

满
分

福建高考英语 · 语法大全

语法大全

系统语法 + 语法填空满分手册

10 空 15 分 · 语法系统补全 · 易错全清单 · 原创仿真 9 篇

“不是背语法，而是在考场里把分拿稳。”

适用：福建新高考全国 I 卷 · 高三总复习 / 考前冲刺

修订版：上编 14 章满分手册 + 下编 13 章系统语法 + 6 篇新增限时训练

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修订说明：上编 01—14 保留考场主线；下编 15—27 补全句子成分、数词量词、情态动词、16 时态与被动、从句深化、疑问/祈使/感叹、并列句、构词法、不规则动词、短语动词、语篇衔接与错题诊断；28—29 为首字母附录与 6 篇训练；30 为最后一页。

考情与命题规律：10 空到底考什么

先把“考什么、怎么分布、哪里最容易丢分”看清楚。语法填空不是玄学，它是一张可以拆解的考点表。

基本盘		分值目标	
卷型	福建新高考全国 I 卷	保底	12 / 15（错 2 空）
题型	语法填空（很多老师口头叫“短文填词”）	正常	13.5 / 15（错 1 空）
题量	10 空，每空 1.5 分，共 15 分	满分	15 / 15（10 空全对）
形式	7 空有提示词 + 3 空无提示词（常见分布，非绝对）	时间	8—10 分钟，最多不超过 12 分钟
语篇	说明文、记叙文为主，兼顾议论文；约 200 词	拉分点	非谓语、词性转换、长难句中的谓语判断
话题	中国文化、科技、环保、教育、健康、人物故事	送分点	冠词、介词、连词、代词、名词单复数

1.1 十空分布：一张表看懂

设空类型	常见数量	具体考查	满分策略
动词（有提示）	4—5 空	谓语：时态、语态、主谓一致、虚拟；非谓语：doing / done / to do；词性转换	先判断“句中缺不缺谓语”，再决定谓语还是非谓语
名词（有提示）	1—2 空	单复数、所有格、名词→形容词/副词	先看可数不可数，再看限定词和谓语
形容词/副词（有提示）	1—2 空	比较级、最高级、形容词↔副词、名词/动词→形容词	先看有没有 than / in / of / the，再判断修饰谁
无提示词	3 空左右	冠词、介词、代词、连词、关系词、情态动词	看空格前后缺什么句子成分，按“成分→词类”填

1.2 一张图：看到空格先想什么



一句话记住：有提示词，先“定性”（词性）再“定形”（形式）；无提示词，先“看成分”再“填词”。所有空最后都要过三关：**语法对、语义通、搭配对**。

02 · METHOD

四步解题法：考场上的标准动作

把做题变成固定流程，避免“读懂了但填错”。下面这套动作，建议每次训练都按顺序执行，直到形成肌肉记忆。

2.1 第一步：通读全文（30—45 秒）

不要一上来就填。先快速读一遍，重点抓三件事：

- 主旨：这篇文章在讲什么人、什么事、什么观点？
- 时态基调：记叙文多半是过去时；说明文、议论文多半是一般现在时；出现 since / so far / in the past few years 要留意现在完成时。
- 逻辑关系：转折、因果、并列、让步分别在哪里？这些地方往往就是连词空。

2.2 第二步：逐空判断（5—6 分钟）

空格类型	标准判断顺序
动词提示	① 找句子主干 → ② 判断缺不缺谓语 → ③ 缺谓语：定时态、语态、主谓一致、虚拟；不缺谓语：定非谓语（逻辑主语 + 主动/被动 + 目的/时间）→ ④ 都不合适，考虑词性转换
名词提示	① 可数还是不可数 → ② 前面有没有 a/an / 数词 / many / these 等限定 → ③ 谓语是单还是复 → ④ 是否需要所有格 → ⑤ 是否需要变成形容词/副词
形容词/副词提示	① 修饰名词还是动词/形容词/整句 → ② 有没有 than / of the two / in / among → ③ 是否需要比较级/最高级 → ④ 是否需要名词化
无提示词	① 看空格前后缺什么成分 → ② 缺主语/宾语：代词或名词性从句引导词 → ③ 名词前：冠词/介词/物主代词 → ④ 句与句之间：连词/关系词 → ⑤ 动词前：情态动词/助动词/副词

2.3 第三步：代入验证（1 分钟）

把填好的词放回原句，出声或默读一遍，问自己三个问题：

- 语法：时态对吗？主谓一致吗？单复数对吗？词性对吗？
- 语义：这句话讲得通吗？逻辑关系是转折还是因果？
- 搭配：介词搭配对吗？固定句式完整吗？

2.4 第四步：检查（1—2 分钟）

局部检查

- 有提示词：词形是否写全（如 **was given** 不能只写 **given**）
- 无提示词：是否只填了 1 个词
- 名词：可数复数是否加 s / es
- 形容词/副词：该用副词的地方是否用了形容词
- 拼写：双写、去 e、y 变 i 是否处理正确

全局检查

- 全文时态是否统一（记叙文过去时、说明文现在时）
- 主谓是否一致（尤其 the number of / a number of）
- 代词指代是否一致（it / they / them）
- 冠词是否特指、泛指分清
- 答题卡题号是否错位、大小写是否规范

有提示，先定性；动词先看谓不谓。

名词先看单复数；形副先看比不比。

无提示，看成分；缺主缺宾用代词。

名词前，冠介代；句之间，连关系。

填完回头读一遍，时态一致拼写对。

时间红线：语法填空超过 12 分钟，说明你在某一两空上纠结太久。先填最有把握的，标记不确定的，最后用“语法 + 搭配”二选一，不要空着。

03 · PREDICATE

谓语动词：时态、语态、主谓一致、虚拟

动词题占分最多，也最容易“会但做错”。核心只有一句话：先判断这个空是不是谓语。是谓语，就查四件事；不是谓语，就去第四节。

3.1 第一步：判断“谓不谓”

句子的样子	判断	例子
整个句子还没有任何谓语动词	填谓语	He works in a hospital. / The bridge was built in 1998.
已经有谓语，但用 and / but / or 并列了另一个动作	并列谓语	She opened the door and walked in.
主句有谓语，从句缺谓语	从句谓语	When he arrived , we were having dinner.
已经有谓语，空格前是逗号、介词、连词，或空格修饰名词	多半是非谓语	Walking along the street, I met him. / the fallen leaves
空格前有 be 动词，后面需要补足语	可能是非谓语/形容词	The window is broken . / He is to leave tomorrow.

铁律：一个简单句只能有一个谓语（并列谓语除外）。如果句中已经有 **is / was / has / did / can** 等，空格处的实义动词通常不能再直接作谓语；要么是非谓语，要么前面需要加连词构成从句。

3.2 时态：先找时间标志，再看上下文

时态	形式	常见标志	例句
一般现在时	do / does; am / is / are	often, usually, always, every day, nowadays, in general	He works hard every day.

时态	形式	常见标志	例句
一般过去时	did; was / were	yesterday, last year, in 1990, ago, once, then	She visited Beijing last year.
一般将来时	will do; be going to do	tomorrow, next week, in the future, soon	They will arrive soon.
现在进行时	am / is / are doing	now, at present, look, listen	He is reading now.
过去进行时	was / were doing	at that time, at 8 last night, when + 一般过去时	I was walking when it rained.
现在完成时	have / has done	already, yet, just, ever, never, since, for, so far, recently, in the past few years	I have finished my homework.
过去完成时	had done	by the end of last year, before, by the time + 过去	He had left before I arrived.
过去将来时	would do; was / were going to do	宾语从句、间接引语	He said he would come .
将来完成时	will have done	by the end of next year	By next June, I will have graduated .
现在完成进行时	have / has been doing	for, since, all day	She has been studying all morning.

时态判断口诀：先看时间词，再看全文基调，最后看主从句呼应。记叙文里出现“过去某时之前已经完成”的动作，优先考虑过去完成时；说明文里出现 since / so far / in recent years，优先考虑现在完成时。

完整 16 时态表、被动语态全表和时态呼应，见下编第 18 节。

3.3 语态：主语是“做”还是“被做”

被动语态的基本形式是 be + 过去分词。判断只问一句：主语是动作的发出者，还是承受者？

- 主语承受动作 → 被动：The book **was written** by Lu Xun.
- 主语发出动作 → 主动：Lu Xun **wrote** the book.
- 情态动词被动：can / must / should **be done**；现在完成被动：have / has **been done**；将来被动：will **be done**。

没有被动语态的动词

happen, occur, take place, break out, belong to, consist of, remain, appear, disappear, exist, rise, arise, lie, arrive, come, go, die, fall, last, suit。

[错] The accident was happened. → [对]
The accident **happened**.

主动形式表被动

sell well, read well, write smoothly, wash easily, cut easily, taste good, smell nice, sound good, feel soft, lock, open, close, shut。

The book **sells** well. / The pen **writes** smoothly.

另外，这些固定结构本身就是“be + 过去分词”，不要漏掉 be：be seated, be located, be dressed in, be engaged in, be addicted to, be accustomed to, be devoted to, be absorbed in, be lost in, be caught in, be faced with, be armed with, be equipped with, be filled with, be covered with, be crowded with, be lined with, be decorated with。

3.4 主谓一致：十四个高频判断

结构	谓语	例句
either...or / neither...nor / not only...but also / there be	就近	Neither he nor I am wrong. / There is a pen and two books.
with / as well as / together with / along with / besides / but / except / rather than / including	就远（看 with 前的真正主语）	The teacher, along with the students, is going.
each / every / everyone / something / nobody / either / neither / one	单数	Everyone is here.
both / few / many / several / others	复数	Many were invited.
动名词 / 不定式 / 从句作主语	单数	Reading is helpful. / What he said is true.
时间、金钱、距离、重量作整体	单数	Ten years is a long time.
the number of + 复数	单数	The number of students is rising.
a number of + 复数	复数	A number of students are here.
分数/百分数/all/some/most/half/the rest/none + of + 名词	与 of 后一致	Most of the water is clean. / Most of the students are here.
police / cattle / people	复数	The police are investigating.
family / class / team / government	整体单数，成员复数	My family is big. / My family are all here.
one of + 复数 + who / that	复数	He is one of the students who are active.

结构	谓语	例句
the only one of + 复数 + who	单数	He is the only one of the students who is active.
more than one / many a	单数	More than one student was late.

术语说明：“就远”指谓语与 with / as well as 前的真正主语一致，不是去找后面的 students；也可记成“看前不看后”。

3.5 虚拟语气：高考只考这几类

类型	if 从句	主句
与现在事实相反	did / were	would / could / might / should + do
与过去事实相反	had done	would / could / might / should + have done
与将来事实相反	did / were to do / should do	would / could / might / should + do
倒装形式	Were I... / Had I... / Should it...	主句不变
含蓄条件	but for / without / otherwise / or	主句用虚拟

其他高频虚拟：

- **建议、要求、命令类：** suggest / advise / propose / recommend / demand / require / request / insist / order / command + that + (should) do。
- **形容词从句：** It is necessary / important / essential / vital / urgent / desirable / strange / natural + that + (should) do。
- **wish：** wish + did（现在） / had done（过去） / would do（将来）。
- **as if / as though：** did（现在） / had done（过去）。
- **would rather：** did（现在/将来） / had done（过去）。
- **It is (high / about) time that：** did / should do。

两个“例外”必记： suggest 表示“暗示、表明”时不用虚拟；insist 表示“坚持说”时不用虚拟。判断标准：看它后面说的是不是“建议/要求”的内容。

3.6 情态动词：推测与“情态 + have done”

结构	含义	例句
must have done	肯定做过（对过去的肯定推测）	He must have left already.
can't / couldn't have done	不可能做过（否定推测）	He can't have finished it so soon.
may / might have done	可能做过	She may have missed the bus.
should / ought to have done	本该做（实际没做）	You should have told me earlier.
shouldn't have done	本不该做（实际做了）	You shouldn't have said that.
needn't have done	本不必做（实际做了）	You needn't have waited for me.
could have done	本来能做（实际没做）	You could have passed the exam.

情态动词的基础意义、推测等级、被动/进行结构和 need / dare / used to 等特例，见下编第 17 节。

3.7 谓语填空五步检查

1. 找主语：主语是单数还是复数？是动名词、不定式还是从句？
2. 定时间：句中或上下文有没有时间标志？全文是过去还是现在？
3. 定语态：主语是动作发出者还是承受者？
4. 看特殊：是不是虚拟语气？是不是情态动词 + have done？是不是倒装？
5. 写完整：助动词、be 动词、分词一个都不能少。

谓语四查：一查主语单复，二查时间标志，三查主动被动，四查虚拟情态。

04 · NON-FINITE

非谓语动词：doing / done / to do

非谓语是语法填空最大的拉分点。判断只需要三步：找逻辑主语 → 看主动被动 → 看目的或时间。不要凭语感，按步骤走。

4.1 三步判断法

步骤	问自己	结论
① 找逻辑主语	这个动作是谁做的？	句子的主语、被修饰的名词、或宾语
② 看主动被动	逻辑主语是“做”还是“被做”？	主动 → doing / to do；被动 → done / to be done
③ 看目的时间	表目的、将来，还是同时、已完成？	目的/将来 → to do；同时/进行 → doing；完成/被动 → done

4.2 形式表

形式	主动	被动	完成	完成被动
不定式	to do	to be done	to have done	to have been done
动名词	doing	being done	having done	having been done
现在分词	doing	being done	having done	having been done
过去分词	—	done	—	—

否定形式：not doing / not to do / not having done。高考最常见的是 doing、done、to do 三种基本形式。

4.3 六大功能：看它在句中做什么

功能	例句	说明
作主语	Reading makes a full man. / To see is to believe. / It is important to learn English.	doing 表习惯、抽象；to do 表具体、将来；it 是形式主语
作宾语	I enjoy reading . / He decided to go .	看前面动词的搭配（见 4.4）
作表语	My job is teaching . / The window is broken . / He is to leave tomorrow.	doing 表内容；done 表状态；to do 表安排/将来
作定语	the rising sun / the fallen leaves / a chance to succeed / the man standing at the door	doing 主动、进行；done 被动、完成；to do 将来
作状语	Hearing the news, he cried. / Seen from the hill, the city looks beautiful. / To catch the train, he got up early. / He hurried home, only to find the door locked.	主动/同时 → doing；被动/条件 → done；目的 → to do；意外结果 → only to do

功能	例句	说明
作宾补	I saw him crossing the street. / I heard my name called . / He made me laugh . / I want you to go .	感官动词 + do / doing / done; 使役动词 + do; want 类 + to do

4.4 固定搭配：doing 还是 to do

接 doing 的动词/结构

enjoy, finish, mind, avoid, suggest, advise,
consider, imagine, practise, deny, admit, risk,
appreciate, keep, allow, permit, forbid, miss,
escape, prevent, delay, postpone, put off, give up,
insist on, look forward to, be used to, devote to,
object to, get down to, pay attention to, feel like,
can't help, be worth, be busy, spend time, have
difficulty。

接 to do 的动词/结构

want, hope, decide, plan, expect, promise, refuse,
agree, offer, manage, afford, pretend, choose, fail,
learn, wish, would like, be able to, be likely to, be
sure to, be about to, used to, had better, would
rather, why not, make up one's mind, take
measures, make efforts。

注意：allow / permit / forbid / advise / recommend 后接“人”时，要用 **to do**：allow sb to do, advise sb to do。没有宾语时，才用 **doing**：allow smoking, advise waiting。

4.5 十个“意思变了”的易混结构

结构	含义	例句
stop to do / stop doing	停下来去做另一件事 / 停止做某事	He stopped to smoke . / He stopped smoking .
remember to do / doing	记得去做 / 记得做过	Remember to lock the door. / I remember locking it.
forget to do / doing	忘记去做 / 忘记做过	I forgot to call him. / I forgot calling him.
regret to do / doing	遗憾要去做 / 后悔做过	I regret to say that... / I regret saying that.
try to do / doing	努力做 / 尝试做	He tried to solve it. / He tried solving it.
mean to do / doing	打算做 / 意味着	I meant to tell you. / This means waiting .
go on to do / doing	接着做另一件事 / 继续做同一件事	He went on to read a new book. / He went on reading .
need / want / require doing	= to be done (需要被做)	The room needs cleaning . = needs to be cleaned .

结构	含义	例句
be used to doing / used to do / be used to do	习惯于 / 过去常常 / 被用来做	I am used to getting up early. / I used to get up early. / Wood is used to make paper.
allow / permit / forbid + doing / + sb to do	允许/禁止做某事 / 允许/禁止某人做某事	We don't allow smoking . / We don't allow him to smoke .

物作主语的高频被动： need / want / require / deserve + doing = to be done。The window needs **repairing**. = The window needs **to be repaired**. 不要写成 needs repaired。

4.6 独立主格与 with 复合结构

当非谓语的逻辑主语不是主句主语，而是自己带一个名词/代词时，就是独立主格；with 复合结构则是“with + 宾语 + 补足语”。

结构	例句
名词/代词 + doing	Weather permitting , we will go out. / Time permitting , I will visit you.
名词/代词 + done	Time given , we can finish it. / The work finished , he went home.
名词/代词 + to do	注意：这不是典型独立主格。考试一律用 with + 宾语 + to do: With a lot of work to do , he stayed up late.
There being	There being no bus, we walked home.
with + 宾语 + doing	With time going by, I understand him better.
with + 宾语 + done	With the work finished , he went home.
with + 宾语 + to do	With a lot of work to do , he stayed up late.
with + 宾语 + adj/adv/介词短语	He slept with the window open . / She went out with her coat on .

4.7 连词 + 非谓语

当状语从句的主语与主句主语一致时，可以省略主语和 be 动词，留下“连词 + doing / done / adj / 介词短语”。

- When **asked** about it, he said nothing. = When he was asked...
- While **walking** in the park, I met an old friend. = While I was walking...
- If **necessary**, you can call me. = If it is necessary...
- Though **tired**, he kept working. = Though he was tired...

- Once **published**, the book will be popular. = Once it is published...

三个最常见的非谓语错误：

- ① 逻辑主语判断错：[错] **Walking in the street, a car hit me.** (车不会走路) → [对] Walking in the street, I was hit by a car.
- ② 主动被动判断错：[错] **The book writing by him is popular.** → [对] The book **written** by him is popular.
- ③ 该用谓语却用了非谓语：[错] **He walking to school every day.** → [对] He **walks** to school every day.

