



微课时代考试信息研究院
十七年教育教研教改成果

赢在微点

MICRO 无微不至

考前顶层设计 英语 A 面

主编 梁至鹏

专题微讲
WEIJIANG WEILIAN WEICE

河北教育出版社

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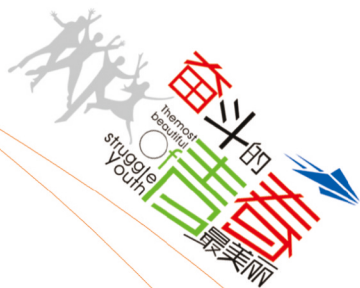
——MICRO无微不至——

考前顶层设计 英语

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I 专题微讲 II 专题微练 III 专项微测

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赢在微点·大二轮·英语

微讲、微练、微测相承相促,是图书编写的最大亮点

爱上《赢在微点》的五大理由

①图书装帧的实用性

讲+练+测,最高效的加分组合



②语法讲解的创意性

语法填空+短文改错得35分的高招

扎实的语法基础是语法填空和短文改错得满分的先决条件,要在二轮有限的复习时间内高效复习语法,提升语法填空和短文改错,需知晓语法填空增分点和短文改错提分点。

八大语法热点

讲	赢在析微—增分	赢在纠误—提分
	语法填空先练通	短文改错先知晓
	考法后熟知技巧	错点后扫清盲点
练	赢在好题—加分	2017
	融语法考点于语法填空和短文	
	改错语篇之中,新材料+	
	新动态原创题=满分35分	

③语篇增分的技巧性

阅读理解+阅读七选五+完形填空得高分的锦囊

阅读理解	+ + +	分五大题型微点18个阅读理解解题技法,同时补充四种文体的设题特点,精练原创题、新题,练透得分技巧。 按三种设空类型微点3种考法应对策略,精练8篇新角度典型题,熟练得分策略。 依四种文体微点4类“完形”策略,精练新题好题,熟练运用完形填空解题策略。
阅读七选五		
完形填空		

④写作满分的实效性

+++++书面表达轻松得满分妙计+++++

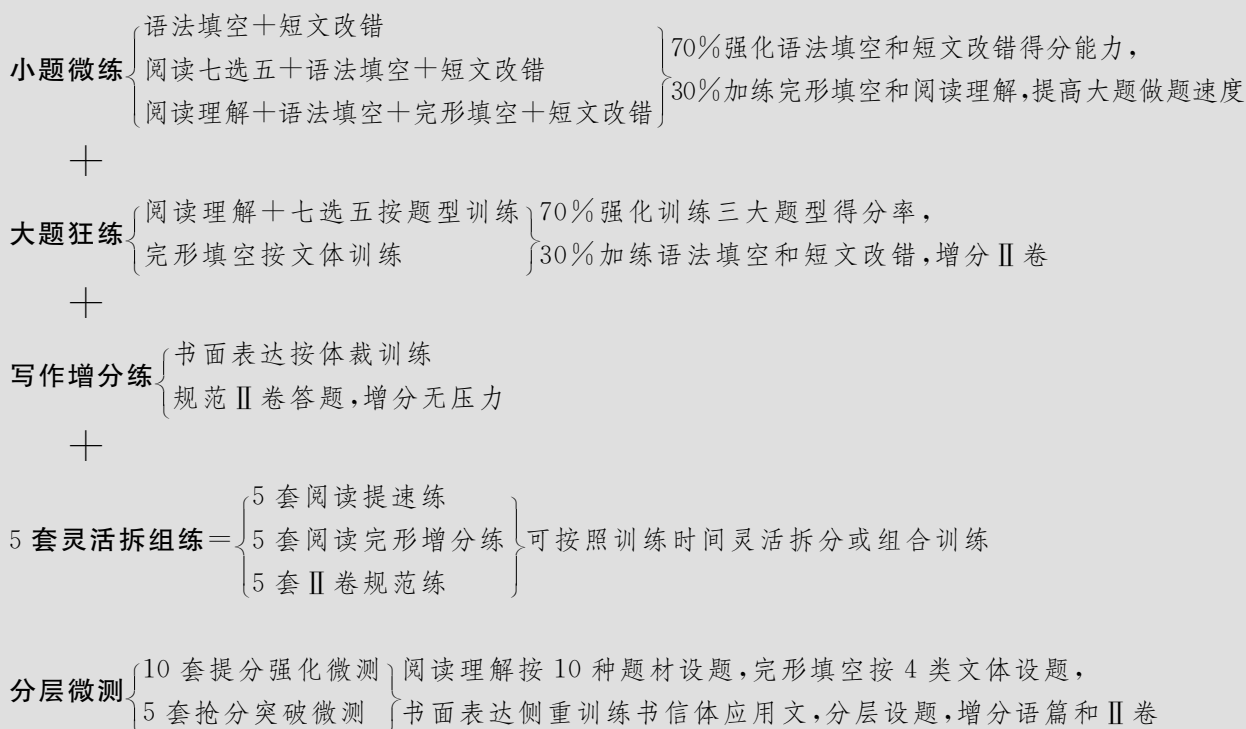
高考课标全国卷近几年的书面表达都是书信体作文,本书写作部分70%的比例讲解训练各种书信和通知等其他应用文的写作,30%的比例讲解其他记叙文、说明文和议论文的写作。

