

专题 s 动词的时态和语态

考情解读

动词的时态与语态是两个非常重要的语法范畴，构成了英语语法的基本框架，几乎所有动词的考查都必须借助于时态和语态来完成。高考试题在考查时态和语态的同时，还兼顾其他语法内容的测试，比如各种从句、强调句、倒装句等，其交叉式和复合式的特点尤为明显。其考点主要包括：

1. 注重在语境中考查常见时态的区别，如一般过去时与现在完成时、一般现在时(过去时)与现在(过去)进行时的区别等。要求准确判断动作和时间的关系，正确理解时间概念，如是现在、过去还是将来，是时间段、时间点还是时间瞬间。

2. 遵循“情景立意”和“能力立意”的原则，考查在状语从句等特定语言环境中时态的代替。要求吃透语境，摸清命题人的意图，善于捕捉句子中所隐含的时间信息，克服汉语式的惯性思维。

3. 把语态与时态结合在一起，进行综合考查。各种常用时态的被动语态的构成，仍是高考命题的热点之一，而且题干中有效信息越来越隐蔽，试题难度呈现加大的趋势。要求明确谓语动词与主语的关系，分清是主动还是被动。

4. 考查主动形式表示被动意义。对语境理解能力的要求逐步提高，且要重视有特殊用法的动词的运用。

重点知识梳理

知识点一 一般时态

1. 一般现在时

(1)表示经常发生的、习惯性的、反复出现的动作或状态。常与表示习惯的副词(词组)always, every time, now and then, occasionally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually, every day/night 等连用。

(2)按时间表、时刻表、日程表等安排将要发生的动作，用一般现在时。只限于 go, arrive, leave, start, stay, return, begin, come 等动词。

(3)用在时间、条件或让步状语从句中，用一般现在时表示将来。

Around two o'clock every night, Sue will start talking in her dream. It somewhat bothers us.

每天晚上两点左右，苏就说梦话。这使我们有点烦心。

If it doesn't rain, we'll go on a picnic as planned.

如果不下雨，我们将按计划去野餐。

Whatever you say, I will not change my mind.

无论你说什么，我都不会改变主意。

The flight takes off at 2: 30 every Wednesday and Friday.

飞机每周三、周五 2: 30 起飞。

2. 一般过去时

表示在过去某一时间点发生的动作或所处的状态，与现在没有关系或表示过去一段时间内反复发生的动作。

—Haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?

——好长时间没见你了！你到哪里了？

—I went to Ningxia and stayed there for one year, teaching as a volunteer.

——我去了宁夏，在那里待了一年，作为一名志愿者教学。

3. 一般将来时

(1)“shall/will+动词原形”表示现在看来以后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做出的决定。

(2)“be going to+动词原形”表示：①现在打算或计划将来要做的事情；②表示根据某种迹象认为在最近或将来要发生的事情。

(3)“be to+动词原形”表示：①预先安排好的计划或约定；②表示说话人的意志、意图、指责、义务、命令等；③表示注定要发生的事情。

(4)“be about to+动词原形”表示正要或即将要做某事，该结构不与表示具体的将来时间状语连用。

(北京卷)—What time is it?

——几点了？

—I have no idea. But just a minute, I will check it for you.

——我不知道。但是等一会儿，我给你查一下。

—Mr. Li was ill in hospital.

——李老师生病住院了。

—Oh, I didn't know. I will go to see him tonight.

——哦，我还不知道呢。我今晚去看他。

I am to meet Mr. Brown at eleven o'clock this morning.

我要在今天上午 11 点见布朗先生。

I was about to go out when it began to rain.

我正要外出，这时开始下雨了。

知识点二 进行时态

1. 现在进行时

(1)表示说话时正在进行或表示现阶段正在进行的动作，虽然此时此刻该动作不一定正在进行。

(2)表示按计划或安排即将发生的动作，常限于 go, come, leave, start, arrive, return, work, sleep, stay, have, wear 等。

(3)表示说话人现在对主语的行为表示赞叹或厌恶等(常与 always, constantly, continually 等副词连用)。

Hurry up, kids! The school bus is waiting for us!

孩子们，快点！校车在等我们！

“The moment is coming soon,” he thought to himself, waiting nervously.

