



学透语法

强化动词篇 谓语动词



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高考帮 研透命题

教师尊享·五年真题细目表

卷别		一般现在时	一般过去时	现在完成时&过去完成时	现在进行时&过去进行时	情态动词后的被动语态
2023	新I					
	新II		65.wished			
	甲					70.be employed
	乙	67.am amazed 70.means				

卷别		一般现在时	一般过去时	现在完成时&过去完成时	现在进行时&过去进行时	情态动词后的被动语态
2022	新 I	60.is designed	58.were			
	新 II		63.threw		62.was fixing	
	甲			67.has walked		
	乙		63.addressed			
	浙江		63.noticed			56.be appreciated

卷别		一般现在时	一般过去时	现在完成时&过去完成时	现在进行时&过去进行时	情态动词后的被动语态
2021	新 I		61.was			
	新 II		63.was			
	甲		61.was built 66.hired			
	乙					
	浙江		60.was painted 65.sold	56.has proved/has proven		

卷别		一般现在时	一般过去时	现在完成时&过去完成时	现在进行时&过去进行时	情态动词后的被动语态
2020	新 I	60.are called 61.is	58.formed			
	新 II	63.is 64.are encouraged				
	I	67.means 68.is constructed	61.touched			

卷别		一般现在时	一般过去时	现在完成时&过去完成时	现在进行时&过去进行时	情态动词后的被动语态
2020	II	62.carries				
	III		66.pointed			63.be chosen
	浙江		59.was needed 65.meant	61.had discovered		

卷别		一般现在时	一般过去时	现在完成时&过去完成时	现在进行时&过去进行时	情态动词后的被动语态
2019	I	70.are		65.have reported		
	II		64.declared	66.have made		
	III		65.recommended 69.were invited			
	浙江	56.has/wil l have	62.improved		59.cycling(构成谓语are cycling)	

考向1 动词的时态 [全国卷5年29考]

真题演练 ∨

1. [2023 新高考 II , 65]As a little girl , I wished (wish) to be a zookeeper when I grew up.
2. [2022新高考 II , 62]Henry was fixing (fix) his car when he heard the screams.
3. [2021北京 , 13]When you sleep , your brain...trying to link new experiences to old memories. As it connects (connect) things , your brain turns them into a story , and you get a dream.
4. [2021天津3月 , 3]We have done (do) quite enough work for the morning ; now let's take a break.

5. [2020浙江, 61] By about 6 000 BC, people had discovered (discover) the best crops to grow and animals to raise.
6. [浙江高考, 56] When every pupil in the school wears the uniform, nobody has/will have (have) to worry about fashion(时尚).
7. [全国 II, 66] I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I have made (make) over the years.

命题探究

全国卷语法填空对于动词时态的考查涉及一般现在时(必考, 5年12考)、一般过去时(必考, 5年14考)和现在完成时(常考, 5年3考); 地方卷还会涉及对过去完成时、一般将来时等时态的考查。

考生通常可以根据句中明显的时间标志词(如左边第5、7题)和上下文时态来判断时态, 但尤其要注意没有明显时间状语的试题。

教师尊享·备课题组

1. [2023北京, 11] Soon after moving to Switzerland, I threw (throw) a house-warming party and was greatly surprised when all 30 guests showed up exactly on time.
2. [2023北京, 13] Years later, having moved to France, I turned up at the appointed hour for a dinner, only to find that no other guest had arrived (arrive) and my hostess was still in her sleeping suit.
3. [2023浙江1月, 60] The large *siheyuan* of these high-ranking officials and wealthy businessmen often featured (feature) beautifully carved and painted roof beams and pillars(柱子).

4. [2022新高考 I , 58]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.
5. [2022浙江 , 63]When he felt a 3D version of Leonardo da Vinci's " Mona Lisa " , he noticed (notice) her smile right away.
6. [2022北京 , 13]Eventually , the man caught (catch) up with her , and he was only trying to return her wallet !
7. [2021新高考 I , 61]You can't help wondering how hard it was (be) for the people then to put all those rocks into place.

