

高三二轮复习 ---语法填空



考试说明

VS

考纲解读

语言运用 第二节：考查考试**在阅读理解的基础上运用语法和语用知识的能力**。在一篇200词左右的语言材料中留出10个空白，部分空白的后面给出单词的基本形式，要求考生根据上下文填写空白处所需的内容（1个单词）或提供单词的正确形式。

语法填空旨在考查学生在阅读**理解短文**的基础上对**语法知识**的掌握情况，着重考查学生的**综合语言运用能力**。

能力考查：

1. **理解语篇短文**的能力。
2. **分析句子结构**的能力。
3. **熟练运用语法**的能力。
4. **正确拼写单词**的能力。

出题类型

动词

有

名词

提

形容词/副词

示

代词

词

语法填空

无

介词

提

连词

示

冠词

词

代词

近三年考察情况2021-2023

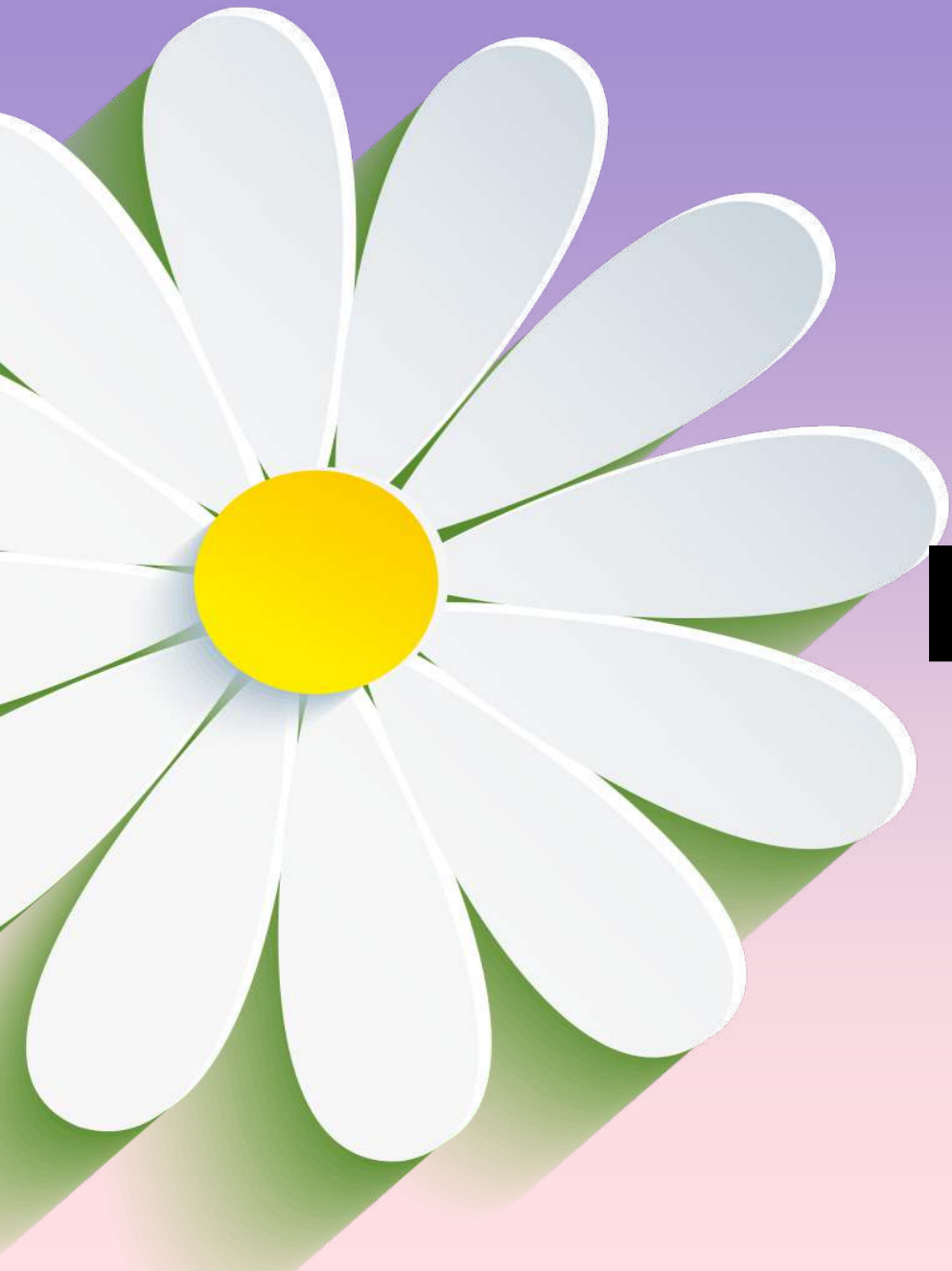
试卷			全国甲卷	全国乙卷	新高考1卷	新高考2卷
	词性	考察	个数			
有提示词	名词	单复数, 所有格	3	4	2	4
	动词	谓语	4	3	3	4
		非谓语	1. to do 2. -ing 3. 过去	8	9	6
无提示词	形容词副词	比较级、最高级	5	4	7	7
	代词	1. 人称代词主格, 宾格, 反身代词 2. 不定代词 3. It (强调句, 形式主语, 形式宾语) 4. 物主代词: ①. 形容词性物主代词 · ②. 名词性物主代词	0	2	2	0
		连词	并列连词	4	4	5
	冠词	泛指、特指	2	1	3	3
	介词	介词搭配、基本含义	3	3	2	1
	数词	基数词、序数词 (较少)	1	0	0	1