非谓三步：先找逻辑主，再分主与被，后看目的时。主动 doing，被动 done，目的将来 to do。

05 · NOUN

名词：单复数、所有格、词性转换

名词题看似简单，实际丢分最多的是“可数不可数”和“不规则复数”。判断顺序：先看可数性，再看限定词，最后看谓语。

5.1 先分可数与不可数

不可数名词（高频）	可数/不可数“两副面孔”
advice, information, equipment, furniture, luggage, baggage, homework, housework, knowledge, progress, fun, weather, news, mathematics, physics, economics, politics, traffic, music, bread, milk, water, paper（纸）, room（空间）, experience（经验）, exercise（锻炼）, business（生意）, kindness（善意）, pleasure（快乐）, success（成功）	paper 纸 / papers 论文、报纸；room 空间 / rooms 房间；experience 经验 / experiences 经历；exercise 锻炼 / exercises 练习；business 生意 / businesses 企业；kindness 善意 / kindnesses 善举；pleasure 快乐 / pleasures 乐事；success 成功 / a success 成功的人或事；work 工作 / works 作品、工厂；glass 玻璃 / glasses 杯子、眼镜；chicken 鸡肉 / chickens 鸡；fish 鱼肉 / fishes 鱼类

速判：前面有 a/an、数词、many、few、these、those，后面谓语是复数，通常要用可数复数；前面有 much、little、a great deal of，通常不可数。

5.2 规则复数：四条足够

规则	例词	注意
一般 + s	books, pens, days	最常见
s / x / ch / sh + es	buses, boxes, watches, brushes	stomach → stomachs (例外)
辅音字母 + y → ies	cities, stories, babies	元音 + y 直接加 s: boys, days
f / fe → ves	leaves, lives, knives, wives, wolves, halves, shelves, thieves	roofs, proofs, chiefs, beliefs, safes, gulfs (例外)
o → es	heroes, potatoes, tomatoes, echoes, volcanoes, mosquitoes	photos, pianos, radios, zoos, videos, kilos, bamboos (例外)

5.3 不规则复数与单复同形

不规则变化

man → men; woman → women; child → children; foot → feet; tooth → teeth; goose → geese; mouse → mice; ox → oxen。

phenomenon → phenomena; criterion → criteria; analysis → analyses; basis → bases; crisis → crises; thesis → theses; diagnosis → diagnoses; emphasis → emphases; medium → media; bacterium → bacteria; curriculum → curricula; datum → data; formula → formulae / formulas; index → indices / indexes; appendix → appendices; cactus → cacti; fungus → fungi; nucleus → nuclei; stimulus → stimuli; syllabus → syllabi。

单复同形 / 只有复数

单复同形: sheep, deer, fish, Chinese, Japanese, Swiss, means, series, species, aircraft, spacecraft, headquarters。

只有复数: clothes, glasses (眼镜), trousers, pants, shorts, scissors, compasses, surroundings, belongings, savings, earnings, thanks, regards, congratulations, riches, remains, ashes, outskirts, premises, goods, customs (海关), manners (礼貌), arms (武器), spirits (情绪), tears (眼泪)。

5.4 所有格：三种情况

- 有生命 + 's: the boy's book; 复数以 s 结尾只加 ': the students' books; 不以 s 结尾加 's: children's books。
- 无生命 + of: the door of the room。但时间、距离、国家、城市、机构、度量衡也可用 's: today's newspaper, ten minutes' walk, China's population。
- 双重所有格: a friend of mine / a friend of my father's; a photo of Tom's (汤姆拥有的照片) vs a photo of Tom (汤姆本人的照片)。

- 共同与各自：Tom and Mary's room（两人共住一间）；Tom's and Mary's rooms（各自房间）。

5.5 名词作定语：单数为主

- 一般用单数：a shoe shop, two shoe shops, a paper bag, a sports meeting, a customs officer。
- man / woman 随后面的名词变复数：men doctors, women teachers。
- 注意复合形容词：a 10-year-old boy, a five-minute walk, an 800-word essay（中间用连字符，名词用单数）。

5.6 名词填空四步

1. 看可数性：这个词是可数还是不可数？有没有“两副面孔”？
2. 看限定词：a/an、数词、many、few、these、those 提示复数；much、little 提示不可数。
3. 看谓语：谓语是 is 还是 are？是 was 还是 were？
4. 看词性：如果空格在名词前作定语，可能需要形容词；如果修饰动词，可能需要副词。

高频失分：[错] many advice / informations / equipments；[错] two childs / womans / mouses；[错] a 10-years-old boy；[错] the students's books。这些都属于“会做但写错”，检查时必须专门看一遍。

名词四看：看可数、看限定、看谓语、看词性。复数不规则，单复同形要记清。

06 · ADJECTIVE & ADVERB

形容词与副词：比较级、最高级、修饰关系

形副题只有三个问题：修饰谁、要不要比较、要不要变词性。判断清楚这三点，基本不会错。

6.1 比较级与最高级构成

规则	比较级	最高级
单音节词	+ er: tall → taller	+ est: tall → tallest
以 e 结尾	+ r: large → larger	+ st: large → largest
辅音字母 + y	y → ier: happy → happier	y → iest: happy → happiest
重读闭音节（辅元辅）	双写 + er: big → bigger	双写 + est: big → biggest

规则	比较级	最高级
多音节词	more + 原级: more beautiful	most + 原级: most beautiful
反向比较	less + 原级	least + 原级

6.2 不规则变化与易混

原级	比较级	最高级	注意
good / well	better	best	well 作副词时同样变化
bad / badly / ill	worse	worst	ill 作“生病”时无比较级
many / much	more	most	修饰可数/不可数
little	less	least	less 也可修饰不可数名词
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest	farther 距离; further 抽象/距离
old	older / elder	oldest / eldest	elder/eldest 只作定语, 表长幼
late	later / latter	latest / last	later 时间; latter 顺序; latest 最新; last 最后
near	nearer	nearest / next	next 表“下一个”

6.3 比较级五大句型

- A + 比较级 + than + B: He is **taller than** his brother.
- the + 比较级 + of the two: She is **the taller of the two**.
- 比较级 + and + 比较级: The weather is getting **warmer and warmer**.
- the more..., the more...: **The more** you read, **the more** you will know.
- no / not + 比较级 + than: no more than = 仅仅; not more than = 不超过; no less than = 多达; not less than = 不少于。

用 **any other** + 单数 表示“同一范围内比其他都……”: He is taller than **any other student** in his class. (= 他是最高的)

6.4 最高级四大标志

- in / of / among + 范围: the best student **in** the class; the tallest **of** the three。
- one of the + 最高级 + 复数名词: one of the most beautiful cities。
- the + 序数词 + 最高级: the second longest river。

- by far the + 最高级: by far the best。

不要双重最高级: [错] the most tallest → [对] the tallest; [错] more better → [对] better / much better。

6.5 倍数表达

结构	例句
A is + 倍数 + as + 原级 + as + B	This room is twice as large as that one.
A is + 倍数 + the + 名词 + of + B	This room is twice the size of that one.
A is + 倍数 + 比较级 + than + B	This room is twice larger than that one.

6.6 形容词还是副词

位置	用	例句
名词前、系动词后	形容词	a careful student; The soup tastes good .
修饰实义动词、形容词、副词、整句	副词	He works carefully . / Unfortunately , he failed.
look / sound / taste / smell / feel / become / get / grow / turn / remain / stay / keep / seem / appear / prove	形容词作表语	She looks happy . / The leaves turned yellow .

例外: look **carefully** 是“仔细看”（动作），look **happy** 是“看起来高兴”（状态）。判断标准: 主语是不是在发出这个动作。

6.7 -ly 结尾的形容词与同形副词

-ly 结尾但都是形容词

friendly, lovely, lively, lonely, likely, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, early, ugly, silly, deadly, costly, orderly, brotherly, motherly, fatherly, scholarly。

[错] He treated me friendly. → [对] He treated me **in a friendly way**. / He is

同形副词 vs -ly 副词

hard 努力 / hardly 几乎不; late 迟 / lately 最近; near 近 / nearly 几乎; high 高 / highly 高度地; deep 深 / deeply 深深地; close 近 / closely 密切地; wide 宽 / widely 广泛地; most 最 / mostly 主要地; just 正好 / justly 公正地; free 免费 / freely 自由地。

friendly to me.

6.8 形副填空四步

1. 看修饰对象：修饰名词用形容词；修饰动词、形容词、副词或整句用副词。
2. 看比较标志：than、of the two 提示比较级；in / of / among、one of the、序数词提示最高级。
3. 看系动词：系动词后用形容词，不用副词。
4. 看词性转换：括号里是名词或动词时，可能需要变成形容词；括号里是形容词时，可能需要变成副词或名词。

形副三问：修饰谁？比不比？变不变？名词前形容，动词后用副，系动词后形容。

07 · NO-HINT I

无提示词：冠词、介词、代词

无提示词只有 3 空左右，但每一空都能从“句子成分”推出来。先看空格前后缺什么，再决定填哪类词。

7.1 冠词：a / an / the / 零冠词

冠词	用法	例子
a	泛指“一个”；辅音音素开头	a book, a university, a European, a one-way street, a useful book
an	泛指“一个”；元音音素开头	an hour, an honest man, an honor, an X-ray, an MBA, an 8-year-old boy
the	特指、上文提到、独一无二、最高级、序数词、方位、乐器、江河湖海山脉群岛、党派报纸、姓氏复数、the + 形容词	the sun, the first, the best, the piano, the Pacific, the Smiths, the rich
零冠词	三餐、球类、棋类、学科、语言、季节、节日；by bus, on foot, at night, at noon, in bed, in hospital, in prison, in church, in class, in town, go to school / bed	have breakfast, play football, study English, in summer, by bike

固定搭配中的冠词

a number of (许多) ; the number of (……的数量) ; a great many (许多) ; a good / great deal of (大量) ; a variety of (各种各样) ; a waste of (浪费) ; a knowledge of (对……的了解) ; a collection of (一批) ; a series of (一系列) ; a lack of (缺乏) ; a supply of (供应) ; an average of (平均) 。

have a cold, have a fever, have a headache, take a walk, take a break, make a decision, make a living, make a difference, make a mess, in a hurry, at a loss, as a result, as a whole, on a large scale。

三个易混点

a + 序数词 = 再一、又一: a second chance;
the + 序数词 = 第几: the second chance。

a most + 形容词 = 非常: a most interesting book; the most + 形容词 = 最高级。

a + 姓名 = 一个叫……的人; the + 姓氏复数 = 一家人。

7.2 介词：先看搭配，再看意义

类别	高频用法
时间	in + 年/月/季节/世纪/上午下午晚上; on + 具体某天/星期/日期/带修饰的上午; at + 时刻/中午/夜晚/周末/节日
地点	in 大地点/内部; on 表面/具体地点; at 小地点/点; to 方向/目的地; across 横穿; through 穿过内部; over 越过上方
方式	by + 交通工具/手段; with + 工具/伴随; in + 语言/材料/方式; on + 步行/电话/网络
原因	because of, due to, owing to, thanks to, on account of, as a result of, for
让步	despite, in spite of, regardless of
关于	about, on, concerning, regarding, with regard to, in terms of
排除	besides (除……之外还有); except (除……之外没有); except for (整体肯定, 细节除外); but for (要不是)

7.3 介词易混十组

对比	区别
in the front of / in front of	前者在内部前部; 后者在外部前面
on the tree / in the tree	前者长在树上; 后者外来物在树上

对比	区别
at the corner / in the corner / on the corner	前者在街角（点）；中者在内部角落；后者在街角/拐角
in time / on time	及时 / 准时
at the end of / in the end / by the end of	在……末端 / 最后 / 到……为止
for a moment / at the moment / in a moment / the moment	一会儿 / 此刻 / 立刻 / 一……就
in the past few years / by the end of last year	现在完成时 / 过去完成时
be familiar with / be familiar to	人熟悉某物 / 某物为某人所熟悉
be made of / be made from	看得出材料 / 看不出材料
be used to doing / used to do / be used to do	习惯于 / 过去常常 / 被用来做

7.4 代词：看它指谁、做什么成分

代词	用法与例句
it	同一个事物；形式主语/形式宾语；指时间、距离、天气、环境；强调句。I lost my pen and I want to find it . / It is important to learn English. / I find it hard to finish.
one / ones	泛指同类中的一个/一些。I don't like this pen. Show me a better one .
that / those	特指同类中的那个/那些，常带 of 短语。The weather here is colder than that in Beijing. / The books here are newer than those in that shop.
another / other / the other / others / the others	another + 单数（另一个，泛指）；other + 复数/不可数（其他的）；the other（另一个，特指）；others（其他一些）；the others（其余全部）
both / either / neither / all / none	both 两者都；either 两者任一；neither 两者都不；all 三者及以上都；none 三者及以上都不
some / any	some 肯定句/期待肯定回答/提供；any 否定句/疑问句/条件句
反身代词	by oneself, enjoy oneself, help oneself, make oneself at home, seat oneself, dress oneself, teach oneself, adapt oneself to, devote oneself to, accustom oneself to, behave oneself, express oneself, lose oneself in, absent oneself from

that / one / it 三选一：

- ① **it** = 同一个东西：I lost my pen and I want to find **it**.
- ② **one** = 同类里泛指一个：I don't like this pen. Show me a better **one**.

③ **that** = 同类里特指，后面常带 of / in 短语：The weather in Beijing is colder than **that** in Guangzhou. (复数用 **those**)
 口诀：同一个 it，泛一个 one，比同类 that / those。

7.5 无提示词“看成分”速判



冠词看发音，不看字母：a university (/j/ 开头)、a European、a one-way street；an hour、an honest man、an X-ray。考试写错冠词，通常不是不会，而是没读出声。

名词前，冠介代；缺宾语，代词来；两句间，连关系；动词前，情助副。

08 · CLAUSES

连词与三大从句：定从、名从、状从

连词题的核心不是背连词，而是判断两句话之间是什么逻辑关系，以及从句里缺什么成分。先看逻辑，再看成分。

8.1 并列连词：四个逻辑

逻辑	连词	例句
并列/顺承	and, both...and, not only...but also, as well as	He opened the door and walked in.
转折	but, yet, while, whereas	He is poor but happy.

逻辑	连词	例句
选择	or, either...or, neither...nor	Hurry up, or you will be late.
因果	so, for	It rained, so we stayed at home.

不要连用：[错] although...but...；[错] because...so...；[错] though...but...。中文可以“虽然……但是……”，英语只能留一个。

8.2 状语从句：按逻辑背连词

类型	高频连词
时间	when, while, as, before, after, until / till, since, once, as soon as, the moment, immediately, by the time, every time, each time, the first time, next time
地点	where, wherever
原因	because, since, as, now that, seeing that, considering that, in that
条件	if, unless, as long as, so long as, on condition that, provided / providing that, suppose / supposing, in case, once
让步	although, though, even though / if, while, whereas, no matter what / who / how, whatever, whoever, however, whether...or
目的	so that, in order that, lest, for fear that
结果	so...that, such...that, so that
比较	than, as...as, not as / so...as, the more...the more
方式	as, as if / as though, the way

8.3 定语从句：关系词怎么选

先行词/成分	关系词	例句
人，作主语/宾语	who / whom / that	The man who helped me is a doctor.
人，作定语	whose	The boy whose father is a teacher studies hard.
物，作主语/宾语	which / that	The book which/that I bought is interesting.
时间，作状语	when	I still remember the day when we met.
地点，作状语	where	This is the house where I lived.

先行词/成分	关系词	例句
原因，作状语	why	This is the reason why he was late.
整个主句	which / as	He passed the exam, which made us happy. / As we all know, he is honest.
介词后	which / whom	the city in which I live; the man to whom I spoke

定语从句六个易错

- **that** 不能用于非限制性定语从句：[错] He passed the exam, that made us happy. → [对] ..., **which** made us happy.
- 介词后不能用 **that / who**：[错] the man to that I spoke → [对] the man **to whom** I spoke.
- 先行词是 **all / everything / anything / nothing / little / much**，或被序数词、最高级、**the only**、**the very** 修饰，常用 **that**：This is the best film **that** I have ever seen.
- **where = in / at / on which**；**when = in / on / during which**；**why = for which**。判断：从句缺不缺主语/宾语；缺状语才用 where/when/why。
- 抽象地点也可用 **where**：case, point, situation, stage, activity, job, family。He reached a point **where** he had to decide.
- **as** 与 **which**：**as** 可放句首/句中/句尾，意为“正如”；**which** 只能放句中/句尾，指代整个主句。

8.4 名词性从句：that / what / whether 三分天下

引导词	是否作成分	用法
that	不作成分，无意义	宾语从句可省略；主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句通常不省。I know that he is right. / That he is right is clear.
what	作主语/宾语/表语	= the thing(s) that。I don't know what he wants. / What he said is true.
whether / if	不作成分，意为“是否”	介词后、句首主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句、与 or not 连用 → whether；if 只用于宾语从句。I wonder whether/if he will come.
who / whoever	作主语/宾语	Whoever comes is welcome. = Anyone who comes is welcome.
which / whichever	作主语/宾语/定语	I don't know which one to choose.
when / where / why / how	作状语	I don't know where he lives.

名词性从句一律用陈述语序：[错] I don't know where does he live. → [对] I don't know where **he lives**.

8.5 八组最容易混的从句

对比	判断方法
that 定语从句 / that 同位语从句	定语从句的 that 作成分（主/宾），作宾语时可省略，作主语时不可省；同位语从句的 that 不作成分，解释前面名词的内容，不可省。The news that he told me（定从）/ The news that he won（同位语）
when / which	从句缺时间状语用 when；缺主语/宾语用 which。I remember the day when we met. / I remember the day which we spent together.
where / which	从句缺地点状语用 where；缺主语/宾语用 which。This is the house where I lived. / This is the house which I bought.
why / that	先行词是 reason，从句缺原因状语用 why；从句成分完整用 that。This is the reason why he was late. / The reason that he gave is not true.
as / which	as 可放句首，意为“正如”；which 不能放句首，指代主句内容。
whether / if	介词后、句首、表语、同位语、or not → whether。
because / why	The reason is that ...；That is why ...（结果）；That is because ...（原因）。
no matter wh- / wh-ever	no matter wh- 只引导状语从句；wh-ever 既可引导状语从句，也可引导名词性从句。

8.6 连词填空四步

1. 看逻辑：转折、因果、并列、条件、让步、目的、结果？
2. 看成分：从句缺主语/宾语，还是缺状语？缺成分 → 关系代词/ what；不缺 → that / whether / 连词。
3. 看先行词：人、物、时间、地点、原因？
4. 看特殊：是不是非限制性？是不是介词后？是不是固定句式？

连词先看逻辑，从句再看成分；缺主缺宾用关系代，缺状才用 when/where/why；不缺成分用 that/whether。

从句的深化内容——介词 + 关系词、as/which、whose、同位语从句、形式主语/宾语、状语从句省略与倒装——见下编第 19 节。

特殊句式：倒装、强调、省略、独立主格

特殊句式在语法填空中通常只考 1 空，但它是“满水分水岭”。看见否定词在句首、only 在句首、It is...that...，就要立刻警觉。

9.1 倒装：只倒助动词

类型	触发词/结构	例句
完全倒装	地点/方位副词放句首	Here comes the bus. / In the room sat a man.
完全倒装	表语放句首	Gone are the days when we were young.
部分倒装	否定/半否定词放句首：never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, little, nowhere, not until, no sooner...than, hardly...when, not only...but also, neither/nor, by no means, in no way, at no time, under no circumstances	Never have I seen such a beautiful place. / Not only did he come, but he also stayed.
部分倒装	only + 状语/从句放句首	Only then did I realize my mistake. / Only when he left did I know the truth.
部分倒装	so / neither / nor 表示“也/也不”	He likes music. So do I. / She can't swim. Neither can I.
部分倒装	so + adj/adv + be/助动词 + 主语 + that	So difficult was the task that we needed help.
部分倒装	as / though 引导让步	Child as he is , he knows a lot. / Hard as he tried , he failed.
部分倒装	may + 主语 + do 表祝愿	May you succeed!

倒装只倒“助动词/情态动词/be”，实义动词用 do/does/did：[错] Never I have seen... → [对] Never have I seen...；[错] Only then I realized... → [对] Only then did I realize...

9.2 强调句：It is/was ... that/who ...

- 基本结构：It is / was + 被强调部分 + that / who + 其余部分。
- 强调人可用 who / that；强调其他一律用 that。
- 强调时间/地点用 that，不用 when / where：It was in the park **that** I met him.
- 判断方法：去掉 It is / was ... that，句子仍然完整，就是强调句；否则是定语从句或主语从句。
- 一般疑问：Is it ... that ...? 特殊疑问：What is it that ...?
- not until 强调：It was **not until** 10 pm **that** he came back.

- 强调谓语：do / does / did + 动词原形：He **did come** yesterday.

9.3 省略：三个高频场景

场景	例句
状语从句省略主语 + be	When asked , he said nothing. / While walking , I met him. / If necessary , call me.
不定式省略，保留 to	I asked him to go, but he didn't want to . / You may go if you want to .
并列句省略重复成分	He is a doctor and his wife (is) a teacher.
固定省略结构	if any, if ever, if so, if not, if necessary, if possible, when necessary, when in doubt

9.4 there be 与 it 句式

there be 高频

There is / are...; There seems / appears to be...;
 There used to be...; There is no doubt that...;
 There is no need to do...; There is no point in doing...; There is no denying that...; There is no choice but to do...

it 高频

It is important / necessary / difficult / easy (for sb) to do...; It is kind / nice / foolish of sb to do...; It takes sb some time to do...; It is no use / good doing...; It is said / reported / believed / known that...; It seems / appears / happens that...; It is likely that... / sb is likely to do...; I find it hard to do...; I would appreciate it if...; I hate it when...