8. [2021浙江 , 65]After Lincoln was elected President of the US in 1861 , they rented the house and sold (sell) most of their furniture.
9. [2020全国 I , 61]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 .
10. [2020浙江 , 65]New methods meant (mean) that fewer people worked in farming. In the last century or so...
11. [全国 II , 66]I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I have made (make) over the years.

12. [全国III , 65] Our hosts shared many of their experiences and recommended
(recommend) wonderful places to eat , shop , and visit.
13. [浙江高考 , 62] One study in America found that students' grades improved
(improve) a little after the school introduced uniforms.

考向2 动词的语态 [全国卷5年9考]

真题演练

8. [2023 全国甲 , 70]Carson proves that a simple literary form that has been passed down through the ages can still be employed (employ) today to draw attention to important truths.
9. [2023 全国乙 , 67]Having visited several times over the last 10 years , I am amazed (amaze) 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.
10. [2023 浙江1月 , 59]Citizens of higher social classes were permitted (permit) to live closer to the center of the circles.
11. [北京高考 , 9]A rescue worker risked his life saving two tourists who had been trapped (trap) in the mountains for two days.

命题探究

被动语态在全国卷语法填空中的考查主要涉及：

1. 一般现在时和一般过去时的被动语态；
2. 情态动词后的被动语态。

地方卷中会涉及其他时态的被动语态。

1. [2023浙江1月, 59] Citizens of higher social classes were permitted (permit) to live closer to the center of the circles. was painted
2. [2021浙江, 60] Mary's niece wrote, "The little home _____ (paint) white. It was sweet and fresh..." be chosen
3. [2020全国III, 63] The artist was sure he would _____ (choose), but when he presented his masterpiece to the emperor's chief minister, the old man was needed laughed.
4. [2020浙江, 69] And as more children were born, more food were invited (invite) to attend a private concert on a beautiful farm on the North Shore under the stars, listening to musicians and meeting interesting locals.

考向3 主谓一致 [全国卷5年20考]

真题演练 ∨

12. [2023 全国乙, 70] 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.

13. [2021 新高考 II, 63] One of the biggest companies I wrote to was (be) Alaska Airlines.

14. [2020 新高考 I, 60] The parts of a museum open to the public are called (call) galleries or rooms.

15. [2020全国 II , 62] This is why decorating with plants , fruits and flowers carries (carry) special significance.
16. [2020新高考 II , 63] 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.
17. [2020江苏 , 22] If you look at all sides of the situation , you'll find probably a solution that suits (suit) everyone.
18. [天津高考 , 8] Amy , as well as her brothers , was given (give) a warm welcome when returning to the village last week.

命题探究

语法填空中的主谓一致通常会与动词的时态和语态放在一起考查。近几年全国卷除了考查代词或名词作主语时的主谓一致外，还涉及：

1. 非谓语动词作主语；
2. " one of + 可数名词复数 " 作主语；
3. " the number of + 可数名词复数 " 作主语。

地方卷还会涉及there be结构的考查，以及主语后接as well as或along with等短语时谓语动词的考查情况。

1. [2023北京, 16] Up to now, China has established (establish) a number of protected areas with mangroves.
2. [2022北京, 16] Gas naturally has (have) no recognisable smell.
3. [2020全国 I, 67 & 68] " 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 (construct). "
4. [全国 I, 70] Of the nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six are (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.
5. [江苏高考, 22] The musician along with his band members has given (give) ten performances in the last three months.

注意

1. 情态动词通常会与被动语态一起考查。
2. 虚拟语气在近几年的全国卷中都没有考查，地方卷偶有考查在suggest, advise等后的名词性从句中的用法。

语法帮 考点通关

考点一 动词的时态

下表为动词各种时态的形式(以do为例)，加粗的为课标要求掌握的十大时态，其余了解即可。

	一般时态	进行时态	完成时态	完成进行时态
现在	do/does	am/is/are doing	have/has done	have/has been doing
过去	did	was/were doing	had done	had been doing
将来	will/shall do	will/shall be doing	will/shall have done	will/shall have been doing
过去将来	would/should do	would/should be doing	would/should have done	would/should have been doing

一、一般现在时 (do/does)

1. 表示经常或习惯性的动作或状态，也可表示现时的情况或状态等。常用的时间状语有always, usually, often, sometimes, every day等。

例1 New Year in Chinese people's eyes means a family reunion. Every year sees (see) the largest annual mass migration on the planet when one sixth of the world's population travels home to celebrate with their families.

