忆 → _____
vt. 记忆,记住 → _____ *adj.* 值得记
 忆的
 27. _____ *adj.* 结霜的,严寒的 →
 _____ *n.* 霜;严寒天气;霜冻 *vt.* 使蒙上
 霜 *vi.* 结霜
 28. _____ *adj.* 有耐心的 *n.* 病人 →
 _____ *n.* 耐心;耐力 → _____ *n.*
 不耐烦
 29. _____ *vi.* & *vt.* 行为;表现得体的;有
 礼貌 → _____ *n.* 行为,举止
 30. _____ *vt.* 描述,描写 → _____ *n.*
 描述,描写
 31. _____ *vt.* 挑选,选拔 → _____
n. 选择;选拔 → _____ *adj.* 选择性的,有
 选择的
 32. _____ *vi.* & *vt.* (使)平静,(使)镇定 →
 _____ *adv.* 冷静地,镇定地 → _____
n. 冷静,镇定
 33. _____ *adv.* 谦虚地;卑微地 →
 _____ *adj.* 谦逊的;虚心的;卑微的

II 短语检测

【核心短语】

- _____ 张贴; 竖起, 搭起
- _____ 使某物爆炸; 排放; 释放
(气体、液体等); 燃放(鞭炮、烟火等)
- _____ 把……考虑进去
- _____ 扫除; 清除
- _____ 倒置地, 颠倒地
- _____ 把……吓跑
- _____ 就……而言
- _____ 普遍地
- _____ 尽力
- _____ 搬来(和某人)一起居住
- _____ 再三地, 重复地
- _____ 在某人耳边低语某事
- _____ 吸引某人的目光; 引起
某人的注意
- _____ 去世
- _____ 不再
- _____ 冷静下来

【拓展短语】

- _____ 从上到下; 彻底地
- _____ 照亮
- _____ 忙于……, 从事于……
- _____ 坐下; 入座

III 写作靓句

A. 句型填空

- David put _____
_____. (so/such...
that... 句型)

大卫在嘴里塞了太多布丁, 以至于都吞不下去了。

- When I think about what makes Christmas so magical, _____ not just gifts and Father Christmas _____. (强调句型)

当我想是什么让圣诞节如此神奇时, 我想到的不仅仅是礼物和圣诞老人。

B. 句式仿写

- Beijing is _____
lots of tourists from home and abroad visit the city every year. (so/such... that... 句型)

北京是如此吸引人的一个地方以至于国内外的很多游客每年来参观。

IV 单元语法 (被动语态)

- I _____ (give) ten minutes to decide whether I should reject the offer just now.
- It is a typical case that breakfast _____ (serve) in the dining room from 7:00 am to 9:30 am.
- Many new houses _____ (build) at the moment in the disaster area.
- So far, much care _____ (take) to make sure all information given in this leaflet is accurate.

V 介词填空

- _____ my great joy, I finished the task ahead of schedule with the help of my colleagues.
- We should attach great importance _____ physical exercise, for either study or work is based on good health.
- _____ general, each of us needs about 8 hours of sleep each day to keep us healthy and dynamic.
- The music is light and pleasant, as if whispering _____ the audience.
- She greeted us _____ a friendly wave of the hand in the street.

词汇拓展

① 一词多义练

指出下列黑体词在句中的不同含义

- account
 - Several eyewitnesses' **accounts** differed considerably from the official version of events. _____
 - How do you **account for** the show's success? _____
 - Hi, I'm calling for information on opening a savings **account**. _____
 - In English law a person is **accounted** innocent until they are proved guilty. _____
- character
 - The address was written in Chinese **characters**, showing that he was from China. _____
 - He suggested I think about the difference between endings that I wanted for the **characters** and endings that were right for the characters, endings that satisfied the story even if they didn't have a traditionally positive outcome. _____

③ Chinese cultural elements commemorating (纪念) Tang Xianzu, who is known as “the Shakespeare of Asia”, add an international **character** to Stratford-upon-Avon, William Shakespeare’s hometown.

④ His **character** is known for being honest and trustworthy, which makes him a great leader.

3. stuff

① We can’t move to a smaller place—we’ve got too much **stuff**.

② [2021 · 北京卷] Discussing your issues and resolving them instead of **stuffing** them down can improve your emotional health.

4. event

① Ms Yi had a contented life until a terrible **event** occurred which changed her life.

② The women’s 200-metre **event** will be followed by the men’s 100 metres.

