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Lesson 3

动词五式功夫佳 词语运用巧手搭

语法填空

Rational cloze

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高考演练 动词五式 词语搭配

01

语法填空高考真题分析



语篇分析



考点分析

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 has/will have (have) to worry about fashion(时尚). Everybody wears 57 the 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 that/which gives off light in the dark. When the children are walking or 59 cycling (cycle) to school on dark mornings, car drivers can 60 easily (easy) see them.

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

School uniforms are 65 traditional (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.

02

动词五式变化规则



.动词五式的用法



.动词原形变第三人称单数的规则



.动词*ing*不规则变化规律



.动词过去式和过去分词变化规则



.巧记不规则动词变化



动词五式的用法

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FORM
01

FORM
02

FORM
03

FORM
04

FORM
05

Verb

五式	do	does	doing	did	done
时态	一般现在时; 情态动词之后	一般现在时, 主语单三	进行时	一般过去时	完成时
语态					被动语态
语气	虚拟语气 (情态动 词之后)			现在的虚拟语气	过去的虚拟语气
非谓	动词不定式		介词之后; 现在分词或动名词		过去分词



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

- 1、大多数在词尾加 “s” 在清辅音后发[s]，在浊辅音及元音后发 [z]。
如：stop**s** [s] ; make**s** [s]; read**s**[z] ; play**s** [z]
- 2、以辅音字母加 “y” 结尾的，先将 “y” 变为 “i” ，然后在加 “es” 读[iz]
如：fl**ies** [z]; carr**ies**[iz]; stud**ies**[iz]; worr**ies**[iz]
- 3、以 “s, x, ch, sh” 结尾的，在词尾加 “es” ，发音为[iz]
如：teach**es** [iz]; watch**es**[iz]
- 4、以 “o” 结尾的动词，加 “es” ，读[z]
如：go**es**

动词ing不规则变化规律

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

1. 以一辅音加一不发音的-e结尾，一般应去掉e再加ing
例：writing, hoping, caring, staring, producing, breathing
2. 以-ie结尾的动词，将ie变成y再加-ing 例：dying, tying, lying
3. 以-ee, -oe, -ye结尾的动词加-ing时应保留词尾e
例：fleeeing, freeeing, agreeeing, dyeeing,
4. 如果动词最后一音节为重读闭音节，最后一个字母需要双写，
例：runnning, stoppping, plannning, starrring, controlllling
但辅音x是个例外，无需双写 例：taxxing, relaxxing
5. 以-ic结尾的动词加字母k再加-ing 例：panickking



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

1. 直接在词尾加-ed。如: need~~ed~~, play~~ed~~, call~~ed~~, destroy~~ed~~
2. 以不发音的e结尾的加-d。如: lik~~ed~~, liv~~ed~~, us~~ed~~, mov~~ed~~
3. 以一个元音字母加一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节动词, 先双写辅音字母, 再加-ed。如: stop~~pp~~ed, tripp~~ed~~
4. 以辅音字母加y结尾的动词, 先把y变成i, 再加-ed。如: studi~~ed~~, carri~~ed~~, hurri~~ed~~, marri~~ed~~



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

bet	bet	bet	打赌		
broadcast	广播；播送	knit	编织	split	劈开；分开
bid	出价	let	让	spread	散布；传播
burst	爆发；发生	put	放	sweat	出汗
cast	投，掷；扔	quit	停止	thrust	刺；刺入
cost	花费	read	读	upset	颠覆；扰乱
cut	切；割	rid	除去	wed	结婚
forecast	预报	set	放；放置	wet	打湿
hit	打	shut	关闭		
hurt	伤害	spit	吐		



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型



AAB型

beat

beat

beaten

打；击败；(心脏)跳动



ABA型

come

came

come

来

become

bec**a**me

become

变成

overcome

overc**a**me

overcome

克服

run

r**a**n

run

跑



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

 ABB型-1

(1)在原型动词后面加一个**辅音字母d或t**构成过去式、过去分词

hear	heard d	heard d	听见
burn	burnt t /burned	burnt t /burned	燃烧
learn	learnt t /learned	learnt t /learned	学
dream	dreamt t	dreamt t	梦想
mean	meant t	meant t	意思是
lean	leant t /leaned	leant t /leaned	倾斜
leap	leapt t /leaped	leapt t /leaped	跳跃；跨越
spoil	spoil t /spoiled	spoil t /spoiled	破坏；宠坏
deal	dealt t	dealt t	处理