70%

实词考查为重, 尤其是动词

30%

虚词



Part 1 有提示词



有提示词

动词

作谓语

1.时态

2.语态

3.主谓一致

不作谓语

1. 词性转换（名词、形容词等）

2.非谓语

1. to do 表将来/未做/目的

2. V-ing 表主动/进行

3. V-ed 表:被动/完成

名词

1. 词性转换: 形容词、动词、副词等

2. 单复数, 名词的格

**形容词
副词**

1. 词性转换（副词、名词、动词）

2. 比较级或最高级

代词

1.物主代词（形容词性物主代词/名词性物主代词）

2.人称代词

3.反身代词

有提示词

动词

谓语动词

时态

语态

主谓一致

非谓语动词

-ing分词
主动/进行

-ed分词
被动/完成

to do
将来/未做
目的

词性转换

难点：如何区分非谓语动词和谓语动词？

1. 一般情况下，一个简单句只有一个谓语动词。
2. 如果句子是并列句和复合句（定语从句，状语从句，名词性从句），则这个句子的谓语动词数量=连词数+1。

1.(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, means (mean) there is always something new to discover here, and I could be photographing Beijing for the next 50 years.

谓语动词

一个定语从句**which**，一个宾语从句(**mean**后面省略了**that**)，一个并列句**and**，则这个句子谓语动词数是**3+1=4**个谓语。

2. (2020年山东)The 80,000 objects collected by Sir Hans Sloane, for example, 38 formed (form) the core collection of the British Museum which opened in 1759.

谓语动词

一个定语从句**which**，**1+1=2**个谓语。

3. (2017全国II卷) Later, engineers managed (manage) to construct railways in a system of deep tunnels (隧道), which became known as the Tube.

一个定语从句**which**, 1+1=2个。

4. (2023新课标全国2卷) As a little girl, I wished (wish) to be a zookeeper when I grew up. Now, I'm living out that dream indirectly by helping the panda keepers do their job in English.

一个状语从句**when**, 1+1=2个谓语。 **谓语动词**

5. (2022全国甲卷) In the last five years, Cao has walked (walk) through 34 countries in six continents, and in 2016, he reached the top of Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain.

一个并列句**and**, 则这个句子谓语动词数是1+1=2个谓语。 **谓语动词**

6. (2022浙江) On a website called No Fly Climate Sci, for example, roughly 200 academics - many of them climate scientists have promised (promise) to fly as little as possible since the effort started two years ago.

一个状语从句**since**, 1+1=2个谓语。 **谓语动词**



7. Every day, there **were** millions of people watching (watch) the opening ceremony live on TV. **非谓语**

该句无连词，所以谓语动词 **0+1=1** 个

8. Many people would rather **take** airplanes **when** taking (take) a long trip. **非谓语**

该句是状语从句省略，**when(they are) taking a long trip.**
所以这个句子有**2**个谓语：**take**和**are.**



9. (2023全国乙卷) Beijing is a city bridging the ancient and the modern. From Buddhist temples to museums, narrow hutong to royal palaces, it **is** home to more than 3,000 years of glorious history even down to its layout, **with** the city keeping its carefully built (build) system of ring roads. **非谓语**

该句无连词，故谓语动词只有**1**个：**is.**

10. (2023全国甲卷) For thousands of years people **have told** fables (寓言) to teach (teach) a lesson or to pass on wisdom. Fables were part of the oral tradition of many early cultures, and the well-known Aesop's fables date to the sixth century, B. C. **非谓语**

该句无连词，故谓语动词只有**1**个：**have told**

11. (2023浙江1月) In the Ming Dynasty, the center was the Forbidden City, surrounded (surround) in concentric (同心圆) circles by the Inner City and Outer City. Citizens of higher social classes were permitted (permit) to live closer to the center of the circles. The large siheyuan of these high-ranking officials and wealthy businessmen often featured (feature) beautifully carved and painted roof beams and pillars (柱子).