③ [2022 · 全国乙卷] To celebrate the festival, a number of **events** took place at the Chinese Businessman Museum in Beijing on Thursday.

II 构词法规则

构词法	动词后缀-ize/-ise 表示“以……方式对待,使形成”
-----	-------------------------------

指出下列黑体词的含义

1. [2024 · 北京卷] I continued my habitual drawing, which I now **characterised** as childish doodling (乱画).

2. [2024 · 北京卷] Growing up, I **idealised** independence. I always wanted my own efforts to be enough.

3. She adds: “I’ve moved house many times and I always like to **personalise** my room and put up pictures...”

4. How are the stories **categorized** in the kiosk?

III 动词变形练

1. On New Year’s Eve, people gathered in the square, _____ (let) off fireworks that lit up the whole sky.

2. The hurricane _____ (sweep) across the south-eastern coast of the country last week and damage was assessed at ten million dollars.

3. China _____ (make) an effort to

improve the education in poor areas in the past decades.

4. One day when I was reading the newspaper, a piece of news _____ (catch) my eye: “Rong Xing donates 100,000 *yuan* to help poor children go back to school.”

5. The referee _____ (blow) the whistle to signal the end of the match, and the players shook hands in good sportsmanship.

6. The student union spent the whole afternoon _____ (put) up posters for the school concert, which will be held next Friday in the auditorium.

7. In its early history, Chicago had floods frequently, making the streets so muddy that people, horses, and carts got _____ (stick).

语篇填空

【原创】(加黑词为本单元词汇)

The Spring Festival falls on the first day of the first **lunar month**. 1. _____ (celebrate) it, we often **sweep away** dirt to get rid of bad luck. Besides, the **character** *Fu* 2. _____ (**attach**) **upside down**. Apart from this, 3. _____ Chinese New Year’s **Eve**, people **in general** hold **gatherings**, **throughout** 4. _____ houses **buzz** with **joy** and people are **surrounded** by friends and relatives, 5. _____ (enjoy) dumplings and Spring Festival Gala. Children can get **fortunate** money 6. _____ (wrap) in red **envelopes** and wear **awesome** and **neat suits**. Sometimes we **let off** 7. _____ (**firecracker**) to “**scare the Nian monster away**”.

After this festival comes the **Lantern Festival**, when people **put up** 8. _____ (vary) lanterns and other **decorations**. It also features a kind of delicious **snack**—**sticky** rice balls, which are **stuffed** with meat, dates (枣), and so on. Another important festival is **Dragon-Boat Festival** that 9. _____ (happen) on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month, when people often hold **dragon** boat races in **memory** of Qu Yuan.

As far as I’m concerned, young **adults** and **teenagers** should **make an effort** to protect these **traditions**. Otherwise, in the not too distant future, these interesting **customs** which **represent** our culture will **no longer** exist. Let’s take action 10. _____ (immediate) before they are **nowhere** to be found **thoroughly**.



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

- [2025·北京卷] By the time you brushed your teeth, you _____ (make) several decisions even without noticing.
- [2024·北京卷] My heart went out to him, and I _____ (jog) over to him. As I handed him the glasses, he looked at me and said, "Thanks!"
- [2024·北京卷] On April 5, 2024, John

Tinniswood _____ (name) the world's oldest living man.

- [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.
- [2023·北京卷] Up to now, China _____ (establish) a number of protected areas with mangroves.

/ 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 scientist said that water **freezes** at 0 degrees Celsius.

科学家说水在0摄氏度结冰。

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。

In this school, the students always **care for** each other and **help** each other.

在这所学校,同学们总是相互关心,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.

这家商店每天晚上11点关门。

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

考点二 一般过去时(v.-ed或不规则变化)

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

They **went** hiking last weekend and **enjoyed** themselves in the nearby park.

他们上周末去徒步旅行,在附近的公园里玩得很开心。

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

【技法训练一】

- [2021·北京卷] As it _____ (connect) things, your brain turns them into a story, and you get a dream.
- 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).

◆ 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 ...”表述的时间状语连用。

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 + 现在完成时.

This/That/It is the best/finest/most interesting ... + that + 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,其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。

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 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。

【技法训练二】

1. Over the past thirty years, Richard _____ (be) focused on one thing: telling stories behind Chinese characters.

2. [2020·北京卷] The Neanderthals _____ (live) alongside human ancestors in Europe for tens of thousands of years, before dying out about 40,000 years ago.