9.5 独立主格（补充）

- 名词/代词 + doing: Weather permitting, we will go out.
- 名词/代词 + done: The work finished, he went home.
- 名词/代词 + to do: 这不是典型独立主格；考试统一用 with + 宾语 + to do: With a lot of work to do, he stayed up late.
- There being: There being no bus, we walked home.
- with 复合结构: With time going by...; With the work finished...; With a lot of work to do...

9.6 特殊句式速判

看到什么	想到什么
Never / Seldom / Hardly / Little 在句首	部分倒装，助动词提前
Only + 状语在句首	部分倒装，助动词提前
Not until 在句首	部分倒装；强调句用 It was not until...that...
Hardly...when / No sooner...than	主句过去完成时，从句一般过去时；hardly/no sooner 在句首时倒装
It is/was ... that ...	先判断是不是强调句（去掉后句子完整）
It is the first time that...	后面用现在完成时；It was the first time that... 用过去完成时
It won't be long before...	用一般现在时/将来时
It is/has been ... since...	since 从句用一般过去时
It was ... when...	when 从句用一般过去时

否定词首倒装，only 首倒装；强调句去 it，句子还完整；省略看主语，一致才省略。

疑问句、祈使句、感叹句和反意疑问句的完整规则，见下编第 20 节。

10 · WORD FORMATION

构词法：词性转换高频表

语法填空里，有提示词的空如果既不是谓语也不是非谓语，十有八九考词性转换。
记住常见后缀，比背整本词汇书更划算。

10.1 五条转换路径

路径	常见后缀	例子
动词 → 名词	-ment, -tion, -sion, -ation, -ance/-ence, -al, -age, -ure, -ery, -ing, -th, -y	achieve → achievement; decide → decision; arrive → arrival; marry → marriage; fail → failure
动词 → 形容词	-ive, -able/-ible, -ful, -less, -ing, -ed, -ory, -ant/-ent	create → creative; afford → affordable; help → helpful; excite → exciting/excited

路径	常见后缀	例子
名词 → 形容词	-al, -ial, -ic, -ical, -ous, -ious, -ful, -less, -y, -ly, -ive, -able, -ent, -ant	nature → natural; danger → dangerous; health → healthy; friend → friendly
形容词 → 名词	-ness, -ity, -ty, -th, -dom, -ce, -cy, -ship, -ism, -ist	happy → happiness; able → ability; strong → strength; free → freedom
形容词 → 副词	-ly, -ily, -ally, -lly	quick → quickly; happy → happily; basic → basically; full → fully

10.2 否定前缀与后缀

前缀/后缀	例词	规律
un-	unhappy, unable, unfair, unknown, unusual, unexpected, unimportant, uncomfortable, unnecessary, unwilling, uncertain, unemployed	最常见，多接形容词/过去分词
in-	incorrect, indirect, independent, invisible, informal, inconvenient, inexpensive, incapable, inexperienced	多接形容词
im-	impossible, impolite, impatient, imperfect, immoral, impractical	接以 m / p / b 开头的词
il-	illegal, illogical, illiterate	接以 l 开头的词
ir-	irregular, irresponsible, irrational, irrelevant, irresistible	接以 r 开头的词
dis-	disagree, disappear, discover, dishonest, dislike, disobey, disadvantage, discourage, disappoint, disconnect, disorder	否定/相反
non-	nonstop, nonsmoker, nonverbal, nonfiction, nonprofit	“非/不”
mis-	mistake, misunderstand, mislead, misuse, misjudge, misprint	“错误地”
anti-	anti-war, antibiotic, antivirus	“反/抗”
over-	overeat, overwork, overuse, overcome, overlook, overestimate	“过度/超过”
under-	underestimate, underdeveloped, underground, underline, undertake	“不足/在下”
-less	homeless, hopeless, helpless, careless, endless, fearless, useless, speechless, meaningless, priceless	“没有”

10.3 拼写规则：三个高频错点

双写

stop → stopped / stopping;
plan → planned / planning;
prefer → preferred /
preferring; refer → referred
/ referring; occur →
occurred / occurring; admit
→ admitted / admitting;
permit → permitted /
permitting; commit →
committed / committing;
control → controlled /
controlling。

去 e

make → making; take →
taking; write → writing; use
→ using; produce →
producing; argue →
arguing; true → truly;
whole → wholly; due →
duly; nine → ninth; wide →
width; long → length。

y 变 i

happy → happily /
happiness; easy → easily;
busy → busily; heavy →
heavily; angry → angrily;
carry → carried / carries;
study → studied / studies;
try → tried / tries; cry →
cried / cries; worry →
worried / worries; apply →
applied / applies; reply →
replied / replies。

例外：play → played
/ plays; stay →
stayed / stays; enjoy
→ enjoyed / enjoys。

-ic 变 -ically

basic → basically; specific → specifically; scientific → scientifically; automatic → automatically; dramatic → dramatically; energetic → energetically; enthusiastic → enthusiastically; realistic → realistically; strategic → strategically; systematic → systematically。例外：public → publicly。

10.4 易混词形二十组

易混	区别
advice / advise	名词 / 动词
practice / practise	名词（英式）/ 动词（英式）；美式 practice 兼两者
device / devise	名词“设备” / 动词“设计”
breath / breathe	名词 / 动词
belief / believe	名词 / 动词
life / live	名词 / 动词、形容词

易混	区别
proof / prove	名词 / 动词
relief / relieve	名词 / 动词
safe / save	形容词 / 动词
success / succeed	名词 / 动词
effect / affect	名词“影响” / 动词“影响”
economic / economical	经济的 / 节约的
historic / historical	有历史意义的 / 历史的
considerable / considerate	相当大的 / 体贴的
sensible / sensitive	明智的 / 敏感的
imaginative / imaginable / imaginary	富有想象力的 / 可想象的 / 虚构的
respectable / respectful / respective	值得尊敬的 / 恭敬的 / 各自的
industrial / industrious	工业的 / 勤奋的
comprehensible / comprehensive	可理解的 / 综合的
lie / lay	躺 (lie-lay-lain) ; 放置 (lay-laid-laid) ; 说谎 (lie-lied-lied)

词性转换的判断顺序：先看空格在句中做什么成分（主/宾/表/定/状），再看括号里原词的词性，最后选后缀。不要看到动词就加 -tion，也不要看到形容词就加 -ly。

动词变名 -ment/-tion，名词变形 -al/-ous；形容变副加 -ly，形容变名 -ness/-ity。

10.5 先背核心 40 个（其余当查阅表）

原词	核心派生	原词	核心派生
achieve	achievement	able	ability
accept	acceptance	anxious	anxiety
advise	advice	beauty	beautiful
agree	agreement	care	careful
appear	appearance	culture	cultural
apply	application	danger	dangerous
argue	argument	energy	energetic
believe	belief	environment	environmental
choose	choice	health	healthy
compete	competition	influence	influential
create	creation	nature	natural
decide	decision	science	scientific
develop	development	society	social
differ	difference	technology	technological
discover	discovery	tradition	traditional
discuss	discussion	value	valuable
educate	education	medicine	medical
explain	explanation	economy	economic
improve	improvement	emotion	emotional
succeed	success	strength	strong

背法：这 40 个必须会拼、会在句中选词性；自测时用纸遮住右列，看原词写派生。下面两张长表是“查阅表”，不要从第一行背到最后一行。

10.6 高频词形转换表（动词族，查阅）

查阅表：加粗的是 10.5 的核心 40；其余只需“看到能认”，不必逐行背。

原词	名词	形容词	副词
achieve	achievement	—	—
accept	acceptance	acceptable	—
admire	admiration	admirable	—
admit	admission	—	—
advise	advice	—	—
agree	agreement	agreeable	—
announce	announcement	—	—
appear	appearance	—	—
apply	application	applicable	—
appreciate	appreciation	—	—
argue	argument	—	—
arrive	arrival	—	—
attend	attendance	—	—
attract	attraction	attractive	attractively
believe	belief	believable	—
benefit	benefit	beneficial	—
celebrate	celebration	—	—
choose	choice	—	—
compete	competition	competitive	competitively
complain	complaint	—	—
conclude	conclusion	—	—
confuse	confusion	confusing / confused	confusingly
contribute	contribution	—	—
create	creation	creative	creatively

原词	名词	形容词	副词
decide	decision	decisive	decisively
defend	defense	defensive	—
describe	description	descriptive	—
develop	development	developing / developed	—
differ	difference	different	differently
discover	discovery	—	—
discuss	discussion	—	—
divide	division	—	—
educate	education	educational	educationally
elect	election	—	—
employ	employment / employer / employee	—	—
encourage	encouragement	encouraging / encouraged	encouragingly
enjoy	enjoyment	enjoyable	enjoyably
enter	entrance / entry	—	—
exist	existence	existing	—
explain	explanation	—	—
fail	failure	—	—
improve	improvement	—	—
include	inclusion	inclusive	—
inform	information	informative	—
injure	injury	injured	—
intend	intention	intentional	intentionally
introduce	introduction	introductory	—
invite	invitation	—	—
know	knowledge	knowledgeable	—
lose	loss	lost	—

原词	名词	形容词	副词
marry	marriage	married	—
measure	measurement	—	—
move	movement	moving / moved	movingly
operate	operation	operational	—
organize	organization	organized	—
perform	performance	—	—
permit	permission	—	—
persuade	persuasion	persuasive	persuasively
please	pleasure	pleasant / pleased	pleasantly
pollute	pollution	polluted	—
possess	possession	possessive	—
prepare	preparation	prepared	—
produce	production / product	productive	productively
pronounce	pronunciation	—	—
protect	protection	protective	—
prove	proof	—	—
publish	publication	—	—
punish	punishment	—	—
realize	realization	—	—
receive	reception	receptive	—
recognize	recognition	—	—
refer	reference	—	—
refuse	refusal	—	—
relax	relaxation	relaxed / relaxing	—
relieve	relief	relieved	—
require	requirement	—	—
respond	response	responsive	—

原词	名词	形容词	副词
satisfy	satisfaction	satisfactory / satisfied	—
serve	service	—	—
settle	settlement	—	—
solve	solution	—	—
succeed	success	successful	successfully
suggest	suggestion	—	—
survive	survival	—	—
translate	translation	—	—
treat	treatment	—	—
understand	understanding	understandable	—
vary	variety	various	—
weigh	weight	—	—
withdraw	withdrawal	—	—

10.7 高频词形转换表（名词/形容词族，查阅）

查阅表：加粗的是 10.5 的核心 40；其余只需“看到能认”，不必逐行背。

原词	名词	形容词	副词
able	ability	able	—
anxious	anxiety	anxious	anxiously
beauty	beauty	beautiful	beautifully
care	care	careful / careless	carefully / carelessly
comfort	comfort	comfortable	comfortably
culture	culture	cultural	culturally
danger	danger	dangerous	dangerously
energy	energy	energetic	energetically

原词	名词	形容词	副词
environment	environment	environmental	environmentally
fame	fame	famous	—
finance	finance	financial	financially
harm	harm	harmful / harmless	—
health	health	healthy	healthily
history	history	historic / historical	—
industry	industry	industrial	industrially
influence	influence	influential	—
meaning	meaning	meaningful / meaningless	meaningfully
nature	nature	natural	naturally
origin	origin	original	originally
peace	peace	peaceful	peacefully
person	person	personal	personally
practice	practice	practical	practically
science	science	scientific	scientifically
society	society	social	socially
tradition	tradition	traditional	traditionally
value	value	valuable	—
wealth	wealth	wealthy	—
wonder	wonder	wonderful	wonderfully
music	music	musical	musically
medicine	medicine	medical	medically
politics	politics	political	politically
technology	technology	technological	technologically
economy	economy	economic / economical	economically
nation	nation	national	nationally
globe	globe	global	globally

原词	名词	形容词	副词
centre	centre	central	centrally
emotion	emotion	emotional	emotionally
mystery	mystery	mysterious	mysteriously
curiosity	curiosity	curious	curiously
generosity	generosity	generous	generously
humor	humor	humorous	humorously
courage	courage	courageous	courageously
poison	poison	poisonous	—
religion	religion	religious	religiously
space	space	spacious	—
strength	strength	strong	strongly
length	length	long	—
height	height	high	highly
width	width	wide	widely
depth	depth	deep	deeply
warmth	warmth	warm	warmly
truth	truth	true	truly
freedom	freedom	free	freely
wisdom	wisdom	wise	wisely
happiness	happiness	happy	happily
safety	safety	safe	safely
patience	patience	patient	patiently
independence	independence	independent	independently
responsibility	responsibility	responsible	—
similarity	similarity	similar	similarly
reality	reality	real	really
privacy	privacy	private	privately

原词	名词	形容词	副词
majority	majority	major	—
minority	minority	minor	—
necessity	necessity	necessary	necessarily
difficulty	difficulty	difficult	—
diversity	diversity	diverse	—
creativity	creativity	creative	creatively
productivity	productivity	productive	productively
flexibility	flexibility	flexible	flexibly
visibility	visibility	visible	visibly
reliability	reliability	reliable	reliably

背法建议：不要横向背整张表，按“词根”竖着背。比如 **succeed → success → successful → successfully** 一组四词，写作和语法填空都能用。每天挑 10 组，默写词形，比看三遍有效。

11 · COLLOCATIONS

高频固定搭配：介词与句式

语法填空的介词空，90% 考搭配。下面这些不是“词汇表”，而是“答案库”：考前至少过三遍，看到动词就能条件反射出介词。

11.1 动词 + 介词（高频）

搭配	含义	例句
account for	解释；占	Women account for 40% of the workforce.
adapt to	适应	He soon adapted to the new life.
add to	增加	The bad weather added to our difficulties.
agree with sb / agree to a plan / agree on sth	同意某人 / 同意计划 / 达成一致	I agree with you. / They agreed on the price.
aim at	旨在；瞄准	The program aims at helping children.

搭配	含义	例句
apply for / apply to	申请 / 适用于	He applied for the job. / This rule applies to everyone.
approve of	赞成	My parents don't approve of my choice.
argue with sb about sth	与某人争论某事	Don't argue with him about it.
attach importance to	重视	We should attach importance to mental health.
attend to	处理；照顾	I have some business to attend to .
believe in	信任；信仰	You should believe in yourself.
belong to	属于	The book belongs to the library.
break down / break out	抛锚；崩溃 / 爆发	The car broke down . / War broke out .
bring about / bring up	带来 / 抚养；提出	It brought about great changes. / She brought up three children.
call for / call off	需要；呼吁 / 取消	The situation calls for action. / They called off the match.
care about / care for	关心 / 照顾；喜欢	He cares about others. / She cares for the elderly.
carry out	执行；实施	They carried out the plan.
come across / come up with	偶遇 / 想出	I came across an old friend. / He came up with a good idea.
compare A with B / compare A to B	比较 / 比作	Compared with last year, prices have risen.
compete with / compete for	与……竞争 / 争夺	They compete with each other for the prize.
concentrate on	集中精力于	I can't concentrate on my work.
consist of	由……组成	The team consists of ten members.
contribute to	有助于；导致；捐献	Exercise contributes to good health.
cope with	应对	She found it hard to cope with stress.
count on	依靠	You can count on me.
deal with	处理	We must deal with the problem.
depend on	依赖；取决于	It depends on the weather.
devote ... to	致力于	She devoted herself to teaching.
differ from / differ in	与……不同 / 在……方面不同	They differ from each other in size.
distinguish between A and B / distinguish A from B	区分	We should distinguish between right and wrong.

搭配	含义	例句
dream of	梦想	He dreams of becoming a pilot.
end up	最终成为/处于	He ended up as a teacher.
fall behind	落后	Don't fall behind in your studies.
figure out	弄明白	I can't figure out the answer.
focus on	专注于	Let's focus on the main problem.
get along with	与……相处	I get along with my classmates.
get rid of	摆脱	We should get rid of bad habits.
give in / give up	屈服 / 放弃	Don't give in to difficulties. / Never give up .
go through	经历; 仔细检查	She went through a lot.
hear from / hear of	收到来信 / 听说	I haven't heard from him. / I've never heard of it.
insist on	坚持	He insisted on paying the bill.
keep up with	跟上	It's hard to keep up with the pace.
lead to	导致	Lack of sleep can lead to illness.
look after / look for / look forward to / look into / look up	照顾 / 寻找 / 期待 / 调查 / 查阅	I'm looking forward to seeing you.
make up / make up for / make out	组成; 编造 / 弥补 / 辨认出	He made up a story. / Nothing can make up for lost time.
pay off	还清; 取得成功	His hard work paid off .
pick up	捡起; 接人; 学会	I'll pick you up at six.
point out	指出	He pointed out my mistake.
prevent ... from	阻止	Nothing can prevent us from going.
put off / put up with	推迟 / 忍受	Don't put off till tomorrow. / I can't put up with the noise.
refer to	提到; 参考; 指的是	What does this word refer to ?
rely on	依靠	We rely on computers.
result from / result in	由……引起 / 导致	The accident resulted from carelessness. / It resulted in chaos.
run out of	用完	We have run out of water.
set up / set off	建立 / 出发; 引爆	They set up a company. / We set off at dawn.
stand for / stand out	代表 / 突出	What does UFO stand for ?

搭配	含义	例句
stick to	坚持	Stick to your plan.
take after / take in / take off / take up	长得像 / 吸收; 理解 / 起飞; 脱下 / 占据; 开始从事	She takes after her mother. / He took up painting.
turn down / turn into / turn out	拒绝; 调低 / 变成 / 结果是	He turned down the offer. / It turned out to be true.
work out	算出; 解决; 锻炼	Things will work out fine.

11.2 形容词 + 介词 (高频)

搭配	例句
be absent from	He was absent from school yesterday.
be afraid of	She is afraid of dogs.
be angry with sb / about sth	He was angry with me about it.
be anxious about	I'm anxious about the result.
be ashamed of	He is ashamed of his behavior.
be aware of	Are you aware of the risk?
be beneficial to	Exercise is beneficial to health.
be capable of	She is capable of doing it well.
be careful about / of	Be careful about your words.
be content with	He is content with his life.
be curious about	Children are curious about the world.
be dependent on	We are dependent on technology.
be different from	My answer is different from his.
be eager for	They are eager for success.
be equal to	He is equal to the task.
be familiar with / be familiar to	I'm familiar with the rules. / The rules are familiar to me.
be famous for	Fujian is famous for its tea.
be fit for	He is fit for the job.

搭配	例句
be fond of	She is fond of music.
be free from / of	Keep the room free from dust.
be friendly to	They are friendly to visitors.
be good at / for	He is good at math. / It's good for you.
be grateful to sb for sth	I'm grateful to you for your help.
be guilty of	He was guilty of cheating.
be harmful to	Smoking is harmful to health.
be independent of	She is independent of her parents.
be interested in	I'm interested in history.
be keen on	He is keen on football.
be known for / as	He is known for his honesty. / She is known as a writer.
be nervous about	I'm nervous about the exam.
be opposed to	Most people are opposed to the plan.
be patient with	Be patient with children.
be pleased with	We are pleased with the result.
be popular with	He is popular with students.
be proud of	I'm proud of you.
be ready for	Are you ready for the trip?
be responsible for	He is responsible for the project.
be rich in	The area is rich in resources.
be satisfied with	She is satisfied with her work.
be sensitive to	He is sensitive to criticism.
be short of	We are short of time.
be similar to	Your bag is similar to mine.
be strict with	She is strict with her students.
be suitable for	This film is suitable for children.
be sure of	I'm sure of success.

搭配	例句
be tired of	I'm tired of waiting.
be worried about	She is worried about her son.
be addicted to	He is addicted to games.
be accustomed to	I'm accustomed to getting up early.
be devoted to	She is devoted to her work.
be engaged in	He is engaged in research.
be exposed to	Children are exposed to too much screen time.
be faced with	We are faced with a difficult choice.
be filled with	The room was filled with laughter.
be involved in	She is involved in the project.
be located in	The city is located in the south.