教师尊享·点拨

see在此处表示 " 见证 " 。

2. 表示客观事实、普遍真理，不受主句的时态限制。

例2 The geography teacher told his students that the earth moves (move) around the sun.

3. 在时间、条件状语从句中要用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

例3 My mother will be very angry with me when she finds (find) out I'm lying.

4. be动词及少数动作动词，如come, go, leave, arrive, fly, return, start, begin, open, close, end, stop, depart等，常用一般现在时代替一般将来时，表示按规定、计划或安排要发生的动作。

例4 The flight takes (take) off at 8 : 30 every Wednesday and Friday.

二、一般过去时(did)

1. 表示过去某个特定时间或某段时间内所发生的动作或存在的状态。常与yesterday , last year , three years ago , the other day , just now , then , in 1999 , at that time等时间状语连用。

例5 [2022新高考 II , 63]He quickly threw (throw) his tools aside , and started running , arms out.

2. 在表示时间或条件等的状语从句中代替过去将来时。

例6 He knew by the time he arrived (arrive) she would have prepared everything for him.

3. 用于虚拟语气中 , 表示与现在事实相反的行为或状态。

例7 Jack is a great talker. It's high time that he did (do) something instead of just

三、一般将来时

1. " shall/will+动词原形 " 表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态。 " will+动词原形 " 还可以表示说话时临时作出的决定。

How long will you stay in Shanghai ? 你将在上海待多久？

2. " be going to+动词原形 " 表示按计划、打算要做某事或某种迹象预示着要发生某事。

Look at the dark clouds. It is going to rain. 看那些乌云，要下雨了。

3. " be to+动词原形 " 表示按计划、约定或按职责、义务必须做的事或即将发生的动作。

I am to pick up my friend at the airport this afternoon. 今天下午我要去机场接朋友。

4. " be about to + 动词原形 " 表示正要或即将做某事，不与具体的表示未来的时间状语连用。

Work is about to start on a new factory building. 新厂房即将动工。

例8 A gap year is about gaining skills that will help (help) you in the future.

四、现在进行时(am/is/are doing)

1. 表示现在或现阶段正在进行的动作。

例9 Sorry , I can't spare time for the cleaning. I am planning (plan) our schedule for the business trip now.

2. 某些表示位置移动的动词，如go , come , leave , arrive , start , move等，可用现在进行时表示即将发生或计划要做的动作。

A police officer is giving a lecture on how to protect us from online crime this afternoon.

一名警官下午将会做一场关于如何保护我们免遭网络犯罪的讲座。

五、过去进行时(was/were doing)

1. 表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行的动作。常用的时间状语有：then , at that time , at this time yesterday等。

例10 Tim was watching (watch) *Touching China* on CCTV with his family at this time yesterday.

2. 表示动作在另一个过去的动作发生时正在进行，常与when , while引导的时间状语从句连用。

例11 They were advancing (advance) along the path when a stream stopped them.

3. 一些非延续性动词可用过去进行时表示过去按计划或安排将要发生的动作，常见动词有go , come , leave , start , arrive等。

例12 Tom had to pack his things up quickly , because he was told that this taxi was leaving (leave) in 2 minutes.

六、将来进行时(will/shall be doing)

表示将来某一时刻或某一段时间里正在进行或持续的动作。常与at 8 : 00 am tomorrow , in the next two months等时间状语连用。

例13 By the time you arrive home , I will be sleeping (sleep) then , so please don't make any noise.

七、现在完成时(have/has done)

1. 表示过去发生并已完成的某个动作，强调对现在造成的影响或产生的结果，常与 yet , already , just , before , recently , lately , ever 等时间状语连用。

例14 Thanks to advances in technology , the way we make friends and communicate with them has changed (change) significantly.