⑤课下练习的多样性

+++++题型多种组合,高考增分零压力+++++

微练包括16套小题微练、4套加练、16套大题狂练、6套写作增分练和5套灵活拆组练

微测包括10套提分强化微测和5套抢分突破微测



第一部分 语法知识——语法填空和短文改错得 35 分的基础

热点 1 动词的时态、语态和主谓一致/001

热点 2 非谓语动词/004

热点 3 形容词、副词和名词/007

热点 4 冠词、介词和代词/010

热点 5 定语从句和名词性从句/013

热点 6 并列句和状语从句/016

热点 7 情态动词和虚拟语气/018

热点 8 特殊句式(祈使句、强调句、感叹句等)/020

70%练好题:练 3 年全国卷真题+2016 年模拟题,明语法填空考法和短文改错设错点;练原创语篇好题,练透得分技巧

➔ 20%讲技巧:微点语法考点和技巧,知晓语法填空增分点

10%点易错:微点短文改错提分点,明了短文改错设错点,学会挑错

↓多角度练习,语法填空和短文改错满分有捷径

小题微练 练通语法填空和短文改错常考考点,同时滚动练习阅读理解、七选五和完形填空

写作增分练 和书面表达一起综合训练,练 II 卷规范、练 II 卷做题准确度

第二部分 语法知识应用——技巧规范一起抓,争夺满分 35 分

专题一 语法填空——信息暗示很重要/023

专题二 短文改错——推敲词法句法、关注行文逻辑/028

➔ 整体感知语法填空和短文改错答题技巧,明白两大题型命题点和考场失分点,助你不失分得全分

第三部分 阅读理解——决定成败,分分都要保

专题一 阅读理解

答题时要力求准与快相结合,以准为基础。一定要在文章中找到依据,题题落实,不能凭印象或感觉做题

突破 5
大题型



第 1 讲 细节理解题/032

第 2 讲 推理判断题/037

第 3 讲 主旨大意题/043

第 4 讲 词句猜测题/047

第 5 讲 文章结构题/051

掌握 18 种阅读理解解题技巧

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 技巧 1 题干定位寻依据/033 | 技巧 2 意义类似定答案/034 |
| 技巧 3 对号入座辨是非/035 | 技巧 4 加减乘除得数据/035 |
| 技巧 5 首尾定位排序列/036 | 技巧 6 关键词句细推敲/038 |
| 技巧 7 文体类别推意图/039 | 技巧 8 褒贬措辞定态度/040 |
| 技巧 9 内容结构判出处/041 | 技巧 10 逻辑关联得结论/042 |
| 技巧 11 主线法定标题/044 | 技巧 12 首尾兼顾知段意/045 |
| 技巧 13 主题句定位寻主旨/046 | 技巧 14 巧用线索猜词义/048 |
| 技巧 15 就近原则猜代词/049 | 技巧 16 意义吻合定句意/050 |
| 技巧 17 借线索判手法/052 | 技巧 18 把脉络看结构/053 |

阅读理解在 **小题微练** 部分设置加练；
在 **大题狂练** 部分分
考点练习；
微测 部分分题材练，
并和完形填空与阅
读七选五综合练，练
技巧，练速度，提
准度

专题二 阅读理解七选五——正确填句，10 分全拿到

因为选错一个而导致至少两处错填的情况时常发生，确定主题，浏览选项才会事半功倍

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 考法 1 主旨概括句—相关线索法/055 | ➔ |
| 考法 2 上下过渡句—瞻前顾后，上下求索/055 | |
| 考法 3 细节理解句—细辨关系定细节/056 | |

微练 小题微练部分在训练语法填空和短文改错同时，强化训练阅读七选五
大题狂练 部分训练阅读七选五的同时，加练短文改错
微测 与阅读理解结合强化训练做题速度和解题能力

第四部分 完形填空——最易拉开差距，多练分才高

完形填空看穿了就是一种“填字游戏”，每一个空格在上下文中都是有“填字”暗示的，关键是要找到这个暗示。
平时把这个“填字游戏”玩多了，考试有时不看选项，就能将它“完形”了

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 第 1 讲 3 步 7 法巧“完形”/058 | ➔ |
| 第 2 讲 记叙文类完形填空/062 | |
| 第 3 讲 夹叙夹议文类完形填空/065 | |
| 第 4 讲 说明/议论文类完形填空/067 | |

微练 小题微练部分分文体训练完形填空，同时滚动
训练语法填空
大题狂练 部分训练阅读的同时，训练完形填空
微测 按文体 80% 比例训练记叙文、夹叙夹议文，
30% 比例训练说明文和议论文