非谓语

谓语

谓语

1. 无连词，1个谓语

2. 无连词，1个谓语

3. (易错点) 无连词，**and**这里并列的是名词短语而不是动词，所以不算连词。

只有连接句子时谓语动词才+1



谓语动词--时态

1.根据时间状语判断时态

分析句子结构，**一个简单句只有一个谓语动词。**

1. 若句子中**没有别的谓语动词**，填谓语动词；
2. 虽然是谓语动词，但与之是**并列关系**，填谓语动词；
3. 如果句子是一个复合句（定语从句，状语从句，名词性从句），看主从句中是否缺谓

语。
1.(2022年全国高考新高考I卷语法填空) The plan will extend protection to a significant number of areas that were (be) previously unprotected, bringing many of the existing protected areas for giant pandas under one authority to increase effectiveness and reduce inconsistencies in management. **1个连词that, 2个谓语**

2. (2021新高考卷) You can't help wondering how hard it was (be) for the people then to put all those rocks into place. **1个谓语**

3.(2020全国1)(The unmanned Chang'e-4 probe (探测器) --the name was inspired by an ancient Chinese moon goddess-- touched (touch) down last week in the South Pole-Aitken basin.

解释说明，不算谓语，真正的谓语是touched 1个谓语



4. (2021年6月浙江) It doesn't impress like George Washington's plantation on the Pohomac, **but** Lincoln's home in downtown Springfield, Illinois, has proved/(prove) irresistible to visitors **since** it opened to the public. has proven

2个连词but和since, 3个谓语

5. (2021年北京卷) There has been (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. **无连词, 1个谓语**

6. (2020浙江卷语法填空) **By about 6000 BC,** people had discovered (discover) the best crops to grow and animals to raise. **无连词, 1个谓语**

1. 过去完成时标志词: by then, by/before/till the end of+过去的时间点等时间状语

★2. 现在完成时标志词: since+时间点, recently, lately, already, during/over/ in the last/past+时间段, so far, up to now, for+时间段, ever since...等时间状语



1. (2020年全国3) When he asked the villagers on the banks of the river where he could find the legendary (传奇的) artist, they smiled and pointed (point) down the river.

1个连词 **and**, 2个谓语

2. (2020·浙江7月卷) This style of farming lasted for quite a long time. Then with the rise of science, changes began. New methods meant (mean) that fewer people worked in farming.

1个连词, 2个谓语

3. (2020年全国I卷) " This really excites scientists, " Carle Pieters, a scientist at Brown University, says, " because it means (mean) we have the chance to obtain information about how the moon is constructed. " (所给词的适当形式填空)

mean后面省略了 **that**, 3个连词 (**because, that, how**), 有4个谓语

4. (2022.11温州市适应性考试) Though there are more than 7,000 plant species on the planet, just three——rice, maize and wheat——are (be) the staple food of over half the world's population.

1个连词 **though**, 2个谓语

1. (2022新高考I卷) Henry was fixing (fix) his car when he heard the screams.

- 1. be doing sth when sb did...
- be about to do sth when...
- had just done sth...when...

2. It was the first time in a year and a half that she had seen (see) it.

- 2. It is the first/second...time that sb have/has done sth
- It was the first/second...time that sb had done sth

3. It is high time that sb did/should do sth

- 4. sb hardly had done when sb did sth
- sb no sooner had done than sb did sth

5. 祈使句/名词短语+and/or/otherwise +主+一般将来时



谓语动词—语态

及物动词

系动词

1. 有宾语为主动

2. 无宾语为被动

1. (2021年重慶中考) The Xi'an City Wall is the most complete city wall that has survived China's long history. It was built (build) originally to protect the city in the Tang dynasty and has now been completely restored (修复).

1个连词 **and**, 2个谓语

2. (2023全国甲卷) Carson proves that a simple lyric form that has been passed down through the ages can still be employed (employ) today to draw attention to important truths.

2个连词 **that**, 3个谓语

3. (2023新课标全国I卷) Nanxiang aside, the best Xiao long bao have a fine skin, allowing them to be lifted (lift) out of the steamer basket without allowing them tearing or spilling any of their contents.