3. 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 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”。有时表示按计划或安排即将发生的动作。

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。

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

考点二 过去进行时 (was/were + 现在分词)

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

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

昨天一整天他都在准备他的讲座。

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

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

我离开时他们还在工作。

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

他踢足球的时候摔倒了,脚踝受了伤。

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. Elle Gianelli wanted to put a smile on the faces of the seniors who _____ (live) in nursing homes.

2. Of course, while I _____ (produce) *Thinking Better: The Art of the Shortcut*, I read a good few books.

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. 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】

1. Fortunately, a high-speed railway funded by China is due to open in 2027, and the hours-long travel _____ (cut) to 40 minutes.

2. 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、动名词等时,谓语动词不用被动语态。

[温馨提示] 主动形式表被动含义:

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

(2) 当 happen, occur, break out, take place, come about, work out 等动词(短语)表示“发生、制订”等意思时。

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

(4) be worth doing 用主动形式表示被动含义。

(5) 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】

1. During the Tang Dynasty, it was made into paper bags and used to preserve the flavour of tea. Today, paper _____

(use) for many different purposes around the world.

2. [2020·北京卷] Single-use plastic bags are used at most a few times before they _____ (throw) away. It takes them hundreds of years to break down.

实战演练

① 单句填空

1. In the Ming Dynasty, a clever craftsman named Zhang Sijia revolutionized scissors. He _____ (combine) the strength of iron for the handles with a unique sword-making technique.

2. A paper-cutting exhibition _____ (hold) tomorrow morning, which aims to promote traditional Chinese culture.

3. The study finds that birds use human-made materials in nests on all continents except Antarctica. While such behaviour _____ (observe) as early as in the 1830s, in recent years it has undoubtedly increased.

4. When I stepped ashore in London my clothes were ragged and shabby, and I had only a dollar in my pocket. This money _____ (feed) and sheltered me twenty-four hours.

5. The GPNP _____ (design) to reflect the guiding principle of “protecting the authenticity and integrity (完整性) of natural ecosystems, preserving biological diversity...”.

6. I _____ (buy) a new alarm clock the other day at Taylor's when I heard someone singing a familiar song.

7. Little wonder the Federal Duck Stamp Programme _____ (call) one of the most successful conservation programmes ever initiated.

8. My washing machine _____ (repair) this week, so I have to wash my clothes by hand.

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

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

11. The Xi'an City Wall _____ (build) originally to protect the city in the Tang Dynasty and has now been completely restored.

12. 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.

13. Don't worry. The hard work that you do now _____ (repay) later in life.

14. A rescue worker risked his life saving two tourists who _____ (trap) in the mountains for two days.

15. It was the first time that he _____ (visit) Xinjiang and he was amazed by the breathtaking scenery.

② 语法填空 [2025·北京东城高三一模]

A

After a weekend trip, my friend and I
1. _____ (drive) home when a blue car suddenly pulled up beside us at a stoplight. A woman and her little daughter excitedly told us shoes had flown 2. _____ our car! We realized our other friend must have left them on the roof. We thanked them and went back to search, 3. _____ we couldn't find the shoes until the

same car reappeared! These kind strangers had circled back, 4. _____ (spot) shoes and even picking them up for us. Their unexpected effort to help us out made our day.

B

Researchers have discovered that dogs can identify the voices of different members of their human family. The research team tested 31 pet dogs. Three human caretakers of each dog 5. _____ (ask) to record their voices. Then they sat quietly in front of the dog while the recording played. The dogs usually approached—or at least spent more time looking at—the person 6. _____ voice they heard. Experts hope to study whether other mammals have this skill, so they can better understand 7. _____ different species learn to communicate with each other.

C

AI and learning have a powerful and collaborative relationship. AI acts as a smart tool, personalizing lessons 8. _____ (match) each student's pace and needs, which makes learning more effective. It also supports teachers by automating tasks like grading, allowing them to focus more on instruction and student interaction.

However, it is important to use AI responsibly—it should complement, not replace, the role of teachers and students. Ensuring 9. _____

(fair), privacy, and ethical use is essential. When 10. _____ (use) wisely, AI can transform education for the better.

III 语法与写作—动词的时态、语态在写作中的运用

1. After that, we _____, where we can be immersed in the real tradition of Chinese culture.

之后,我们将在北京胡同散步,在那里我们可以沉浸在真正的中国传统文化中。

2. I really think this idea not only nails the competition theme but also offers a practical yet visually stunning product _____.