第五部分 书面表达 —规范答题,满分是目标

时间再紧,也要认真复查,至少复查文章的前三句和后三句,一定要保证这几个句子不让阅卷老师看出破绽来

策略 1 评分细则最重要,高分作文不难写/071

策略 2 书信邮件最常考,目的明确会套语/073

策略 3 微信通知演讲稿,措辞得体突重点/078

策略 4 记叙说明和议论,文体有别知方法/080

6 套写作增分练

练习写作类型的同时滚动练习语法
填空和短文改错

5 套 II 卷规范练

规范练习 II 卷,与阅读提速练和阅读完
形增分练结合成一套完整的试卷也可
单独使用。练答题规范和得分率

3 套完形填空 + II 卷增分练

微测 5、10、15 提分完形填空,增分
II 卷,II 卷增分看得见

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附录 语法填空词形转换类常考词/082

第六部分 30 天捡分微背 —每天背诵,考前捡分助你赢定高考

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第一部分

语法知识

热点 1 动词的时态、语态和主谓一致

动词的时态和语态是高考语法填空和短文改错考频最高的语法项目。其中一般现在时和一般过去时与主谓一致结合在一起的考查是近三年全国卷的必考点。

增分语法填空

赢在析微

链接答案 P100

考法 1 考查动词的时态——3 个技巧搞定谓语时态

» 好题试做

A 组 三年全国卷

1. (2016 · 课标全国 I) So it was a great honour to be invited backstage at the not-for-profit Panda Base, where ticket money helps pay for research. I _____ (allow) to get up close to these cute animals at the 600-acre centre.
2. (2016 · 课标全国 III) Confucius believed knives would remind people of killings and _____ (be) too violent for use at the table.
3. (2015 · 广东卷) While making great efforts to run away, she _____ (fall) over the hill and died.
4. (2014 · 课标全国 II) A boy on a bike _____ (catch) my attention. He was riding beside the bus and waving his arms.

B 组 2016 模拟题

5. (2016 · 长春一模) Tuzki went to the dentist, _____ (eat) instant noodles, and watched horror movies alone at midnight.
6. (2016 · 承德二模) I _____ (read) half of the novel, and I'll try to finish it at the weekend.

A 组 三年全国卷

7. (2015 · 课标全国 I) This cycle _____ (go) day after day: The walls warm up during the day and cool off during the night.
8. (2014 · 课标全国 I) In 1969, the pollution was terrible along the Cuyahoga River Cleveland, Ohio. It _____ (be) unimaginable that it could ever be cleaned up.

B 组 2016 模拟题

9. (2016 · 佛山二模) In 2006, I _____ (feel) I needed a new challenge so I took a film-making course.
10. (2016 · 银川二模) Mary Moe _____ (do) a lot during the past 91 years.
11. (2016 · 贵州二模) I _____ (work) as a volunteer in my community at this time next Sunday morning.
12. (2016 · 石家庄高三 7 月质检) At present, scientists _____ (work) hard to develop a vaccine (疫苗) for the Zika virus.

» 答题微点

1. 2 种情况确定句中缺少谓语动词

- ① 空格之前有主语, 且该句无谓语动词。
- ② 所给动词与句中已存在的谓语动词是并列关系。

2. 熟用 3 个技巧

技巧 1 参考语境和并列谓语

- ① 理解语境: 题干中没给出具体的时间状语时, 应仔细分析设空处所在句前后句子中的谓语动词的时态, 确定所填谓语动词的时态。
- ② 参照并列谓语: 可根据并列连词 and, but, or, as well as, rather than, both ... and ..., neither ... nor ..., either ... or ..., not only ... but also ... 等前后的谓语动词形式确定所填谓语动词的时态。
- ③ 同一个主语连接两个或两个以上的并列谓语, 谓语动词的时态一致。如第 5 题, went, ate 和 watched 是三个并列的谓语。

技巧 2 时间标志词最有效

明显的时间标志词是判断时态的重要线索和依据。各时态标志词如下:

- ① 一般现在时: sometimes, every day, day after day 等。但有时也要依据上下文语境。
- ② 一般过去时: yesterday, last week, the other day 等。
- ③ 现在进行时: look, listen, now, at present, at this moment 等。
- ④ 过去进行时: at that time, then 等。
- ⑤ 将来时态: tomorrow, next week, in a week, the next day 等。
- ⑥ 将来进行时: at this time/six tomorrow 等。
- ⑦ 现在完成时: since, recently, already, so far, up to now, over/in the last/past + 时间段等。
- ⑧ 过去完成时: by then, before 2000, by the end of + 过去时间, by the time + 一般过去时的从句等。

001

考前顶层设计·英语

A组 三年全国卷

13. (2015·课标全国Ⅰ) It was raining lightly when I _____ (arrive) in Yangshuo just before dawn. But I didn't care.
14. (2014·广东卷) We _____ (tell) that our rooms hadn't been reserved for that week.

B组 2016 模拟题

15. (原创) Hardly had he arrived in England when it _____ (leave) the European Union.
16. (2016·河南名校联考) It was believed that everyone _____ (move) out of the building to safety.
17. (2016·保定模拟) It is the third time that such a meeting _____ (hold) in my hometown.
18. (2016·信阳模拟) "He is a cool kid," said a police officer. "I tell him he _____ (make) a great police officer when he grows up."

考法2 考查动词的语态——分析逻辑关系, 定语态

» 好题试做

A组 三年全国卷

19. (2016·课标全国Ⅲ) Truly elegant chopsticks might _____ (make) of gold and silver with Chinese characters.
20. (2015·广东卷) He made cheese and butter for the family with what _____ (leave).
21. (2014·辽宁卷) Tai Chi _____ (call) "shadow boxing" in English.

B组 2016 模拟题

22. (2016·山西联考) It _____ (taste) so fresh and clean. It was like youth, like joy, and like love.
23. (2016·贵州二模) When we _____ (serve) drinks and meals, she made sure that I had enough room in my seat.
24. (2016·安庆二模) Every year, over 11,000 people _____ (kill) or injured in a house fire.

考法3 考查主谓一致——3个原则巧解题

» 好题试做

A组 三年全国卷

25. (2016·课标全国Ⅲ) Then, handle the most important tasks first so you'll feel a real sense of achievement. Leaving the less important things until tomorrow _____ (be) often acceptable.