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型



ABB型-2

(2)把原型动词的最后一个辅音字母d改成t

build	built	built	建设
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	重建
lend	lent	lent	借出；借给
send	sent	sent	送；发射；派遣
spend	spent	spent	度过；花费
bend	bent	bent	弯腰；低头；弯曲



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

 ABB型-3

(3)原词中有a则改为**aught**, 无a则改为**ought**

catch	caught	caught	抓; 赶上
teach	taught	taught	教; 教书
buy	bought	bought	买
bring	brought	brought	带来; 拿来
fight	fought	fought	打架; 争吵; 作战
seek	sought	sought	寻找
think	thought	thought	想



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

 ABB型-4

(4)把eel、ell改成elt

feel	felt	felt	感觉
kneel	knelt	knelt	跪下
smell	smelt	smelt	闻到
spell	spelt	spelt	拼写



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

ABB型-5

(5)词中间去掉一个e或去掉一个a或去掉一个o

feed	fed	fed	喂养；饲养
meet	met	met	碰见；遇见
speed	sped	sped	加速；快速前进
bleed	bled	bled	流血
breed	bred	bred	繁殖；产生
lead	led	led	领导；引导
mislead	misled	misled	误导；欺骗
shoot	shot	shot	射击；击中



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型



ABB型-6

(6)改变元音字母(把i、a变为u或把i、e变为o, 把o变为e, 把i变为a)

dig	dug	dug	挖掘
hang	hung	hung	挂
spin	spun	spun	旋转
stick	stuck	stuck	粘贴; 插入
sting	stung	stung	刺激; 叮咬
swing	swung	swung	摆动; 突然转向



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

ABB型-6

(6)改变元音字母(把i、a变为u或把i、e变为o, 把o变为e, 把i变为a)

shine	sh <u>o</u> ne	sh <u>o</u> ne	照耀; 使发光
	shined	shined	擦亮; 擦光
win	w <u>o</u> n	w <u>o</u> n	赢得; 获胜
get	g <u>o</u> t	g <u>o</u> t	得到
hold	h <u>e</u> ld	h <u>e</u> ld	握; 举行
sit	s <u>a</u> t	s <u>a</u> t	坐



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

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ABB型-7

(7)eep变为ept

keep	kept	kept	保持
sleep	slept	slept	睡觉
oversleep	overslept	overslept	睡过头
creep	crept	crept	爬行
weep	wept	wept	哭泣
sweep	swept	swept	打扫



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

ABB型-8

(8) **ay**变为**aid**, **ell**变为**old**, **and**变为**ood**, **ind**变为**ound**

pay	paid	paid	付款
repay	repaid	repaid	偿还; 报答
lay	laid	laid	下蛋; 产卵; 放置
say	said	said	说
sell	sold	sold	卖
tell	told	told	告诉



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

ABB型-8

(8) ay变为aid, ell变为old, and变为ood, ind变为ound

retell	retold	retold	复述
foretell	foretold	foretold	预告；预言
stand	stood	stood	站，站立
understand	understood	understood	明白；懂得
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	误会；误解
find	found	found	找到；发现
wind	wound	wound	卷起；缠绕



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

 **ABB型-9**

(9)其他

bite	bit	bit/bitten	咬
bless	blessed/blest	blessed/blest	祝福
have/has	had	had	有
leave	left	left	离开
light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted	点燃；照亮
lose	lost	lost	失去；丢失
make	made	made	制作；制造
slide	slid	slid	滑动
spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt	溢出



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

ABC型-1

(1)原型动词后 + n或en构成过去分词

take	took	taken	拿；取
overtake	overtook	overtaken	追上；超过
mistake	mistook	mistaken	误认；误解
undertake	undertook	undertaken	承担；保证
shave	shaved	shaven/shaved	剃须
saw	sawed	sawn/sawed	锯
sow	sowed	sown/sowed	播种
shake	shook	shaken	摇头；摇晃
see	saw	seen	看见



