

高考总复习

语法专题突破

专题五 主谓一致和动词的时态、语态

英语





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专项训练 巩固提升



核心考点 课堂突破

[高考感悟]

单句填空

1.(2020·全国 I 卷)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.

2.(2020·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 (construct).”

3.(2020·全国 II 卷)This is why decorating with plants,fruits and flowers
carries (carry) special significance.

4.(2020·全国 III 卷)The artist was sure he would
be chosen (choose),but when he presented his masterpiece to the
emperor' s chief minister,the old man laughed.

5.(2020·全国 III 卷)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.

6.(2020·新高考全国 I 卷)The 80,000 objects collected by Sir Hans Sloane,for example, formed (form) the core collection of the British Museum which opened in 1759.

7.(2020·新高考全国 I 卷)The parts of a museum open to the public are called (call) galleries or rooms.

8.(2020·新高考全国 I 卷)Often,only a small part of a museum' s collection is (be) on display.

9.(2019·全国 I 卷)In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut have report (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements,leading to a belief that populations are increasing.

10.(2019·全国 II 卷)Picking up her “Lifetime Achievement” award,proud Irene declared (declare) she had no plans to retire from her 36-year-old business.

11.(2019·全国 II 卷)Irene said,“I don’ t see any reason to give up work.I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I have made (make) over the years...”

12.(2019·全国 III 卷)Our host shared many of their experiences and recommended (recommend) wonderful places to eat,shop,and visit.

13.(2019·全国 III 卷)On the last day of our week-long stay,we 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.

[考点归纳]

一、主谓一致

考点 主谓一致一览表

	主语情况	谓语	例句
语法 一致 原则	单数名词、非谓语动词、短语或从句作主语	单数	A sheep eats grass. The word means very good. To work hard is necessary. What he said was wrong. Air is very important to us. Teaching English carries significance.
	用and 或both...and 连接的并列主语	复数	He and I were classmates at that time. Both bread and butter are sold out.

	主语情况	谓语	例句
语法一致原则	用and 连接的并列主语如指的是同一个人、同一事物(and 后的名词没有冠词)或主语前分别有each,every,no等修饰时	单数	The girl's teacher and friend is young. Bread and butter(=The bread with butter on it)is daily food in the west. Every boy and every girl has the right to receive education.
	不定代词 either,neither,each,none,the other,another,anyone,someone,something,everybody, everything,nobody等作主语时	单数	Each of the girls has an apple. Somebody is waiting for you at the gate. Everything around us is matter.

	主语情况	谓语	例句
语法一致	主语是单数时,尽管后面跟有but,except,besides,as well as,with,like等连接的其他名词	单数	She as well as her friends likes this film. My sister,like you and Tom,is very clever.
原则	由a lot of/lots of/plenty of+名词 分数/百分数+名词作主语 时,视名词的数而定	单数 复数	Three-fifths of the water is dirty. 30 percent of them are against the plan.

	主语情况	谓语	例句
意义一致原则	表示复数意义的名词, people, police 等作主语时	复数	People are talking about the news. The police haven't arrived.
	有些集体名词 family, class, group, team 等作主语时, 若看作一个整体, 谓语用单数; 若视为每一个成员, 谓语用复数	视具体情况而定	His family has moved to Shanghai. His family are all fond of music. Their class is very big. The class are waiting for a new teacher.
	who, what, which, all, more, most, some, any, half, none, the rest 等作主语	视情况而定	Who is a doctor? Who are league members? Most of them are young men. Most of the water is dirty.

	主语情况	谓语	例句
意义	表示时间、距离、重量、数字钱等的复数名词做整体看待时	单数	Thirty years is not a long time. Five dollars is quite enough.
一致原则	以-ics结尾的学科名词如politics, maths及news属形复单名词, 及书报名、国名等复数名词作主语	单数	Physics seems to be difficult to me. The United States is a developed country.

	主语情况	谓语	例句
就近	用or,either...or,neither...nor, not only...but also 等连接的 并列主语	与靠近的 主语一致	Either you or I am wrong. Not only we but also the teachers are wrong.
一致原则	由there或here引起的句子, 主语又不止一个,其谓语动 词通常和邻近的那个主语 一致	与第一个 主语一致	There is a pen and some books on the desk. There are some books and a piece of paper on the desk.

注意1.不定代词all,some,any等作主语时,有以下两种情况:(1)单独作主语时,视其上下文或文中的意义而定。谓语动词可用单数或复数。(2)后接of或直接修饰名词时,其后若是不可数名词,动词用单数,若是可数名词复数,则谓语动词用复数。如:**All the things are** in the car now.**Now all the food is** in the basket.**All goes** well.