无连词, 1个谓语

allow sb to do sth



谓动词—语态

及物动词

1. 有宾语为主动
2. 无宾语为被动

不及物动词/系动词

只有主动

4. (2022新高考全国I卷) **The GPNP** is designed (design) to reflect the guiding principle of “protecting the authenticity and integrity (完整性) of natural ecosystems, preserving biological diversity, protecting ecological buffer zones, and leaving behind precious natural assets (资产) for future generations”.

and 连接四个非谓动词, 但这不是并列句, 忽略不计, 故本句无连词, 缺1个谓动词

5. (2021浙江) Mary's niece **wrote** "The **little home** was painted (paint) white.

paint the home white

6. (2020年北京高考) **Single-use plastic bags** **are used** at most a few times before **they** are thrown (throw) away.

1连词**before**, **2**个谓动词



谓语动词--主谓一致



1. (2017全国卷2) When **fat and salt** **are removed** (remove) from food, the food tastes as if is missing something.

1个连词when, 2个谓语动词

1. 谓语动词的单复数由主语决定

2. (2020年全国2) Chinese New Year is a celebration marking the end of the winter season and the beginning of spring. This is why **decorating with plants, fruits and flowers** **carries** (carry) special significance.

1连词why, 2个谓语

3. (2022浙江) **Travelling to conferences, lectures, workshops, and the like frequently by plane** **is viewed** (view) as important for scientists to get together and exchange information.

无连词, 1个谓语

2. 动名词作主语, 谓语用三单形式



3. (2021新高考全国II卷) One of the biggest companies I wrote to was (be) Alaska Airlines Paris. **省略了1个连词companies后面的that, 2个谓语**

3. “one of + 可数名词复数”结构中，谓语动词用单数；
定语从句中，“one of + 可数名词复数”作先行词，从句谓语用复数



4. (2020年海南高考) Because the number of possible topics is (be) practically limitless, we focus on a sample of the most interesting and useful applications and tools and explain the basic principles of technology.

2个连词because和and explain..., 3个谓语动词

4. the number of + 可数名词的复数形式，谓语动词用**单数**
a number of + 可数名词的复数形式，谓语动词用**复数**

5. (2022新高考全国I卷) The plan will extend protection to a significant number of areas that were (be) previously unprotected, bringing many of the existing protected areas for giant pandas under one authority to increase effectiveness and reduce inconsistencies in management **1连词that, 2个谓语**

5. 定语从句的谓语动词由先行词决定。先行词是单数，谓语动词用单数；先行词是复数，谓语动词用复数。

有提示词

动词

谓语动词

时态

语态

主谓一致

非谓语动词

-ing分词
主动/进行

-ed分词
被动/完成

to do
将来/未做
目的

词性转换

非谓语动词——状语（高频考点）

1. (2023全国乙卷) Having visited (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. **1个连词and, 2个谓语: was; was able to keep**

2. (2023全国甲卷) her fable begins, borrowing (borrow) some familiar words from many age-old fables. **无连词, 1个谓语: begins**

3. (2023浙江1月) In the Ming Dynasty the center was the Forbidden City, surrounded (surround) in concentric (同心的) circles by the Inner City and Outer City. **无连词, 1个谓语: was**

4. (2022全国甲卷) He flew 4,700 kilometers from Xi'an to Kashgar on seat, planning (plan) to hike back to Xi'an in five months. **无连词, 1个谓语: flew**

5. (2022新高考全国II卷) Eric woke up a little later when he heard children playing outside. He pushed a chair onto the balcony, and climbed up to see (see) them.

1个连词, 2个谓语: pushed和climbed up



非谓语动词——状语（高频考点）

6. (2022全国乙卷) To strengthen (strengthen) the connection with young people, the event included a number of public promotional activities on social media, inviting (invite) twenty-nine tea professionals from around the world to have thirty-six hours of uninterrupted live broadcasts. **无连词, 1个谓语: included**

7. (2015·重庆高考) Raised (raise) in the poorest area of Glasgow, he had a long, hard road to becoming a football star. **无连词, 1个谓语: had**

一般规律:

1. 句首设空: _____ (v)....., 主+谓+.....

2. 句中设空: 主+谓+....., _____ (v)

现在分词和过去分词作状语, 句子主语和所填动词是主动关系, 填v-ing; 被动, 过去分词

3. to do不定式作状语, 一般由句意来决定, 一般表目的



非谓语动词——定语（高频考点）

1. (2016全国I) But my connection with pandas goes back to my days on a TV show in the mid-1980s, when I was the first Western **TV reporter** **permitted** (permit) to film a special unit caring for pandas rescued from starvation in the wild.

1个连词when, 2个谓语: goes, was

2. (2015全国I) A study of travelers _____ (conduct) by the website TripAdvisor names Yangshuo as one **conducted** of the top 10 destinations in the world.

无连词, 1个谓语: names

3. (2015全国I) Abercrombie & Kent, a travel company in Hong Kong, says it regularly arranges quick gateways here for people _____ (live) in Shanghai and Hong Kong. **living**

省略了says后面的连词that, 2个谓语: says, arranges

4. (2015全国2) The adobe dwellings (土坯房) _____ (build) by the Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest are admired by even the **built** most modern of architects and engineers.