“这一刻就要来到了，”他自思自忖，紧张地等待着。

He is always finding fault with others.

他总是挑别人的毛病。

2. 过去进行时

表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行的动作，常同表示过去的时间状语从句以及 at that time, at that moment, at this time yesterday, at ten o'clock yesterday 等连用。

She was phoning someone, so I nodded to her and went away.

她正在跟别人打电话，因此我朝她点了点头就走开了。

3. 将来进行时

表示将来某一时刻正在进行的动作，或表示要从将来某一时刻开始，并继续下去的动作。

Daniel's family will be enjoying their holiday in Huangshan this time next week.

丹尼尔一家人下星期这个时候将在黄山度假。

知识点三 完成时态

1. 现在完成时

(1)表示发生在过去而对现在仍有影响的动作，常用的时间状语：already, just, yet, never, before, lately, recently, in the last(past) few years, up to now, so far 等。

(2)表示从过去某时开始并延续至今的动作或状态，常与 for, since 等表示一段时间的状态连用。

(3)在条件、时间、让步状语从句中，表示将来某时间前已完成的动作。

(4) This/It is the first/second...time + that 从句, that 从句中谓语要用现在完成时。

(5) It(This) is the best(worst, most interesting 等) + 名词 + 定语从句, 从句中的谓语用现在完成时。

—Have you heard about the recent election?

——你听说过近期的选举吗？

—Sure, it has been the only thing on the news for the last three days.

——当然了，它是近来三天新闻中唯一的事情了。

It is the most instructive lecture that I have attended since I came to this school. 这是我自从到这个学校以来所参加过的最有教育意义的讲座。

This is the first time that we have seen a film in the cinema together as a family.

这是第一次我们一家人去电影院看电影。

I will not believe you unless I have seen it with my own eyes.

除非我亲眼看到，否则我不会相信你的。

2. 过去完成时

(1)表示在过去某一时间或某一动作之前完成的动作或存在的状态，即过去的过去。

(2)表示从过去某一时间开始，一直延续到过去的另一时间的动作，常用的时间状语：by then, by that time, by the end of, by the time 等。

(3)表示“愿望、打算”的动词(如 hope, want, expect, think, mean, suppose, plan, intend)用于过去完成时表示过去本打算实现而未实现的希望或计划。

(4)在“hardly(scarcely). ..when...”, “no sooner...than...”句型中，主句用过去完成时，从句用一般过去时，意为“一……就……”。

Sofia looked around at all the faces: she had the impression that she had seen most of the guests before.

索菲娅环视了所有的面庞，她有印象——绝大多数的客人以前她都见过。

He was unhappy when he sold his guitar. After all, he had had it for a very long time.

他把自己的吉他卖掉时并不高兴。毕竟，他拥有这把吉他已经很长时间了。

I had intended to call on you, but I had an unexpected visitor.

我本来打算去看你，但是来了一位不速之客。

By the time Jack returned home from England, his son had graduated from college.

杰克从英国回到家时，他的儿子已经大学毕业了。

Hardly/No sooner had I got home when/than the rain poured down.

我刚到家，大雨就倾盆而下了。

3. 将来完成时

表示在将来某个时间之前完成的动作，并且往往对将来某一时间产生影响。常用时间状语为“by+将来某个时间”。

By the time Mr.Smith arrives at the supermarket, we will have stayed there for one hour.

等到史密斯先生到达超市时，我们将已经在那里待了一个小时了。

【易错辨析】一般过去时与现在完成时的区别

一般过去时表示的事情纯属过去，只对过去发生的事情进行客观陈述，与现在的情况无关。常与过去时间状语连用。而现在完成时所表示的事情与现在的情况有关系，是过去事情对现在产生的结果或对现在的影响。常与 already, ever, never, yet, just 等词连用。

—Have you seen my dictionary?

——你见到我的词典了吗？

—Yes, I saw it on your bed yesterday.

——是的，我昨天看见在你床上。

知识点四 其他时态

1. 过去将来时

表示从过去某个时间看将要发生的事情，多用于宾语从句中。

He hoped that he would be given a more suitable job next year.

