

2024 年中考英语二轮热点题型归纳与演练 10

词法之时态、语态及非谓语动词

01

题型突破

【题型解读】

在初中主要学习的是八种时态，他们分别是，一般现在时，一般过去时，一般将来时，现在进行时，过去进行时，现在完成时，过去完成时和过去将来时等八种时态。时态是中考一个非常重要的语法知识点。本专题目的在于归纳一些高频考题及梳理一些解题技巧。以帮助同学们高效复习。对被动语态主要考查不同时态的被动语态和情态动词的被动语态。其中以一般过去时的被动语态、一般现在时的被动语态和一般将来时的被动语态为主，其次涉及到含有情态动词的被动语态和现在完成时的被动语态。本专题目的在于归纳一些高频考题及梳理一些解题技巧。以帮助同学们高效复习。

非谓语动词首先是一种动词形式，其次是这种动词形式不能作谓语。非谓语动词包含四种形式，即不定式、动名词、现在分词和过去分词。非谓语动词一直是英语学习的难点，也是中考的常考点

【命题规律】

1. 动词和时态（一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、现在完成时），考查时态往往会涉及到谓语动词，再加上动词短语搭配和非谓语动词也是常考点，使得动词成为中考语法考查占比最大的词类。

2. 常跟动名词作宾语的动词有：

enjoy喜欢； mind 介意； finish 完成； keep持续； suggest 建议； practice 练习； consider考虑； miss错过； imagine想象； avoid避免； can't help忍不住； go on 继续； be worth值得； be busy忙于
give up放弃； succeed in成功，设法； look forward to期待； be used to习惯于； end up以……结束
put off推迟； pay attention to注意； be interested in对……感兴趣

3. 现在分词与过去分词的区别

1) 在语态上，现在分词表示主动意义，过去分词表示被动意义。

the surprising news 令人惊讶的消息

a surprised man 一个感到惊讶的人

a moving film 一部感人的电影

the moved people 被感动的人们

2) 在时间上,现在分词表示正在进行的动作,过去分词表示已经完成的动作。

the developing country 发展中国家

the developed country 发达国家

the rising sun 正在升起的太阳

the risen sun 升起来的太阳

4. 易混句式 have sb.do sth., have sb. doing sth.和 have sth. done 的区别

1) have sb. do sth.意为“让某人做某事”,have 可以用 let, make 代替。不定式往往表示一次性的具体动作,且强调动作已经完成或尚未发生。

The soldiers had the boy stand with his back to his father.士兵们让这个男孩背对他的父亲站着。

2) have sb. doing sth.表示“使某人做出某种反应”或“劝说/命令某人做某事”;用于否定句时表示“允许/容忍某人做某事”。

Within minutes he had the whole audience laughing and clapping.短短几分钟内他就令全体观众欢笑、鼓掌。

3) have sth. done 意为“让某事被别人做”,即 ask sb. else to do sth.,过去分词(done)所表示的动作由他人(非主语本身)来完成。

The driver had his car washed once a week.这个司机一周让人洗一次车。

02 素养提升

(一) 时态

【考点诠释】

考点	考向	考法/命题角度
一般现在时 一般过去时	考察最多的主要集中在一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进	1. 动词 come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return, stop 等用一般现在时表将来。这主要表示在时间上已确定或安排好的事情。 例如: The movie starts at six o'clock and ends at 8 o'clock.

	行时、过去进行时、现在完成时。	2. 在时间或条件句中，一般现在时可以表示将来。 3. 注意动词过去式的不规则变化
现在进行时 过去进行时		下列动词的现在进行时可以表示将来。如 go, come, fly, leave, start, begin, arrive 等。 例如: My father is arriving at Beijing airport at 3 p.m. tomorrow.
现在完成时 过去完成时		1. 注意现在完成时一些标志词，如: already, just, ever, never, before, yet; since 和 for 2. 注意区分 瞬间动词与延续动词
一般将来时 过去将来时		1. 掌握常见时间状语: the next day 2. 在宾语从句中，主句过去时，从句的动作发生某个将来的时间。

