

语法填空

——提示词为动词

卷别	年份	体裁	主题		考点设置							
			主题语境	主题内容	谓动词	非谓动词	形容词/副词	名词	连词	介词	冠词	代词
新高考全国卷 I	2022	说明文	人与自然	大熊猫国家公园计划	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	0
	2021	记叙文	人自我	黄山游记	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	0
	2020	说明文	人与社会	博物馆相关知识	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	0

语法填空—动词主要考点



动词

谓语动词

非谓语动词

词性转换

V-ing

V-ed

不定式

Observing & Discovering

1. Yangshuo is (be) really beautiful.
2. In the last five years, Cao has walked (walk) through 34 countries in six continents
3. The GPNP is designed (design) to reflect the guiding principle of “protecting the authenticity (真实性) and integrity (完整性) of natural ecosystems”.
4. It was built (build) originally to protect the city in the Tang dynasty.

我们可以看出句子中无连词，缺谓语，提示动词在以上句子中充当谓语成分，必须考虑时态，语态和主谓一致。

时态：时间状语或上下文；语态：主谓之间的关系

Observing & Discovering

1. After Lincoln was elected President of the US in 1861, they rented the house **and** **sold** _____ (sell) most of their furniture.
2. I still remember visiting a friend who'd lived here for five years **and** I **was shocked** (shock) when I learnt she hadn't cooked once in all that time.

句中已经出现了谓语动词，但提示动词与之是并列关系，或两个句子之间有并列连词需要填的是 **谓语动词**，必须考虑 **时态** **语态** 和 **主谓一致**

Observing & Discovering

1. It was raining lightly when I arrived (arrive) in Yangshuo just before dawn.
2. The plan will extend protection to a significant number of areas that were (be) previously unprotected.
3. If I were you, I would spend (spend) my holiday in France.

当复合句中的主句或从句，缺少 谓语 时，提示动词在句中充当 谓语，我们需要考虑 时态、语态、主谓一致、语气。

解题技巧一：当简单句，并列句的分句，复合句中的主句或从句，缺少谓语时，动词在句中充当谓语，我们需要考虑时态、语态、主谓一致、语气。

时态：时间状语或上下文

语态：主谓之间的关系

Observing & Discovering

1. I noticed a man sitting (sit) at the front.
2. Founded (found) in the early 20th century, the school keeps on inspiring children's love of art.
3. I decided to do something to educate (educate) people about this problem.

一个句子中已经有有了一个谓语动词 又没有连词的情况下, 提示动词, 需要用作非谓语动词

动词在句中充当非谓语时, 有v-ing、v-ed、to do三种形式。

Observing & Discovering

1. Travelling (Travel) along the old Silk Road is an interesting and rewarding experience.
2. To find (find) a true/sincere/faithful friend is hard.
3. Being exposed (expose) to the sun for a long time will do harm to your skin.

非谓语动词作主语:

V-ing: 表示一般的情况 to do: 表具体某一次的情况

句首设空给出动词且没有逗号时, 后又有谓语动词, 经常填V-ing, 但需考虑主被动情况。

Observing & Discovering

1. It is possible to walk (walk) or bike the entire 14 kilometers.
2. It's no use crying (cry) over spilt milk.
3. It takes them hundreds of years to break (break) down.

非谓语动词**作主语**时常见的固定句型:

It is+ adj.(for/of sb.)to do sth.

It is + n. + to do sth.

It takes/needs/requires + sb. sth. (time, patience/determination...) + to do sth.

It is no use /useless/no good/ great fun/a waste of time+ doing sth.: 做某事没用(不好)

Observing & Discovering

1. But some students didn't want to wear (wear) the uniform.

2. Upon seeing (see) the old pictures, I can't help thinking (think) of my childhood.

非谓语句动词当宾语时，空格位于vt. 或prep. 之后。

(1) 位于prep.后，一般用 **V-ing**;

(2) 位于vt.之后，根据动词的**习惯搭配**，判断用V-ing还是to do.

3. People feel it more convenient to do (do) shopping online.

固定句型：动词(feel, think, find, believe, consider, ...) + it (形宾) + 宾补(形容词/名词) + (for sb) + to do sth(真宾)

Observing & Discovering

1. I quickly lower myself, ducking my head to avoid looking directly into his eyes so he doesn't feel challenged (challenge).
2. I was so excited (excite) when he wrote back to me.
3. The news that he has left is disappointing (disappoint).

系动词后往往用分词**作表语**，过去分词表示主语的心理感受；现在分词表主语的性质、特征等。

V-ing 令人.....的

V-ed 感到.....的

Observing & Discovering

1. My wish is to be (be) a doctor.
2. His plan is to go (go) abroad and continue his studies.

当不定式**当表语**的时候，表示具体动作或是将来要发生的动作。

3. What she wants to **do** is (to) tell (tell) you a secret.

作表语的不定式都带to，但当主语部分有实义动词do时，to可以省略。

Observing & Discovering

1. The workers building (build) the bridge came from all over the country.
2. The novels written (write) by Mo Yan are popular, attracting more and more readers.
3. The question to be discussed (discuss) at the meeting next week is very important.

非谓语动词当**定语**时，意为“……的”，**空格**一般位于**n. 后面**，**单个的分词作定语**放在被修饰的**n. 前面**。

V- ing形式作定语表示主动或进行；

V- ed形式作定语表示被动或完成；

不定式作定语表示将来。

Observing & Discovering

4. 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.
5. Happiness is the ability to make (make) the most of what we have.

to do { 在序数词(+名词)后; 或the only/last/best等
(+名词) 后, 用不定式作定语

ability, chance, way 等抽象名词后, 用不定式
作定语

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