他希望来年能得到更合适的工作。

2. 现在完成进行时(have/has been doing)

表示过去某一时刻之前开始的动作或产生的状态一直延续到现在，并有可能继续下去，常和 for, since 引导的时间状语连用。

Since the time humankind started gardening, we have been trying to make our environment more beautiful.

自从人类开始园艺技术的时候起，我们就一直在努力让我们的环境变得更加美丽。

The manager has been telling the workers how to improve the program since 9 am.

自从上午 9 点经理就一直在告诉工人如何改善这一方案。

3. 过去完成进行时(had been doing)

表示过去某一时刻之前开始的动作或产生的状态一直延续到过去某一时刻，这一动作可能已经停止也可能还在进行。

She told me that she had been studying French for 5 years.

她告诉我她已经学习法语 5 年了。(动作仍继续)

She told me that she had been waiting for me for an hour.

她告诉我她已经等我一个钟头了。(动作不再继续)

【易错辨析】现在完成时与现在完成进行时的区别

(1)现在完成时强调过去某一动作对现在产生的结果或影响；现在完成进行时强调的是在一段时期内某项活动的持续性，强调的是动作本身。

(2)现在完成进行时可以表示动作的重复，现在完成时一般不表示重复性。现在完成时通常与 since, ever since, for three months, just, already, yet 等连用。现在完成进行时通常与 since, for three months, all the(this) morning/afternoon/day/month, the whole day 等连用。

—Oh no! We're too late. The train has left.

——噢，不！我们太晚了。火车已经离开了。

—That's OK. We'll catch the next train to London.

——没什么。我们将乘坐下一班去伦敦的火车。

Joseph has been going to evening class since last month, but he still can't say "What's your name?" in Russian.

约瑟夫从上个月就开始上夜校，但是他还是不会用俄语说“你叫什么名字”。

知识点五 被动语态

1. 被动语态的构成为“be+过去分词”，只要变换 be 的形式就可以得到不同时态的被动语态，除 be 外被动语态的构形式还有：get/become+过去分词。

2. 只有及物动词或相当于及物动词的短语才有被动语态，不及物动词或短语无被动语态。常考的不及物动词或短语：last, cost, spread, happen(to), take place, belong to, break out, go out, run out, work out.

3. 主动形式表示被动含义

(1)表示感受、感官的系动词如 feel, sound, taste, look 等，后面跟形容词、名词构成系表结构，常常以主动形式表示被动意义。

(2)当 sell, read, draw, wash, write, open, wear, run, burn 等不及物动词后带状语(well/easily 等)修饰，用来表示主语内在的品质或性能时用主动形式表示被动含义。

(安徽卷)While waiting for the opportunity to get promoted, Henry did his best to perform his duty.

在等待机会被提拔期间，亨利尽力履行好自己的职责。

—So what is the procedure?

——那么程序是什么样？

—All the applicants are interviewed before a final decision is made by the authority.

——所有的应征者都被面试后官方才作出最后的决定。

Food supplies in the flood-stricken area are running out. We must act immediately before there's none left.

洪水灾区的食品即将用完，我们必须在它们用完之前采取措施。

Your reason sounds reasonable.

你的理由听起来很合理。

His books sell well, so they will be sold soon.

他的书很畅销，因此很快就会卖光。

高频考点突攻

高频考点一、一般时态

例 1. (2019·江苏卷)A few months after he had arrived in China, Mr. Smith _____ in love with the people

and culture there.

A. would fall B. had fallen

C. has fallen D. fell

【举一反三】(2019·天津卷)Amy, as well as her brothers, _____ a warm welcome when returning to the

village last week.

A. is given B. are given

C. was given D. were given

【变式探究】(2018·北京卷)—Hi, I'm Peter. Are you new here? I haven't seen you around.

—Hello, Peter. I'm Bob. I just _____ on Monday.

A. start B. have started

C. started D. had started

【变式探究】(2017·江苏卷)He's been informed that he _____ for the scholarship because of his academic

background.

A. hasn't qualified

B. hadn't qualified

C. doesn't qualify

D. wasn't qualifying

高频考点二 进行时态

例 2. (2018·北京卷)Susan had quit her well-paid job and _____ as a volunteer in the neighborhood when

I visited her last year.

- A . is working B . was working
C . has worked D . had worked

【举一反三】 Jack _____ in the lab when the power cut occurred.

