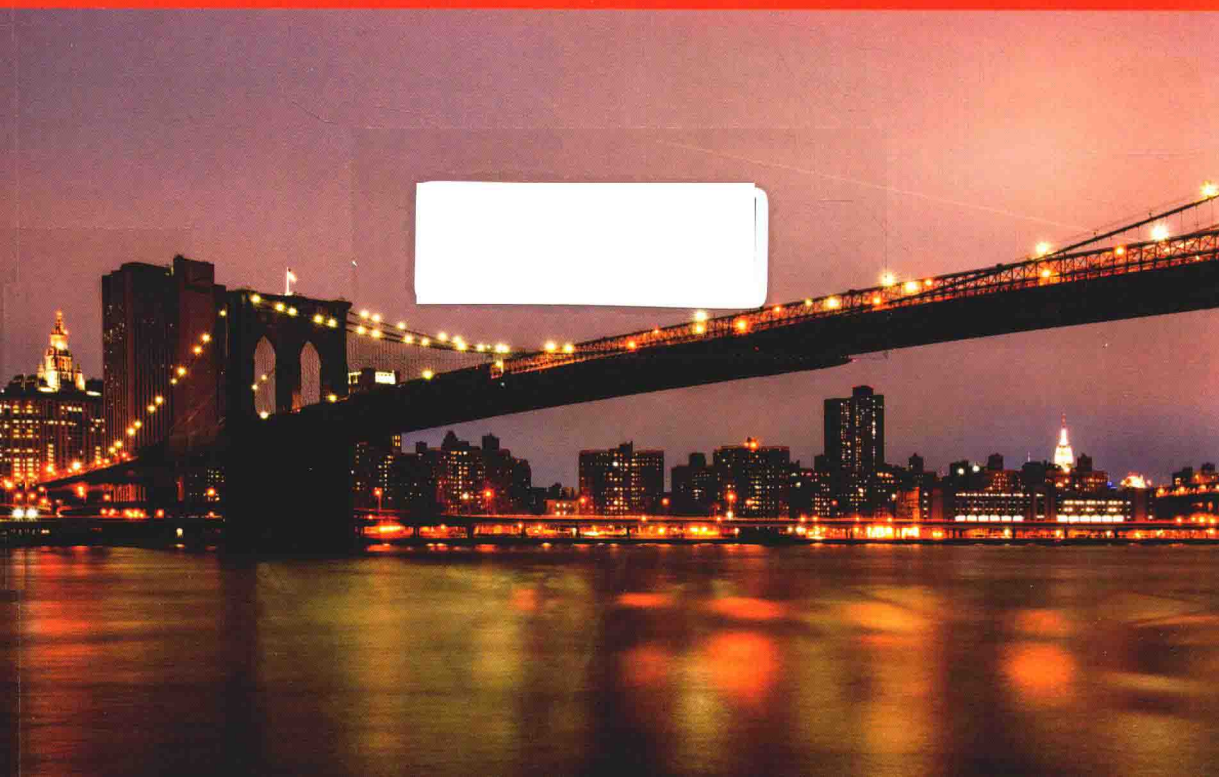


200<sup>篇</sup>  
强化特训

直击  
高考

# 英语语法新题型

吕栋 红果/编著  
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

直击高考:英语语法新题型/吕栋,  
红果编著. —上海:上海译文出版社,2015.4  
ISBN 978-7-5327-6901-8

I. ①直… II. ①吕… ②红… III. ①英语-语法-  
高中-习题集-升学参考资料 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 018844 号

直击高考:英语语法新题型

吕 栋 红 果 编著

责任编辑/李红果 装帧设计/吴建兴

上海世纪出版股份有限公司

译文出版社出版

网址: [www.yiwen.com.cn](http://www.yiwen.com.cn)

上海世纪出版股份有限公司发行中心发行

200001 上海福建中路 193 号 [www.ewen.co](http://www.ewen.co)

上海信老印刷厂印刷

开本 720×1020 1/16 印张 15 字数 268,000

2015 年 4 月第 1 版 2015 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 0.001—3,000 册

ISBN 978-7-5327-6901-8/H·1209

定价: 38.00 元

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# 题型解读

## ☆ 本书说明

《直击高考：英语语法新题型》针对语法新题型进行了全面的剖析和解读。首先介绍了高考英语上海卷自 2014 年起在题型上所作的调整，详述了语法新题型的特点和要求；随后分别对 2013 年上海市教育考试院命题组专家给出的样题以及 2014 年上海高考英语卷的真题加以详尽地解析，并提供了应对新题型的策略和方法；主体部分是完全与高考新题型一致的 100 套 200 篇短文填空练习；最后附有全部练习题的参考答案。