【典题举隅】

一、单项选择

- I wonder if John _____ next year's talent show.
—I have no idea. But I think if he _____ his class project, he will.
A. joins; finishes
B. joins in; will finish
C. takes part in; finishes
D. will take part in; finishes
- I haven't seen your father for a long time.
—He _____ Shanghai on business, and he will be back in three weeks.
A. went to
B. has gone to
C. goes to
D. has been to
- Are you going to watch the coming show in Wanda Plaza?
—Sure. I will go there this Saturday unless the show _____.
A. will be cancelled
B. is cancelled
C. will cancel
D. cancels
- People used to pay in cash (现金), but now most of them _____ that mainly through WeChat and Alipay.
A. used to doing
B. used to do
C. got used to doing
D. are used to doing
- Hey, Kitty! Why _____ you come to the cinema with us yesterday?
— Sorry. I _____ an interesting book called *Three Body Problem* at that time yesterday.
A. not; was reading
B. don't; was reading
C. didn't; was reading
D. not; read

6. —It's said that scientists are now doing research on sea rice.

—Great! If rice _____ in salty water, China's food supply will surely rise greatly.

- A. will plant B. plant C. will be planted D. is planted

7. —Shall we meet at the zoo gate at 8 a.m.?

—In fact we needn't. It _____ until 9 a.m.

- A. doesn't open B. opens C. didn't open D. opened

8. —Tom has gone to Shanghai for a trip.

—Oh, I didn't know. When _____?

- A. has he left B. was he leaving C. did he leave D. will he leave

9. —Hurry! Hurry! I'm afraid the film _____ for a while.

—Watch your step! Safety always comes first.

- A. was on B. has begun C. began D. has been on

10. Our school _____ a big football field near the library. Now we can play happily there.

- A. builds B. will build C. is building D. has built

11. Mum, hurry up! The TV play called *Kuang Biao* has _____ for about five minutes.

- A. been on B. began C. begun D. been lasted

12. Months ago Iran and KSA were in agreement that they _____ along with each other.

- A. got B. get C. were getting D. would get

13. In the past few months, a lot of foreign leaders _____ interviews with President Xi Jinping. It means that China is playing a more and more important role in the world.

- A. had B. are having C. have had D. will have

14. —What are you saving money for?

—Father's Day is around the corner. I _____ a gift for my father.

- A. bought B. have bought C. was buying D. am going to buy

15. Tom will email his project plan to you as soon as it _____ tomorrow.

- A. has finished B. is finished C. finishes D. will be finished

16. —Jack, why are you so late? I _____ here for one hour.

—It can't be worse. When I was about to go out, I got a call from my boss.

- A. waited B. wait C. have waited D. was waiting

17. —Has your father come back from Shanghai?

—Yes. He _____ there for about one month to take care of my grandfather in hospital.

- A. has stayed B. stays C. will stay D. stayed

18. The weather is changeable these days. It _ rainy and cloudy in the past few days. I hope that tomorrow will be a sunny day.

- A. will be B. is C. has been D. was

19. —The Entrance Exams for the high school is coming, I'm so stressed!

—Don't worry. Nothing will be difficult if more time _____ on them.

- A. will spend B. will be spent C. is spent D. spends

20. —Have you visited the 2023 Garden EXPO in Lianyungang?

—Not yet. I _____ the whole day yesterday.

- A. work B. worked C. was working D. has worked

(二) 被动语态

【考点诠释】

<p>被动语态结构:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 一般现在时2. 一般过去时3. 一般将来时4. 过去将来时5. 现在进行时6. 过去进行时7. 现在完成时8. 过去完成时9. 带情态动词	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The article is written (by her).2. The article was written (by her).3. The article will be written (by her).4. Our teacher said the article would be written (by her).5. The article is being written (by her).6. The article was being written (by her).7. The article has been written (by her).8. The teacher said the article had been written (by her).9. The article might be written by her.
<p>还原 to</p> <p>使役动词 make /let /have 及感官动词 hear ,see ,find ,watch, feel, etc 的特殊用法</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mother often makes me do some housework. →I am often made to do some housework by mother.2. We saw him run into the classroom.