B组 2016 模拟题

26. (2016·广西一模) As it was Christmas time, there _____ (be) lots of free Christmas sandwiches, and cakes.
27. (2016·黄冈模拟) Richard Larson as well as various social scientists _____ (believe) how you queue gives away your origin.
28. (2016·潍坊二模) Ellen, who _____ (live) in Miesau, Germany, often wakes up in the middle of the night.

技巧3 利用固定句型和主从复合句时态的呼应
英语有一些句式的时态是固定的, 如果题干中出现这类句式, 应根据规则选用适当的时态。如:

- ①“祈使句+and/or+陈述句”句式中陈述句谓语要用一般将来时;
②This/It/That is the+序数词+that sb. has/have done sth.
③sb. was/were doing sth. when sb. /sth. did sth.
④No sooner/Hardly had sb. done sth. than/when sb. /sth. did sth.
⑤在时间或条件状语从句中, 主句用一般(过去)将来时, 从句用一般现在时或一般过去时;
⑥在宾语从句中, 如主句用一般过去时, 从句应用过去的某种时态; 定语从句时态应与主句谓语动词的时态保持一致。

» 答题微点

语态一般和时态放在一起考查, 做好此类试题需注意4点:

1. 主语和谓语的关系分为主谓关系和动宾关系两种。主谓关系用主动语态, 动宾关系用被动语态。
2. 被动语态的基本形式: be done.
3. 做题一般分为两步: 先定时态, 再定语态。
4. 牢记3类不能用于被动语态的动词(短语):
①连系动词: look, smell, taste, feel, sound, become等。
②表主语特征的不及物动词 cut, lock, read, sell, wash, write等与 well, easily, badly等连用。
③不及物动词(短语): remain, happen, appear, take place, break out等。

» 答题微点

分析句子成分, 找准句子主语, 判断句子主语是单数还是复数, 再根据主谓一致三个原则判断谓语动词的单复数。

- ①一致原则: 谓语动词的单复数与主语的单复数应一致。
- ②就近原则: or, either... or, neither... nor..., not only... but also... 等连接并列主语时。
- ③就远原则: “名词+介词(with/along with/together with/as well as/rather than/in addition to等)+名词”作主语, 谓语动词与第一个名词在单复数上保持一致。



知设错点

设错点 1 谓语时态错用与词形变化用错

- (2016·课标全国 I) Some people even had to wait outside. My uncle tells me that the key to his success is honesty. _____
- (2016·课标全国 II) I thought that it is a good idea. It does not cost much. _____
- (2015·四川卷) As I tell you last time, I made three new friends here. _____
- (2015·课标全国 II) A woman saw him crying and telling him to wait outside the shop. _____
- (2015·课标全国 II) Tony was scared and begun to cry. _____

设错点 2 谓语动词词态误用

- (2016·课标全国 I) Every day he makes sure that fresh vegetables and high quality oil are using for cooking. _____
- (2015·课标全国 I) Lots of studies have been shown that global warming has already become a very serious problem. _____
- (2016·长春模拟) As for the program, eight 'dos' have worked out for the students to follow. _____

设错点 3 谓语动词单复数的误判

- (2016·课标全国 II) My dream school look like a big garden. There are all kinds of flowers and trees. _____
- (2016·山西质检) You will experience more of the things that is referred to as "luck". _____
- (2016·济南模拟) There is a great number of tourist attractions worth visiting, such as the Great Wall. _____
- (2016·池州二模) I think riding bikes keep me fit. _____

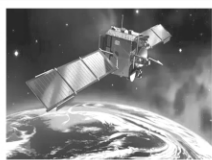
扫清盲点

- ① 上下文中时态应一致: 若上下文是一般过去时则同样用一般过去时; 若上下文是一般现在时, 则同样用一般现在时。
- ② 在简单句中, 谓语动词的时态要与时间状语保持一致。
- ③ 在由并列连词 and, but, both ... and ..., either ... or ... 等连接的句子中, 谓语动词时态要保持一致。
- ④ 不规则动词的过去式与过去分词易用混。如 began 用成 begun, gave 用成 given 等。

- ① 记住被动语态的构成: 一般时 be + done; 进行时 be + being + done; 完成时 has/have/had + been + done。
- ② 及物动词之后若无宾语应用被动语态。
- ③ “情态动词 + be + 过去分词”结构中 be 动词不可遗漏。

- ① 动名词、不定式、单数可数名词和不可数名词作主语, 谓语动词用单数。
- ② 在定语从句中, 关系代词 who, that, which 等作主语时, 从句谓语动词的数与先行词的数一致。
- ③ there be 句式和全部倒装句中谓语动词的数与最邻近的主语在单复数上一致。

I. 语法填空(侧重训练动词的时态、语态和主谓一致)



(原创) China marked its first ever Space Day on April 24, 2016. It 1 (be) the day on which the country's first satellite Dongfanghong-1 was 2 (successful) sent into space

in 1970.

A number of events 3 (hold) to celebrate this occasion. And one of the highlights was a press conference on April 22. Xu Dazhe, head of the China National Space Administration, said the central government 4 (approve) a Mars mission. As part of this new plan, an unmanned probe (探测器) 5 (send) and land on the Red Planet in 2020. Apart from the Mars mission, a series of other space exploration

plans will be carried out over the next five years.