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

(1)原型动词后 + n或en构成过去分词



ABC型-1

foresee	foresaw	foreseen	预见
eat	ate	eaten	吃
fall	fell	fallen	跌倒
give	gave	given	给
forgive	forgave	forgiven	原谅；宽恕
drive	drove	driven	驾驶
rise	rose	risen	升起
arise	arose	arisen	出现；发生
ride	rode	ridden	骑
write	wrote	written	写



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

(2)过去式 + n或en构成过去分词

ABC型-2

break	broke	broken	打破
speak	spoke	spoken	说话
freeze	froze	frozen	结冰；凝固
wake	woke	woken	醒
weave	wove	woven	编织
awake	awoke	awoken	唤醒
choose	chose	chosen	选择
steal	stole	stolen	偷
forget	forgot	forgotten	忘记
bite	bit	bitten	咬
hide	hid	hidden	躲藏



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

(3)ow/aw/ew—ew/ed—own/awn/ewn型

ABC型-3

blow	blew	blown	吹
grow	grew	grown	生长
know	knew	known	知道
throw	threw	thrown	投；掷
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	推翻；打倒
draw	drew	drawn	拖；拉
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	撤退
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	缝
show	showed	shown	出示



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

(4)i—a—u型

ABC型-4

begin	began	begun	开始
shrink	shrank/shrunk	shrunk	萎缩
drink	drank	drunk	喝；饮
ring	rang	rung	打电话；按(铃)
sink	sank	sunk	下沉
sing	sang	sung	唱歌
swim	swam	swum	游泳
spring	sprang/sprung	sprung	弹跳；弹起



不规则中找规则

AAA型

ABA型

ABB型

ABC型

 ABC型-5

(5) ear—ore—orn型

bear	bore	born	忍受；生育
tear	tore	torn	撕裂；撕破
wear	wore	worn	穿；戴
swear	swore	sworn	发誓



不规则中找规则

AAA型



ABA型



ABB型



ABC型

 **ABC型-6**

(6)其他

be (am, is)	was	been	是
be (are)	were	been	是
do/does	did	done	做
go	went	gone	去
lie	lay	lain	躺
fly	flew	flown	飞
forbid	forbade	forbidden	禁止

03

常考的词语固定搭配

★ . 介词固定搭配

★ . 冠词的固定搭配

★ . 常考的固定搭配

★ . 高考题演练

形容词与介词的常考固定搭配

1

**be afraid/ fond/ aware/ conscious/
short/ proud/ full/ sure/
sensible/ typical/ envious**



of...

2

**be curious/ anxious/ certain/
particular/ cautious/ crazy**



about...

3

**be content familiar/ popular/
patient/ busy**



with...

形容词与介词的常考固定搭配

4

be absent/ different
--be present at

from...

5

be fit /suitable/thirsty/ greedy/
eager/ desperate/ anxious/
dying/ responsible

for...

6

be sharp /clever **in** = be gifted **in** = have a gift **for**;
be rich /abundant/ stubborn **in**;
be angry/ annoyed/ bored **with** sb /**at** sth;
be strict **with** sb/ **in** sth;
be generous /mean **with** sth /**to** sb;
be grateful **to** sb (**for** sth)

...



介词 to 的常见搭配

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

to 作介词与动词不定式要区分清, 以下短语搭配中 **to** 作介词:

(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**

➤ “（任何时候/ 方法/ 意义上/ 条件/ 理由）绝不” 的表达

这些表否定意义的介词短语位句首，部分倒装。

at no time, in no way/ sense/ circumstances,

by no means, on account/ condition

➤ 一些 “动词+介词短语” 的被动表达

be left out / be fed up / be worn out / be taken in

受到冷落; 被抛弃 / 极厌倦; 吃得过饱 / 破旧; 疲惫不堪/ 受骗; 上当

➤ 无比较级的形容词，不用than，而用to

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



“介词 + 名词 + 介词”常考固定搭配

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)

in search of

in need/want of

in the form of

in exchange for

in place of

in agreement with

in favor of

in memory of

in charge of

in terms of

in response to

in praise of

in return for

for the sake of



介词常考固定短语搭配 分类总结

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”

1. **on** show/ display/ sale/ strike/ duty/ trial

at work/ war/ table/ play / sea / peace

in order/ control/ danger/ sight

2. be **of** value/ importance/ use/ color/ age/ size/ height/ weight/ shape/type/ kind/ quality

3. **to** one's joy/ surprise/ pleasure/ sorrow/

4. **in** surprise/ alarm/ terror/ horror/ delight

5. **by** air/ bicycle/ boat/ bus/ car/ plane/ train

6. **at** a high/low price/speed; **at** a speed of ...