	→He was seen to run into the classroom by us.
<p>主动表被动:</p> <p>1. 不及物动词 write, sell, wash, open, lock, read, clean, cut, burn, drive, prove, grow (长得), 而且主语为物</p> <p>2. 大多数系动词: be, feel (摸起来), sound (听起来), look (看起来), smell (闻起来), taste (尝起来), become, fall (asleep), get, keep, remain, seem, stay, turn, grow (变得), appear (呈现) 等</p> <p>3. 在 need/ want/ require doing 或 be worth doing 句型中</p>	<p>1. This kind of shoes sells well.这种鞋子很好卖。</p> <p>2. This skirt washes easily. 这件裙子很容易洗。</p> <p>3. The pen writes well.这支钢笔很好写。</p> <p>4. The skirt feels very soft. 这件裙子摸起来很柔软。</p> <p>5. The mooncakes taste delicious.(这些月饼尝起来很好吃。)</p> <p>6. My watch needs mending. = My watch needs to be mended.</p> <p>※ need/want/require doing = need/want/require to be done</p> <p>7. The book is worth reading. (这本书值得一读。)</p>
<p>没有被动语态的词:</p> <p>1. vi.: happen (= take place), break out (爆发), break down (坏了), result from (缘于), belong to, consist of, come true, come out , die ,disappear, end (vi. 结束), fail, last, lie, remain, sit, spread (传播) , stand, etc.</p> <p>2. vt.: cost, fit, have, suit 等</p> <p>3. vt.: 带同源宾语, 宾语为反身代词, 相互代词</p> <p>4. vt.: 宾语为不定式或 doing</p>	<p>1. The film lasted for 3 hours.</p> <p>2. Many changes have happened in our hometown.</p> <p>3. His dream has come true.</p> <p>4. My photos will come out tomorrow.</p> <p>5. This car costs 100,000 dollars.</p> <p>6. We will have a meeting. (但 hold a meeting 可以改被动)。</p> <p>7. She dreamed a bad dream last night.</p> <p>8. The man introduced himself to everyone.</p> <p>9. They help each other study English.</p> <p>10. She likes to swim.</p> <p>11. She enjoys watching TV.</p>
<p>辨认是否为被动语态</p> <p>“be+过去分词”有时不能表示被动语态,而只能是系表结构。被动语态表示主语为动作的承受者, 而系表结构则表示主语的特点或所处的状态。</p>	<p>1. He is pleased / worried / tired /...(系表结构)(他高兴/焦虑/疲劳.....)</p> <p>2. The door was closed last night. (系表结构, 强调状态)</p> <p>3. The door was closed by Tom last night. (被动语态, 强调动作)</p>

【典题举隅】

1. —Are you going to watch the coming show in Wanda Plaza?
—Sure. I will go there this Saturday unless the show _____.
- A. will be cancelled B. is cancelled C. will cancel D. cancels
2. —It's said that scientists are now doing research on sea rice.
—Great! If rice _____ in salty water, China's food supply will surely rise greatly.
- A. will plant B. plant C. will be planted D. is planted
3. It's said her name _____ in the newly published article next month.
- A. mentions B. is mentioned C. will mention D. will be mentioned
4. The Monkey King is a Chinese cartoon hero. Today, he _____ by people of all ages.
- A. will love B. was loved C. is loved D. will be loved
5. According to the survey, about 800,000 new energy vehicles (车辆) made in China _____ to foreign countries by the end of 2023.
- A. will sell B. are sold C. will be sold D. sell
6. Tom will email his project plan to you as soon as it _____ tomorrow.
- A. has finished B. is finished C. finishes D. will be finished
7. In Mr. Wang's class, many chances _____ to students to learn from each other.
- A. offer B. offered C. are offered D. are offering
8. When Subway Line 5 _____, people in Xuzhou will feel more convenient to travel around.
- A. completes B. is completed C. will complete D. will be completed
9. There is a ray of hope that people missing at the sea after the storm last night _____ alive.
- A. were found B. are found C. found D. will be found
10. —The Entrance Exams for the high school is coming, I'm so stressed!
—Don't worry. Nothing will be difficult if more time _____ on them.
- A. will spend B. will be spent C. is spent D. spends
11. Jane spends half of her pocket money on books. The rest _____ for future use.
- A. saved B. are saved C. is saved D. was saved
12. You won't know how the beauty of this classical work _____ unless you read it again and again.

