

动词五式功夫佳 词语运用巧手搭

I. 请完成 2019 年 6 月浙江英语卷-语法填空的答题和语篇分析。

There are several reasons why school uniforms are a good idea. First of all, uniforms help the school look smart. The students feel that they belong to a particular group. When every pupil in the school wears the uniform, nobody 56 _____ (have) to worry about fashion(时尚). Everybody wears 57 _____ same style of clothes. Uniforms can be useful in unexpected ways. A school in Ireland has introduced an interesting new uniform. On the edge of the jacket, there is a piece of cloth 58 _____ gives off light in the dark. When the children are walking or 59 _____ (cycle) to school on dark mornings, car drivers can 60 _____ (easy) see them.

But can uniforms help improve school standards? The answer 61 _____ this question is not clear. One study in America found that students' grades 62 _____ (improve) a little after the school introduced uniforms. But some students didn't want 63 _____ (wear) the uniform. Other American studies showed no 64 _____ (connect) between uniforms and school performance.

School uniforms are 65 _____ (tradition) in Britain, but some schools are starting to get rid of them. Some very good schools don't have a uniform policy. However, uniforms are still popular. Pupils at about 90 percent of British secondary schools wear uniforms.

1. 请书写你的答案在指定答题区域内

56. _____	57. _____	58. _____
59. _____	60. _____	61. _____
62. _____	63. _____	64. _____
65. _____		

2. 请快速分析文章的文体，结构以及行文逻辑。

II. 动词五式变化规则

1. 动词原形变第三人称单数的规则

1. stop; make; read; play
2. fly ; carry; study; worry;
3. teach; watch;
4. go

2. 动词 ing 变化规律

1. write; hope; care; stare; produce; breathe

2. die; tie; lie
3. flee; free; agree; dye
4. run; stop; plan; star; cut; control; forbid; swim; sit; set; forget; begin; dig; hit; tax; relax
5. panic

3. 动词过去式和过去分词 (V-ed) 变化规则

1. need; clean; play; call; destroy
2. like; live; use; move
3. infer; prefer; permit; drop; drag; regret; commit; rob; jog; skim; step; beg; chat; equip; fit; kid
4. study; carry; hurry; marry

4. 巧记不规则动词 (写出下列动词的过去式、过去分词和单词意思)

1.							
bet					hurt		
broadcast					split		
bid					spread		
burst					sweat		
cast					thrust		
cost					upset		
cut					wed		
forecast					wet		
hit							
2.							
beat							
3.							
come					overcome		
become					run		
4-1.							
hear					burn		
learn					dream		
mean					lean		
leap					spoil		
deal							
4-2.							
build					rebuild		
lend					send		
spend					bend		
4-3.							
catch					teach		
buy					bring		
fight					seek		
think							
4-4.							
feel					kneel		

spell				smell			
4-5.							
feed				meet			
speed				bleed			
breed				lead			
mislead				shoot			
4-6.							
dig				hang			
spin				stick			
sting				swing			
shine				win			
get				hold			
sit							
4-7.							
keep				sleep			
oversleep				creep			
weep				sweep			
4-8.							
pay				repay			
lay				say			
sell				tell			
retell				foretell			
stand				understand			
find				wind			
4-9.							
bite				bless			
have/has				leave			
light				lose			
make				slide			
spill							
5-1.							
take				overtake			
mistake				undertake			
shave				saw			
shake				sow			
see				foresee			
eat				fall			
give				forgive			
drive				rise			
arise				ride			
write							
5-2.							
break				speak			

freeze				wake			
weave				awake			
choose				steal			
forget				bite			
hide							
5-3.							
blow				grow			
know				throw			
overthrow				draw			
withdraw				sew			
show							
5-4.							
begin				shrink			
drink				ring			
sink				sing			
swim				spring			
5-5.							
bear				tear			
wear				swear			
5-6.							
be (am, is)				be (are)			
do/does				go			
lie				fly			
forbid							

III. 常考的词语固定搭配

1. 介词固定搭配（写出相应搭配的介词，以及各个词组的意思）

1. be afraid/ fond/ aware/ conscious/ short/ proud/ full/sure/sensible/typical/ envious _____

2. be curious/ anxious/ certain/ particular/ cautious/ crazy _____

3. be content familiar/ popular/ patient/ busy _____

4. be absent/different _____ --be present _____

5. be fit /suitable/thirsty/ greedy/ eager/ desperate/ anxious/ dying/ responsible _____

6. be sharp /clever _____ = be gifted _____ = have a gift _____;

be rich /abundant/ stubborn _____;

be angry/ annoyed/ bored _____ sb / _____ sth;

be strict _____ sb/ _____ sth;

be generous /mean _____ sth / _____ sb;

be grateful _____ sb (_____ sth)

2. 介词 to 的常见搭配

1. 根据括号内所给动词的正确形式填空

- ① The constitution(宪法), unlike other forms of laws, is fundamental to _____ (keep) our social system working properly.
- ② He made up his mind to devote his life to _____ (prevent) the environment from being polluted.
- ③ an effective approach to _____ (learn) English
- ④ get close to _____ (kill)

2. 以下短语搭配中 to 作介词, 请写出每个词组的汉语意思

(1). be fundamental/ superior/ inferior/ polite/ rude/ friendly/kind faithful/ loyal/ harmful/ beneficial/ sensitive/ allergic/ accessible/ relevant/ merciful **to**