11.3 名词 + 介词（高频）

搭配	例句
access to	Everyone has access to the library.
advantage of	We should take advantage of the chance.
answer to	Do you know the answer to the question?
approach to	We need a new approach to the problem.
attitude to / towards	What's your attitude to life?
attention to	Pay attention to your spelling.
cause of	Carelessness is the cause of the accident.
comment on	He made a comment on my work.
confidence in	I have confidence in you.
contribution to	She made a great contribution to science.
curiosity about	He has a curiosity about space.
damage to	The storm caused great damage to the crops.
effect on	It has a great effect on children.

搭配	例句
excuse for	There is no excuse for being late.
experience in	He has much experience in teaching.
faith in	Have faith in yourself.
harm to	Smoking does harm to health.
interest in	She has an interest in art.
key to	Hard work is the key to success.
lack of	The failure was due to a lack of preparation.
reason for	What's the reason for your absence?
reply to	I'm waiting for a reply to my letter.
respect for	We should show respect for the elderly.
response to	Her response to the news was calm.
solution to	We found a solution to the problem.
success in	He achieved great success in business.
trust in	We should have trust in each other.
way to	This is the best way to learn English.
demand for	There is a growing demand for clean energy.
impact on	The internet has a huge impact on our lives.

11.4 高频介词短语

as a result 结果
 as a whole 总体上
 as usual 像往常一样
 at first 起初
 at last 最后
 at least 至少
 at most 最多
 at present 目前

by chance 偶然
 by means of 通过
 by no means 绝不
 by the way 顺便说
 in addition 另外
 in advance 提前
 in case 以防
 in charge of 负责

in danger 处于危险中
 in detail 详细地
 in fact 事实上
 in favor of 支持
 in general 一般来说
 in need 需要
 in order to 为了
 in particular 尤其

at the same time 同时 by accident 偶然	in common 共同 in conclusion 总之	in person 亲自 in place of 代替
in practice 实际上 in public 公开地 in return 作为回报 in short 简言之 in spite of 尽管 in terms of 就……而言 in time 及时 in turn 依次；反过来 on average 平均 on behalf of 代表	on purpose 故意 on the contrary 相反 on the whole 总体上 to some extent 在某种程度上 with regard to 关于 without doubt 毫无疑问 at the cost of 以……为代价 at the risk of 冒着……风险 in memory of 为了纪念 in honor of 向……致敬	in search of 寻找 in touch with 与……联系 in exchange for 交换 in response to 回应 in addition to 除……之外 according to 根据 because of 因为 due to 由于 owing to 由于 thanks to 多亏

11.5 固定句式

句式	例句
It is + adj + for sb + to do	It is important for us to learn English.
It is + adj + of sb + to do	It is kind of you to help me.
It takes sb + time + to do	It took me two hours to finish it.
It is no use / good doing	It is no use crying over spilt milk.
There is no point in doing	There is no point in arguing with him.
It is said / reported / believed that...	It is said that he is a genius.
It seems / appears / happens that...	It seems that he knows the truth.
It is likely that... / sb is likely to do	He is likely to win .
It is important / necessary that... (should) do	It is necessary that he (should) go .
It is (high) time that... did / should do	It is high time we started .
It won't be long before...	It won't be long before we meet again.
It is / has been ... since...	It is three years since I came here.
It was ... when...	I was walking when I met him.
It is ... that... (强调)	It was in the park that I met him.

句式	例句
Not until ... did ...	Not until midnight did he come back.
Hardly / Scarcely ... when ...; No sooner ... than ...	Hardly had I arrived when it began to rain.
The more ..., the more ...	The more you practice, the better you will be.
So + adj/adv + be/助动词 + 主语 + that...	So tired was he that he fell asleep at once.
Such + be + 主语 + that...	Such was his anger that he couldn't speak.
Only + 状语 + 部分倒装	Only in this way can we succeed.
There is no doubt that...	There is no doubt that he will come.
There is no need to do	There is no need to worry .
have no choice but to do	We have no choice but to wait .
cannot help but do / cannot help doing	I can't help laughing . / I can't help but laugh .
would rather do than do / prefer to do rather than do	I would rather stay at home than go out.
prefer doing to doing	I prefer reading to watching TV.
be worth doing / be worthy of being done	The film is worth seeing .
be busy doing / spend time (in) doing	He is busy preparing for the exam.
have difficulty / trouble (in) doing	I have difficulty understanding him.
look forward to doing / be used to doing	I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

搭配怎么背才不混：把同一个动词的“家族”放在一起背，比如 **look after / look for / look forward to / look into / look up**；把同一个介词的核心意义抓住，比如 **to** 表方向、对象、结果，很多“to 是介词”的结构就通了。

12 · ERROR LIST

30 个易错点：正误对照

这些错误，90% 的人都犯过。考前把这一节看两遍，比刷新题更有用。看到 [错] 想“为什么错”，看到 [对] 想“考场怎么写”。

#	常见错误	正确写法 / 原因
1	[错] He is often go to school by bike.	[对] He often goes to school by bike. 一个简单句只能有一个谓语。
2	[错] Walking in the street, a car hit me.	[对] Walking in the street, I was hit by a car. 非谓语逻辑主语要与主句主语一致。
3	[错] Last year, he has visited Beijing.	[对] Last year, he visited Beijing. 明确过去时间用一般过去时。
4	[错] The number of students are increasing.	[对] The number of students is increasing. the number of 谓语用单数。
5	[错] A number of student is here.	[对] A number of students are here. a number of 谓语用复数。
6	[错] He is one of the students who is active.	[对] ... who are active. one of + 复数 + who, 从句谓语跟复数。
7	[错] The bridge built in 1998.	[对] The bridge was built in 1998. 被动语态不能漏 be。
8	[错] The accident was happened yesterday.	[对] The accident happened yesterday. happen 无被动。
9	[错] two childs / three womans	[对] two children / three women . 不规则复数要背。
10	[错] many advices / informations	[对] much advice / much information . 不可数名词不加 s。
11	[错] the students's books	[对] the students' books. 以 s 结尾的复数只加 '。
12	[错] He works very careful .	[对] He works very carefully . 修饰实义动词用副词。
13	[错] The soup tastes well .	[对] The soup tastes good . 系动词后作表语用形容词。
14	[错] He is more tall than me.	[对] He is taller than me. 单音节词用 -er。
15	[错] He is the tallest of his class.	[对] He is the tallest in his class. 在某个范围内用 in。
16	[错] more better / the most tallest	[对] better / the tallest . 不能双重比较。
17	[错] a hour / an university	[对] an hour / a university. 冠词看发音, 不看字母。
18	[错] in Monday morning	[对] on Monday morning. 具体某天的上午用 on。
19	[错] I'm looking forward to see you.	[对] ... to seeing you. 这里的 to 是介词。
20	[错] He passed the exam, that made us happy.	[对] ..., which made us happy. 非限制性定语从句不用 that。
21	[错] the man to that I spoke	[对] the man to whom I spoke. 介词后不用 that/who。
22	[错] This is the house which I lived.	[对] ... where / in which I lived. 从句缺地点状语。
23	[错] I don't know that he wants.	[对] I don't know what he wants. 从句缺宾语用 what。
24	[错] I wonder if or not he will come.	[对] I wonder whether or not he will come. 与 or not 连用用 whether。

#	常见错误	正确写法 / 原因
25	[错] Although he was tired, but he kept working.	[对] Although he was tired, he kept working. although 与 but 不连用。
26	[错] Because it rained, so we stayed home.	[对] Because it rained, we stayed home. because 与 so 不连用。
27	[错] It is important that he goes .	[对] ... that he (should) go. 虚拟语气用动词原形。
28	[错] He must have finished yesterday, hasn't he?	[对] ..., didn't he? must have done 的反意疑问看过去时间。
29	[错] Never I have seen such a thing.	[对] Never have I seen such a thing. 否定词置首用部分倒装。
30	[错] It was in the park where I met him.	[对] It was in the park that I met him. 强调句强调地点用 that。

最后再加三条“非语法”失分：

- ① 拼写错：beautiful 写成 beatiful，environment 写成 enviroment。
- ② 大小写错：句首单词没大写，专有名词没大写。
- ③ 词数错：无提示词填了两个词，或该写 was given 只写了 given。

13 · EXAM ROOM

考场流程与检查清单

这一节是“进考场前最后看”的内容。把流程走顺，把检查做全，15 分就不会因为粗心溜走。

13.1 时间分配（总时长 8—10 分钟）

阶段	时间	动作
通读	1 分钟	读主旨、抓时态、圈逻辑词，不急着填
填空	5—6 分钟	先易后难；有提示词先定性，无提示词先看成分
验证	1 分钟	逐句默读，检查语法、语义、搭配
检查	1—2 分钟	按 13.2 清单逐项过，重点看拼写和词形

13.2 十二项检查清单

☐ 时态：全文基调是过去还是现在？有没有 since / so far / by the end of 等标志？

- ☐ 主谓一致：主语单复数？the number of / a number of 是否分清？
- ☐ 语态：主语是动作发出者还是承受者？被动有没有漏 be？
- ☐ 非谓语：逻辑主语是谁？主动还是被动？目的还是同时？
- ☐ 名词：可数不可数？复数加对了吗？所有格位置对吗？
- ☐ 形容词/副词：修饰名词还是动词？系动词后是否用了形容词？
- ☐ 比较级/最高级：有没有 than / in / of / among？有没有双重比较？
- ☐ 冠词：a/an 看发音；the 是否特指；固定搭配有没有冠词？
- ☐ 介词：动词、形容词、名词的搭配对不对？to 是介词还是不定式？
- ☐ 连词/关系词：逻辑关系对吗？从句缺什么成分？非限制性有没有用 that？
- ☐ 拼写：双写、去 e、y 变 i、不发音字母，逐字看一遍。
- ☐ 答题卡：题号有没有错位？大小写规范吗？有没有超出答题区域？

13.3 不会做时怎么办

三选一策略

1. 先判断词性：名词、动词、形容词、副词、介词、连词？
2. 再判断形式：单复数、时态、比较级、主动被动？
3. 最后看搭配：哪个选项和前后词最搭？

语法填空很少考“完全不会”的词，多数是“形式没定对”。先把形式定下来，分数就拿到一半。

不要做的事

- 不要空着不填，蒙一个也比空着强。
- 不要在一空上耗超过 1 分钟。
- 不要凭“读起来顺”忽略语法形式。
- 不要改来改去，第一判断往往更准。
- 不要忘记抄到答题卡，或抄错行。

13.4 答题卡规范

- 看清题号，尤其是中间跳过某空时，防止整体错位。
- 有提示词的空，按实际答案写完整：**was built**、**to protect**、**has been** 都不要漏词。
- 无提示词的空，通常只填 1 个词；除非是固定搭配需要两个词，否则不要多写。
- 句首单词大写；专有名词大写；专有名词前的 the 小写。
- 字迹清楚，字母不要连写，避免 a / o、u / v、l / I 混淆。
- 写错时用一条横线划掉，不要涂成黑块。

语法填空的满分，不是“语感好”，而是“每一步都有检查”。

你不需要读懂每一个词，只需要把每一个空的形式定对。

—— 考场提醒

14 · PRACTICE

原创仿真 3 篇（含逐空详解）

三篇分别对应说明文、议论文、记叙文，考点覆盖谓语、非谓语、名词、形容词/副词、冠词、介词、代词、连词、定语从句、虚拟语气和固定搭配。建议限时 10 分钟一篇，做完再看答案。

做题要求：先通读，再填空；每空先写“词性 + 形式”的推导，不要只写答案。三篇做完后，把错题对应到第 3—11 节的考点，回到原文找同类型例句。

Passage 1 · 泉州与海上丝绸之路（说明文）

Quanzhou, a city in southeast China's Fujian Province, 1 (know) as the starting point of the ancient Maritime Silk Road. 2 (date) back to the Tang Dynasty, it 3 (become) one of the world's busiest ports by the Song Dynasty. Today, visitors can still find 4 (tradition) buildings and listen to ancient music. 5 (walk) through the old streets, you will feel as if you were in a living museum. The local government has taken measures 6 (protect) these cultural relics. 7 number of tourists has increased greatly in recent years, 8 has brought new life to the city. It is not only a place of interest 9 also a symbol of cultural exchange. The city is now 10 (offer) visitors a chance to experience the past.

Passage 2 · 手机与睡眠 (议论文)

A recent study published in 1 scientific journal shows that teenagers who use smartphones before bed are more likely 2 (suffer) from sleep problems than those who don't. The study, 3 involved 2,000 students, found that the blue light from screens can make 4 harder to fall asleep. Experts suggest that people 5 (avoid) using their phones at least an hour before bed. If we 6 (form) a good habit, we would feel much 7 (good). Besides, getting enough sleep 8 (be) important for both our physical and mental health. It is high time that we 9 (take) action. Only in this way can we live 10 (healthy) lives.

Passage 3 · 博物馆志愿服务 (记叙文)

Last summer, I 1 (volunteer) at a local museum in Fuzhou. On my first day, I 2 (show) around by an experienced guide. 3 (inspire) by her wonderful stories, I decided to learn more about the exhibits. Every morning, I arrived early 4 (prepare) the materials for visitors. The museum, 5 was built in 1953, houses many precious cultural relics. One day, a group of children visited the museum. They were 6 (excite) to see the exhibits. I explained the history of the exhibits to 7 (they) in simple words. To my surprise, they listened carefully 8 asked many questions. By the end of 9 summer, I had learned a lot from the experience. I realized that sharing knowledge with others is 10 (true) meaningful.

14.1 答案速查

Passage 1: 1. is known 2. Dating 3. had become
4. traditional 5. Walking
6. to protect 7. The 8. which 9. but 10. offering

Passage 2: 1. a 2. to suffer 3. which 4. it 5.
avoid (should avoid)

6. formed 7. better 8. is 9. took 10. healthy

Passage 3: 1. volunteered 2. was shown 3.
Inspired 4. to prepare 5. which

6. excited 7. them 8. and 9. the 10. truly

14.2 逐空详解

Passage 1

空	答案	考点	解析
1	is known	被动语态、时态	Quanzhou 与 know 是被动关系；全文用现在时介绍城市，故用 is known。be known as“作为……而闻名”。
2	Dating	非谓语作状语	date back to 无被动，逻辑主语是 it（Quanzhou），主动关系，用现在分词作时间状语。
3	had become	过去完成时	by the Song Dynasty 表示“到过去某一时间为止”，动作在此之前已完成，用过去完成时。
4	traditional	名词→形容词	修饰 buildings，需要形容词；tradition → traditional。
5	Walking	非谓语作状语	逻辑主语是 you，walk 与主句动作同时发生，主动关系，用现在分词。
6	to protect	不定式作目的状语	take measures to do sth“采取措施做某事”，用不定式表目的。
7	The	固定搭配	the number of“……的数量”，谓语用单数 has；a number of 才是“许多”。
8	which	非限制性定语从句	逗号后指代前面整句话“游客数量增加”这件事，作主语，用 which，不能用 that。
9	but	并列连词	not only...but also...“不仅……而且……”，前后并列。
10	offering	现在进行时	is now doing 表示目前正在发生的动作；offer 与主语 the city 是主动关系。

Passage 2

空	答案	考点	解析
1	a	冠词	泛指“一份科学期刊”，scientific 以辅音音素开头，用 a。
2	to suffer	固定句式	be likely to do sth“可能做某事”，用不定式。
3	which	非限制性定语从句	先行词是 the study，从句缺主语，用 which；非限制性不用 that。
4	it	形式宾语	make it harder to do sth，it 是形式宾语，真正宾语是 to fall asleep。
5	avoid	虚拟语气	suggest 表“建议”，从句用 (should) do；should 可省略，填 avoid。

空	答案	考点	解析
6	formed	虚拟语气	If 从句与现在事实相反，用一般过去时；form 的过去式 formed。
7	better	比较级	much 修饰比较级，good → better。
8	is	主谓一致	动名词短语 getting enough sleep 作主语，谓语用单数 is。
9	took	虚拟语气	It is high time that sb did sth / should do sth；填过去式 took。
10	healthy	形容词作定语	修饰名词 lives，用形容词 healthy，不用副词。

Passage 3

空	答案	考点	解析
1	volunteered	一般过去时	Last summer 是明确过去时间；主语 I 主动，用过去式。
2	was shown	被动语态	I 与 show 是被动关系，动作发生在过去，用 was shown。
3	Inspired	非谓语作状语	逻辑主语是 I，被她的故事激励，被动关系，用过去分词。
4	to prepare	不定式作目的状语	每天早到是为了准备材料，用不定式表目的。
5	which	非限制性定语从句	先行词 the museum，从句缺主语，用 which；不能用 that。
6	excited	-ed 形容词	主语 they 感到兴奋，用 excited；exciting 表示“令人兴奋的”。
7	them	代词宾格	介词 to 后接宾格，指代 the children。
8	and	并列连词	listened 与 asked 是并列谓语，用 and 连接。
9	the	冠词	特指“那个夏天”，by the end of the summer。
10	truly	副词修饰形容词	修饰 meaningful 用副词；true → truly（去 e）。

三篇复盘方法：把错题按“谓语 / 非谓语 / 名词 / 形副 / 无提示词 / 从句”分类。如果同一类错两次，回到对应章节，把该节的例句抄一遍，再做一遍。不要只抄答案。

PART II · SYSTEMATIC GRAMMAR

下编 · 语法系统补全

上编解决“语法填空怎么拿分”，下编解决“语法体系还有哪些洞”。这一编不重复上编的考场技巧，而是把句子成分、数词量词、情态动词、16 时态、从句细节、疑问/祈使/感叹、并列句、构词法、不规则动词、短语动词、语篇衔接和错题诊断逐块补齐。

15 句子成分与五种句型 16 数词、量词与限定词 17 助动词与情态动词
18 时态与语态全表 19 从句深化 20 疑问/祈使/感叹/反意疑问
21 并列句与连接 22 构词法补遗 23 不规则动词 24 短语动词与熟词生义
25 语篇衔接与长难句 26 错题诊断 27 系统语法易错 20 条

句子成分与五种基本句型

语法填空的每个空，本质上都在问一句话：这里缺什么成分？先认清主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、补语，再谈填什么词性。句子成分不清，背再多规则也会用错地方。

15.1 七大成分：一句话看清

成分	回答什么问题	常由什么充当	例句
主语	谁 / 什么	名词、代词、动名词、不定式、主语从句	The students are reading. / Reading is useful.
谓语	做什么 / 是什么	实义动词、系动词、助动词 + 动词	They have finished the work. / She is a doctor.
宾语	动作的承受者	名词、代词、动名词、不定式、宾语从句	I like music . / He wants to go .
表语	主语是什么 / 怎么样	名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、非谓语、表语从句	He is a teacher . / She looks happy .
定语	什么样的 / 谁的 / 哪一个	形容词、名词、介词短语、非谓语、定语从句	the red car / the book on the desk / the man who called
状语	何时 / 何地 / 为何 / 如何	副词、介词短语、非谓语、状语从句	He left early . / Because it rained , we stayed home.
补语	补充说明宾语/主语	名词、形容词、非谓语、介词短语	We made him captain . / I saw him cross the street.

同位语不算第七种“基本成分”，但它常与名词并列出现，解释说明前面的名词：Mr. Li, our teacher, is strict. / The news **that he won** excited us.

15.2 五种基本句型：所有长句的骨架

句型	结构	例句
SV	主语 + 谓语（不及物）	The baby cried . / The sun rises in the east.
SVO	主语 + 谓语（及物）+ 宾语	She read a book. / They built a bridge.

句型	结构	例句
SVP	主语 + 系动词 + 表语	He is a doctor. / The soup tastes good.
SVOO	主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语	He gave me a book. / She bought him a gift.
SVOC	主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾补	We made him happy. / I saw him cross the street.