It's 6 challenging task. Since the 1960s, different countries 7 (send) more than 40 probes to Mars, and only 19 have accomplished their missions. If China's probe 8 (succeed) in landing on Mars, it will conduct scientific research on the Martian soil, environment, atmosphere 9 water, opening a new chapter in the country's deep-space exploration program.

China launched the world's first quantum (量子) satellite 10 the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center on August 16, 2016.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

II. 短文改错(侧重训练动词的时态、语态和主谓一致)

(2016·郑州质检二改编)

Have you ever been to Wuzhen? It is so beautiful a village that I had already visited it many times. The small village that is locating in Jiaxing, Zhejiang province, had a history of about 6000 years. Like many small towns in the southern area, it has a lot of small bridge going through clean streams. Local people live in old houses, and they were very friendly. During the day, you can walk or sit on a boat to enjoying the natural

scenery along the stream. The scene at night is attractively as well. There is all kinds of round and square lights. Every time I look at the pictures which taken there, I will remember the water, the bridges and the houses. I will love the amazing water country!



把握高考微点,实现素能提升
温馨提示:完成 P117, 小题微练 1、2

专题微练·单独成册

热点 2 非谓语动词

非谓语动词是高考语法填空和短文改错的必考点,也是难点,主要考查动词不定式、分词和动名词。

增分语法填空

赢在析微

链接答案 P101

考法 1 非谓语动词作宾语——句型公式法

好题试做

A 组 三年全国卷

- (2016·课标全国 I) My ambassadorial duties will include _____ (introduce) British visitors to the 120-plus pandas at Chengdu and others at a research center in the misty mountains of Bifengxia.
- (2016·课标全国 II) If you find something you love doing outside of the office, you'll be less likely _____ (bring) your work home.
- (2015·课标全国 II) In addition to their simple beauty, what makes the adobe dwellings admirable is their ability to "air condition" a house without _____ (use) electric equipment.
- (2014·课标全国 II) I heard a passenger behind me shouted to the driver, but he refused _____ (stop) until we reached the next stop.
- (2014·辽宁卷) Keep _____ (hold) your position for a while. It helps develop your strength and flexibility.

B 组 2016 模拟题

- (2016·武汉模拟) For more than six million American children, coming home after school means _____ (come) to an empty house.
- (2016·太原二模) When going to a supermarket, write down what you want to buy to avoid _____ (buy) unnecessary stuff.
- (2016·信阳模拟) He was in such a hurry that he forgot _____ (set) the brake (制动器).
- (2016·萍乡模拟) I quite liked the idea but wasn't sure about _____ (cross) the Broken Bridge.

答题微点

1. 先定填非谓语动词作宾语

提示词是动词,若句中已有谓语,且设空处不是作并列谓语而是作宾语时,应用动名词(doing)或不定式(to do)。

2. 牢记非谓语动词作宾语的 5 种固定结构

①介词之后接动名词作宾语。

②若非谓语动词作如下动词(短语)的宾语,则应填不定式: agree, afford, choose, decide, expect, fail, hope, manage, offer, pretend, plan, promise, refuse, want, wish, would like, used to 等。

③若非谓语动词作如下动词(短语)的宾语,则应填动名词: admit, allow, advise, avoid, consider, escape, enjoy, keep, finish, feel like, get down to, include, mind, miss, practice, recommend, suggest 等。

④ mean, forget, regret, try, go on, remember 等可接动名词或不定式作宾语,应注意联系语境和动词(短语)用法确定填动名词或不定式作宾语。

⑤ believe/consider/find/feel it + adj. + to do sth. 是形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的不定式。



考法 2 非谓语动词作定语——关系分析法

好题试做

A组 三年全国卷

10. (2016 · 课标全国 I) I was the first Western TV reporter _____ (permit) to film a special unit caring for pandas rescued from starvation in the wild.
11. (2015 · 课标全国 I) A study of travelers _____ (conduct) by the website *TripAdvisor* names Yangshuo as one of the top 10 destinations in the world.
12. (2015 · 课标全国 I) It regularly arranges quick getaways here for people _____ (live) in Shanghai and Hong Kong.

B组 2016 模拟题

13. (2016 · 济南一模) The program, _____ (call) AlphaGo, had taught itself how to win.
14. (2016 · 成都二诊) The first thing _____ (remember) is that you must be willing to learn.

考法 3 非谓语动词作主语和表语——成分分析法

好题试做

A组 三年全国卷

15. (2014 · 课标全国 I) It took years of work _____ (reduce) the industrial pollution and clean the water.
16. (2014 · 课标全国 II) There were many people waiting at the bus stop, and some of them looked very anxious and _____ (disappoint).
17. (2014 · 广东卷) We got a little _____ (sunburn), but the day had been so relaxing that we didn't mind.

B组 2016 模拟题

18. (2016 · 重庆模拟) Nowadays, _____ (take) a cab is common in China.
19. (2016 · 青岛一模) However, it was not easy _____ (invent) such a game.
20. (原创) It is a waste of time _____ (talk) with him about the problems facing Britain after it left the European Union. He knows nothing.
21. (2016 · 云南统测) According to a recycle service in the UK, only one in 400 cups actually gets _____ (recycle).

考法 4 非谓语动词作状语和补语——辨清逻辑关系

好题试做

A组 三年全国卷

22. (2016 · 课标全国 III) Skilled workers also combine various hardwoods and metal _____ (create) special designs.
23. (2016 · 课标全国 III) People probably cooked their food in large pots, _____ (use) twigs (树枝) to remove it.
24. (2015 · 课标全国 II) When a new day breaks, the walls have given up their heat and are now cold enough _____ (cool) the house during the hot day.