我真的认为这个想法不仅确定了比赛的主题,而且还提供了一个实用但视觉上令人惊叹的产品,真正代表了我们学校的精神。

3. In response to the 16th National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Day, our school _____ in the face of emergencies.

为响应第16个国家防灾减灾日,我们学校组织了各种活动,以提高我们在紧急情况下的自我保护意识。

4. The shared bicycle, favoured for its convenience and low carbon, _____ and _____.

共享单车因其便捷性和低碳特性而备受青睐,在全球范围内被使用并广受欢迎。

/ 第2讲 主谓一致 /

/ 高考链接 /

● 单句填空

1. [2025·北京卷] Usually, better outcomes _____ (achieve) through a thorough understanding of strategies like risk tolerance.

2. [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.

3. [2022·北京卷] Gas naturally _____

(have) no recognisable smell. However, a strong smell is added so that we can raise the alarm when we detect the smell associated with danger.

4. [2021·北京卷] There _____ (be) a dramatic rise in the number of extreme weather events over the past 20 years, caused largely by rising global temperatures, according to a new report from the United Nations.

5. [2020·北京卷] Oliver is a host of a TV programme on food. He says food _____ (play) a big role in his life.

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 to 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>

【技法训练一】

- Sea-salt batteries have been made before but this is easily the best model so far. The team will continue working on the idea before this kind of batteries _____ (go) on sale.
- Big papers have gone under, thousands of journalists have lost their jobs, and the idea that digital news will eventually become a decent business _____ (feel) like a rumour (谣言).
- Nowadays, reading, along with writing and listening, _____ (consider) as one of the most effective ways to enhance English proficiency.

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 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】

- Two decades _____ (pass) since newspapers launched websites, and yet here we are.
- Pillar coral (柱状珊瑚), found throughout the Caribbean, is critically endangered now. Its population _____ (decline) by more than 80 percent since 1990.
- 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.

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,他全家人也都很热衷于音乐会</p> |
|---|--|

【技法训练三】

- There _____ (be) a great number of attractions in Tianjin, among which I like the Ancient Cultural Street best.
- Not only his parents but also his elder brother _____ (go) to the Summer Palace. They haven't been back yet.
- Either you or one of your students _____ (be) to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow.

/ 实战演练 /

① 单句填空

- Nowadays, cycling, along with jogging and swimming, _____ (regard) as one of the best all-round forms of exercise.
- Since 1985, World Book Day _____ (hold) by UNESCO annually to encourage people of all ages to develop a love for reading.
- Every year, our school _____ (choose) a new theme for the Science Festival. And the theme for 2024 is "Exploring the Mysteries of Space".
- When I was a little boy, I _____ (convince) I wasn't "smart". However, Ms Jambard totally changed me.
- In the past two decades, the Chinese government _____ (strengthen) the protection of wetlands along the Yellow River, making various wild birds gather in this area.
- By now 516 Confucius Institutes _____ (found) in 142 countries and regions, according to the Confucius Institute Headquarters.
- The sensor will send an alarm to a caregiver's smartphone as soon as a patient _____ (step) out of bed.
- A video went viral online that showed a man saving a 2-year-old girl who _____ (stick) in the burglar bars of her apartment in Nanning.
- Waiting on both sides of the street _____ (be) excited fans who wanted to see the leading actor in the play.

- Typically, with high-status and well-paid jobs _____ (come) far more pressure than assumed.
- Chinese calligraphy, celebrated as a bridge between mind and paper, is a profound art form that _____ (shape) Chinese culture for thousands of years.
- Over the last ten years, the tradition of Yum Cha _____ (accept) by many young people as a way to reconnect with their roots.
- One third of the country _____ (be) covered with trees and the majority of the citizens are black people.
- If you look at all sides of the situation, you'll probably find a solution that _____ (suit) everyone.
- A newly opened mini theatre "Hello, Xizang" in Beijing _____ (bring) the rich traditions of Xizang to the heart of China's capital city since late February, 2025.

② 语法填空 [2025·北京海淀高三一模]

A

Director Yang Yu, better known as Jiaozi, has spent over a decade enhancing his skills in China's competitive animation industry. Early in his career, however, he 1. _____ (face) constant rejections and financial struggles. His breakthrough came in 2019 with the masterpiece *Ne Zha* 2. _____ proved Chinese animation could rival global giants. To create a follow-up movie, he immersed 3. _____