另有 **there be** 句型 (There is a book on the desk.) 和 **it** 句型 (It is important to learn English. / I find it hard to understand.)，本质上是 SVP / SVOC 的变体。

系动词清单：后面接表语，不接宾语

状态类：be, seem, appear, look, sound, smell, taste, feel, remain, stay, keep；变化类：become, get, grow, turn, go, come, fall；证明/结果类：prove, turn out。注意：**look at / listen to / taste the soup** 中的 look / listen / taste 是实义动词，不是系动词。

15.3 双宾语还是复合宾语：加个 be 就分清

结构	判断方法	例子
双宾语 SVOO	两个宾语各自独立；加 be 后不通	He gave me a book. (me 不是 a book) → 可改为 give a book to me
复合宾语 SVOC	宾语和补语有逻辑主谓关系；加 be 后通顺	We elected him monitor. (He is monitor.) → 宾补
复合宾语 SVOC	补语说明宾语的动作/状态	We made him work. (He works.) → 宾补

转换规律：give / show / tell / teach / send / bring / offer / promise / lend / pass / hand / wish / write 后的双宾语，常可改为 to 短语；buy / get / make / cook / find / spare / save 后的双宾语，常可改为 for 短语。

15.4 空格位置 → 缺什么成分 → 填什么词

空格位置	缺什么	优先考虑
句首，主语之前	状语 / 定语 / 引导词	副词、介词短语、非谓语、连词、关系词
名词之前	限定词 / 定语	冠词、物主代词、数词、形容词、名词
主语之后、宾语之前	谓语	时态 + 语态 + 主谓一致

空格位置	缺什么	优先考虑
及物动词之后	宾语	名词、代词、动名词、不定式、宾语从句
系动词之后	表语	名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、非谓语、表语从句
名词之后	定语 / 同位语	介词短语、非谓语、定语从句、同位语从句
宾语之后	宾补	形容词、名词、非谓语、介词短语
两个完整句子之间	连接成分	并列连词、连接副词、关系词、从属连词

15.5 长难句拆解四步

1. 找谓语：先把所有动词圈出来，区分谓语动词和非谓语动词。一个简单句只有一个谓语。
2. 找连词：看到 and / but / that / which / who / when / because / if，就在心里切一刀，把长句切成“主句 + 从句”。
3. 去修饰：暂时划掉介词短语、非谓语短语、插入语，剩下的就是主干。
4. 还原：把修饰成分一一放回，确认“谁修饰谁、谁代替谁”。

例

The book that I bought yesterday, which was written by a famous writer, is very interesting.

- ① 找谓语：bought / was written / is
- ② 找连词：that → 定语从句；which → 非限制性定语从句
- ③ 去修饰：The book is very interesting.
- ④ 还原：that I bought yesterday 修饰 the book；which was written... 补充说明 the book

15.6 五个最容易混的成分

对比	判断方法
主系表 vs 主谓宾	系动词后的名词/形容词是表语，不是宾语：He looks happy. (happy 是表语) / He likes music. (music 是宾语)
双宾语 vs 宾补	加 be 后通顺 → 宾补；不通 → 双宾语。We made him happy. (He is happy.) / He gave me a book. (I am a book. ✗)
定语 vs 状语	修饰名词 → 定语；修饰动词/整句 → 状语。the man in the room (定语) / He sat in the room. (状语)

对比	判断方法
同位语 vs 定语从句	同位语解释“内容是什么”；定语从句修饰“哪一个/什么样的”。The news that he won (同位语，内容是“他赢了”) / The news that he told me (定语，他告诉我的那条)
形式主语 vs 真正主语	It is important to learn English . it 是形式主语，to learn English 才是真正主语；不能把 it 当宾语。

主谓宾表定状补，五种句型记清楚。

加 be 通顺是宾补，加 be 不通是双宾。

长句先找谓语，连词切分从句；去掉修饰看主干，还原修饰定成分。

16 · NUMERALS & QUANTIFIERS

数词、量词与限定词

这一块在语法填空中通常只占 0—1 空，但一旦考到，往往就是“会读不会写”的送分题。重点记：数词拼写、hundred/thousand 的单复数、分数表达、量词搭配、限定词顺序。

星级：★ 了解级。语法填空直接考数词拼写的概率低。考前只看 16.2 的分数、百分数、倍数、合成形容词，以及 16.5 四条；16.1、16.3、16.4 当查阅表，不必逐行背。

16.1 基数词与序数词：先会写，再会读

类型	规则与例子
1—12	one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve
13—19	以 -teen 结尾: thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen (注意 five → fifteen, eight → eighteen)
20—90	以 -ty 结尾: twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety (注意 four → forty, five → fifty, eight → eighty)
21—99	十位 + 连字符 + 个位: twenty-one, thirty-five, ninety-nine
序数词	first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth; 整十去 y 变 ie + th: twentieth, thirtieth, fortieth, fiftieth; 几十几只变个位: twenty-first, thirty-second

类型	规则与例子
缩写	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th ... 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th

拼写高危：fifth（不是 fiveth）、eighth（只加 h）、ninth（去 e）、twelfth（ve → f）、fortieth（forty + eth）、ninetieth（nine + tieth）。

16.2 数词的高频考法

结构	规则	例子
hundred / thousand / million / dozen / score	前面有具体数字时不加 s；泛指“成百上千”时加 s + of	two hundred students; hundreds of students; three dozen eggs; dozens of times
分数	分子用基数词，分母用序数词；分子大于 1，分母加 s	1/3 one third ; 2/3 two thirds ; 1/2 a half; 1/4 a quarter; 3/4 three quarters
小数	小数点读 point，数字逐个读	0.5 zero point five; 3.14 three point one four
百分数	percent 单数；作主语时谓语看 of 后名词	50% fifty percent; 70% of the water is clean
倍数	times 表示倍数；三种常用句型	three times as big as ; three times bigger than ; three times the size of
年龄/年份/时刻	注意 in / on / at 与读法	in 2026; on May 1st; at 7:15; a five-year-old boy

合形成容词：数词 + 名词（单数）+ 形容词，中间加连字符：a **five-year-old** boy; a **two-hour** meeting; a **100-meter** race。不能说 a five-years-old boy，也不能说 a two-hours meeting。

16.3 量词：不可数名词的“容器”

量词	搭配与注意
a piece of	paper, news, advice, information, music, furniture, luggage / baggage, equipment, work
a bit of / a little / a great deal of / an amount of	只接不可数名词；a great deal of / an amount of 语气较正式
a number of / many / a few / several	只接可数名词复数；a number of + 复数，谓语用复数
a lot of / lots of / plenty of / most of / half of / the rest of	可数、不可数都可；谓语与 of 后的名词一致

量词	搭配与注意
a pair of	shoes, glasses, trousers, scissors; 谓语看 pair 的单复数
a set of / a series of / a variety of / a range of	a set of keys; a series of books; a variety of reasons; a range of products
a slice of / a bar of / a loaf of / a tube of	a slice of bread; a bar of chocolate; a loaf of bread; a tube of toothpaste
a group of / a team of / a crowd of	谓语通常看 group/team/crowd 整体, 用单数; 强调成员时可用复数

16.4 限定词：名词前的“排队规则”

顺序：all / both / half + the / these / those / my + 数词 + 形容词 + 名词。

- **all the three students**（不说 all three the students）；**both my hands**；**half an hour**。
- **another / other / the other / others / the others**：another + 单数（另一个）；other + 复数/不可数（其他的）；the other + 单数/复数（剩下的、特定的）；others = other + 复数（泛指）；the others = the other + 复数（特定）。
- **every / each**：every + 单数（整体），each + 单数（个体）；each of + 复数 + 单数谓语。
- **some / any**：some 用于肯定句和表示请求/建议的疑问句；any 用于否定句、疑问句、条件句。
- **few / a few / little / a little**：few 几乎没有（可数）；a few 几个（可数）；little 几乎没有（不可数）；a little 一点（不可数）。
- **many / much**：many + 可数复数；much + 不可数；a lot of 两者皆可。
- **either / neither / both / all / none**：either 两者之一；neither 两者都不；both 两者都；all 三者以上都；none 三者以上都不。
- **such / so**：such + a/an + 形容词 + 单数名词；so + 形容词/副词；so many / much / few / little。

16.5 语法填空考法

- 无提示词、名词前空：先看限定词是否缺失——a/an/the, my/your/his, some/any, another, every, each, both, all, either, neither, enough, several, many, much, few, little。
- 数词拼写：序数词 fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth, twentieth, fortieth, ninetieth 是高频错点。
- 分数/百分数作主语：谓语与 of 后的名词一致：Two thirds of the students **are** here. / Two thirds of the water is clean.
- 量词作主语：The number of... 用单数；A number of... 用复数；A pair of shoes **is**...；Two pairs of shoes **are**...

数词分母序数词，分子大于一分母加 s；

hundred 前有数字不加 s，泛指 hundreds of 加 s；

限定词排队：all / both / half + the / my + 数词 + 形容词 + 名词。

17 · AUXILIARIES & MODALS

助动词与情态动词全解

上编 3.6 只讲了“情态动词 + have done”和推测。这一节补全情态动词的基础意义、助动词的功能、情态动词的被动/进行/完成结构，以及 need / dare / used to 这些常考特例。

17.1 助动词：不翻译，但决定句子形式

助动词	功能	例子
be	构成进行时、被动语态；作系动词	He is reading . / The bridge was built in 1998. / She is happy.
do	构成否定、疑问；强调；替代前面的动词	He doesn't smoke. / Do you like it? / I do hope you come. / He likes it, and so do I.
have	构成完成时、完成进行时	I have finished . / She has been waiting for an hour.
will / would	构成将来时、过去将来时；表意愿	I will call you. / He said he would come.
shall / should	构成将来时 (I/we) ；表建议、义务	Shall we go? / You should rest.

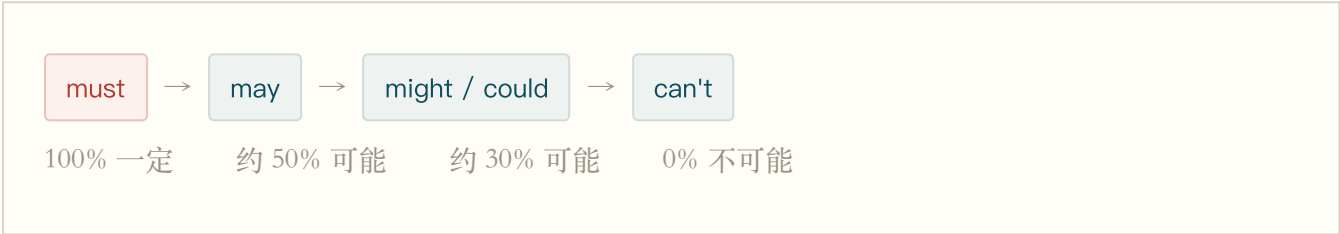
助动词在倒装、省略、反意疑问句里是“主角”：Never **have** I seen it. / He can swim, and so **can** she. / You don't like it, **do** you?

17.2 情态动词：一张表看核心意义

情态动词	核心意义	例句
can / could	能力；许可；可能性；could 更委婉	She can swim. / Could you help me? / It could rain.
may / might	许可；可能；may 较正式，might 可能性更小	May I come in? / He may be at home. / She might agree.
must	必须；肯定推测（一定）	You must go now. / He must be tired.
shall	征求意见；规定；许诺	Shall we go? / You shall be rewarded.
should / ought to	应该；建议；预期	You should see a doctor. / He ought to apologize.

情态动词	核心意义	例句
will / would	意愿；请求；习惯；would 更委婉	Will you join us? / He would sit for hours.
need	需要（情态或实义）	Need I go? / I need to go.
dare	敢（情态或实义）	Dare you go? / I don't dare to go.
used to	过去常常（现在不再）	I used to swim here.
had better	最好（接动词原形）	You had better go. / You'd better not go.
would rather	宁愿	I would rather stay.

17.3 推测等级：从“一定”到“不可能”



- **must be / must have done**: 肯定判断。He must be at home. / He must have left.
- **may be / may have done**: 可能。She may be busy. / She may have missed the bus.
- **might / could be / have done**: 可能性更小。It might rain. / He could have forgotten.
- **can't be / can't have done**: 否定推测，不可能。He can't be serious. / He can't have finished so soon.

不要用 can 作肯定推测：[错] He can be at home.（作为“可能”不标准）→ [对] He **may / might / could** be at home. / [对] He **must** be at home.（一定）

17.4 情态动词 + have done：一张表收全

结构	含义	例句
must have done	肯定做过（对过去的肯定推测）	He must have left already.
can't / couldn't have done	不可能做过（否定推测）	He can't have finished it so soon.
may / might have done	可能做过	She may have missed the bus.
should / ought to have done	本该做（实际没做）	You should have told me earlier.
shouldn't have done	本不该做（实际做了）	You shouldn't have said that.

结构	含义	例句
needn't have done	本不必做（实际做了）	You needn't have waited for me.
didn't need to do	不必做（实际也没做）	I didn't need to go , so I stayed home.
could have done	本来能做（实际没做）；也可能已经做了	You could have passed the exam. / He could have arrived by now.

needn't have done vs didn't need to do：前者“本不必做，但做了”；后者“不必做，也没做”。这是语法填空和完形填空都爱考的一组。

17.5 情态动词的句法：四条铁律

1. 后接动词原形：He can swim. / She must go. 不加 s、不加 ed、不加 to。注意 **ought to** 是例外，后接 to do。
2. 无人称和数变化：He can / They can；不说 He cans。
3. 否定直接加 **not**：can't, mustn't, needn't, shouldn't；不说 doesn't can。
4. 疑问提前：Can you...? / Must I...? / Need I...?

情态动词的三种扩展结构：

- **被动**：modal + be + done：The work must **be finished** today.
- **进行**：modal + be + doing：He must **be sleeping** now.
- **完成**：modal + have + done：She may **have left**.
- **完成被动**：modal + have been + done：The letter must **have been sent**.

17.6 四组常考特例

结构	用法与例句
need / dare 的两副面孔	作情态动词：Need I go? / Dare you go?（否定 needn't / daren't，后接原形）；作实义动词：I need to go. / I don't dare to go.（有人称、数、时态变化）
used to / be used to / be used to do	used to do 过去常常；be used to doing 习惯于；be used to do 被用来做。I used to get up late. / I am used to getting up early. / Wood is used to make paper.
had better / would rather	had better do 最好做；had better not do 最好别做；would rather do than do 宁愿做……而不做……
can't help / can't but	can't help doing 忍不住做；can't but do = can't help but do 不得不做；can't help (to) do 不能帮助做

17.7 语法填空考法

- 无提示词、动词前空：看语气和逻辑，填 can / could / may / might / must / should / would / need / dare。表示“一定”用 must，“可能”用 may/might，“应该”用 should，“能力/许可”用 can/could。
- 有提示词、情态动词后：填动词原形，不要加 to / s / ed。
- 情态 + have done：看时间状语和语义：must have done（肯定做过）、can't have done（不可能做过）、should have done（本该做）、needn't have done（本不必做）。
- 情态动词的被动/进行：别漏 be / have been：must be done, must be doing, must have been done。

情态三看：看语气（能力/许可/推测/义务），看时间（现在/过去），看结构（被动/进行/完成）。

must 推测看事实，can't 推测看否定；should have done 是后悔，needn't have done 是白做。

18 · TENSE & VOICE

时态与语态全表：16 种时态，8 个必考

上编 3.2 列了 10 种高频时态。这一节把 16 种时态一次排全，并补上被动语态的全表和特殊结构。考试仍以一般现在/过去、现在完成、过去完成、一般将来、现在进行、过去进行为主；其余时态“认得、会填、不慌”即可。

18.1 16 种时态总表

时态	主动形式	核心意义	例句
一般现在	do / does; am / is / are	习惯、事实、真理、安排	He works here. / The sun rises in the east.
一般过去	did; was / were	过去动作或状态	She visited Beijing last year.
一般将来	will do; be going to do; be to do; be about to do	将来动作、计划、安排	They will arrive soon. / We are going to leave.
一般过去将来	would do; was / were going to do	从过去看将来	He said he would come .
现在进行	am / is / are doing	现在正在进行	He is reading now.
过去进行	was / were doing	过去某时正在进行	I was walking when it rained.

时态	主动形式	核心意义	例句
将来进行	will be doing	将来某时正在进行	This time tomorrow I will be flying to Beijing.
过去将来进行	would be doing	从过去看将来某时正在进行	He said he would be working at 8.
现在完成	have / has done	过去动作对现在的影响；持续到现在	I have finished my homework.
过去完成	had done	过去的过去；到过去某时已完成	He had left before I arrived.
将来完成	will have done	到将来某时已完成	By next June, I will have graduated .
过去将来完成	would have done	从过去看到将来某时已完成	He said he would have finished by then.
现在完成进行	have / has been doing	从过去持续到现在，可能继续	She has been studying all morning.
过去完成进行	had been doing	过去某时前一直进行	He had been waiting for two hours when she arrived.
将来完成进行	will have been doing	到将来某时一直进行	By next month, I will have been working here for a year.
过去将来完成进行	would have been doing	从过去看到将来某时一直进行	He said he would have been working there for ten years by 2020.

星级：★★★ 8个必考——一般现在、一般过去、一般将来、现在进行、过去进行、现在完成、过去完成、现在完成进行；**★★** 常考——过去将来、将来完成、过去完成进行；**★** 了解——将来进行、过去将来进行、过去将来完成、将来完成进行、过去将来完成进行。后5个只需“看到能认”，不必在考场上主动纠结。

18.2 时态呼应：三条主线

规则	结构	例句
主将从现	if / when / before / after / as soon as / until + 一般现在时，主句用将来时	If it rains tomorrow, we will stay home. / When he comes, I will tell him.
主过从过	主句过去时，宾语从句/间接引语用过去时态；客观真理除外	He said he was busy. / The teacher told us that the earth goes around the sun.
过去完成	过去的过去；by / before / by the time + 过去时间	By the end of last year , he had written three books.

18.3 八组易混时态：看“时间点”还是“影响”

对比	区别	例句
一般过去 vs 现在完成	一般过去：明确过去时间，动作结束； 现在完成：不强调时间，强调对现在的影响	I saw him yesterday. / I have seen him.
现在完成 vs 现在完成进行	完成：动作已完成；完成进行：动作持续，可能继续	I have read the book. / I have been reading the book.
一般过去 vs 过去完成	过去完成必须有一个“过去的参照点”	He left at 8. / He had left before I arrived.
一般将来 vs 将来进行	将来进行：将来某时正在进行，画面感更强	I will call you tomorrow. / I will be calling you at 8 tomorrow.
一般将来 vs 将来完成	将来完成：到将来某时已经完成	I will finish it tomorrow. / I will have finished it by tomorrow noon.
过去将来 vs 一般过去	过去将来：从过去看将来；一般过去：过去发生	He said he would come . / He came yesterday.
过去进行 vs 一般过去	过去进行：背景动作；一般过去：打断背景的动作	I was reading when he called .
现在进行 vs 一般现在	现在进行：此刻正在；一般现在：习惯/事实	He is reading . / He reads every day.

18.4 被动语态全表

时态/结构	被动形式	例句
一般现在	am / is / are done	The room is cleaned every day.
一般过去	was / were done	The bridge was built in 1998.
一般将来	will be done	The work will be finished soon.
过去将来	would be done	He said the work would be finished .
现在进行	am / is / are being done	The house is being painted now.
过去进行	was / were being done	The road was being repaired at that time.
现在完成	have / has been done	The problem has been solved .
过去完成	had been done	The letter had been sent before he came.
将来完成	will have been done	By next month, the project will have been completed .
情态动词	modal + be done	The work must be finished today.

时态/结构	被动形式	例句
情态 + 完成	modal + have been done	The letter must have been sent .
不定式	to be done	He wants the work to be done soon.
动名词	being done	He hates being laughed at .
完成式非谓语	having been done	Having been told twice, he finally understood.

18.5 被动语态的特殊结构

结构	用法与例句
It is said that... / sb is said to do	It is said that he is a genius. = He is said to be a genius. / He is said to have left . (已完成)
make / see / hear 的被动	主动 make sb do → 被动 sb is made to do ; see/hear sb do → sb is seen/heard to do . I saw him go. → He was seen to go .
be + done + 介词	be interested in , be proud of , be responsible for , be similar to , be different from , be known for/as , be crowded with , be covered with , be filled with .
get + done	get married, get lost, get hurt, get paid, get dressed, get changed, get burnt. 更口语化, 强调变化/意外。
固定被动结构	be seated, be located, be dressed in, be engaged in, be addicted to, be accustomed to, be devoted to, be absorbed in, be lost in, be caught in, be faced with, be armed with, be equipped with, be lined with, be decorated with.
主动表被动	sell well, read well, write smoothly, wash easily, cut easily, taste good, smell nice, sound good, feel soft, lock, open, close, shut. The book sells well. / The pen writes smoothly.
无被动语态	happen, occur, take place, break out, belong to, consist of, remain, appear, disappear, exist, rise, arise, lie, arrive, come, go, die, fall, last, suit.