答题微点

1. 确定用非谓语动词作定语

提示词是动词,且句中已有谓语,又设空前是名词或代词时,确定用非谓语动词作定语。根据非谓语动词与主语的逻辑关系确定用何种形式作定语。

2. 利用逻辑关系确定定语形式

- ①若表将来的动作不定式 to do;若表将来的被动的动作 to be done。
- ②若与逻辑主语是主动关系,用现在分词 (v.-ing);若与逻辑主语是被动关系,用过去分词 (v.-ed)。
- ③若表被动且正在发生的动作要想到用 being done。
- ④看见序数词、最高级(+名词),要想到用不定式作定语。
- ⑤抽象名词 ability, chance, plan, promise 等后常用不定式作后置定语。

答题微点

1. 非谓语动词作主语

- (1)提示词是动词,句中不缺少谓语,分析句子成分,判断句中缺少主语;找到句子的谓语部分,确定应用动名词/不定式作主语。
- (2)表一般的动作要用动名词;表具体的动作用不定式。
- (3)掌握用动名词/不定式作主语的句型:
 - ①It's + adj. (+ for/of sb.) + to do sth.
 - ②It's no use/good/fun/a waste of time doing sth.
 - ③It takes sb. + some time/money + to do sth.
 - ④It's worthwhile to do/doing sth.

2. 非谓语动词作表语

- 提示词是动词,设空前是系动词,根据句子结构确定用不定式或分词作表语。
- (1)表抽象的动作要用动名词;表具体的动作用不定式。
 - (2)表“令人感到……的”用现在分词;表“感到……的”用过去分词。

答题微点

1. 分析逻辑关系

- ①作状语:若表伴随、时间或条件等要用现在/过去分词,若表自然而然的结果用现在分词。
- ②作状语:若表目的、出乎意料的结果或在形容词后作状语,用不定式。
- ③作补语/状语:如非谓语动词与逻辑主语之间是主动关系,且正在进行,要想到用 doing。
- ④作补语/状语:如非谓语动词与逻辑主语之间是被动关系,且表完成,要想到用 done。

B组 2016 模拟题

25. (2016 · 咸阳二模) The study is expected _____ (present) on Tuesday at the American Heart Association meeting in Los Angeles.
26. (2016 · 锦州二模) We could not find the way out, _____ (lose) in the mountain.
27. (2016 · 德州三模) It was mainly for this reason that the Brazilian government decided to have a new city _____ (build) 600 miles north-west of Rio de Janeiro.
28. (2016 · 福州二模) Martin swims with a knife _____ (fasten) to his right leg.

2. 牢记 5 类句型

- ① allow/beg/command/encourage/expect/forbid/persuade/tell 等 + sb. to do sth.
- ② “五看三使两听一感觉”的感官动词 (look at, see, watch, notice, observe, make, let, have, hear, listen to, feel) + sb. + do sth.。
- ③ 主语 + 系动词 + 形容词 (easy, hard, impossible, important 等) + to do sth.。
- ④ too + *adj.* / *adv.* + to do / *adj.* + enough + to do sth.。
- ⑤ with + 宾语 + doing/done/to do sth., 在句中作状语或定语。

提分短文改错

赢在纠误

链接答案 P101

知设错点

设错点 1 谓语动词与非谓语动词的误用

1. (2016 · 课标全国 II) We can choose between staying at home and take a trip. _____
2. (2015 · 陕西卷) I might have to retire again next year just get some more of these biscuits. _____
3. (2015 · 四川卷) I really want share with you some of the problems I have been experiencing. _____

设错点 2 介词后动词形式误用

4. (2016 · 课标全国 III) I showed them I was independent by wear strange clothes. _____
5. (2015 · 课标全国 II) After looks at the toy for some time, he turned around and found his parents were missing. _____
6. (2016 · 石家庄二模) I'm willing to devote some of my spare time to serve others. _____

设错点 3 固定用法/句型用错

7. (2016 · 浙江卷) He would ask who we were and pretend not to knowing us. _____
8. (2015 · 浙江卷) The position of the classroom made me felt like I was dreaming. _____
9. (2014 · 辽宁卷) It is difficult to understanding why she barks every minute she's outside. _____

设错点 4 过去分词与现在分词的错用

10. (2016 · 四川卷) Mom was grateful and moving. _____
11. (2016 · 浙江卷) It was both excited and frightening to be up there! _____
12. (2016 · 长春质检) Last week, there was a program calling “Learning to Respect Parents” in our school. _____
13. (2016 · 河南六市联考) Waved goodbye to them on the platform, I felt happy for them. _____

扫清盲点

- ① 句中已有谓语动词, 且另一动词不作并列谓语, 或句中无连词则只能用非谓语动词。
- ② 动词不定式在句中作宾语或状语, to 不能省略。

- ① 含有介词 to 的短语, 如 look forward to, get used to, pay attention to, lead to 等, 后接动名词作宾语。
- ② 介词 after, about 等之后应接动名词作宾语, 有时应分析非谓语动词与逻辑主语的主动或被动关系。

- ① 有些动词(短语)如 avoid, feel like 等后只能接动名词作宾语不能接动词原形。
- ② 有些动词后接不定式作宾语, 如 pretend to do, agree to do, expect to do 等, 要知道 to 是动词不定式符号。