(2). be devoted/ accustomed/ used/ applied/ admitted/ related/ exposed/ adapted/ adjusted/ addicted/ married/ reduced/ limited/ condemned **to**

be opposed **to**/ object **to**; prefer...**to**...; pay attention **to**; look forward **to**; lead **to**/ contribute **to**; refer **to**; stick **to**; get/ settle down **to**

3. 请写出下列词组中的介词

1. “(任何时候/ 方法/ 意义上/ 条件/ 理由) 绝不” 的表达

_____ no time, _____ no way/ sense/ circumstances, _____ no means, _____ account/ condition

2. 一些“动词+介词短语”的被动表达

be left _____ 受到冷落; 被抛弃 / be fed _____ 极厌倦; 吃得过饱 / be worn _____ 破旧; 疲惫不堪 / be taken _____ 受骗; 上当

3. 无比较级的形容词, 不用 than

be superior / senior / junior _____ 比...优越/高级/低级

4. “介词+名词+介词”常考固定搭配, 写出下列词组

寻找 (search) / 需要 (need) / 以...形式 (form) / 作为...的交换 (exchange) / 代替 (place) / 同...一致 (agreement) / 赞同 (favor) / 作为对...的纪念 (memory) / 负责 (charge) / 在...方面 (terms) / 对...的答复或反应 (response) / 表扬 (praise) / 作为对...的回报 (return) / 为...的好处着想 (sake)

5. 介词常考固定短语搭配分类总结, 请根据汉语提示尽可能多地写出词组

- ① “in/ at+ 名词” 表示 “在进行, 从事; 处于...状态”
- ② “be of + value 等一些抽象词”, 用来说明 “作用、重要性和意义” 等。
“be of + 度量、形状、颜色、大小的名词”, 用来说明主语的特征, 这类名词前常用 different, all, the same, this, that, a(n) 等来修饰。
- ③ “to one's + 名词” 表示 “对...感到...”
- ④ “in+ 名词” 表示情绪状态
- ⑤ by 表示交通方式
- ⑥ at 表示速度、价格、利率
- ⑦ to 表示 “建筑构件”、“方法, 答案” 或 “回复, 反应”

4. 不定冠词 a/an 常考固定搭配

1. 不定冠词 a/an 常考固定搭配, 写出下列词组

①突然; ②每周一次; ③不知所措, 茫然; ④参观, 拜访; ⑤节食; ⑥让某人搭便车; ⑦在……方面有天赋; ⑧与……谈话; ⑨在……起重要作用

2. 抽象名词前加 a 可使抽象名词具体化。

Being able to afford _____ drink would be _____ comfort in those tough times.

3. “打抓身体部位” 的固定表达

①hit him _____ the head/ shoulder/back

②hit him _____ the face /eyes/right leg

③catch/ seize /grab him _____ the collar/ arm/ neck

4. 定冠词常考的固定搭配, 写出下列词组

①此刻, 目前; ②当场; ③前几天; ④同时; ⑤中肯, 切题; ⑥从长远来看; ⑦一看见…

5. 常考固定短语或搭配

1. 写出下列带有 it 的短语

①保持优异成绩; 继续干下去; 坚持

②及时抵达; 成功; 达到预定目标

③完成它; 应对 (处理) 它

④别紧张; 别着急; 凡事看开些; 放松

⑤明白了; 做到

⑥注意; 保证; 务必

⑦正如某人所说

2. 写出下列带有名词复数的短语

①同某人吵架

②情绪低落

③成为废墟

④衣衫褴褛

⑤有礼貌

⑥向某人问候

6. 高考题真题演练

1. Drinking my iced coffee I ran my fingers along the streets 57 _____ the hotel to the opera hall. (2016 年 10 月浙江卷)

2. For Pahlsson, its return was 65 _____ wonder. (2017 年 6 月浙江卷)

3. Like many things in life, it's 56 _____ ongoing process, and the best part of the process is that there is enough room for improvement, which means you will just keep getting better and better. (2017 年 11 月浙江卷)

4. You wouldn't think that a few months of exercise in your teens would be enough 59 _____ the rest of your life. (2017 年 11 月浙江卷)

5. If you are not going to suffer this problem, then I suggest that the next time you go to your mum's home 65 _____ dinner, get a few cooking tips from her. (2018 年 6 月浙江卷)

6. One cup of coffee 60 _____ the late afternoon or evening will cause them to stay awake almost all night. (2018 年 11 月浙江卷)

7. Everybody wears 57 _____ same style of clothes. (2019 年 6 月浙江卷)

8. The answer 61 _____ this question is not clear. (2019 年 6 月浙江卷)

9. This aging of the population is driven 59 _____ two factors. (2020 年 1 月浙江卷)

10. A child born in the US today has 63 _____ very realistic chance of living beyond 100 and needs to plan accordingly. (2020 年 1 月浙江卷)

11. Of 69 _____ nineteen recognized polar bear sub-populations, three are declining, six are stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data. (2019 全国卷 I)

12. Unexpectedly, I'm face-to-face with the gorilla, who begins screaming at 62 _____ top of her lungs. (2018 全国卷 III)

13. The adobe dwellings (土坯房) built by the Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest are

admired by even 62 _____ most modern of architects and engineers. (2015 全国卷 II)