本书可供高三学生在复习迎考阶段使用，或用作高中各个阶段的辅导练习。

本书虽然主要针对上海高考编写，但也可供其他教育发达地区的高中学生针对所在地高考的短文填空新题型，作为备考资料或练习来源，达到进一步提高英语能力的目的。

## ☆ 题型介绍

2014 年上海高考英语语法命题全面取消语法单项选择题，采用短文语法填空题。根据新题型命题的要求，语法部分包含 A、B 两篇短文，共设 16 处填空空格。要求考生阅读短文，按照语法规则和上下文意思连贯的要求，在空格中填入所缺的适当的语法结构词，或者将括号内所给的词以适当的形式填入空格。具体要求分别如下：

### 1. 提供原形词的空格

空格后括号内所给的原形词一般为动词、形容词或副词等，要求考生根据上下文将所给词变成适当的形式填入空格，词形变化主要包括动词时态、语态、非谓语、形容词和副词的比较级与最高级等。注意：此类填空每空所填词数可以超过 1 个。

### 2. 不提供原形词的空格

要求考生根据上下文句子结构，在空格内填入所缺的语法结构词，如冠词、代

词、介词、连词、情态动词等。注意：此类填空每空只能填1个词。

此外还应注意的是，不论何种空格，不论填写词数，在试卷答题纸上每题均只划出一根横线。

## ☆ 解题揭秘

高考语法新题型与原先的语法选择题相比，是一种完全开放的命题形式，不再设置备选答案，有时可能还会存在一题两解或多解的情况，因此，对于考生来说，答题的不确定因素大大增加。新题型最为重大的变化是将单句测试改为语篇测试，不再考查考生对孤立单句的语法判断，而是考查考生在上下文整体语境下对语法知识的灵活运用，从而在语法运用能力、阅读能力、拼写能力、逻辑思维能力等方面都对考生提出了新的要求。

新的语法题型对语言能力的要求更高，考生要同时具备扎实的语法基础、全面的语言能力和良好的阅读理解能力方能从容应对。这对于广大考生是新的挑战，针对新题型的命题特点，我们可以采用如下的应对策略。

### 1. 熟悉新题型，了解命题的基本规律

新题型的命题有其基本规律。例如：新题型的两篇短文阅读难度通常不会太高，若有超纲词汇通常会给出汉语释义；短文的篇幅不会太长，字数一般在200—300字之间；文章的首句通常不设空格，以利于考生更好地理解全文；一般不在专有名词、人名地名、数据等处设置空格；一般不会用过分冷僻、难度过大的考查项目来设置空格，等等。考生应逐步熟悉语法填空新题型的命题规律，做到心中有数，临考时才能从容应对。

### 2. 系统全面地掌握中学阶段的语法知识

无论题型如何变换，高考对高中学生英语语法学习的基本要求是不变的。总的来说，考生应从词法、句法以及语篇结构的角度，全面掌握中学阶段的语法知识。

从词法的角度看，考生应特别注意代词、形容词、副词、动词（包括非谓语动词）、介词、冠词和各类连词在各种语境下的意义和功能；能根据语法规则和上下文正确使用词的适当形式，比如时态、语态、非谓语、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级等。

从句法的角度看，要熟练掌握简单句、并列句、复合句的各种句型结构；还要熟练掌握句子的强调结构、倒装、省略，熟悉各种插入语的形式、意义和功能。

从语篇结构的角度看，还要熟悉各类文体的行文特点，了解句与句之间的结构形式、连接方法，识别基本句型的扩展及变形等。

### 3. 调整学习策略

考生要改变孤立地记忆语法规则的学习方法,应做到“词不离句,句不离篇”。除了课本之外,要尽可能地多阅读各类英语课外读物,多接触一些鲜活的原版时文材料,以熟悉不同的文体和题材。平时在语篇阅读的同时,要更加注重针对语法点的精读,并注意语法在口语和书面语中是如何运用的。此外还要特别强调的就是单词拼写,传统的高考语法选择题不必考虑拼写,语篇填空题则要求单词拼写完全正确方能得分,在这方面考生尤其要加以重视。

### 4. 掌握新题型的答题技巧

语篇填空题的答题可以采取以下的步骤:

快速扫描全文(抓取全文主旨大意)→边读边填(先从语义的角度,再从语法的角度进行判断填写,遇到暂时有困难的地方可以先略过,通过联系上下文或者通读全文再进行判断)→复读详审,解决难点(在时间允许的情况下,可以复读全文,反复推敲疑难之处,比如可将复杂的句式简单化,排除可能存在的干扰,区分句子主干和其他成分,再通过回忆已掌握的语法知识,确定最恰当的答案)。

要在语篇填空这一部分取得好成绩,考生应做到几个“善于”,即:要善于使用句子成分分析的方法,通过分辨词类来确定解题方向;要善于分析各种句子的结构,特别要弄清较复杂的长句中各个部分的句法功能;要善于排除干扰(包括附加成分、插入成分、非主干成分等带来的干扰,以及人名、地名、组织机构名、专有名词等带来的干扰);要善于结合语境,把握作者行文的意图与逻辑,比如要注意文中使用的时态、存在于上下文中的某些提示等。

### 5. 进行专项的新题型模拟练习

在临考阶段选择适宜的练习题进行专门的强化训练,是在短期内实现成绩突破的有效方法。值得注意的是,考生在这一阶段所选取的练习要以基础性习题为主,不要去刻意追求偏题、难题、怪题。

虽然新题型带来了新的不确定性和陌生感,但改变的只不过是考查的形式,新题型考查高中阶段语法基础知识和运用能力的本质没有改变,不会超出中学英语教学大纲的要求,所以不必对此过度紧张。考生只要稳定心态,系统掌握基础语法知识,采用正确的复习方法,并辅以适量的针对性练习,在高考中完全可以取得好成绩。

## ☆ 样题解析

**Directions:** Read the following two passages. Fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with

the proper form of the given word. For the other blanks, fill in each blank with one proper word. Make sure that your answers are grammatically correct.

(A)

As Christopher Walsh saved his brother and then his sister from the water of a river, his mother shouted to him: "I'm proud of you."

Christopher was in the car with his parents, sister Rosie, and brother Mac, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ his father drove into a metal barrier. The family's car fell down a hill (26) \_\_\_\_\_ the river, and landed with its wheels up.

Christopher, then 12, swam through a broken window and got out into the fresh air. But (27) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the rest of his family were still in the car—in the water, he took a big breath and swam back to save first Mac, and then Rosie. Christopher said: "I was frightened, but it was all happening so fast and I didn't really think about the danger."

Christopher freed Mac and then swam back to get Rosie, (28) \_\_\_\_\_ was under the cold, cloudy water, in the car. Christopher had to feel for her seatbelt because he could not see anything. He took the seatbelt off her, and then went up for air. Finally he went back to pull her out of (29) \_\_\_\_\_ car.

Beryl, the mother, said: "When I got to the side and looked back, I thought Christopher and Rosie had gone. I thought (30) \_\_\_\_\_ were dead. Then I saw him (31) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) up out of the water like a dolphin, and I could see he had Rosie. I shouted across the canal, 'I'm so proud of you.'"

(B)

I'm reading this brilliant book, (32) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) *The Great Kapok Tree*. It's by Lynne Cherry. My parents gave it to me as my birthday present and I just (33) \_\_\_\_\_ not put it down.

The story (34) \_\_\_\_\_ (set) in the tropical Amazon rainforest. The author visited the rainforest (35) \_\_\_\_\_ she could find out about what was happening for herself. As I'm sure you know, man is cutting down so many of the forests and trees there. A lot of animals and plants are in danger (36) \_\_\_\_\_ this.



So, here's what happens in the story. The main character is the woodcutter. He comes into the wood with an axe in his hand. All the animals are chatting happily in the forest. As soon as they see the man, they stop (37) \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) and become quiet. They know what the woodcutter's job is—to cut down the great *kapok* (木棉) tree. But it's the (38) \_\_\_\_\_ (large) tree in the forest and the rainforest is very hot. The woodcutter soon gets tired and falls asleep under the tree. As he sleeps, all the animals come up to him and whisper in his ear. One of them says to the woodcutter, "What happens tomorrow depends on what you do today. Please don't destroy our home. We (39) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) nowhere to live."

The woodcutter wakes up but I'm not going to tell you what happens in the end. You'll have to read the book to see (40) \_\_\_\_\_ he cuts the great *kapok* tree down or not.