2. 表示开始于过去、持续到现在并可能持续下去的动作或状态。常与 these days , up to now , so far , " for + 时间段 " 或 " since + 时间点 " 等连用。

例15 [2021浙江 , 56] It doesn't impress like George Washington's plantation on the Potomac , but Lincoln's home in downtown Springfield , Illinois , has proved/has proven (prove) irresistible to visitors since it opened to the public.

3. 常用现在完成时的固定句型：

{ This/It is the first/second/...time + (that)从句.(从句用现在完成时)
This/It is the + 形容词最高级 + 名词 + (that)从句.(从句用现在完成时)
It is/has been + 一段时间 + since从句.
(主句用现在完成时或一般现在时，从句用一般过去时)

例16 I am not familiar with the song — it's the first time I have heard (hear) it.

八、过去完成时(had done)

1. 表示在过去某一时刻或某一动作之前已经完成或结束的动作，即“过去的过去”。

例17 Before getting into the car , I thought I had learned/had learnt (learn) the instructor's orders , but once I started the car , my mind went blank. I forgot what he had said (say) to me altogether.

2. 表示在过去某一时刻之前已经开始，一直持续到这一过去时刻的动作或状态。常和for , by , until , before等构成的时间状语连用。

例18 In Beijing , there had been (be) more than 21 , 100 people on the list by the end of 2017 since the city started a body donation registry in 1999.

3. 常用过去完成时的固定句型：

{ ...hardly/scarcely...when...(主句用过去完成时)
...no sooner...than...(主句用过去完成时)
This/It wasthe first/second/...time + (that)从句.(从句用过去完成时)

例19 My parents were very anxious about me , because it was the first time that I had lived (live) abroad alone.

4. 表示 " 希望、认为、打算 " 的动词(如hope , want , expect , think , mean , plan , intend等)用过去完成时表示过去未曾实现。

例20 [天津高考 , 2]I had hoped (hope) to send Peter a gift to congratulate him on his marriage , but I couldn't manage it.

九、过去将来时(would/should do)

1. 表示从过去的某一时间来看将要发生的动作或存在的状态。过去将来时常用于宾语从句和间接引语中。

例21 Margret promised that she would call (call) us when she went back to Washington.

2. 三种表示过去将来时的特殊结构：

{ was/were going to do (过去打算或计划将要做某事)
was/were about to do (过去即将要发生的动作)
was/were to do (过去计划要做或命中注定)

We were going to have a barbecue but the rain ruined our plan. 我们打算露天烧烤，但因为下雨，计划泡汤了。

I saw the soup was about to boil over, so I turned the gas off. 我看到汤快要溢出来，所以我关掉了煤气。

At college, Barack Obama didn't know that he was to become the first African-American president of the United States of America. 在上大学时，贝拉克·奥巴马不知道他将成为美国第一位非洲裔总统。

十、现在完成进行时(have/has been doing)

1. 表示开始于过去某个时间，一直延续到现在并且会继续进行下去的动作。常与 these days , recently , lately , in the past/last+时间段 , since+时间点 , for+时间段 等连用。

例22 [2020天津, 2]—You are a great swimmer.

—Thanks. It's because I have been practising (practise) a lot these days.

2. 表示到目前为止的一段时间里一直在反复进行的动作。

We have been seeing each other quite a lot recently. 最近我们常常见面。

即时训练

1. Impressed by the beauty of a desert beside the Yellow River , Wang Wei stopped off and wrote (write) a timeless classic poem : " In the vast desert rises straight , lonely smoke ; the grand , long river reflects (reflect) the round setting sun. "
2. Over the past decade , a global push to reduce hunger and extreme poverty has marked (mark) some significant success.
3. It was time for me to try my hand , so I took up the brush , dipped (dip) it in the ink , and carefully wrote " one " in Chinese.
4. When we read a poem , we often imagine what the poets were thinking (think) when they wrote or what they were doing at the time.