- ① 现在分词表主动或正在进行的动作; 过去分词表示被动或完成的动作。
- ② 现在分词转化的形容词, 如 surprising, exciting, moving 等表“令人……的”, 常修饰物; 过去分词转化的形容词, 如 surprised, excited, moved 等表“感到……的”, 常修饰人或修饰 voice, look, mind, smile, expression 等。



I. 语法填空(侧重训练非谓语动词)

(2016·唐山三模改编)

Some students will feel a growing sense of great fear with exam season 1 (approach) — while others may appear fairly calm. Experts hold the opinion that a small amount of stress can be good in exams. They say normal levels of stress enable students 2 (work) and think faster and more effectively, as well as improve their performance. But that's easier said than done perhaps. How can students manage anxiety and stress during exam time and still get the grades they need? Here are some tips 3 (help) you in managing stress around exam time.

First of all, 4 (become) aware of your anxiety will help to reduce the stress. It's a good idea to talk to your classmates and teachers 5 (share) fears. Secondly, it's important 6 (ask) for help and let people know how you feel if you feel 7 (worry) or anxious. Also, stay 8 (focus) on your work. Being devoted to 9 (work) helps you feel calm. If you make full preparations for the exam through revision, there is no reason that you shouldn't feel confident enough 10 (sit) an exam.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____

II. 短文改错(侧重训练非谓语动词)

(原创) Labor Day used to just meaning three days off for me. But this year, my experience at the Qiming Animal Protection Center makes the holiday unforgettable.

I had seen many heartbreaking picture of homeless animals on the Internet. Felt sorry for them, I took action. When I finally arrived at the animal protection center, I was shocking. Many dogs were being kept in a smelly yard. Most of them had abandoned by their owners because of their disabilities. I joined the workers there without a hesitation. Clean up the dogs' waste wasn't an easy task. After clean it up, I also bought ten cans of dog food for it.



把握高考微点,实现素能提升

温馨提示:完成 P119, 小题微练 3、4, 加练 1

专题微练·单独成册

热点 3 形容词、副词和名词

形容词和副词是考生做好语法填空和短文改错必须掌握的知识。完形填空常考查名词词义理解和辨析;短文改错和语法填空重点考查名词的单复数、不可数名词、名词与其他词类的词类转换等。

考法 1 考查词类转换——分析句子成分,联系构词法

» 好题试做

A 组 三年全国卷

- (2016·课标全国 I) But for tourists like me, pandas are its top _____ (attract).
- (2016·课标全国 I) The title will be _____ (official) given to me at a ceremony in London.
- (2016·课标全国 II) Then, handle the most important tasks first so you'll feel a real sense of _____ (achieve).
- (2016·课标全国 III) Food in small pieces could be eaten easily with twigs (树枝) which _____ (gradual) turned into chopsticks.
- (2015·课标全国 II) What makes the adobe dwellings admirable is their _____ (able) to "air condition" a house.

» 答题微点

分析句子结构并确定所给提示词在句子中所作的成分是解答词类转换题的关键。

1. 根据句子成分判断填形容词/副词

- ① 作定语、表语或补足语: 用提示词的形容词形式。
- ② 修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子时: 用提示词的副词形式。
- ③ 提示词是形容词、副词, 词性不需要变化时: 根据句意和前后逻辑关系, 确定添加前缀 (un-, im-, in-, il-,

6. (2015·课标全国Ⅰ) A travel company in Hong Kong says it _____ (regular) arranges quick getaways here.
7. (2014·课标全国Ⅰ) There are _____ (amaze) stories of instant transformation.

B组 2016 模拟题

8. (2016·洛阳一模) I could easily join in every conversation and talk with _____ (high) educated people.
9. (2016·山西模拟) Be _____ (patience) when your friend shares his fear and sadness.
10. (2016·郑州质检二) _____ (sad), people can no longer visit the cave.
11. (原创) _____ (fortunately), the little girl got drown in the water after saving the old lady.

考法 2 考查比较等级——利用标志词确定比较级

好题试做

A组 三年全国卷

12. (2016·课标全国Ⅱ) If you feel stressed by responsibilities at work, you should take a step back and identify (识别) those of _____ (great) and less importance.
13. (2014·课标全国Ⅰ) Finally, that hard work paid off and now the water in the river is _____ (clean) than ever.
14. (2014·辽宁卷) The _____ (hard) you try to beat him, the more likely you will get hit.

B组 2016 模拟题

15. (2016·龙岩一模) In both areas, boys' results are much _____ (bad) than girls'.
16. (2016·广西二模) The shopping center where he worked was the second _____ (big) one in Scotland.
17. (2016·陕西二模) It took another six dollars out of my wallet to pay for them, but my heart felt six times _____ (large) when I did it.
18. (2016·济宁一模) Online giants (巨头) are all competing to make their *Hongbao* the _____ (popular) in the country.

考法 3 考查名词的单复数——利用标志词确定名词单复数

好题试做

A组 三年全国卷

19. (2016·课标全国Ⅰ) The nursery team switches him every few _____ (day) with his sister.
20. (2016·课标全国Ⅱ) Recent _____ (study) show that we are far more productive at work if we take short breaks regularly.
21. (2015·课标全国Ⅰ) The Li River are pictured by artists in so many Chinese _____ (painting).
22. (2014·课标全国Ⅰ) For most of us the _____ (change) are gradual and require a lot of effort and work.