无连词, 1个谓语: are admired by

非谓动词——定语（高频考点）

5. (2015重庆, 11) Like ancient sailors, birds can find their way to use (use) the sun and the stars. **无连词, 1个谓语: can find**

6. (2022全国甲卷) A visually-challenged man from Beijing recently hiked (徒步) 40 days to Xi'an, as a first step to journey (journey) the Belt and Road route (路线) by foot.

无连词, 1个谓语: hiked

7. (2023新课标全国I卷) Shanghai may be the recognized (recognize) home of the soup dumplings but food historians will actually point you to the neighboring canal town of Nanxiang as Xiao long Bao's birthplace.

1个连词but, 2个谓语: may be, will point

8. (2022全国乙卷) "It can help to build a community with a shared (share) future for mankind," he said. **只看引号内的句子, 无连词, 1个谓语build**

非谓动词——定语（高频考点）

9.(2022新高考全国II卷) Henry ran one hundred metres, jumped over a 1.2-metre fence, and held out his arms to catch the falling (fall) child.

1个连词and,连接三个并列动词ran, jumped and held, 为了简洁, 相当于jumped前面省略了and, 实际上这个句子应该有2个and,3个谓语动词。

10. (2021新高考全国1卷) Though it is the only unnatural thing on your way up the mountain, still it highlights the whole adventure and offers a place where you can sit down to rest your aching (ache) legs.

3个连词though和where, and, 4个谓语is, highlights, offers, sit down

11. (2016·全国 I) In 1931, Addams became the first American woman to win (win) the Nobel Peace Prize.

无连词,1个谓语: became

12. (2017 浙江) But something made her look closer, and she noticed a shining (shine) object.

But没有连接两个句子, 仅起到转折作用, and连接前后两句, 故只有1个连词and,2个谓语: made, noticed

非谓语动词——定语（高频考点）

一般规律：

非谓语作定语，一般都位于名词前后。

1. 放在名词前，叫前置定语，一般是一个单独的分词；放在名词后，叫后置定语，一般是分词短语。名词与给出的动词是主动/进行的关系，用ing形式；被动/完成用过去分词。

结构：..... **n** _____ (**V**)..... 谓语..... The boy reading a book is my brother.
..... 谓语+ **n** _____ (**V**) There are books written for girls.

2. 常接to do不定式作定语的名词有:dream, desire, chance, opportunity, determination, hope, promise, idea, fact, way, ability, energy, decision, plan, right, will, willingness, agreement, attempt, possibility, need, necessity, effort, order, offer; 序数词; adj.最高级; the last, the only等

非谓动词——宾语（高频考点）

1.(2023新课标全国I卷) The dumplings arrive steaming and dangerously hot. To eat one, you have to **decide** whether **to bite** (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.

2.(2022浙江)That approach brought Cobb's air travel last year down by 75%, and she **plans** **to continue** (continue) the practice. "It has been fairly rewarding.", she says, "a really positive change."

3. (2021全国甲卷) **After** **spending** (spend) some time looking at all the defensive equipment at the wall, we decided it was time for some action and what better than to ride on a piece of history!

4. (2021全国乙卷)Activities there range from whale watching to hiking(远足)and accommodations **aim** **to have** (have) a low impact on the natural environment.

5.(2021全国乙卷) Minimize the impact **of** **visiting** (visit)the place.

非谓动词——宾语（高频考点）

6. (2018全国III) I quickly lower myself, ducking my head to **avoid** looking (look) directly into his eyes so he doesn't feel challenged.

7. (2018浙江) I still **remember** visiting (visit) a friend who'd lived here for five years and I was shocked when I learnt she hadn't cooked once in all that time.

8. (2017全国III) But Sarah, who has taken part in shows along with top models, **wants** to prove (prove) that she has brains as well as beauty.

9. (2014全国II) I heard a passenger behind me shouting to the driver, but he **refused** to stop (stop) until we reached the next stop. Still, the boy **kept** riding (ride).

一般规律：

1. 后面常接to do不定式作宾语的动词有哪些？ _____

2. 后面只能接动名词（ing）的动词有哪些？ _____

3. 介词后面跟ving形式。

非谓语动词——宾语补足语

1. (2017全国I) Fat and salt are very important parts of a diet. They are **required** to require (process) the food that we eat, to recover from injury and for several other bodily functions. **require sb to do sth**
2. (2020全国卷2) They make great gifts and you **see them** many times decorated (decorate) with red envelopes and messages of good fortune.
3. (2021年新高考卷) But that's how nature is—always **leaving us** astonished (astonish).
4. (2020年全国3) And when he **saw the mists rising** from the river and **the soft clouds** surrounding (surround) the mountain tops, he was reduced to tears.