专题三 强化动词篇 谓语动词

5. For the past four days I have been taking (take) part in a disability arts festival as a member of a choir (合唱团) set up specially to perform at this festival. Looking forward to the day of performance ! had learned/had learnt

6. By the time he was fourteen years old , Einstein _____(learn) advanced mathematics all by himself. will learn

7. If we keep on doing this practice , gradually , we _____(learn) how to express ourselves in English better. would correct

8. Justin apologized to his teacher and promised that he _____(correct) his mistakes. had expected

9. I _____(expect) to attend another lecture but time didn't permit.

10. —Hi , let's go skating. am filling

—Sorry , I'm busy right now. I _____(fill) in an application form for a new job. [返回目录](#)

11. Jane can't attend the meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon because she will be teaching (teach) a class at that time.

12. I believe that all your hard work today will pay (pay) off in the future.

13. Alice was whispering (whisper) a story to her daughter in the sitting room when she heard a sharp scream.

14. Being raised in a family of teachers , I have gotten (get) plenty of chances to connect myself with literature since a young age.

15. As China's largest panda breeding center , Chengdu attracts (attract) tens of millions of panda lovers every year.

考点二 动词的语态

一、被动语态的构成

	现在	过去	将来
一般时态	am/is/are done	was/were done	will/shall be done
进行时态	am/is/are being done	was/were being done	—
完成时态	has/have been done	had been done	will/shall have been done

专题三 强化动词篇 谓语动词

例1 Due to the ideal location , Yellow Crane Tower was built (build) by Sun Quan as a watchtower for his army.

例2 Months ago we sailed ten thousand miles across this open sea , which is called (call) the Pacific , and we met no storms.

例3 The students have been working hard on their lessons and their efforts will be rewarded (reward) with success in the end.

例4 Shakespeare's play *Hamlet* has been adapted (adapt) for different films over the past years.

例5 ~~was being decorated~~ After school we went to the reading room to do some reading , only to be told that it was being decorated (decorate).

二、无被动语态的动词(短语)

1. 不及物动词(短语) : happen , occur , take place , remain , run out , break out等。
2. 少数及物动词(短语) : lack , benefit , mean(意思是) , belong to , suffer from , date back to , consist of等。常考查其作非谓语的用法。

例6 Mrs. Smith says the secret to her beauty lies in her special diet ,
_____ **consisting** _____ (consist) of organic vegetables , fruit and nuts grown in her
own
garden.

例7 In the ~~sixteenth~~ **seventeenth** century , fruit and vegetables were to be found only in
gardens _____ (belong) to wealthy people.

三、主动形式表被动意义

1. " 系动词look , sound , feel , smell , taste等 + 形容词/名词 " 。

例8 The water felt (feel) cool when I jumped into the pool for morning exercise.

2. " need , require , want , be worth等 + v-ing " 。

例9 My watch can't work ; it needs repairing/to be repaired (repair).

例10 It's worth making (make) an appointment before you go.

3. read , write , sell , wash , clean , cook , draw等表示主语的某种属性特征或功能的动词 , 常与well , easily , smoothly等副词连用 , 表示被动意义。

例11 The novel sells (sell) well , so the manager has placed another order in the printing house.

即时训练

1. This kind of cloth has been sold out in no time at the trade fair because it washes (wash) very easily.
2. More efforts , as reported , will be made (make) in the years ahead to accelerate the supply-side structural reform.
3. The Mid-Autumn Festival is a very important traditional festival in China , which takes its name from the fact that it is celebrated (celebrate) in the middle of autumn.
4. The tower which is being restored (restore) will be open to tourists soon. As we can see , the work is almost finished.

专题三 强化动词篇 谓语动词

5. By the time he was 30 , he had been regarded (regard) as one of the outstanding sculptors.
6. Our football team was defeated (defeat) by the visiting team , which made our fans sad and disappointed.
7. Dr. Manteca has made it clear that his private collections will be left (leave) to the National Gallery after he dies.
8. Currently , about 35 , 000 works are being displayed (display) in over 300 rooms in the Louvre , and it takes a lifetime to see everything.
9. The Chinese writing system _____ (consist) of thousands of characters , each with its own artistic structure and stroke order (笔顺).
10. It's a pity that ~~few~~ reading students nowadays are keen on reading classics which I think are really worth _____ (read).

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