B组 2016 模拟题

23. (2016·邯郸一模) One of the police _____ (officer) said, "Dante had very dirty feet."
24. (2016·信阳二模) Later, he was charged with leaving twenty _____

dis-等)或后缀(-less)变为其反义词。如第11题。

2. 根据句法结构和限定词判断填名词

①根据句法结构判断填名词:作主语、宾语、同位语时,用所给词的名词形式。确定词性为名词后,根据常用的前后缀将所给词转换成适当的形式,同时根据具体语境确定名词的单复数。

②根据设空前的限定词判断填名词:冠词(+形容词)、形容词性物主代词、名词所有格、数词、量词、形容词和介词之后,填名词。

答题微点

提示词是形容词或副词,根据语境和句意,该词词性不变,意思不变,则可能填该词的比较级或最高级。

5 类标志词确定答题线索

- ①设空后含有 than 结构用比较级。
- ②设空前有用来修饰比较级的词语 much, far, even, rather, any, a little, a bit, a great deal 及倍数等用比较级。
- ③表“越……,就越……”用 the+比较级... , the+比较级...。
- ④句中虽没有 than,但暗含比较级,也用比较级。
- ⑤设空后有表示范围的标志词 in, of, among 等,用最高级。
- ⑥设空前有(one of+) the, the+序数词, by far the 等修饰词,用最高级。

答题微点

提示词是名词,分析句子成分后发现词性不需改变,则考虑用所给名词的复数形式。

利用标志词或固定短语确定名词单复数

- ①不定冠词 a, an 后用名词单数形式。
- ②名词前有 one of the 时用名词复数形式。
- ③名词前有 many, several, all, both, other 等表“多”的数量词时用名词复数形式。
- ④如所填名词作主语,且谓语动词是复数形式,则名词应用复数形式。
- ⑤牢记含名词复数的短语,如 good



- (child) alone while the motor is running.
25. (2016 · 黄冈一模) Green is helpful to eyes. It also gives us strong bones and _____ (tooth).

manners 礼貌; take pains 费力; in all directions 向四面八方; in ruins 成为废墟; in high spirits 兴致勃勃。

提分短文改错

赢在纠误

链接答案 P102

知设错点

设错点 1 形容词与副词词性误用

1. (2016 · 课标全国 I) Instead, he hopes that his business will grow steady. _____
2. (2016 · 课标全国 III) I even felt my parents couldn't understand me so I hoped I could be freely from them. _____
3. (2015 · 课标全国 I) Global warming has already become a very seriously problem. _____
4. (2015 · 课标全国 II) Dad and I were terrible worried. _____
5. (2015 · 陕西卷) I thought the biscuits were really well. _____

扫清盲点

- ①名词前和系动词后应用形容词, 实义动词前后、形容词前、过去分词前、句首和句尾等应用副词。
- ②系动词后作表语, 表“……的”之意时用形容词而不用副词。
- ③一般的形容词直接加-ly 变副词; 以-le 结尾的形容词如 terrible 等去 e 再加-y 变副词。
- ④well 作形容词时, 意为“健康的”; 作副词时意为“好”。

设错点 2 形容词或副词比较等级的误用

6. (2016 · 课标全国 III) They were also the best and worse years in my life. _____
7. (2016 · 四川卷改编) The dishes I cooked were Mom's favoritest ones. _____
8. (2016 · 重庆二模) With enough money, they will finish their education very easily than before. _____

- ①表两者比较用比较级; 表三者或三者以上比较用最高级。
- ②形容词 excellent, favorite, top 本身已是最高级, 不能再用于比较级或最高级。
- ③如形容词或副词是比较级, 前面不能用 more。
- ④在“as/so ... as”结构中, 只能用形容词、副词原级。

设错点 3 名词与形容词、动词的错用

9. (2016 · 课标全国 II) My uncle tells me that the key to his success is honest. _____
10. (2014 · 课标全国 I) The fruits are small in size, but juicy and taste. _____
11. (课标全国 II) This made for the grow in the porcelain (瓷器) industry. _____

- ①作表语修饰主语表“……的”时, 应用形容词, 区分 taste/tasty, health/healthy, wealth/wealthy, honest/honesty 等。
- ②作表语说明主语是什么, 应用名词。
- ③冠词之后应跟名词而不跟动词。

设错点 4 名词的单复数形式的误用

12. (2016 · 课标全国 I) If we go on a trip abroad, we can broaden our view and gain knowledges we can not get from books. _____
13. (2016 · 课标全国 III) The teenage year from 13 to 19 were the most difficult time for me. _____
14. (2016 · 浙江卷) When I was a very young children, my father created a regular practice. _____

- ①不可数名词, 如 fun, furniture, information, progress, weather, advice, weather 等, 没有复数形式; 同一个名词, 如 experience, possession 有可数和不可数的用法。
- ②可数名词要用复数形式, 注意不规则变化。

009

考前顶层设计·英语

加分 2017 高考

赢在好题

链接答案 P102

I. 语法填空(侧重训练形容词、副词和名词)

(2016 · 泸州三诊改编)

When I was a teenager, I volunteered to work at the waiter station at a race. My job was to hand out water. The next year I 1 (sign) up for the race and gave it

a shot.

The first race was quite an 2 (forgettable) experience. I jogged and I walked. I didn't know if I could finish.

At one point, a 70-year old man ran past me, and I