- A. express B. expressed C. has expressed D. is expressed
13. In English class, more chances _____ to students to learn from each other in groups.
A. offer B. will offer C. are offering D. are offered
14. You will know how the beauty of this classical work _____ if you read it again and again.
A. express B. expressed C. is expressed D. has expressed
15. Last year, Mr Zhang _____ to a school in the countryside to teach English.
A. was sent B. has sent C. will be sent D. is sent
16. Oxfam, an international charity, _____ in the UK in 1942 to help people in hunger.
A. set up B. was set up C. took up D. was taken up
17. Nothing will change unless much attention _____ to the situation.
A. pays B. will be paid C. is paid D. paid
18. That was his first invention. It was a machine _____ clothes.
A. that was used to wash B. which was used to washing
C. which got used to washing D. that used to wash
19. —Wow! All the bread in this store _____.
—Yes. The bread there always _____.
A. sells out; tastes well B. sells out; is tasted good
C. is sold out; is tasted well D. is sold out; tastes good
20. Three more new schools _____ in our city next year.
A. will build B. is built C. build D. will be built

(三) 非谓语动词

【考点诠释】

考点	考向	考法/命题角度
不定式	非谓语动词基本用法, 及非谓语一般形式; 主要考点为动词不定式和动名词, 分词少有涉及。	需使用不定式作宾语的动词; 省去 to 的不定式作宾补的动词; 不定式做表语。
动名词		一些常接动名词作宾语的动词及句型
分词		现在分词与过去分词作表语区别

动词不定式

<p>1. 作表语； 2. 信号词： wish, hope, dream, work, task, duty, ambition, etc.</p>	<p>1. My wish is to become a teacher. 2. The first thing I want to do is to visit my grandfather.</p>
<p>作定语 (后置) I have nothing _____ (send) you. We must never miss the chance _____ (show) love for our parents.</p>	<p>1. I have nothing to say about that thing. 2. Sorry, I can't go with you; I have a lot of clothes to wash. 3. China is the third country to send its astronauts into the space.</p>
<p>作宾语及宾补</p> <p>1. <u>want/promise/manage/plan/expect</u> <u>decide/choose/refuse/pretend</u> to do sth.</p> <p>2. <u>make/ let/ have</u> sb. do sth. (注： 被动带 to)</p> <p>3. <u>ask/ tell/ order /enable/allow/encourage</u> sb. to do sth.</p> <p>4. warn sb. not to do sth.</p> <p>5. would like to do</p> <p>6. had better (not)do</p>	<p>1. Alice <u>wanted to</u> get another cup of coffee. 2. He <u>told me to be here</u> on time. 3. Our parents often <u>tell us not to swim alone</u> in the river in summer. 4. Paul doesn't have to <u>be made to learn</u>. He always works hard. 5. You'd better _____(try) this medicine.</p>
<p>作状语</p> <p>不定式常在句子里作目的、原因和结果状语</p> <p>如： in order to; so as to</p>	<p>He ran <u>so fast as to</u> catch the first bus. (目的状语) He searched the room <u>only to</u> find nothing. (结果状语) I'm glad to see you. (原因状语)</p>
<p>动词不定式与疑问词连用</p>	<p>(1) He doesn't know <u>how to use the machine</u>. (不定式作宾语) (2) <u>How to use the machine</u> is a question. (不定式作主语) (3) The question is <u>when to go there</u>. (不定式作表语) (4) The menu has so many good things! I can't <u>decide which to eat</u>.</p>
<p>不定式的特殊句型：</p> <p>1. 句型： too ... to ...: 太.....而不能.....</p>	<p>He is too excited to speak. The child is old enough to go to school.</p>