一般规律:

1. 后面常接to do不定式作宾语补足语的动词还有哪些?

allow/ask/order/want sb to do.....

2. ① **leave/keep/have/make/let sb do/doing/done/adj.**(让)

② **五看二听一感觉** (see watch observe notice look at, hear, listen to, feel)

sb/sth+doing/done

有提示词

动词

谓语动词

时态

语态

主谓一致

非谓语动词

-ing分词
主动/进行

-ed分词
被动/完成

to do
将来/未做
目的

词性转换

动词——词性转换

1. (2021浙江6月) In 1844, they bought it with \$1,200 and some land from Charles Dresser, who performed their **m(arriage)** ceremony **in 1842**.
2. (2022新高考全国II卷) They both **fell** asleep (sleep) while watching TV.
3. (2018 浙江卷) The obvious one is money; eating out once or twice a week may **be** affordable (afford) but doing this most days adds up.
4. (2023新课标全国2) Since June 2017, right before **the** arrival (arrive) **of** the two new pandas, Meng Meng and Jiao Qing, I have been helping the panda keepers at the zoo to feel more comfortable and confident speaking English.
5. (2023全国卷甲) However, Carson's theme is a more **weighty** warning (warn) about environmental destruction. Carson proves that a simple lyric form that has been passed down through the ages can still be employed today to draw attention to important truths.



动词——词性转换

6. (2022全国甲卷)Cao and Wu also collected garbage along the road, in order to promote environmental protection (protect).

7. (2020全国卷2) Chinese New Year is a celebration (celebrate) marking the end of the winter season and the beginning of spring.

一般规律:

动词的词性转换一般考察 **v---n; v---adj.**

1. **v---n** _____ 前是adj,冠词the/an, 形容词性物主代词;

2. **v---adj.** _____ 前一般是系动词, be, a/an+ _____ +n

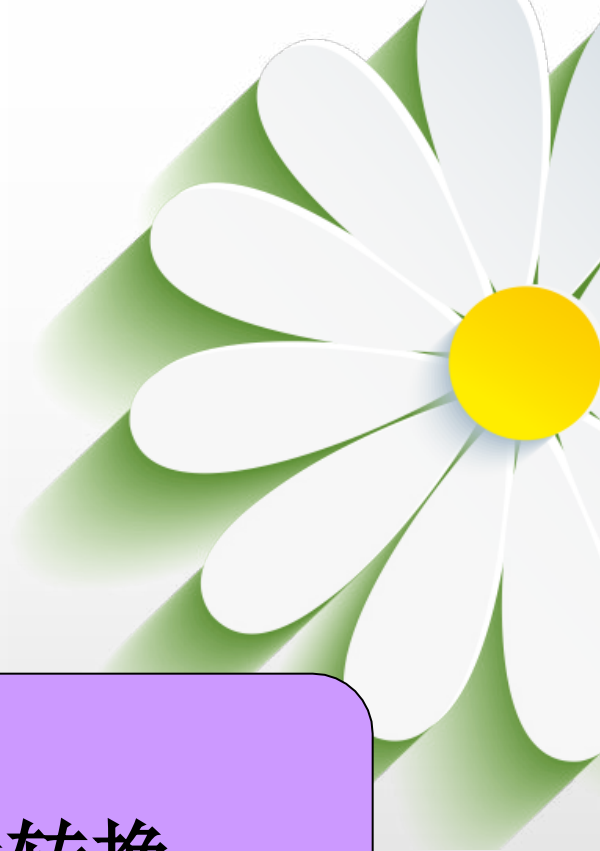
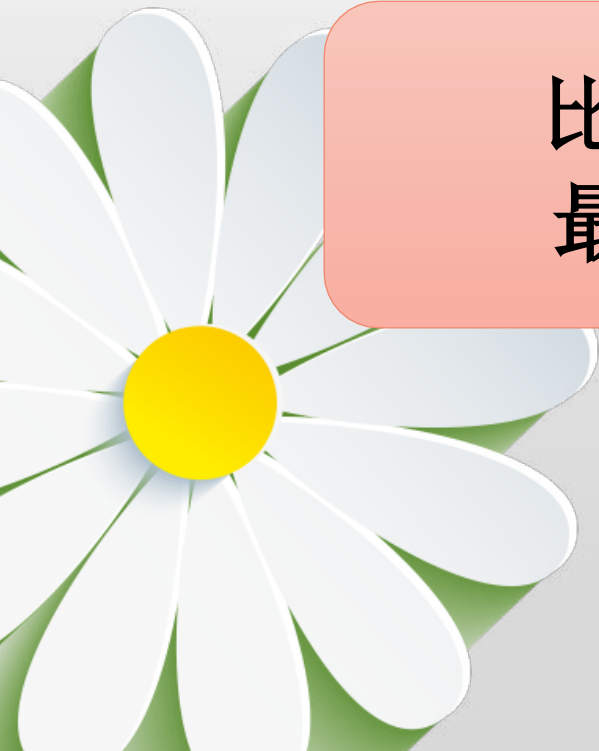
fancy new hotels. But for tourists like me, pandas are its top attraction (attract).