2.“the number of+复数名词”作主语,谓语动词常用单数,因其意思是“……的数量”;而“a number of+复数名词”作主语,谓语动词应用复数,因a number of的意思是“许多,大量(\approx many)”。如:**At the beginning of this year,the number of students was** over 1700 in the school.**A number of trees were** planted yesterday.

二、动词的时态和语态

考点一 动词时态一览表

动词的时态一共有16种,以ask为例,将其各种时态的构成形式列表如下:

	现在时	过去时	将来时	过去将来时
一般	ask/asks	asked	shall/will ask	should/would ask
进行	am/is/are asking	was/were asking	shall/will be asking	should/would be asking
完成	have/has asked	had asked	shall/will have asked	should/would have asked
完成进行	have/has been asking	had been asking	shall/will have been asking	should/would have been asking

考点二 一般现在时

1. 一般现在时的构成

一般现在时主要由动词原形表示,当主语是第三人称单数时,谓语动词形式一般由动词原形后加-s或-es构成。其变化规则如下:

情况	变化规则	例词
一般情况	直接加-s	mean—means learn—learns come—comes play—plays want—wants need—needs

情况	变化规则	例词
结尾为-s,-x, -sh,-ch或-o	在词尾加-es	pass—passes discuss—discusses teach—teaches wash—washes fix—fixes go—goes
结尾为“辅音 字母+y”	变y为i再加-es	carry—carries cry—cries study—studies worry—worries

2. 一般现在时的用法

表示经常发生或习惯性的动作或状态	Father always reads newspaper after breakfast.
表示主语现在的性格、特征、能力	Does he like sports?
表示客观事实或普遍真理	Light goes faster than sound.
表示按时刻表、日程表、课程表等规定将要发生的动作	The train starts at 10 o' clock in the morning.
用于时间和条件状语从句中代替一般将来时	I will tell him about it as soon as I see him next Monday.

考点三 一般将来时

构成	用法	例句
will/shall+动词原形	表示将来发生的动作或存在的状态	My sister will be ten next year.
be going to+动词原形	表示打算、计划、即将做某事,或表示很有可能要发生某事	It' s going to clear up. We' re going to have a party tonight.
be+doing进行时表示将来	go,come,start,move,leave,arrive等词可用进行时表示按计划即将发生的动作	He is moving to the south. Are they leaving for Europe?

构成	用法	例句
be about to + 动词原形	表示安排或计划中的马上就要发生的动作,后面一般不跟时间状语	I was about to leave when the bell rang. The meeting is about to close.
be to + 动词原形	表示按计划进行或征求对方意见	We' re to meet at the school gate at noon.
一般现在时表示将来	时刻表上或日程安排上早就定好的事情,可用一般现在时表示将来	The meeting starts at five o' clock. The plane leaves at ten this evening.

考点四 一般过去时

1. 一般过去时的构成

一般过去时由动词的过去式表示。规则动词的过去式一般由动词原形加-ed构成,其变化规则如下:

情况	变化规则	例词
一般情况	在动词后加-ed	look—looked watch—watched stay—stayed expect—expected
以-e结尾的动词	后加-d	hope—hoped like—liked

情况	变化规则	例词
以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词	变y为i再加-ed	study—studied try—tried copy—copied carry—carried
以重读闭音节或/r/音节结尾,词尾只有一个辅音字母时	双写词尾的辅音字母再加-ed	stop—stopped clap—clapped plan—planned prefer—preferred admit—admitted permit—permitted

2. 一般过去时的用法

表示过去某个特定时间发生的动作或存在的状态	She suddenly fell ill yesterday. We didn't have classes last week.
表示过去的习惯或经常发生的动作	I went to the cinema once a week when I was at school.
在条件、时间状语从句中代替一般过去将来时	He said he would not go if it rained.

注意表示过去一段时间内经常或反复发生的动作,也可以用would+动词原形或用used to加动词原形。

考点五 现在进行时

1.现在进行时的构成

现在进行时的构成形式为:am/is/are+v.-ing。 v.-ing形式的变化规则如下:

情况	变化规则	例词
一般情况	在词尾直接加-ing	work—working look—looking study—studying
以不发音的e结尾的动词	去e再加-ing	have—having face—facing take—taking write—writing

情况	变化规则	例词
以重读闭音节结尾,且末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写该辅音字母再加- <i>ing</i>	cut—cutting put—putting swim—swimming begin—beginning
以- <i>ie</i> 结尾的动词	变 <i>ie</i> 为 <i>y</i> 再加- <i>ing</i>	lie—lying tie—tying die—dying

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