<p>2. 句型: be + adj + enough + to do sth. 足以做.....</p> <p>3. 句型: It's + adj. + for sb to do sth</p> <p>4. 句型: Why not +动词原形"表达向某人提出建议, 翻译为: 为什么不.....?"</p> <p>5. 句型: so as (not) to do: 表示目的</p> <p>6. 不定式的否定形式, 如: warn sb not to do/never to/in order not to/so as not to 等</p> <p>7. 比较: used to do/be used to doing</p> <p>8. 比较: It takes ... to do/sb spends ... doing</p>	<p>Why not take a holiday?</p> <p>Go in quietly so as not to wake the baby.</p> <p>1. The box is too heavy for me ____ it. A. carrying B. carries C. carry D. to carry</p> <p>2. We are often told _____at people in trouble. A. not to smile B. to smile C. not to laugh D. to laugh</p> <p>3. Yesterday morning I got up early _____ be late for the exam. A. in order to B. in order to not C. so as not to D. so as to</p>
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动名词

<p>动名词做宾语</p> <p>1. 信号词: enjoy, keep, mind, finish, practice/practise; deny; imagine; risk; consider; admit; forgive, avoid; escape;</p> <p>2. 词组: give up/ be good at/do well in/ can't help/ keep on/feel like/ be used to/refer to/pay attention to/ devote oneself to/get used to/look forward to/succeed in/ be worth</p> <p>3. how about/what about +doing</p> <p>4. prefer doing ... to doing /prefer to do ... rather than do</p> <p>5. 介词后面+doing</p> <p>6. 固定搭配: go shopping/go dancing/go swimming</p>	<p>1. Mary and I <u>enjoy playing</u> badminton.</p> <p>2. It's a bit cold. Would you <u>mind my closing</u> all the windows?</p> <p>3. The new term is coming. They are busy cleaning the classrooms</p> <p>4. —Mum, I'm hungry. —What about _____(go) to McDonald's _____ eating fried chicken?</p> <p>5. Knives are used for _____(cut) things.</p>
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<p>动名词作主语及表语</p>	<p>Walking is good exercise. 走路是很好的运动</p> <p>My favorite sport is swimming. 我最喜欢的运动是游泳</p>
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现在分词

感官动词+sb.+doing see, hear, find, smell, watch, find, listen to, look at, notice, observe	I heard someone knocking at the door. I saw him dancing in the hall yesterday. There we found him watching TV.
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【典题举隅】

- I'm happy that Judy has become the first one _____ five books during the Reading Week.
A. finished B. to finish C. finishing D. finishes
- Mr Wang often encourages us _____ close to nature and enjoy its beauty.
A. get B. getting C. to get D. gets
- The willow catkins (柳絮) are often seen _____ in Huaian in May.
A. swim B. to swim C. swimming D. swam
- There is no doubt _____ *Harry Potter* is worth _____.
A. whether; reading B. if; to read C. that; reading D. that; being read
- Schools should encourage students _____ good working habits through labor (劳动) education.
A. to form B. form C. forming D. forms
- No doubt _____ Qingguo Lane is worth _____ if you visit Changzhou.
A. whether; to visit B. if; a visit C. that; visiting D. that; to visit
- Your new job sounds _____ to be true—interesting work, high pay, short hours. Are you sure it's not a dream?
A. too good B. good enough C. too real D. real enough
- Mr. Lee is an animal-lover. He spends as much time as he can _____ animals.
—He is a true friend of animals.
A. protect B. protects C. to protect D. protecting
- Jane was shy. She would not invite her classmate _____.
A. practise B. practises C. practising D. to practise
- I didn't notice Tom _____ the coat and leave. I was busy cooking in the kitchen.
A. take B. takes C. taking D. took
- Hurry up, Jason! We're going to the cinema, but the clothes still need _____.
—Don't worry. I think thirty minutes is enough.