有提示词

形容词

比较级/
最高级

词性转换



形容词/副词——词性转换

1. (2021年北京卷) Sam walked her to a nearby convenience store so that she could safely (safe) wait for the police to take her home.

adv修饰动词/动词短语

2. (2023新课标全国2卷) So, what are they learning? Basically (basic) how to describe a panda's life. **句子**

3. (2023浙1月) The term “hutong”, originally (original) meaning “water well” in Mongolian, appeared first during the Yuan Dynasty.

adv修饰动词/动词短语

4. (2019 全国 I) It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been poorly (poor) studied. **adv修饰动词/动词短语**

5. (2023新课标全国I卷) No matter where I buy them, one steamer is rarely (rare) enough yet two seems greedy, so I am always left wanting more next time.

adv修饰形容词

形容词/副词——词性转换



一般规律:

1. 给定的词是形容词，考副词的概率很大，观察_____前后的词，如果是动词，副词，形容词，句子，考虑填副词；

2. adj----adv的规则变化

1. 绝大多数辅音字母加e结尾的形容词直接加-ly

如：politely; widely; wisely; rudely; nicely 但truly, wholly例外

2. 以辅音字母加e结尾时，去e加y

如：simply; terribly; gently; possibly; comfortably; considerably; probably; incredibly

3. 以“y”结尾的，且读音为 / i / ，先将“y”改成“i”，再加“ly”

如：happily; heavily; angrily; busily

但是如果读音为 / ai / ，直接加ly，如：shy---shyly

4. 以ic 结尾的词，加ally

如：economically; basically; scientifically; automatically; energetically;

但publicly 例外

写出下列词的副词形式

1. **possible**

5. fortunate

9. **true**

13. strong

17. polite

21. entire

25. remote

29. **basic**

33. mere

37. Official

2. **probable**

6. large

10. terrible

14. actual

18. **possible**

22. unbelievable

26. active

30. **complete**

34. sure

38. mere

3. wise

7. gentle

11. wide

15. effective

19. **simple**

23. hopeful

27. positive

31. definite

35. rare

39. specific

4. **gradual**

8. huge

12. immediate

16. extreme

20. comfortable

24. **lucky**

28. official

32. **absolute**

36. enjoyable

40. safe

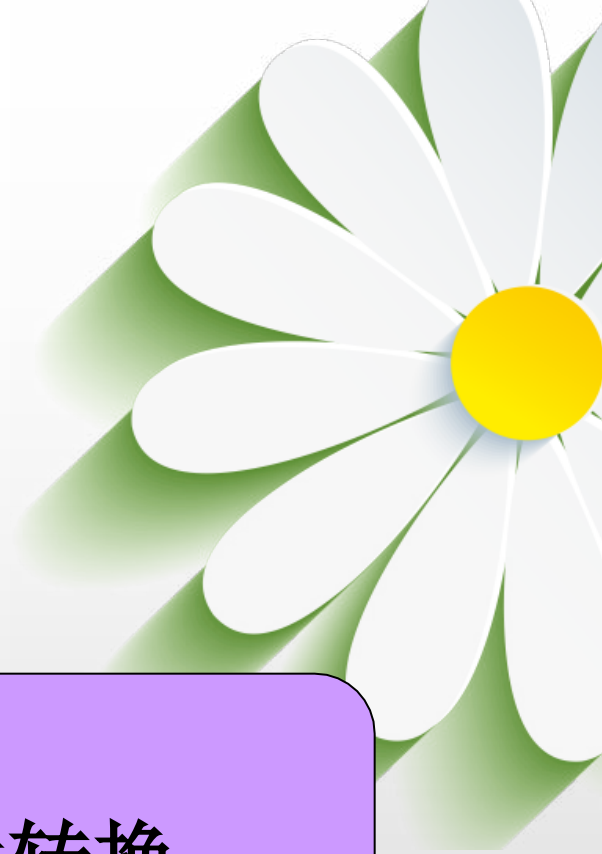
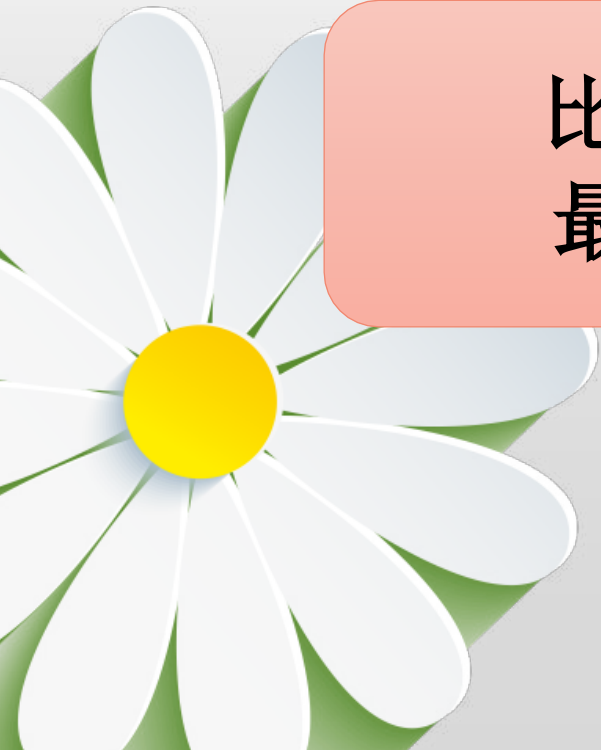