18.6 语法填空考法：谓语四连问

1. 是不是谓语？句中已有一个谓语，空格又不在并列/从句位置 → 先考虑非谓语。
2. 什么时态？看时间标志、全文基调、主从句呼应。
3. 什么语态？主语是动作发出者还是承受者？
4. 主谓一致吗？主语单复数、就近/就远、the number of / a number of。

写完整：被动别漏 be，完成别漏 have/has/had，进行别漏 be，情态被动别漏 be。答案不是“一个词”，而是“一个完整谓语”。

时态四看：看时间、看主语、看语态、看呼应。

被动 be + done，完成 have + done，进行 be + doing，情态后头跟原形。

19 · CLAUSES IN DEPTH

从句深化：定从、名从、状从的细节

上编第 8 节讲了“怎么选引导词”的基本盘。这一节补三块最容易在难题里丢分的内容：定语从句的介词 + 关系词、as/which、whose；名词性从句的形式主语/宾语、同位语从句；状语从句的连词辨析、省略与倒装。

19.1 定语从句：关系词不只是“选一个”

关系词	先行词	在从句中作	例句
who / whom	人	主语 / 宾语	The man who called is my uncle. / The man whom I met is kind.
whose	人 / 物	定语（谁的）	The boy whose father is a teacher studies hard. / the house whose windows face south
which	物 / 整个主句	主语 / 宾语	The book which I bought is interesting. / He passed, which made us happy.
that	人 / 物	主语 / 宾语	The film that we saw was moving.
when	时间	时间状语	I still remember the day when we met.
where	地点 / 抽象地点	地点状语	This is the house where I lived. / a point where we must decide
why	reason	原因状语	This is the reason why he was late.
as	整个主句 / 先行词被 such/the same 修饰	主语 / 宾语	As we all know, he is honest. / such books as are useful

限制性 vs 非限制性：一个逗号，规则全变

对比	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
逗号	无逗号	有逗号
作用	限定“哪一个/哪些”，不可省	补充说明，可省

对比	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
that	可用	不能用 that
which	指物	可指物，也可指整个主句
例句	The students who passed the exam were praised.	The students, who passed the exam, were praised.

介词 + 关系词：介词从哪来？

- 看从句动词的搭配：the man **to whom** I spoke (speak to sb)；the book **on which** I spent 20 yuan (spend money on sth)。
- 看先行词的习惯搭配：the speed **at which** he drives；the extent **to which** I agree；the reason **for which** he left。
- 介词后不用 that / who：[错] the man to that I spoke → [对] the man **to whom** I spoke；[错] the city in that I live → [对] the city **in which** I live。
- whose = of whom / of which**：the house **whose** windows face south = the house **of which** the windows face south = the house **the windows of which** face south。

as 与 which：三个位置，两种含义

关系词	位置	含义与例句
as	句首、句中、句尾	“正如”，常用于 as we all know, as is often the case, as is known to all, as has been said。 As is often the case, he was late again.
which	句中、句尾（不能句首）	指代整个主句或主句的一部分，“这（件）事”。He was late, which made his teacher angry.
the same...as / such...as	定语从句	the same book as you bought（同一类）；such books as are useful（凡是……的）

四个特殊先行词

- way**：the way (that / in which) he did it；也可省略关系词：the way he did it。
- time**：the time (that / which) we spent together (spend 缺宾语)；the time **when** we met（作时间状语）。
- reason**：the reason (why / that / for which) he left；the reason **that** he gave (gave 缺宾语，用 that/which)。
- 抽象地点**：case, point, situation, stage, activity, job, family 后可作地点用 where：He reached a point **where** he had to decide.

定语从句的主谓一致与省略

- one of + 复数 + who/that**：从句谓语用复数。He is one of the students who **are** active.
- the only one of + 复数 + who**：从句谓语用单数。He is the only one of the students who **is** active.

- 关系代词作宾语可省略：the book (which/that) I bought；作主语不可省：the book **which** is on the desk（不能省 which）。

19.2 名词性从句：四种从句，一张表分清

类型	位置	例句
主语从句	句首作主语；常用 it 作形式主语	What he said is true. / It is important that we should learn from mistakes.
宾语从句	及物动词/介词后	I know that he is right . / I wonder whether he will come .
表语从句	系动词后	The problem is that we lack time . / That is why he left .
同位语从句	抽象名词后，解释其内容	The news that he won excited us. / The idea that we should cooperate is good.

引导词：作不作成分，是分水岭

引导词	是否作成分	用法
that	不作成分，无意义	宾语从句可省略；主语、表语、同位语从句通常不省。I know (that) he is right. / That he is right is clear.
whether / if	不作成分，“是否”	介词后、句首主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句、与 or not 连用 → whether；if 主要用于宾语从句。
what	作主语/宾语/表语	= the thing(s) that。I don't know what he wants. / What he said is true.
who / whoever	作主语/宾语	Whoever comes is welcome. = Anyone who comes is welcome.
which / whichever	作主语/宾语/定语	I don't know which one to choose. / Whichever you choose is fine.
when / where / why / how	作状语	I don't know where he lives. / How he did it remains a mystery.

三条硬规则

- 陈述语序：[错] I don't know where does he live. → [对] I don't know where **he lives**.
- 时态呼应：主句过去 → 从句用过去时态；客观真理除外。He said he **was** busy. / The teacher told us that the earth **goes** around the sun.
- 虚拟语气：suggest / advise / demand / insist / order / request / require + that + (should) do；It is necessary / important / essential + that + (should) do。

形式主语与形式宾语

- 形式主语：It is important / necessary / difficult / easy (for sb) to do...; It is said / reported / believed / known that...; It seems / appears / happens that...; It is no use / good doing...
- 形式宾语：I find it hard to understand him. / I think it important that we should start early. / I would appreciate it if you could help. / I hate it when people are late.
- 判断：it 本身不作主语/宾语的实际意义，真正的主语/宾语在后面（to do / doing / that 从句）。

19.3 同位语从句：解释“内容是什么”

常接同位语从句的名词：fact, idea, news, promise, hope, belief, doubt, evidence, possibility, chance, message, word, thought, suggestion, advice, order, request, reason, conclusion, impression, feeling, fear, truth。

对比	判断方法
同位语从句	that 不作成分，不能省略；从句说明前面名词的“内容”。The news that he won is true.（新闻的内容是他赢了）
定语从句	that 作主语/宾语；从句修饰前面名词“哪一个/什么样的”。The news that he told me is true.（他告诉我的那条新闻）
whether 同位语	表示“是否”：The question whether we should go remains open.
wh- 同位语	表示时间/地点/原因/方式：the question when we should start ; the doubt where he went 。

19.4 状语从句：逻辑、连词、省略、倒装

类型	高频连词	例句
时间	when, while, as, before, after, until/till, since, once, as soon as, the moment, immediately, by the time, every time, each time, the first time, next time	As soon as he arrived, we started.
地点	where, wherever	Wherever you go, remember home.
原因	because, since, as, now that, seeing that, considering that, in that	Since you are here, let's start.
条件	if, unless, as long as, so long as, on condition that, provided/providing that, suppose/supposing, in case, once	Unless you hurry, you'll be late.
让步	although, though, even though/if, while, whereas, no matter what/who/how, whatever, whoever, however, whether...or	Although it rained, we went out.
目的	so that, in order that, lest, for fear that	He got up early so that he could catch the bus.

类型	高频连词	例句
结果	so...that, such...that, so that	He was so tired that he fell asleep.
比较	than, as...as, not as/so...as, the more...the more	The more you read, the more you know.
方式	as, as if/as though, the way	He acted as if nothing had happened.

状语从句的省略与倒装

- 省略：主语与主句主语一致，且从句含 be 动词时，可省略“主语 + be”，留下“连词 + doing/done/adj/介词短语”。When **asked**, he said nothing. / While **walking**, I met him. / If **necessary**, call me. / Though **tired**, he kept working.
- 倒装：hardly...when, no sooner...than（主句过去完成，从句一般过去，hardly/no sooner 置首倒装）；not until（置首倒装）；only + 状语从句（主句倒装）；so + adj/adv...that（置首倒装）。

19.5 八组连词辨析：考场上最像的“双胞胎”

对比	区别与例句
because / for	because 表示直接原因，可回答 why；for 补充说明理由，语气弱，不能回答 why。He was late because he missed the bus.（直接原因）/ He must be ill, for he looks pale.（推断理由）
since / as	since“既然”，表示已知原因；as“由于”，语气更弱，常放句首。 Since you are free, come with us. / As it was raining, we stayed home.
when / while / as	when 时间点或时间段；while 时间段，强调“在……期间”，也可表对比；as“随着/一边……一边……”。I was reading when he came. / While I was reading, he came. / As time goes by, we grow older.
if / unless	unless = if not，本身含否定，不能再加 not。 Unless you hurry, you'll be late. = If you don't hurry, you'll be late.
although / though	although 更正式，不能与 but 连用；though 可放句末，可引导倒装（Strange though it may seem...）。 Although he was tired, he kept working.
so...that / such...that	so + 形容词/副词；such + 名词；so many/much/few/little + 名词。He is so kind that everyone likes him. / It was such a good film that we watched it twice.
until / not...until	until 肯定句“直到……为止”；not...until“直到……才”。He waited until she came. / He didn't leave until she came.
as / with	as 是连词，后接句子；with 是介词，后接名词/代词/复合结构。 As time went by, he changed. / With time going by, he changed.

连词辨析 8 题 (先做, 再看答案)

1. He must be out, 1 the light is off.
2. 2 you are free, come with us.
3. I was reading 3 he came in.
4. 4 you hurry, you will be late.
5. 5 he was tired, he kept working.
6. It was 6 a good film that we watched it twice.
7. He waited 7 she came back.
8. 8 time going by, he changed.

答案: 1. for 2. Since 3. when 4. Unless 5. Although 6. such 7. until 8. With

易错: for 只补充理由, 不能回答 why; unless 本身含否定, 后面不能再加 not; such 修饰名词, so 修饰形容词/副词; with 是介词, 后接名词或复合结构。

19.6 从句填空四步 (强化版)

1. 看位置: 名词后 → 定语/同位语; 动词/介词后 → 宾语; 系动词后 → 表语; 句首 → 主语/状语。
2. 看成分: 从句缺主语/宾语 → 关系代词 / what / who; 缺状语 → 关系副词 / when/where/why/how; 不缺成分 → that / whether / 连词。
3. 看先行词: 人、物、时间、地点、原因; 抽象地点也可用 where。
4. 看特殊: 非限制性、介词后、as/which、the same/such、way/time/reason、同位语从句。

从句先看缺不缺, 缺主缺宾关系代;

不缺成分 that/whether, 时间地点原因看先行;

介词后头不用 that, 非限制性不用 that;

同位语 that 不作成分, 定语 that 作成分。

疑问句、祈使句、感叹句、反意疑问句

这四种句式在语法填空中不是每年都考，但一旦出现，通常就是“无提示词填一个词”的送分题。重点掌握：反意疑问句的 12 条规则、祈使句 + and/or、What/How 感叹句。

20.1 疑问句：四种基本类型

类型	结构	例句
一般疑问句	be / 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语 + 其他?	Are you ready? / Do you like tea? / Can he swim?
特殊疑问句	疑问词 + 一般疑问句语序; 疑问词作主语时用陈述语序	Where do you live? / Who came late? / What happened?
选择疑问句	一般疑问句 + or + 另一选择	Is he a doctor or a teacher?
反意疑问句	陈述句 + 简短问句	You are a student, aren't you?

20.2 反意疑问句：12 条规则一次记全

#	陈述部分	简短问句 / 例句
1	前肯后否，前否后肯	He is a doctor, isn't he? / He isn't a doctor, is he?
2	I am...	I am late, aren't I? (不用 amn't I)
3	There be...	There is a book on the desk, isn't there? / There were many people, weren't there?
4	情态动词	He can swim, can't he? / You must go, mustn't you? (更常用; 传统语法也接受 needn't you?) / He must be at home, isn't he? (must 表推测) / He must have finished yesterday, didn't he? (must have done 看过去时间)
5	have to	He has to go, doesn't he? / They had to leave, didn't they?
6	used to	He used to smoke, didn't he? / usedn't he?
7	Let's / Let us	Let's go, shall we? / Let us go, will you?
8	祈使句	Open the door, will you? / Don't be late, will you? / Have a seat, won't you?
9	nobody / nothing / everyone / everybody	Nobody came, did they? / Nothing happened, did it? / Everyone is here, aren't they?

#	陈述部分	简短问句 / 例句
10	never / hardly / seldom / little / few / no / not	He hardly speaks, does he? / She never tells lies, does she?
11	宾语从句	看主句主语: He said he would come, didn't he? / I think he is right, isn't he? (否定转移: I don't think he is right, is he?)
12	have / has / had	作实义动词“有”: He has a car, doesn't he? ; 作助动词: He has finished, hasn't he?

三个高频错误: ① [错] Let's go, will you? → [对] **shall we?** ② [错] He hardly speaks, doesn't he? → [对] **does he?** ③ [错] I am late, amn't I? → [对] **aren't I?**

20.3 祈使句：命令、请求、建议

类型	结构	例句
肯定祈使句	动词原形 + 其他	Close the door. / Be careful.
否定祈使句	Don't / Never + 动词原形	Don't be late. / Never give up.
Let 祈使句	Let's / Let us / Let sb + 动词原形	Let's go. / Let him try.
强调祈使句	Do + 动词原形	Do come early.
祈使句 + and/or	祈使句 + and/or + 陈述句	Work hard, and you will succeed. / Hurry up, or you'll be late.

祈使句 + and/or 的转换: Work hard, and you will succeed. = If you work hard, you will succeed. / Hurry up, or you will be late. = If you don't hurry up, you will be late.

20.4 感叹句：What 修饰名词，How 修饰形容词/副词

结构	例句	注意
What + a/an + adj + 单数可数名词 + S + V!	What a beautiful day it is!	day 可数，加 a
What + adj + 复数/不可数名词 + S + V!	What beautiful flowers they are! / What good news it is!	news 不可数，不加 a

结构	例句	注意
How + adj/adv + S + V!	How beautiful the flowers are! / How fast he runs!	how 后不接名词
How + adj + a/an + 单数可数名词 + S + V!	How beautiful a day it is!	正式/书面
省略形式	What a day! / How nice!	口语中常见

两个高频错误：[错] What a good news! → [对] What good news! (news 不可数)；[错] How a beautiful day! → [对] What a beautiful day! / How beautiful a day!

20.5 语法填空考法

- 句首感叹：看后面是名词还是形容词/副词：名词 → What；形容词/副词 → How。
- 反意疑问：看陈述部分的助动词/情态动词/be；前否后肯；注意 must、have to、used to、Let's、hardly 等特殊。
- 祈使句 + and/or：根据逻辑填 and（顺承）或 or（否则）。
- 疑问词：根据缺什么成分填 who / what / which / when / where / why / how。

前肯后否，前否后肯；

must 推测看时间，have to 用 do；

Let's 用 shall we，Let us 用 will you；

What 修饰名词，How 修饰形副。

21 · COMPOUND SENTENCES

并列句与句子连接

并列句不是“两个句子随便放在一起”，而是用并列连词或分号把两个独立分句连接起来。语法填空中，两句之间的空往往就考这里；写作里，逗号连接两个句子（run-on）也是高频扣分点。

速览说明：本节与第 8 节连词部分有重叠。时间紧时只看 21.4 三大陷阱和 21.5 看标点定连接；21.1—21.3 当复习。

21.1 并列句的四种关系

关系	并列连词	例句
并列/顺承	and, both...and, not only...but also (as well as 也可连接并列成分，但谓语与前者一致)	He opened the door and walked in. / She is both clever and hard-working.
转折	but, yet, while, whereas	He is poor but happy. / Some like tea, while others prefer coffee.
选择	or, either...or, neither...nor	Hurry up, or you will be late. / Either you or he is right.
因果	so, for	It rained, so we stayed home. / He must be ill, for he looks pale.

并列连词 vs 从属连词：并列连词连接两个“地位平等”的独立分句；从属连词引导从句，从句不能单独成句。He was tired, **so** he went to bed. (并列) / **Because** he was tired, he went to bed. (从属)

21.2 连接副词：有连接意思，但不是连词

逻辑	连接副词	例句
转折/对比	however, nevertheless, still, instead, on the contrary, in contrast	He was tired; however , he kept working.
因果/结果	therefore, thus, consequently, as a result	It rained; therefore , we stayed home.
递进/补充	moreover, besides, in addition, furthermore, what's more	He is kind; moreover , he is honest.
并列/同时	meanwhile, at the same time, similarly	She cooked; meanwhile , he cleaned the room.
举例	for example, for instance	Many students, for example , study late at night.

标点铁律：连接副词不能像连词一样直接用逗号连接两个句子。[错] He was tired, however he kept working. → [对] He was tired; **however**, he kept working. / [对] He was tired. **However**, he kept working.

21.3 并列句的省略与倒装

- 省略重复成分：He is a doctor and his wife (is) a teacher. / She can sing and (can) dance.
- not only...but also 倒装：**Not only **did** he come, but he also stayed. / Not only **is** he clever, but he is also kind.
- neither...nor 倒装：**Neither **does** he smoke, nor **does** he drink.
- so / neither / nor 倒装：**He likes music. **So do** I. / She can't swim. **Neither can** I.

21.4 三大陷阱：run-on、连接副词、连词重复

错误	为什么错	正确写法
[错] He is tired, he went to bed.	逗号不能连接两个独立分句 (run-on)	[对] He is tired, so he went to bed. / [对] He is tired; he went to bed.
[错] He was tired, however he kept working.	however 是连接副词，不是连词	[对] He was tired; however , he kept working.
[错] Although he was tired, but he kept working.	although 与 but 不能连用	[对] Although he was tired, he kept working. / [对] He was tired, but he kept working.
[错] Because it rained, so we stayed home.	because 与 so 不能连用	[对] Because it rained, we stayed home. / [对] It rained, so we stayed home.

21.5 语法填空考法：看标点，定连接

1. 逗号/分号两边都是完整句子：填并列连词 (and/but/or/so/for) 或分号；不能只填逗号。
2. 一个完整句子 + 一个从句：填从属连词 (because/although/if/when...) 或关系词。
3. 连接副词前后：分号/句号 + 连接副词 + 逗号；不能直接用逗号。
4. 看逻辑：顺承 and；转折 but/yet；选择 or；因果 so/for；补充 however/therefore/moreover。

逗号不能连两句，并列连词来帮忙；
however 前用分号，because 不再加 so；
although 不与 but 连，两个分句要平等。

22 · WORD FORMATION II

构词法补遗：前缀、合成、转化与拼写

上编第 10 节已经给了后缀总表和 160 余组高频转换。这一节补三块：前缀、合成法、转化法，再把最容易写错的拼写规则集中过一遍。

22.1 前缀：改变意义，不改变词性（多数）

类别	前缀	例词
否定	un-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, non-, dis-, mis-, anti-, counter-	unhappy, incorrect, impossible, illegal, irregular, nonstop, disagree, misunderstand, anti-war, counterattack
方向/位置	re-, pre-, post-, sub-, super-, inter-, trans-, ex-, co-	reconsider, preview, postwar, subway, superman, international, transport, export, cooperate
程度/数量	over-, under-, multi-, semi-, bi-, tri-, mono-	overwork, underestimate, multimedia, semifinal, bicycle, triangle, monologue
时间	fore-, pre-, post-	forecast, prehistoric, postpone
其他	auto-, bio-, geo-, tele-, micro-, macro-	autobiography, biology, geography, television, microscope, macroeconomics

否定前缀的选择：un- 最常见；in- 在 b/m/p 前变 im-（impossible, imbalance），在 l 前变 il-（illegal），在 r 前变 ir-（irregular）；dis- 常与动词/名词搭配（disagree, dishonesty）；mis- 表示“错误”（misunderstand, mislead）。

22.2 合成法：两个词拼成一个新词

构成	例子	注意
名词 + 名词	classroom, bookshop, football, greenhouse, bedroom	通常写成一个词
形容词 + 名词	blackboard, highway, supermarket, gentleman	重音常在第一个词
动词 + 副词	breakdown, checkout, takeaway, lookout	名词形式常连写
副词 + 过去分词	well-known, newly-built, highly-developed	作定语加连字符
名词 + 过去分词	man-made, hand-written, snow-covered	作定语加连字符
数词 + 名词（单数）+ 形容词	five-year-old, two-hour, 100-meter	名词用单数，加连字符

高频错：[错] a five-years-old boy → [对] a **five-year-old** boy；[错] a two-hours meeting → [对] a **two-hour** meeting；[错] a well known writer（作定语）→ [对] a **well-known** writer。

22.3 转化法：词性变了，拼写不变

转化	例子	用法
名词 → 动词	book, hand, email, ship, water, face, head, land, park, copy, record, report, survey, test, trade, travel, visit	book a ticket; hand in; water the flowers; face problems; head for
动词 → 名词	look, walk, talk, rest, try, swim, ride, break, cover, drive, guess, hit, run, show, study	have a look ; take a walk ; make a decision ; take a break
形容词 → 动词	clean, dry, empty, free, warm, cool, slow, narrow	clean the room; dry the clothes; empty the box; free the prisoner
形容词 → 名词	the poor, the rich, the young, the old, the blind, the disabled	作主语时谓语用复数: The rich are not always happy.