7. the entry/ entrance/ exit/ approach/ access/ answer/ key/ way/ solution/response/ reply **to**

➤ 不定冠词a/an常考固定搭配

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

①all of a sudden; ②once a week; ③at a loss; ④be on a visit; ⑤be/go on a diet;
⑥give sb a lift; ⑦have a gift for...; ⑧have a word with...; ⑨play an active part in

➤ 在抽象名词前加 a 可使抽象名词具体化, 表示 “一场、一次、一件”。

如: a success一件成功的事或一个成功的人; a surprise一件令人惊讶的事; a pity一件遗憾的事; an honour 引以为荣的人/事; a comfort 令人欣慰的人/事

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

冠词 the 常考固定搭配

➤ “打抓身体部位” 的固定表达

"hit / beat + sb. + on/in + the + 身体部位"这样的结构, 如果打在坚硬结实的部位前面常用介词on; 如果打在柔软多肉的部位, 前面常用介词in. 且不能用物主代词替代定冠词, 只能用 "the" .

- ①hit him on **the** head/ shoulder/back ②hit him in **the** face /eyes/right leg
③ catch/ seize /grab him by **the** collar/ arm/ neck

➤ 定冠词常考的固定搭配

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...

- ①at the moment; ②on the spot; ③ the other day; ④at the same time;
⑤to the point; ⑥in the long run/term ⑦at the sight of

➤ 下列短语中 it 本身词义模糊，只是帮助构成习语：

- ① 保持优秀成绩；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

- ① keep **it** up; ② make **it**; ③ manage **it**; ④ take **it** easy; ⑤ get **it**; ⑥ see to **it** that;
- ⑦ as sb put **it**

➤ 下列的固定短语中，名词要用复数

- 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

- ① have words (word) with sb ② in low spirits (spirit) ③ in ruins (ruin)
- ④ in rags (rag) ⑤ have good manners (manner) ⑥ give one's regards (regard) to sb

2. For Pahlsson, its return was 65 a wonder. (2017年6月浙江卷)
3. Like many things in life, it' s 56 an 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)
7. Everybody wears 57 the same style of clothes. (2019年6月浙江卷)
10. A child born in the US today has 63 a very realistic chance of living beyond 100 and needs to plan accordingly. (2020年1月浙江卷)

如果横线后面是名词，而且名词的意义不完整，则在横线上加冠词或物主代词等。

从四方面考虑 (1) **固定短语搭配中的冠词** (2) **不定冠词的泛指** (3) **定冠词的特指** (4) **形容词/副词最高级**



1. Of 69 the 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)
2. Unexpectedly, I'm face-to-face with the gorilla, who begins screaming **at** 62 **the top of her lungs**. (2018全国卷III)
3. The adobe dwellings (土坯房) built by the Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest are admired by even 62 the most modern of architects and engineers. (2015全国卷II)

如果横线后面是名词，而且名词的意义不完整，则在横线上加冠词或物主代词等。

从四方面考虑 (1) **固定短语搭配中的冠词** (2) **不定冠词的泛指** (3) **定冠词的特指** (4) **形容词/副词最高级**



1. Drinking my iced coffee I ran my fingers along the streets 57 from the hotel **to** the opera hall. (2016年10月浙江卷)
4. You wouldn't think that a few months of exercise in your teens would be enough 59 for the rest of your life. (2017年11月浙江卷)
5. I suggest that the next time you go to your mum's home 65 for dinner, get a few cooking tips from her. (2018年6月浙江卷)
6. One cup of coffee 60 in the late afternoon or evening will cause them to stay awake almost all night. (2018年11月浙江卷)
8. The answer 61 to this question is not clear. (2019年6月浙江卷)
9. This aging of the population is driven 59 by two factors. (2020年1月浙江卷)

如果横线后是名词、代词或动词-ing形式，它的意义是完整的，不缺少限定词，往往加介词。从两方面考虑 (1) 介词的基本用法 (2) 介词固定搭配



THANKS

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五种句型熟记心系表宾补显特色