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

【变式探究】 It is said that his parents _____ him to be a high achiever, but he turned out to be a nobody.

- A . expect B . were expecting
C . would expect D . have been expecting

【变式探究】 With the Internet so convenient, several million patients in China _____ web-based mobile platforms for solutions to their health-related problems now.

- A . turned to B . will turn to
C . are turning to D . had turned to

高频考点三 完成时态

例 3 . (2019·江苏卷) The musician along with his band members _____ ten performances in the last three months.

- A . gives B . has given
C . have given D . give

【举一反三】 (2019·天津卷) I _____ to send Peter a gift to congratulate him on his marriage, but I couldn't manage it.

- A . had hoped B . am hoping
C . have hoped D . would hope

【举一反三】 (2018·北京卷) China's high-speed railways _____ from 9, 000 to 25, 000 kilometers in the past few years.

- A . are growing B . have grown
C . will grow D . had grown

【变式探究】 The official was shocked by the crash, because the pilot who was killed _____ any trouble.

- A . hadn't reported B . didn't report
C . wouldn't report D . hasn't reported

高频考点四 其他时态

例 4 . Dashan, who _____ crosstalk, the Chinese comedic tradition, for decades, wants to mix it up with the

Western stand-up tradition.

A . will be learning B . is learning

C . had been learning D . has been learning

【举一反三】—Where is Peter? I can't find him anywhere.

—He went to the library after breakfast and _____ his essay there ever since.

A . wrote B . had written

C . has been writing D . is writing

【变式探究】That woman was a little vague at the time but said something to the effect that she _____ the project within three days.

A . finished B . will finish

C . would finish D . will have finished

【变式探究】—I'm sure Andrew will win the first prize in the final.

—I think so.He_____ for it for months.

A . is preparing B . was preparing

C . had been preparing D . has been preparing

高频考点五 被动语态

例 5 . (2019·江苏卷)They are trying to make sure that 5G terminals _____ by 2022 for the Beijing Winter Olympics.

A . will install B . will have been installed

C . are installed D . have been installed

【举一反三】(2018·天津卷)My washing machine _____ this week, so I have to wash my clothes by hand.

A . was repaired B . is repaired

C . is being repaired D . has been repaired

【变式探究】—Jack, do you have any problems if you_____.

—Well, I'm thinking about the salary.

A . will be offered B . have offered

C . are offered D . will offer

【变式探究】When you visit our town next August, a modern sports center_____, for the National Games are to be held then.

A . will be constructing

B . has been constructing

C . will have been constructed

D. is being constructed

真题感悟

1. (2019·江苏卷) A few months after he had arrived in China, Mr. Smith _____ in love with the people and culture there.

- A. would fall B. had fallen
C. has fallen D. fell

2. (2019·天津卷) Amy, as well as her brothers, _____ a warm welcome when returning to the village last week.

- A. is given B. are given
C. was given D. were given

3. (2019·江苏卷) The musician along with his band members _____ ten performances in the last three months.

- A. gives B. has given
C. have given D. give

4. (2019·天津卷) I _____ to send Peter a gift to congratulate him on his marriage, but I couldn't manage it.

- A. had hoped B. am hoping
C. have hoped D. would hope

5. (2019·江苏卷) They are trying to make sure that 5G terminals _____ by 2022 for the Beijing Winter Olympics.

- A. will install B. will have been installed
C. are installed D. have been installed

1. 【2018·北京】—Hi, I'm Peter. Are you new here? I haven't seen you around?

—Hello, Peter. I'm Bob. I just _____ on Monday.

- A. start B. have started C. started D. had started

2. 【2018·北京】 Susan had quit her well-paid job and _____ as a volunteer in the neighborhood when I visited her last year.

- A. is working B. was working C. has worked D. had worked

3. 【2018·北京】 China's high-speed railways _____ from 9,000 to 25,000 kilometers in the past few years.

- A. are growing B. have grown C. will grow D. had grown

4. 【2018·北京】 A rescue worker risked his life saving two tourists who _____ in the mountains for two days.

- A. are trapping B. have been trapped C. were trapping D. had been trapped

5. 【2018·天津】 My washing machine _____ this week, so I have to wash my clothes by hand.