22.4 拼写规则：八个高频错点

规则	例子	易错提醒
双写最后字母	stop→stopped/stopping; plan→planned/planning; prefer→preferred/preferring; occur→occurred/occurring; refer→referred/referring; begin→beginning	重读闭音节 + 单辅音结尾才双写
去 e	make→making; write→writing; come→coming; hope→hoping	但 change→changeable; notice→noticeable (保 e)
y 变 i	happy→happiness; carry→carried; study→studied; easy→easily	元音 + y 直接加: play→played; enjoy→enjoyed; stay→stayed
ie / ei	believe, achieve, receive, ceiling, foreign, friend, science, society	“i before e, except after c”只是大致规律，需逐词记
-ce / -se	advice (n.) / advise (v.); practice (n.) / practise (v. 英); device (n.) / devise (v.); licence (n. 英) / license (v.)	名词多 -ce, 动词多 -se
-or / -er	actor, doctor, visitor, professor, inventor, conductor; teacher, worker, writer, reader, singer, dancer, driver	没有绝对规则，按高频词记
-ic / -ical	economic (经济的) / economical (节约的); historic (历史性的) / historical (历史的); classic (经典的) / classical (古典的)	词义不同，别混用

规则	例子	易错提醒
-ed / -ing	interested/interesting; excited/exciting; bored/boring; surprised/surprising; tired/tiring; confused/confusing	-ed 修饰人“感到”，-ing 修饰物“令人”

22.5 语法填空考法：四步定词形

1. 定词性：看空格在句中作什么成分——主语/宾语→名词；定语→形容词；状语→副词；谓语→动词。
2. 定意义：是否需要否定前缀（un-/in-/dis-/mis-）？是否需要“再/前/后/过度/不足”等前缀？
3. 定后缀：名词、形容词、副词、动词各自的后缀；注意 -tion/-sion/-ation、-ance/-ence、-ful/-less、-ly/-ally。
4. 查拼写：双写、去 e、y 变 i、不发音字母、-ce/-se、-or/-er。

考场顺序：先写词根，再加词缀，最后检查拼写。不要一边想词性一边拼，容易把词根写错。

先定词性，再加词缀；

否定看意义，拼写看规则；

双写、去 e、y 变 i，-ce 名词 -se 动词。

23 · IRREGULAR VERBS

不规则动词表：高频 40 必背 + 其余认得

不规则动词不是“背一张乱表”，而是按 AAA / ABB / ABA / ABC 四类记。语法填空里，它直接影响过去式、过去分词、被动语态和完成时；拼写错一个字母，整空就没了。

星级：表中标 ★ 的 40 个是必须会拼、会用的高频词；其余只需“看到能认”。时间不够时，先背 ★ 40，不要从第一行扫到最后一行。

23.1 四类变化：先记规律，再记例外

类型	变化	例子
AAA	三者同形	cut-cut-cut; put-put-put; read-read-read (读音 /red/)
ABB	过去式 = 过去分词	buy-bought-bought; build-built-built; teach-taught-taught
ABA	原形 = 过去分词	become-became-become; come-came-come; run-ran-run
ABC	三者都不同	begin-began-begun; go-went-gone; see-saw-seen

23.2 高频不规则动词表（约 100 个）

原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
★ be	was / were	been	是
cut	cut	cut	切
★ put	put	put	放
let	let	let	让
set	set	set	设置
hit	hit	hit	打
hurt	hurt	hurt	伤害
cost	cost	cost	花费
shut	shut	shut	关闭
spread	spread	spread	传播
★ read	read	read	读（过去式/分词读 /red/）
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	广播
upset	upset	upset	使不安
★ buy	bought	bought	买
★ bring	brought	brought	带来
★ think	thought	thought	想
★ catch	caught	caught	抓住
★ teach	taught	taught	教

原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
fight	fought	fought	打架
seek	sought	sought	寻找
build	built	built	建造
★ send	sent	sent	发送
★ spend	spent	spent	花费
lend	lent	lent	借出
★ lose	lost	lost	失去
mean	meant	meant	意味着
★ feel	felt	felt	感觉
★ keep	kept	kept	保持
sleep	slept	slept	睡觉
sweep	swept	swept	扫
weep	wept	wept	哭
★ leave	left	left	离开
meet	met	met	遇见
feed	fed	fed	喂养
lead	led	led	领导
flee	fled	fled	逃跑
★ say	said	said	说
★ pay	paid	paid	支付
lay	laid	laid	放置
sell	sold	sold	卖
tell	told	told	告诉
★ stand	stood	stood	站
understand	understood	understood	理解
★ win	won	won	赢
★ sit	sat	sat	坐

原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
dig	dug	dug	挖
hang	hung	hung	悬挂 (hanged = 绞死)
stick	stuck	stuck	粘
strike	struck	struck	打
shine	shone	shone	照耀
shoot	shot	shot	射击
hold	held	held	握住
★ make	made	made	制作
★ have	had	had	有
hear	heard	heard	听见
★ find	found	found	找到
wind	wound	wound	缠绕 (wound = 受伤)
become	became	become	变成
★ come	came	come	来
★ run	ran	run	跑
overcome	overcame	overcome	克服
★ begin	began	begun	开始
★ drink	drank	drunk	喝
sing	sang	sung	唱
swim	swam	swum	游泳
ring	rang	rung	响
sink	sank	sunk	下沉
★ go	went	gone	去
★ do	did	done	做
★ see	saw	seen	看见
★ eat	ate	eaten	吃
★ give	gave	given	给

原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
★ take	took	taken	拿
mistake	mistook	mistaken	弄错
shake	shook	shaken	摇
wake	woke	woken	醒来
break	broke	broken	打破
★ speak	spoke	spoken	说
steal	stole	stolen	偷
★ choose	chose	chosen	选择
freeze	froze	frozen	结冰
★ drive	drove	driven	驾驶
ride	rode	ridden	骑
rise	rose	risen	上升
★ write	wrote	written	写
hide	hid	hidden	隐藏
bite	bit	bitten	咬
★ fall	fell	fallen	落下
forget	forgot	forgotten	忘记
★ get	got	got / gotten	得到
lie	lay	lain	躺 (lie-lied-lied = 撒谎)
bear	bore	borne	承受/生育 (born = 出生)
★ wear	wore	worn	穿
tear	tore	torn	撕
swear	swore	sworn	发誓
fly	flew	flown	飞
grow	grew	grown	生长
★ know	knew	known	知道
throw	threw	thrown	扔

原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
blow	blew	blown	吹
draw	drew	drawn	画
show	showed	shown	展示
prove	proved	proven / proved	证明
sew	sewed	sewn	缝
sow	sowed	sown	播种

23.3 五组“长得像”的动词：必须分开背

对比	变化	区别
lie / lay	lie-lay-lain-lying（躺）；lie-lied-lied-lying（撒谎）；lay-laid-laid-laying（放置）	躺是不及物；放置是及物，后接宾语
rise / raise	rise-rose-risen（上升）；raise-raised-raised（举起）	rise 不及物；raise 及物
sit / seat	sit-sat-sat（坐）；seat-seated-seated（使就座）	seat 及物，常用 be seated
hang / hanged	hang-hung-hung（悬挂）；hang-hanged-hanged（绞死）	词义不同，过去式不同
find / found	find-found-found（找到）；found-founded-founded（建立）	found 规则变化，是另一个动词
wind / wound	wind-wound-wound（缠绕）；wound-wounded-wounded（受伤）	wound 规则变化，是另一个动词

23.4 语法填空考法

- 过去式：一般过去时、虚拟语气（if I were / if he had done）、wish 后的过去式。
- 过去分词：被动语态、完成时、非谓语 done、独立主格。
- 拼写：read 的过去式仍写 read，但读 /red/；lie/lay、rise/raise、sit/seat 是高频混淆。
- 不规则动词的规则化：不要把所有动词都加 -ed；也不要给不规则动词再加 -ed（[错] writed / goed / buyed）。

AAA 不变，ABB 变过去式，ABA 变过去分词，ABC 三个都变；
lie/lay、rise/raise、sit/seat 三组必背。

24 · PHRASAL VERBS

短语动词与熟词生义

语法填空里的介词空、动词搭配空，靠的不是“语感”，而是短语储备。这一节收 60 个高频短语动词和 30 组熟词生义；不追求“词典级全覆盖”，只收考试里真正会撞上的。

24.1 短语动词的四种构成

构成	例子	注意
动词 + 介词	look after, depend on, belong to, consist of, refer to, come across, run into, look into	介词后接名词/代词/动名词
动词 + 副词	turn on/off, put on, take off, give up, find out, carry out, break down, set up, work out	宾语是代词时放中间：turn it off
动词 + 副词 + 介词	look forward to, put up with, get along with, come up with, catch up with, keep up with, make up for	to 是介词，后接 doing
动词 + 名词 / 形容词	take place, make sense, make a difference, take part in, pay attention to, make use of, come true, go bad	固定搭配，整体记

24.2 高频短语动词 60 个（按动词分组）

动词	短语	意义	短语	意义
break	break down	出故障/崩溃	break out	爆发
break	break up	分手/解散	break into	闯入
bring	bring up	抚养	bring about	导致
bring	bring in	引进	bring back	带回/恢复
call	call off	取消	call on	拜访/号召
call	call for	需要	call up	打电话/使想起

动词	短语	意义	短语	意义
come	come up	出现/被提出	come across	偶遇
come	come true	实现	come up with	想出
get	get over	克服	get along with	与……相处
get	get rid of	摆脱	get through	通过/接通
give	give up	放弃	give in	屈服
give	give away	赠送/泄露	give off	发出
go	go over	复习	go through	经历/仔细检查
go	go out	熄灭/外出	go by	流逝
look	look after	照顾	look into	调查
look	look forward to	期待	look up	查阅/仰望
make	make up	组成/编造/化妆	make out	辨认/理解
make	make sense	有意义	make sure	确保
put	put off	推迟	put up	搭建/张贴/忍受
put	put out	熄灭	put away	收好
take	take off	起飞/脱下	take up	占据/开始从事
take	take in	吸收/欺骗	take over	接管
turn	turn on	打开	turn off	关闭
turn	turn out	结果是	turn to	求助于
set	set up	建立	set off	出发/引发
set	set aside	留出/搁置	set out	出发/着手
run	run out of	用完	run into	偶遇/撞上
run	run away	逃跑	run over	碾过
keep	keep up with	跟上	keep on	继续
keep	keep away from	远离	keep in touch	保持联系

24.3 熟词生义 30 组：别拿第一义硬套

词	常见义	生义 / 例句
address	地址	处理；演讲：address the problem / give an address
book	书	预订：book a ticket / a hotel
cover	封面	涵盖；报道；支付：The course covers grammar. / cover the news / cover the cost
develop	发展	培养；冲洗：develop a habit / develop photos
figure	数字	认为；人物：I figure he is right. / a public figure
hold	握住	容纳；举行；认为：The hall holds 500 people. / hold a meeting / hold that...
issue	问题	发行；发布：issue a magazine / issue a statement
land	陆地	获得；着陆：land a job / The plane landed.
last	最后的	持续：The meeting lasted two hours.
lead	领导	导致；领先：This leads to problems. / lead the race
mean	意思是	吝啬的：He is too mean to share.
measure	测量	措施：take measures to do sth
observe	观察	遵守；庆祝：observe the rules / observe the festival
practice	练习	做法；惯例：a common practice
present	现在的	呈现；出席的；礼物：present a report / be present at the meeting / a birthday present
reserve	保留	预订：reserve a table
respect	尊重	方面：in this respect
sound	声音	听起来；合理的；健全的：It sounds good. / a sound argument / sound health
spare	备用的	抽出；空闲的：spare time / spare a few minutes
stand	站	忍受：I can't stand the noise.
treat	对待	治疗；款待：treat a patient / treat sb to dinner
work	工作	起作用；作品：The medicine works. / a work of art
run	跑	经营：run a company
train	火车	训练：train students
fine	好的	罚款：a fine of 100 yuan / be fined
free	自由的	免费的；释放：free tickets / free the prisoner

词	常见义	生义 / 例句
hard	困难的	努力的；坚硬的：work hard / hard stone
just	仅仅	公正的：a just decision
like	喜欢	像：He looks like his father.
matter	事情	要紧：It doesn't matter .

24.4 语法填空考法

- 介词空：先想动词/形容词/名词的固定搭配：depend **on**, be good **at**, be interested **in**, be famous **for**, be proud **of**, be responsible **for**, be similar **to**, be different **from**。
- 动词 + **doing** 的固定搭配：look forward to **doing**, pay attention to **doing**, devote oneself to **doing**, contribute to **doing**, object to **doing**, be accustomed to **doing**。
- 熟词生义：语法填空中主要影响语义判断；阅读理解/完形填空更常考。遇到“字面意思不通”时，立刻想第二义。

短语动词看搭配，介词副词不能丢；
to 是介词接 doing，代词宾语放中间；
熟词生义看上下文，别拿第一义硬套。

25 · DISCOURSE

语篇衔接与长难句分析

语法填空不是“10个独立的空”，而是“1篇文章里的10个空”。代词指谁、时态跟谁一致、逻辑往哪走，都属于语篇题。做题时把“句子语法”升级成“语篇语法”，难题会少一半。

25.1 五种衔接手段

手段	形式	例子
指代	it / they / them / this / that / these / those / one / ones / such / so	I bought a book; it is interesting. / He is honest, and so is his brother.
替代	one / ones, do / does / did, so / not	I like red ones . / He runs faster than I do . / I think so / I hope not .

手段	形式	例子
省略	并列句、状语从句、不定式中的省略	He is a doctor and his wife (is) a teacher. / You may go if you want to.
连接	连词、连接副词、介词短语	however, therefore, besides, instead, otherwise, in addition, as a result
词汇复现	同义词、反义词、上下义词、同词根	problem / difficulty / challenge; increase / rise / grow; happy / delighted

25.2 语法填空中的五条语篇线索

线索	怎么用
代词指代	填 it / them / this / which 之前，先问“它指谁、是单数还是复数”。指代对象错了，形式一定错。
时态基调	记叙文过去，说明文/议论文现在；出现 since / so far / in recent years 想现在完成；出现 by the end of + 过去想过去完成。
逻辑关系	转折 (but / however)、因果 (so / therefore)、递进 (besides / moreover)、选择 (or / otherwise)、让步 (although / even if)。
同义复现	前文出现的词，后文可能用同义词替换；空格答案往往在上下文里“已经说过一次”。
冠词线索	第一次提到用 a/an；第二次提到、特指、独一无二用 the。a → the 的变化本身就是语篇信号。

25.3 长难句拆解五步

1. 找谓语：圈出所有动词，区分谓语和非谓语。
2. 找连词：and / but / that / which / who / when / because / if，切分主句和从句。
3. 去修饰：划掉介词短语、非谓语短语、插入语、同位语。
4. 定主干：还原“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语/表语”。
5. 还原修饰：把修饰成分放回，确认谁修饰谁、谁指代谁。

五个典型长难句

句子	拆解
The idea that people can learn a language simply by watching TV, which was once considered ridiculous, has been proved wrong by recent studies.	主干：The idea has been proved wrong. that 引导同位语从句；which 引导非限制性定语从句，指代前面的 idea。
What matters most is not how much you know but how well you can use what you know.	主干：What matters most is not...but...。主语从句 + 两个表语从句；what you know 是宾语从句。

句子	拆解
Having been given a second chance, he decided to work harder than ever before.	主干: he decided to work harder. Having been given 是完成被动非谓语作状语; than ever before 是比较状语。
Only when we understand the problem clearly can we find a proper solution.	Only + 状语从句置首, 主句部分倒装: can we find....
There is no denying that the Internet has changed the way (that / in which) we communicate with each other.	There is no denying that... 固定句式; that 引导同位语从句; the way 后省略 that / in which。
The assumption that a person's intelligence is fixed, which many people once took for granted, has been challenged by research showing that the brain can change throughout life.	主干: The assumption has been challenged. that 引导同位语从句; which 引导非限制性定语从句; showing... 是现在分词作后置定语, 里面又套了宾语从句。
What makes the new policy difficult to carry out is not the lack of money but the fact that many local officials are unwilling to change their traditional way of thinking.	主干: What... is not...but...。主语从句 + not...but... 表语; the fact 后接同位语从句。
Having been exposed to different cultures, students who study abroad are more likely to develop the ability to look at problems from perspectives that they might never have considered before.	主干: students are likely to develop the ability. Having been exposed... 完成被动非谓语作状语; who study abroad 是定语从句; to look at... 是 ability 的后置定语, 里面又套了 that 定语从句。

25.4 长难句实战：先划主干，再看空格

- The report, 1 was published last week, shows that the number of young people who choose to work in rural areas 2 (increase) over the past five years.
- 3 impressed the visitors most was not the modern buildings but the traditional skills 4 local people had passed down for generations.
- 5 (give) more time, the team 6 (be) able to complete the project ahead of schedule.