- A. washing B. to wash C. washed D. wash
12. Many students have difficulty _____ with their parents, which causes trouble in their life.
A. communicate B. to communicate C. communicating D. communicated
13. _____ my mother a surprise, I cooked a bowl of noodles for her on her birthday.
A. Give B. Giving C. To give D. To be given
14. China launched the Shenzhou XVI manned spaceship several days ago, _____ three astronauts to its space station combination for a five-month mission.
A. to send B. sent C. sending D. have sent
15. _____ the environment, we should plant more trees.
A. Protect B. Protected C. Protecting D. To protect
16. — I don't know _____ to go this summer holiday?
— What about Beijing? There are many places of interest.
A. why B. where C. how D. when
17. —When will the new railway _____ the two cities be in use?
— _____ next February.
A. connect; Until B. connecting; Until C. connect; Not until D. connecting; Not until
18. —What a fantastic time we had in Happy Valley Theme Park!
—Yes. I couldn't stop _____ photos in the park.
A. take B. took C. taking D. to take
19. Betty will join a summer camp that she's looking forward to _____ different kinds of abilities.
A. develop B. to develop C. developing D. develops
20. _____ his arrival at the airport in Japan, he began to regret _____ to go abroad for further study without careful preparation.
A. On; to decide B. As soon as; deciding
C. As; to make a decision D. Upon; making a decision

1. (2023·江苏淮安·中考真题) —Su Hai, what will you do for the coming Father's Day?
—I _____ a beautiful card for my father.
A. design B. designed C. will design D. was designing
2. (2023·江苏常州·中考真题) We _____ on the countryside road when a sudden storm hit, so we made our way back.
A. jogged B. were jogging C. have jogged D. will jog
3. (2023·江苏镇江·中考真题) The Youth Ceremony was held successfully! Could you tell me _____?
A. who will be the host of it B. in which hall was it held
C. whose show made you the most excited D. that you were encouraged by the speech
4. (2023·江苏镇江·中考真题) —Peter, what were you doing at this time last night?
—I _____ chess with my grandfather.
A. play B. was playing C. am playing D. played
5. (2023·江苏镇江·中考真题) Tea was born in China over 4,000 years ago. Now it _____ part of people's life around the world.
A. became B. has become C. was becoming D. become
6. (2023·江苏无锡·中考真题) Hey, Aunt Jenny! It's you! I didn't expect you _____ over. What a nice surprise!
A. had come B. have come C. would come D. will come
7. (2023·江苏泰州·中考真题) —Can anyone give me an example of an event in the past?
—I can. _____
A. Shenzhou XVI will come back.
B. Quan Hongchan won the gold medal.
C. I am taking the English exam.
D. My classmate is going to watch a film.
8. (2023·江苏扬州·中考真题) While everyone _____ the comics page, I picked up a copy to see what was so funny.
A. is laughing at B. laughed at C. laughs at D. was laughing at
9. (2023·江苏扬州·中考真题) I _____ China for three months and this is the first time I've tried on *hanfu*.
A. have gone to B. have been to C. have arrived in D. have been in