- A. was repaired B. is repaired
C. is being repaired D. has been repaired

6. 【2018·天津】 I can't find my purse. I _____ it in the supermarket yesterday, but I'm not sure.

- A. should leave B. must have left
C. might leave D. could have left

7. 【2018·江苏】 Hopefully in 2025 we will no longer be e-mailing each other, for we _____ more convenient electronic communication tools by then.

- A. have developed B. had developed
C. will have developed D. developed

8. 【2018·江苏】 I was sent to the village last month to see how the development plan _____ in the past two years.

- A. had been carried out B. would be carried out
C. is being carried out D. has been carried out

1. (2017·江苏) He hurried home, never once looking back to see if he _____.

- A. was being followed B. was following
C. had been followed D. followed

2. (2017·北京) —_____ that company to see how they think of our product yesterday?

—Yes. They are happy with it.

- A. Did you call B. Have you called C. Will you call D. Were you calling

3. (2017·北京) People _____ better access to health care than they used to, and they're living longer as a result.

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

1. (2016·新课标 I, 62) So it was a great honour to be invited backstage at the not-for-profit Panda Base, where ticket money helps pay for research. I _____ (allow) to get up close to these cute animals at the 600-acre centre.

2 . (2016· 新课标 III , 62) Truly elegant chopsticks might _____ (make) of gold and silver with Chinese characters.

3 . (2016· 四川, 61) The giant panda _____ (love) by people throughout the world.

4. (2016·四川, 69)Then, after two and a half years, the mother _____(drive)the young panda away.
5. (2016·浙江, 5)While online shopping _____(change)our life, not all of its effects have been positive.
6. (2016·浙江, 9)Silk _____(become)one of the primary goods traded along the Silk Road by about 100

BC.

7. (2016·北京, 21)Jack _____(work)in the lab when the power cut occurred.
8. (2016·北京, 23)—Excuse me, which movie are you waiting for?
—The new *Star Wars*.We _____(wait)here for more than two hours.
9. (2016·北京, 25)I _____(read)half of the English novel, and I'll try to finish it at the weekend.
10. (2016·北京, 30)The students have been working hard on their lessons and their efforts _____(reward)with success in the end.

11. (2016·天津, 3)When walking down the street, I came across David, whom I _____(see)for years.

1.(2015·江苏, 30)The real reason why prices _____(be), and still are, too high is complex, and no short discussion can satisfactorily explain this problem.

2.(2015·湖南, 22)As you go through this book, you _____(find)that each of the millions of people who lived through World War II had a different experience.

3.(2015·湖南, 25)I wasn't able to hide my eagerness when I _____(ask), "What do you wish me to do now?"

4.(2015·湖南, 28)He must have sensed that I _____(look)at him.He suddenly glanced at me and said quietly, "Why are you staring at me like that?"

5.(2015·湖南, 32)I had a strong desire to reach in and play with the toy, but _____(hold)back thankfully by the shop window.

- 6.(2015·北京, 22)—Did you enjoy the party?

—Yes.We _____(treat)well by our hosts.

7.(2015·北京, 26)In the last few years, China _____(make)great achievements in environmental protection.

- 8.(2015·北京, 27)—Did you have difficulty finding Ann's house?

—Not really.She _____(give)us clear directions and we were able to find it easily.

9.(2015·北京, 30)—Dr.Jackson is not in his office at the moment.

—All right.I _____(call)him later.

10.(2015·浙江, 8)Albert Einstein was born in 1879.As a child, few people guessed that he _____(go)be a

famous scientist whose theories would change the world.

11.(2015·重庆, 1)—Is Peter coming?

—No, he _____(change)his mind after a phone call at the last minute.

12.(2015·重庆, 13)In my hometown, there is always a harvest supper for the farmers after all the wheat (cut).

13.(2015·陕西, 22)Marty _____ (work)really hard on his book and he thinks he'll have finished it by Friday.

14.(2015·陕西, 24)At college, Barack Obama didn't know that he _____(become) the first black president of the United States of America.

15.(2015·四川, 4)More expressways _____(build) in Sichuan soon to promote the local economy.

16.(2015·天津, 6)Jane can't attend the meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon because she _____(teach)a class at that time.