答案: 1. which 2. has increased 3. What 4. that / which 5. Given 6. would be

拆句: 第1句主干是 The report shows that...; that 从句的主语是 the number, 谓语用单数, over the past five years 用现在完成时 has increased; who choose... 是修饰 young people 的定语从句。第2句 What impressed... 是主语从句; not...but... 连接两个表语; skills 后是定语从句。第3句 Given more time = If the team were given more time, 主句用 would be。

25.5 语法填空中的长难句处理

- 先找主句谓语：空格在主句还是从句？先定位，再判断形式。
- 从句里缺什么：缺主语/宾语 → 关系代词 / what；缺状语 → 关系副词；不缺 → that / whether / 连词。
- 主句里缺什么：缺谓语 → 填谓语；缺连接 → 填连词/连接副词；名词前缺限定 → 填冠词/限定词。
- 不要被插入语带跑：两个逗号之间、两个破折号之间、括号里的内容，先划掉再看主干。
- 不要被介词短语带跑：of / in / on / with 短语常作定语或状语，不是主干。

长句先找谓语，连词切分从句；
去掉修饰看主干，还原修饰定成分；
代词先问指谁，时态先看基调。

26 · ERROR DIAGNOSIS

错题诊断与复盘

刷题不涨分，通常不是“做得少”，而是“错了不归类”。这一节给你一张错题分类表、一张复盘模板和一套 7 天 / 30 天计划。错题不抄答案，抄思路。

26.1 错题分类表：对号入座，才知道补哪里

类别	典型错题	回看章节
谓语动词	时态选错、被动漏 be、主谓不一致、虚拟用错	03、18
非谓语动词	doing / done / to do 选错；逻辑主语判断错	04
名词	单复数、可数不可数、所有格	05、16
形容词/副词	该用副词用了形容词；比较级/最高级错	06
冠词/介词/代词	a/an/the 混用；介词搭配错；代词格错	07
连词/从句	关系词选错；that/what/whether 混用；逻辑连词错	08、19、21
特殊句式	倒装、强调、省略、反意疑问	09、20
词性转换	词性判断错；后缀拼写错；否定前缀漏写	10、22
固定搭配	介词搭配错；短语动词记混	11、24
拼写	双写、去 e、y 变 i、不规则动词	10、22、23

类别	典型错题	回看章节
语篇	代词指代错；时态基调错；逻辑关系误判	25

26.2 错因四分法：知识、步骤、粗心、语篇

错因	表现	对策
知识漏洞	规则本身不会：不知道虚拟语气用原形、不知道非限制性定语从句不用 that	回章节看规则 + 抄 3 个例句 + 做 5 道同类题
步骤缺失	会规则但没按步骤做：没判断谓语、没找逻辑主语、没看成分	把“判断流程”写在错题旁，下次按流程走
粗心	拼写、单复数、大小写、漏词、抄错行	检查清单逐项过；错一罚三（同类写三遍）
语篇误读	代词指错、时态跟错、逻辑关系看反	回原文画指代箭头、标时态基调、圈逻辑词

26.3 错题复盘模板

题号	考点	我的答案	正确答案	错因	正确思路 + 同类题
例	非谓语作状语	Seeing	Seen	主动被动判断错	逻辑主语是 the city，the city 与 see 是被动关系 → Seen from the hill, the city looks beautiful.；同类题：Given more time, we could finish it.

打印后手写：每道错题只写“正确思路”，不抄整段解析。同类题至少找 2 道，做完确认不再错。

26.4 六步复盘流程

1. 对答案，标错题：只标错，不写正确答案。
2. 不看解析，再做一遍：给第二次机会，区分“真不会”和“看错了”。
3. 写错因：知识 / 步骤 / 粗心 / 语篇，四选一。
4. 回章节看规则：按 26.1 的分类表找到对应节。

- 5. 找同类题巩固：至少 2 道，做完打勾。
- 6. 一周后重做：遮住答案，限时重做；仍错则升级为重点错题。

26.5 7 天 / 30 天计划

考前 7 天

- 每天 1 篇语法填空（8 分钟）+ 1 个薄弱章节。
- 错题当天重做，第二天再重做一次。
- 第 7 天：只看第 12、27、30 节，不做新题。

考前 30 天

- 前 10 天：系统过下编 15—24，补语法漏洞。
- 中 10 天：每天 1—2 篇限时训练 + 错题分类。
- 后 10 天：隔天一套卷，重点复盘语篇题和拼写。

错题不抄答案，抄思路；
同类错两次，回章节重学；
一周后重做，才算真正会。

27 · MORE ERRORS

系统语法易错 20 条（补遗）

上编第 12 节的 30 条偏“语法填空考场错”；这一节补 20 条偏“系统语法”的错，覆盖数词、情态动词、时态、从句、疑问句和并列句。考前两条一起看，基本把常见坑走完。

#	常见错误	正确写法 / 原因
1	[错] two hundreds students	[对] two hundred students。前面有具体数字，hundred 不加 s。
2	[错] hundreds of student	[对] hundreds of students 。hundreds of 后接复数名词。
3	[错] a five-years-old boy	[对] a five-year-old boy。合成为形容词中名词用单数，加连字符。
4	[错] He can sings .	[对] He can sing 。情态动词后接动词原形。

#	常见错误	正确写法 / 原因
5	[错] She must has finished.	[对] She must have finished. 情态动词无人称和数变化。
6	[错] You needn't to go.	[对] You needn't go . / You don't need to go. need 作情态动词后接原形；作实义动词才用 to do。
7	[错] I am used to get up early.	[对] I am used to getting up early. be used to 中 to 是介词，后接 doing。
8	[错] He suggested that we went .	[对] He suggested that we (should) go . suggest 表“建议”，从句用虚拟语气。
9	[错] If I was you...	[对] If I were you... 虚拟语气中 be 动词常用 were。
10	[错] I wish I have more time.	[对] I wish I had more time. wish 后与现在事实相反，用一般过去时。
11	[错] It is high time we go .	[对] It is high time we took action. / should take action. 固定句式用过去式或 should do。
12	[错] The reason is because he was late.	[对] The reason is that he was late. reason 后的表语从句用 that，不用 because。
13	[错] That is why he was late because he missed the bus.	[对] That is why he was late: he missed the bus. / That is because he missed the bus. why 后接结果，because 后接原因。
14	[错] He was tired, however he kept working.	[对] He was tired; however , he kept working. however 是连接副词，不能只用逗号连接两个句子。
15	[错] I don't know where does he live .	[对] I don't know where he lives . 宾语从句用陈述语序。
16	[错] The news that he told me is true. (想表达“他赢了”的消息)	[对] The news that he won is true. (同位语从句)；The news that he told me 是定语从句，意思是“他告诉我的那条消息”。
17	[错] I have finished it yesterday.	[对] I finished it yesterday. 明确过去时间用一般过去时，不用现在完成时。
18	[错] When I arrived, he has left .	[对] When I arrived, he had left . “离开”发生在“到达”之前，用过去完成时。
19	[错] By next year, I will finish the book.	[对] By next year, I will have finished the book. by + 将来时间，用将来完成时。
20	[错] He said he will come.	[对] He said he would come. 主句过去时，宾语从句用过去将来时。

再加三条“写作也常错”：

① [错] Let's go, will you? → [对] Let's go, shall we?

② [错] What a good news! → [对] What good news! (news 不可数)

③ [错] He gave me a book, I read it. → [对] He gave me a book, **and** I read it. / He gave me a book; I read it. (逗号不能连接两个句子)

附：首字母短文填词方法（选学）

福建高考目前使用的是新高考全国 I 卷“语法填空”；“短文填词”是很多老师和同学的口头叫法。如果你参加的是校内首字母填词、学业水平考试或旧题型，这一页专门讲“给首字母”的解法。

28.1 题型特点

- 给出一段短文，挖 10 空左右，每空给出首字母，要求填 1 个词。
- 不提供词形提示，拼写、词性、时态、单复数都要自己判断。
- 考查三件事：词义是否对、形式是否对、拼写是否对。

28.2 四步解法

步骤	具体动作
① 通读	先读全文，抓主旨和时态，不要看一个空填一个空。
② 定词性	看空格在句中作什么成分：主语/宾语→名词；谓语→动词；名词前→形容词；修饰动词/形容词→副词。
③ 想词义	根据首字母和上下文，想出最可能的 1—2 个词；优先考虑固定搭配和上下文复现。
④ 定形式	名词看单复数/所有格；动词看时态/语态/主谓一致；形容词看比较级；副词看是否加 -ly。

28.3 四条线索

上下文复现

前文出现过、后文解释过的词，往往就是答案。注意同义替换和反义对照。

固定搭配

看到 **take part in**、**be proud of**、**make a difference**、**look forward to**，先想搭配，再想首字母。

语法形式

前面有 a/an、many、two，名词可能用复数；
前面有 since，动词可能用现在完成时；前面有
than，形容词可能用比较级。

首字母与拼写

首字母不仅提示词义，也限制拼写。填完后逐
字母读一遍，防止双写、漏字母、错字母。

28.4 迷你练习 (5 空)

Reading is a good h 1. It opens our eyes and helps us learn about the world. When I was young, my mother often r 2 stories to me before bed. Those stories made me c 3 about everything around me. Now I read for at least half an hour every day. Reading has become an important p 4 of my life. I hope more people will take up this h 5.

答案：1. habit 2. read 3. curious 4. part 5. hobby

第2空容易错写成“reads”或“reading”，注意 when 从句用一般过去时，且主语是 my mother，谓语用过去式 read。第3空 make sb + adj，用 curious。

28.5 迷你练习二 (5 空)

Last week, our school held a sports meeting. Everyone was e 1 about it. I took part in the 800-meter race. At first, I fell behind, but I didn't give up. I kept r 2 as fast as I could. In the end, I finished third. Although I didn't win, I felt p 3 of myself. My classmates said I was b 4 than before. I learned that the most important thing is not to win, but to try your b 5.

答案：1. excited 2. running 3. proud 4. better 5. best

第1空用 -ed 形容词 excited（人感到兴奋）；第2空 keep doing，run 双写 n 变 running；第3空 be

proud of; 第 4 空 than 前用比较级 better; 第 5 空 try one's best 固定搭配。

限时训练 6 篇（全国卷题材）

6 篇原创仿真，每篇 10 空，覆盖科技、环保、心理、体育与跨文化交际。建议每篇 8 分钟，先做题，再看答案；做完把错题按第 26 节的分类表归档。

使用说明：① 计时 8 分钟，不查词典；② 先通读，再逐空判断；③ 对答案只标对错，不急着看解析；④ 第二遍自己改，最后看“考点”栏；⑤ 错题按“谓语 / 非谓语 / 名词 / 形副 / 无提示 / 从句 / 拼写”分类。

Passage 1 · 中国空间站（科技）

China's Tiangong space station has become a symbol of the country's progress in space exploration. Since the first module 1 (launch) in 2021, astronauts 2 (live) and worked there for months at a time. Life in space is very different from life on Earth. Water 3 (recycle) so that nothing is wasted, and food is specially prepared 4 (keep) its nutrition. Astronauts must exercise for at least two hours a day, 5 helps prevent their muscles from weakening. They also perform experiments 6 scientists on Earth can study how plants grow in space. 7 (communicate) with their families, they use video calls. The station is not only a laboratory 8 also a home. In the future, more countries 9 (invite) to join the program. It is hoped that the station will play 10 important role in international cooperation.

Passage 2 · AI 与学习（科技/教育）

Artificial intelligence has changed the way we learn. With a few clicks, students can get answers to almost any question. This convenience, however, has raised concerns 1 teachers and parents. Some students use AI to finish their homework without thinking, 2 may weaken their ability to solve problems on their own. A recent survey 3 (conduct) in China shows that nearly half of the students use AI tools every week. Most of them say the tools help them understand difficult concepts, but they also admit that they sometimes copy the answers 4 (direct). Experts suggest that schools 5 (teach) students how to use AI properly. Instead of 6 (ban) the technology, we should learn to control it. The key is to

use AI as a helper, not as a replacement for 7 own minds. If we 8 (use) it wisely, it will become a powerful tool. Only in this way 9 we benefit from technology. After all, the purpose of education is not to find answers 10 to learn how to think.

Passage 3 · 海洋塑料 (环保)

Every year, millions of tons of plastic waste end up in the ocean. Much of it 1 (break) down into tiny pieces called microplastics, 2 are difficult to remove. These particles can be eaten by fish and eventually enter the human food chain. In recent years, scientists 3 (warn) that the problem is becoming more serious. Some countries have started to ban single-use plastics, 4 others are encouraging people to recycle more. Along the coast, a local volunteer group 5 (organize) beach clean-ups every month since 2020. They collect not only bottles 6 also fishing nets. 7 (protect) the ocean, we need to change our daily habits. We can use reusable bags instead of plastic ones and avoid products 8 (pack) in unnecessary plastic. Small actions, 9 (take) by millions of people, can make a big difference. The ocean is not a rubbish bin; it is 10 home of countless species.

Passage 4 · 拖延症 (心理)

Do you often put off until tomorrow what you could do today? If so, you are not alone. Procrastination is a common habit 1 affects millions of people. It is not simply a matter of laziness; it is often a way of 2 (avoid) unpleasant feelings. When a task seems difficult or boring, we may feel anxious, 3 we delay it to escape that feeling. Unfortunately, this only brings short-term relief. As the deadline approaches, stress 4 (increase), and we may end up doing a worse job. 5 (overcome) procrastination, we need to understand why we delay. One useful strategy is to break a large task into small steps. We can reward ourselves after 6 (finish) each step. It also helps to start with the easiest part, 7 gives us a sense of progress. Another suggestion is to remove distractions, such as phones and social media. 8 (keep) a diary of how we spend our time can also make us more aware. Remember: the goal is not to be perfect 9 to make a start. Once we begin, the task often becomes 10 (easy) than we imagined.

Passage 5 · 校篮球队（体育/成长）

Last year, I joined the school basketball team. At first, I thought that winning was 1 only thing that mattered. I practiced hard and wanted to prove 2 (I) on the court. However, our team lost the first three matches. I was so 3 (disappoint) that I almost gave up. My coach told me that a team is not just a group of talented players; it is a group of people 4 support each other. He encouraged us 5 (communicate) more and to trust our teammates. Slowly, we began to play 6 (good) as a team. We stopped blaming each other 7 started focusing on what we could do for the team. In the final match, we lost again, 8 we had never played with such confidence. I learned that success is not always measured 9 medals. The real value of sports is the courage 10 (face) failure and the friendship we build along the way.

Passage 6 · 文化冲击（跨文化）

When Li Hua first arrived in London as an exchange student, he was surprised by how different everyday life was. People greeted him with a hug or a kiss on the cheek, 1 made him feel a little uncomfortable. In China, a handshake or a nod is more common. He also found 2 difficult to understand British humor. At first, he thought his classmates 3 (laugh) at him, but later he realized that they were just being friendly. 4 (learn) to adapt to a new culture is not easy. Li Hua decided to observe carefully and ask questions 5 he was unsure. He joined a student club, 6 he met people from all over the world. 7 (encourage) by their kindness, he began to share Chinese customs with them. Now he believes that cultural differences are not barriers 8 bridges. They give us a chance 9 (see) the world from a different angle. The more we understand others, the 10 (well) we can live together.

29.1 答案与考点速查

Passage 1

空	答案	考点
1	was launched	Since 2021 是介词短语，主句是 astronauts have lived...；module 的发射是 2021 年的过去动作，用一般过去时被动，不是 has been launched

空	答案	考点
2	have lived	since 2021 标志现在完成时；与 worked 并列
3	is recycled	一般现在时被动；water 不可数，谓语用单数
4	to keep	不定式作目的状语
5	which	非限制性定语从句，指代前面整件事
6	so that	目的状语从句：以便科学家研究
7	To communicate	不定式作目的状语，置句首
8	but	not only...but also...
9	will be invited	In the future + 将来时被动
10	an	play an important role 固定搭配

Passage 2

空	答案	考点
1	among	concerns among teachers and parents“在……之中”
2	which	非限制性定语从句，指代前面整件事
3	conducted	过去分词作后置定语：a survey conducted in China
4	directly	副词修饰 copy
5	(should) teach	suggest 表建议，从句用虚拟语气
6	banning	instead of + doing
7	our	物主代词修饰 own minds
8	use	if 条件句，主句 will，从句用一般现在时
9	can	Only in this way 置首，主句部分倒装
10	but	not...but...“不是……而是……”

Passage 3

空	答案	考点
1	breaks	一般现在时；Much of it 作主语，谓语用单数
2	which	非限制性定语从句，指代 microplastics

空	答案	考点
3	have warned	In recent years 标志现在完成时
4	while	while 表对比“而”
5	has organized	a local volunteer group 看作整体，谓语单数；since 2020 用现在完成时
6	but	not only...but also...
7	To protect	不定式作目的状语，置句首
8	packaged	过去分词作后置定语：products packaged in plastic
9	taken	过去分词作后置定语：actions taken by millions of people
10	the	the home of... 特指“……的家园”

Passage 4

空	答案	考点
1	which / that	定语从句，先行词 habit，作主语
2	avoiding	a way of + doing
3	so	因果：感到焦虑，所以拖延
4	increases	一般现在时；stress 不可数，谓语用单数
5	To overcome	不定式作目的状语，置句首
6	finishing	after + doing
7	which	非限制性定语从句，指代前面“从最容易的部分开始”这件事
8	Keeping	动名词作主语，谓语 can make
9	but	not...but...“不是……而是……”
10	easier	than 前用比较级

Passage 5

空	答案	考点
1	the	the only thing 特指“唯一的事”
2	myself	prove oneself“证明自己”，反身代词
3	disappointed	-ed 形容词，人“感到失望”

空	答案	考点
4	who	定语从句，先行词 people，作主语
5	to communicate	encourage sb to do sth
6	better	副词比较级修饰 play
7	and	stopped...and started... 并列谓语
8	but	转折：输了，但从未打得如此自信
9	by	be measured by“用……衡量”
10	to face	不定式作后置定语：the courage to face failure

Passage 6

空	答案	考点
1	which	非限制性定语从句，指代前面“拥抱或亲脸颊”这件事
2	it	find it difficult to do, it 作形式宾语
3	were laughing	过去进行时：当时以为同学们在笑他
4	Learning	动名词作主语，谓语 is
5	whenever / when	时间状语从句：每当不确定时
6	where	非限制性定语从句，先行词 club 表地点
7	Encouraged	过去分词作状语；he 与 encourage 是被动关系
8	but	not...but...“不是……而是……”
9	to see	不定式作后置定语：a chance to see
10	better	the more...the better... 比较级结构

29.2 六篇易错点复盘

篇目	最容易错的 3 个点
Passage 1	① was launched 与 have lived 的时间线；② which 指代前面整件事；③ so that 与 which 的选择。
Passage 2	① which 指代前面整件事；② conducted 是过去分词后置定语；③ Only in this way 后倒装用 can。
Passage 3	① Much of it 作主语用单数 breaks；② a local volunteer group 看作整体用 has；③ packaged / taken 都是过去分词后置定语。

篇目	最容易错的 3 个点
Passage 4	① habit 后 which/that 作主语不能省；② after finishing 不是 after finish；③ not...but... 的并列。
Passage 5	① prove myself 反身代词；② play better 用副词比较级；③ measured by 介词。
Passage 6	① find it difficult 的形式宾语 it；② were laughing 的过去进行；③ Encouraged 过去分词作状语。

29.3 训练记录表（可复印）

篇目	日期	用时	得分	错题编号	复盘重点
Passage 1					
Passage 2					
Passage 3					
Passage 4					
Passage 5					
Passage 6					

训练建议：第一遍限时，第二遍不计时精做，第三遍只看错题。三遍都错的题，才是你真正的薄弱点；只错一遍的题，多数是粗心或语篇误读。

全书最后一页： 口诀与考前叮嘱

进考场前，不需要再刷新题。把这一页看一遍，让脑子进入“语法填空模式”。

有提示，先定性；动词先看谓不谓。
名词先看单复数；形副先看比不比。
无提示，看成分；缺主缺宾用代词。
名词前，冠介代；句之间，连关系。
填完回头读一遍，时态一致拼写对。

30.1 考前最后十条

1. 一个简单句只能有一个谓语，除非有 and / but / or 并列。
2. 动词题先问“缺不缺谓语”，再决定谓语还是非谓语。
3. 非谓语先找逻辑主语，再分主动被动，最后看目的和时间。
4. 名词先看可数不可数，再看限定词和谓语。
5. 形容词修饰名词，副词修饰动词/形容词/整句，系动词后用形容词。
6. 有 than 想比较级，有 in / of / among 想最高级，不要双重比较。
7. 无提示词先看成分：缺主语/宾语用代词或 what，名词前用冠词/限定词，两句之间用连词/关系词。
8. 非限制性定语从句不用 that，介词后不用 that/who。
9. although 不与 but 连用，because 不与 so 连用。
10. 填完检查：时态、主谓一致、单复数、拼写、大小写、词数。

30.2 进考场前的 3 分钟

呼吸

深呼吸三次，告诉自己：语法填空只有 10 空，考点都在掌握范围内。

回忆

默念一遍口诀，特别是“动词先看谓不谓”和“无提示看成分”。

提醒

先易后难，不纠缠；每空都写；最后检查拼写和答题卡。

你不需要在考场上“创造”语法，
只需要把训练过的判断，再做一遍。
10 空，15 分，一空一空拿稳。

—— 福建高考英语 · 语法大全（修订版）

福建高考英语 · 语法大全（系统语法 + 语法填空满分手册）

打印时选择 A4、双面、实际大小 · 考前重点看第 12、13、27、30 节