10. (2023·江苏镇江·中考真题) There _____ many modern high-speed railways in Jiangsu and they help people travel easily.
- A. is B. are C. was D. were
11. (2022·江苏镇江·中考真题) —You look tired!
—My husband _____ football matches all night. That was too noisy!
- A. watches B. has watched C. was watching D. will watch
12. (2023·江苏徐州·中考真题) I saw Harry in February and I _____ him since then.
- A. didn't see B. won't see C. haven't seen D. don't see
13. (2023·江苏宿迁·中考真题) — My father and I _____ a lot of photos at the same place in the past ten years.
— Those photos must be your valuable memories.
- A. have taken B. will take C. take D. were taking
14. (2022·江苏无锡·中考真题) The chief engineer announced that they _____ a space lab on the space station around the end of 2022.
- A. have built B. had built C. will build D. would build
15. (2023·江苏徐州·中考真题) The Monkey King is a traditional Chinese character. It _____ by people of all ages.
- A. is loved B. was loved C. will love D. is loving
16. (2023·江苏扬州·中考真题) Sand turns to glass when it _____ by lightning.
- A. hits B. is hit C. is hitting D. will be hit
17. (2023·江苏连云港·中考真题) To make the environment much better, more trees _____ next year.
- A. plant B. will plant C. are planted D. will be planted
18. (2022·江苏盐城·中考真题) Spud Webb _____ at first because of his height, but he didn't lose heart.
- A. refuses B. refused C. was refused D. will be refused
19. (2022·江苏镇江·中考真题) It's a long time! I can't remember when this picture _____ in Jinshan Park.
- A. was taken B. takes C. is taken D. took
20. (2022·江苏徐州·中考真题) I _____ by aliens on my way home the other day. Do you believe me?
- A. have attacked B. was attacked C. was attacking D. am attacked
21. (2022·江苏无锡·中考真题) UNICEF, part of the United Nations, _____ in Europe in 1946 after World

War II.

- A. set up B. was set up C. took up D. was taken up

22. (2022·江苏扬州·中考真题) —I hear that you took part in a forest clean-up activity last Sunday.

—Yes, it _____ by our school green club to protect forests.

- A. organizes B. organized C. was organized D. will be organized

23. (2021·江苏徐州·中考真题) The 19th Asian Games _____ in Hangzhou in September 2022. I can't wait!

- A. were held B. will be held C. have held D. are held

24. (2021·江苏泰州·中考真题) —Sir, I have trouble doing the voluntary work for the 20th Games of Jiangsu Province in Taizhou.

—Don't worry. A lot of support _____ soon.

- A. is offered B. will be offered C. was offered D. were offered

25. (2021·江苏南通·中考真题) —Good news! The Underground Line 1 in Nantong _____ to come into service soon.

—That's great! Transport will become much easier for us.

- A. will be expected B. is expected
C. expects D. is expecting

26. (2023·江苏南通·中考真题) _____ healthy, we've got used to washing hands before meals and using public chopsticks.

- A. Keeping B. Keep C. To keep D. To keeping

27. (2023·江苏镇江·中考真题) Travellers can't wait _____ their new tours in the coming holiday.

- A. to start B. starting C. started D. start

28. (2023·江苏徐州·中考真题) I have decided to go to Beijing and _____ one of my old friends there.

- A. visiting B. visited C. visits D. visit

29. (2023·江苏宿迁·中考真题) —Our school will invite Mr. Wang _____ us a talk on environmental protection next week.

—That's wonderful!

- A. give B. to give C. giving D. gave

30. (2023·江苏扬州·中考真题) Science is my favourite subject, so I have prepared _____ the STEAM Club.

- A. join B. joining C. to join D. to joining

31. (2011·江苏宿迁·中考真题) You look tired. You'd better _____ a good rest.

- A. stop to have B. stop having
C. to stop to have D. to stop having

32. (2022·江苏盐城·中考真题) Good news comes that China has sent Shenzhou XIV to space _____ the unknown world.

- A. explore B. explored C. exploring D. to explore

33. (2022·江苏南通·中考真题) We should have a healthy diet, proper exercise and enough sleep _____ fit.

- A. keeping B. to keep C. keep D. kept

34. (2022·江苏镇江·中考真题) The high school invited a famous scientist _____ a talk on World Earth Day.

- A. giving B. to give C. give D. given

35. (2022·江苏宿迁·中考真题) —Miss Li, can you tell me how to improve my writing skills?

—Certainly. I advise you _____ a diary in English every day.

- A. to keep B. keeping C. kept D. keeps

答案与解析

(一) 时态

【典题举隅】

一、单项选择

1. —I wonder if John _____ next year's talent show.