- |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 25. _____ | 26. _____ | 27. _____ | 28. _____ |
| 29. _____ | 30. _____ | 31. _____ | 32. _____ |
| 33. _____ | 34. _____ | 35. _____ | 36. _____ |
| 37. _____ | 38. _____ | 39. _____ | 40. _____ |

### 样题答案与详解:

#### 25. when

详解: 此处意为汽车在撞上障碍物的时候, Christopher 一家人坐在车上, 应填入 *when* 作为时间状语从句的引导词。

#### 26. into

详解: 汽车从山坡上落到河里, 因此填入可同时表示方向、位置和动态的介词 *into* 是最为合适的。

#### 27. seeing

详解: 此处用现在分词 *seeing*, 表明 Christopher 游回去救人的原因, 其逻辑主语是动作执行者, 即主句的主语 Christopher。

#### 28. who

详解: 这是一个非限定性的定语从句, 填入关系代词 *who* 引导从句, 修饰先行词 *Rosie*。

#### 29. the

详解: 此处的 *car* 指前文中提到过的汽车, 系特指, 因此用定冠词 *the*。

30. they

详解：此处用主格代词 they, 指代 Christopher 和 Rosie 两人。

31. come

详解：此处应填 come, 因为 see sb. do (sth.) 表示“看见某人做了某事”, 强调整个动作过程。此处强调说话者看到了 Christopher 救起 Rosie 并浮出水面的过程。

32. called

详解：此处应填过去分词 called, 表示“书取名为……”, 修饰 book, 具有被动意义。

33. can

详解：此空格后紧跟否定词 not 与动词 put it down, 应填情态动词或助动词。此段落中作者自述正在读父母送的书, 不能释卷, 因此填入情态动词 can 较为恰当。

34. is set

详解：此处意为“将(故事)背景置于”, 句子主语是 story, 因此要用 set 的被动语态。本篇为书的内容简介, 应使用一般现在时态。

35. so that

详解：本句为含目的状语从句的主从复合句, 而且从句中出现了情态动词 could, 由此可确定填入 so that。

36. because of

详解：空格后是代词 this, 此处应填入介词短语 because of, 作为原因状语。

37. talking

详解：动词 stop 之后用动名词, 表示停止做某事。此处意为动物们不再说话, 变得安静, 因此应填动名词 talking。

38. largest

详解：此处意为该树是林中最大的一棵树, 且空格前有 the, 应填入形容词 large 的最高级 largest。

39. will have

详解：此处动物们声称它们将无处可栖, 所以应使用动词一般将来时, 填入 will have。

40. if/whether

详解：此处用 if 或 whether 均可引导宾语从句, 构成 whether (或 if) ... or not 的形式, 表示“是否……”的意思。

## 2014 年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试

### 上海英语试卷

#### II Grammar and Vocabulary

##### Section A

**Directions:** After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

#### (A)

##### My stay in New York

After graduation from university, I had been unable to secure a permanent job in my small town. So I decided to leave home for New York, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ I might have a better chance to find a good job. (26) \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) some money to pay the daily expenses, I started work in a local café as a waiter. I believe that (27) \_\_\_\_\_ I was offered a good position, I would resign at once.

Over time, the high cost of living became a little burden on my already (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (exhaust) shoulders. On the other hand, my search for a respectable job had not met with much success. As I had studied literature at university, I found it quite difficult to secure a suitable job in big companies. Mother had just said that (29) \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to have a better career advancement, I had to find work in the city. Perhaps, (30) \_\_\_\_\_ my mother had told me was deeply rooted in my mind. I just did as she had expected.

Soon I had lived in the city for over six months but I still did not like it. Apparently, I had difficulty (31) \_\_\_\_\_ (adapt) myself to life in the city,

let alone finding a job to my delight. After nine months of frustration, I eventually decided to go back to my small town. Not until I returned (32) \_\_\_\_\_ I realise that a quiet town life was the best for me.

(B)

The giant *vending machine* (自动售货机) is a new village shop

Villagers have long been used to facing a drive when they run out of basic supplies. However, help is now nearer at hand in the form of the country's first automatic push-button shop. Now residents in the Derbyshire Village of Clifton can buy groceries around the clock after the huge vending was installed outside a pub in the village this week.

Peter Fox, who is (33) \_\_\_\_\_ electrical engineer, spent two and a half years working on the project. The machine (34) \_\_\_\_\_ (equip) with security cameras, and alarms and looks like a mini shop with a brick front, a grey roof and a display window.

Mr. Fox said he hoped his invention, (35) \_\_\_\_\_ is set to be installed in other villages in the area over the coming months, will mark a return to convenience shopping for rural communities.

He said: "I had this idea a few years ago but I couldn't find a manufacture who could deliver what I wanted, so I did it by (36) \_\_\_\_\_. The result is what amounts to huge outdoor vending machine. Yet I think the term 'automatic shop' is far (37) \_\_\_\_\_ (appropriate)."