有提示词

形容词

比较级/
最高级

词性转换



形容词/副词——比较级/最高级

1. (2021新高考全国1卷) It will undoubtedly (undoubted) help you get refreshed! The amazing thing about the spring is that the colder the temperature gets, the hotter (hot) the spring!
2. (2023浙1月) Their siheyuan were far smaller in scale and more simple (simple) in design and decoration, and the hutongs were narrower.
3. (2021浙江) When the house was built, it was much smaller (small) than it is today.
4. (2017全国1) Even worse (bad), the amount of fast food that people eat goes up.
5. (2016全国II) If you feel stressed by responsibilities at work, you should take a step back and identify (识别) those of greater (great) and less importance.
6. (2010广东) The teacher replied, " You tasted the water. I tasted the girl. The water was simply the container for an act of kindness and love. Nothing could be sweeter (sweet).
7. (2012广东) It might have made it a little harder (hard) for everybody because it meant they had to turn around, but that didn't stop the kids in the class.

(1)看than, 看同句中有没有比较级, 看空前是否有修饰比较级的 much, even, far, a little, 等; 看句意是否有比较之意, 如compared with...等。

(2)固定句式: the +比较级, the+比较级; 否定词+比较级表最高级

形容词/副词——比较级/最高级

8.(2022全国乙卷) “As a main promoter of the International Tea Day, the birthplace of tea and the largest (large) tea-producing country, China has a responsibility to work with other countries to promote the healthy development of the tea industry.

9.(2022全国甲卷) In the last five years, Cao has walked through 34 countries in six continents, and in 2016, he reached the top of Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest (high) mountain

一般规律:

- (1) 最高级前通常会有定冠词the
- (2) 最高级句子中通常会提供一个范围。



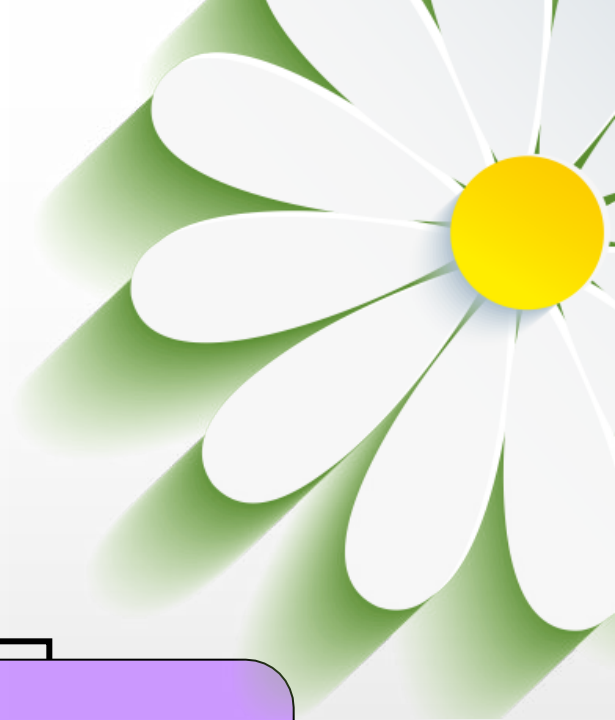
有提示词

名词

词性转换

单复数
(绝大多数)

名词的格



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