17.(2015·天津, 9)Despite the previous rounds of talks, no agreement _____ (reach)so far by the two sides.

18.(2015·安徽, 24)Just as I got to the school gate, I realised I _____(leave)my book in the cafe.

19.(2015·安徽, 29)It is reported that a space station _____(build)on the moon in years to come.

20.(2015·福建, 26)To my delight, I _____ (choose)from hundreds of applicants to attend the opening ceremony.

21.(2015·福建, 30)—Where is Peter? I can't find him anywhere.

—He went to the library after breakfast and _____ (write)his essay there ever since.

专题 s 动词的时态和语态

考情解读

动词的时态与语态是两个非常重要的语法范畴，构成了英语语法的基本框架，几乎所有动词的考查都必须借助于时态和语态来完成。高考试题在考查时态和语态的同时，还兼顾其他语法内容的测试，比如各种从句、强调句、倒装句等，其交叉式和复合式的特点尤为明显。其考点主要包括：

1. 注重在语境中考查常见时态的区别，如一般过去时与现在完成时、一般现在时(过去时)与现在(过去)进行时的区别等。要求准确判断动作和时间的关系，正确理解时间概念，如是现在、过去还是将来，是时间段、时间点还是时间瞬间。

2. 遵循“情景立意”和“能力立意”的原则，考查在状语从句等特定语言环境中时态的代替。要求吃透语境，摸清命题人的意图，善于捕捉句子中所隐含的时间信息，克服汉语式的惯性思维。

3. 把语态与时态结合在一起，进行综合考查。各种常用时态的被动语态的构成，仍是高考命题的热点之一，而且题干中有效信息越来越隐蔽，试题难度呈现加大的趋势。要求明确谓语动词与主语的关系，分清是主动还是被动。

4. 考查主动形式表示被动意义。对语境理解能力的要求逐步提高，且要重视有特殊用法的动词的运用。

重点知识梳理

知识点一 一般时态

1. 一般现在时

(1)表示经常发生的、习惯性的、反复出现的动作或状态。常与表示习惯的副词(词组)always, every time, now and then, occasionally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually, every day/night 等连用。

(2)按时间表、时刻表、日程表等安排将要发生的动作，用一般现在时。只限于 go, arrive, leave, start, stay, return, begin, come 等动词。

(3)用在时间、条件或让步状语从句中，用一般现在时表示将来。

Around two o'clock every night, Sue will start talking in her dream. It somewhat bothers us.

每天晚上两点左右，苏就说梦话。这使我们有点烦心。

If it doesn't rain, we'll go on a picnic as planned.

如果不下雨，我们将按计划去野餐。

Whatever you say, I will not change my mind.

无论你说什么，我都不会改变主意。

The flight takes off at 2: 30 every Wednesday and Friday.

飞机每周三、周五 2: 30 起飞。

2. 一般过去时

表示在过去某一时间点发生的动作或所处的状态，与现在没有关系或表示过去一段时间内反复发生的动作。

—Haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?

——好长时间没见你了！你到哪里了？

—I went to Ningxia and stayed there for one year, teaching as a volunteer.

——我去了宁夏，在那里待了一年，作为一名志愿者教学。

3. 一般将来时

(1)“shall/will+动词原形”表示现在看来以后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做出的决定。

(2)“be going to+动词原形”表示：①现在打算或计划将来要做的事情；②表示根据某种迹象认为在最近或将来要发生的事情。

(3)“be to+动词原形”表示：①预先安排好的计划或约定；②表示说话人的意志、意图、指责、义务、命令等；③表示注定要发生的事情。

(4)“be about to+动词原形”表示正要或即将要做某事，该结构不与表示具体的将来时间状语连用。

(北京卷)—What time is it?

——几点了？

—I have no idea. But just a minute, I will check it for you.

——我不知道。但是等一会儿，我给你查一下。

—Mr. Li was ill in hospital.

——李老师生病住院了。

—Oh, I didn't know. I will go to see him tonight.

——哦，我还不知道呢。我今晚去看他。

I am to meet Mr. Brown at eleven o'clock this morning.

我要在今天上午 11 点见布朗先生。

I was about to go out when it began to rain.

我正要外出，这时开始下雨了。

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/245113123300011331>