In recent years, the commercial pressure from supermarket chains (38) \_\_\_\_\_ (force) village shops across the country to close. In 2010, it was estimated that about 400 village shops closed, (39) \_\_\_\_\_ (urge) the local government to give financial support to struggling shops or set-up new community stores.

Hundreds of communities have since stepped in and opened up their own volunteer-run shops, but Mr. Fox hopes his new invention will offer a solution (40) \_\_\_\_\_ those villages without a local shop.

- |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 25. _____ | 26. _____ | 27. _____ | 28. _____ |
| 29. _____ | 30. _____ | 31. _____ | 32. _____ |

33. \_\_\_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_\_ 35. \_\_\_\_\_ 36. \_\_\_\_\_  
37. \_\_\_\_\_ 38. \_\_\_\_\_ 39. \_\_\_\_\_ 40. \_\_\_\_\_

## 真题答案与详解:

### 25. where

详解: 逗号后为非限定性定语从句, 修饰表示地点的先行词 New York, 用 where 作引导词, 兼作从句的地点状语。

### 26. To earn

详解: 此处要用动词不定式作目的状语, 意为“为了挣钱过日子, 我开始在当地一家咖啡馆做服务员”。

### 27. as soon as/as long as/so long as

详解: 此处状语从句缺少连接词, 句意应为“一旦/只要我得到一个好职位, 我就立刻辞职”, 所以可以填入 as soon as, as long as 或 so long as。

### 28. exhausted

详解: 此处需要一个修饰 shoulders 的定语, exhaust 可以变为现在分词 exhausting(令人疲惫不堪的)和过去分词 exhausted(感到疲惫不堪的)两个分词形容词, 此处应用 exhausted。

### 29. if

详解: 此处意为“如果我要获得更好的职业发展, 我就得在城里找工作”, if 可以用于引导条件状语从句。

### 30. what

详解: 此处主语从句中 my mother had told me 缺少直接宾语(即告诉我的内容), 且该词兼作引导从句的关联词, 所以用 what。

### 31. adapting

详解: 此处结构为 have difficulty (in) doing sth., 所以用 adapting。

### 32. did

详解: 当 not until 位于句首时, 主谓需部分倒装, 即将谓语的一部分, 如助动词、情态动词移到主语前, 此处为一般过去时, 故填入助动词 did 构成倒装。

### 33. an

详解: 此处意为“Peter Fox 是一位电气工程师”, 应填入不定冠词, electrical 以元音音素开头, 故填入 an。

### 34. is equipped

详解: 此处主语是 the machine, 因此要用被动语态, 填入 is equipped。

### 35. which

详解：此处为非限定性定语从句，从句缺少兼作主语的引导词，先行词是 invention，因此填入 which。

36. myself

详解：by oneself，意为“一个人”或“单独”，这里根据人称填入 myself。

37. more appropriate

详解：此处副词 far 提示使用形容词比较级，因为 far、much、even 等副词常用于加强比较级的程度或语气，appropriate 的比较级是 more appropriate。

38. has forced

详解：此处句首的时间状语 in recent years 提示使用现在完成时态，主语中心词是 pressure，故用 has forced。

39. urging

详解：此处逗号之前是个主谓俱全的复合句，后面的部分不是句子，因此动词要用非谓语形式。此处应该用现在分词 urging 构成结果状语。

40. to

详解：此处意为“为那些当地没有商店的村庄提供一项解决方案”，offer sth. to ... 表示“为……提供某物”，故用介词 to。

## 直击新题型 200 篇

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**Directions:** After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

## (A)

**Making Metal Float**

Weight pulls an object downwards. The object will only float if the *buoyant force* (浮力) (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (cancel) out the weight.

The upward push of water is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (great) if (2) \_\_\_\_\_ more water is displaced. Displaced means moved out of the way. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ stone displaces a stone-sized amount of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ water. A *submarine* (潜水艇) displaces a submarine-sized amount of water. The buoyant force (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ submarine is greater than the force on a stone.

The density of the object is important. Density is how heavy an object is for its size. It is the mass of an object (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (divide) by its size. Mass is how much there (5) \_\_\_\_\_ is of an object. Metal is *denser* (密度更高的) than water. Solid metal weighs more than (6) \_\_\_\_\_ water it (6) \_\_\_\_\_ displaces. It sinks.

A submarine (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) of metal. But it can (7) \_\_\_\_\_ float. This is because it is *hollow* (中空的). There is an empty space inside. This makes (8) \_\_\_\_\_ bigger than (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the same mass of solid metal. It displaces more water. The buoyant force is much greater.