—I have no idea. But I think if he _____ his class project, he will.

A. joins; finishes

B. joins in; will finish

C. takes part in; finishes

D. will take part in; finishes

【答案】D

【详解】句意：——我想知道约翰是否会参加明年的才艺表演。——我不知道。但我认为如果他完成了他的班级课题，他会参加的。

考查动词时态。“if John ... next year's talent show”是 if 引导的宾语从句，主句是一般现在时，从句用所需的任一时态，由“next year's”可知，从句是一般将来时，且参加表演用 take part in，所以第一空填 will take part in；“if he ... his class project”是 if 引导的条件状语从句，符合“主将从现”时态规则，从句用一般现在时，所以第二空填 finishes。故选 D。

2. —I haven't seen your father for a long time.

—He _____ Shanghai on business, and he will be back in three weeks.

A. went to

B. has gone to

C. goes to

D. has been to

【答案】B

【详解】句意：——我很久没见到你父亲了。——他去上海出差了，三周后回来。

考查现在完成时。went to 去了，是一般过去时；has gone to 去了某地（未返回）；goes to 去了，是一般现在时；has been to 去过某地（已返回）。根据“I haven't seen your father for a long time.”和语境可知父亲去了上海出差，句子用现在完成时；再根据“he will be back in three weeks”可知去上海出差了，还没有回来，应用 has gone to。故选 B。

3. —Are you going to watch the coming show in Wanda Plaza?

—Sure. I will go there this Saturday unless the show _____.

A. will be cancelled

B. is cancelled

C. will cancel

D. cancels

【答案】B

【详解】句意：——你打算去万达广场看即将到来的演出吗？——当然。除非演出取消，否则我这个星期六会去那里。

考查被动语态。the show“演出”与 cancel“取消”存在被动关系，所以此处应用被动语态。再根据句子结构可知，在 unless 引导的条件状语从句中，应遵循“主将从现”原则，即主句为一般将来时，从句应用一般现在时表将来。所以此处应用一般现在时的被动语态：be+过去分词。主语为 the show，则 be 为 is。故选 B。

4. People used to pay in cash (现金), but now most of them _____ that mainly through WeChat and Alipay.

- A. used to doing B. used to do C. got used to doing D. are used to doing

【答案】D

【详解】句意：过去人们常常都是现金支付，但现在大多数人习惯通过微信和支付宝支付。

考查动词短语。used to do sth.过去常常做某事，A 结构错误，排除 A；be/get used to doing sth.习惯做某事；根据“but now”可知，空处指现在付款方式，应该用一般现在时，排除 B 和 C，故选 D。

5. — Hey, Kitty! Why _____ you come to the cinema with us yesterday?

— Sorry. I _____ an interesting book called *Three Body Problem* at that time yesterday.

- A. not; was reading B. don't; was reading C. didn't; was reading D. not; read

【答案】C

【详解】句意：——嘿，Kitty！为什么昨天你没和我们一起去电影院？——对不起。我昨天那个时候在读一本有意思的书叫做《三体》。

考查时态。根据“yesterday”可知问句是一般过去时，特殊疑问句，助动词 didn't 提前；根据“at that time yesterday”可知昨天那个时候正在做的事，用过去进行时。故选 C。

6. —It's said that scientists are now doing research on sea rice.

—Great! If rice _____ in salty water, China's food supply will surely rise greatly.

- A. will plant B. plant C. will be planted D. is planted

【答案】D

【详解】句意：——据说科学家们正在研究海稻。——太棒了！如果水稻种植在咸水中，中国的粮食供应肯定会大幅度增加。

考查一般现在时的被动语态。will plant 将种植，一般将来时；plant 种植，一般现在时；will be planted 将被种植，一般将来时的被动语态；is planted 被种植，一般现在时的被动语态。根据“If rice ... in salty water, China's food supply will surely rise greatly.”可知，本句是 if 引导的条件状语从句，时态遵循“主将从现原则”

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/677152054122006125>