挑战满分

# 高考英语语法 新题型250篇 专项突破

- 名师团队倾情奉献高仿真实战语篇
- 直击高考英语语法考点和命题思路
- 助您突破备考最后屏障,挑战满分



挑战满分

# 高考英语语法 新题型250篇

专项突破



上海译文出版社

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

挑战满分: 高考英语语法新题型 250 篇专项突破/《挑战满分: 高考英语语法新题型 250 篇专项突破》编写组编著. 一上海: 上海译文出版社, 2015. 2 ISBN 978-7-5327-6899-8

I. ①挑··· Ⅱ. ①挑··· Ⅲ. ①英语—语法—高中—升 学参考资料 Ⅳ. G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 004309 号

本书所有出版权归本社独家所有, 非经本社同意不得连载、摘编或复制

#### 挑战满分 高考英语语法新题型 250 篇专项突破

本书编写组 编著

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 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 上海信老印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 17.25 字数 346,000 2015 年2 月第1 版 2015 年2 月第1 次印刷 印数: 0,001—5,000 册 ISBN 978-7-5327-6899-8/H・1248 定价: 38.00 元

## 序言

从2014年起上海高考英语语法的考查方式改变了以往的单选题型,采用"语篇语法填空"这一新题型。新题型侧重从语篇层面考查学生对句子结构的把握、对句与句之间逻辑关系的理解,从而全面地考查学生的语法基础知识及语言运用能力。新题型在一定程度上能够克服传统题型只侧重考查学生的判断能力和认知能力而忽视考查学生语法知识运用能力的不足,避免了纯粹为语法而考语法的尴尬,将语法知识的考查与篇章阅读能力的考查有机地融为一体。考生只有尽快熟悉"语篇语法填空"这一新题型,从文本的意义、结构、文化等不同层面感悟语法规律,实践和应用语言知识,才能在高考中游刃有余。

新的语法题型对考生语言能力的要求更高,考生需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。而且不论对于原先做语法选择题得心应手的考生,还是平时英语综合实力较弱的考生,面对新题型时失分的可能性都很大,所以语法新题型对于广大高中学生来讲确实是一项新的挑战。

针对高考语法新题型的改革,上海译文出版社以为广大一线英语教师解忧、为广大考生加油为宗旨,特约长期奋战在高三英语教学、研究第一线的资深高级教师和权威专家集体编写《挑战满分:高考英语语法新题型 250 篇专项突破》一书,同时听取了诸多重点中学教师的意见,并经过专家组的最后审定,形成了一本针对性强、涵盖面广、模拟性高的,具有较高的权威性和可信度的高考辅导书。

本书针对新题型设计了 250 篇(125 套)语篇语法填空题,其归纳梳理了语篇语法填空的知识要点、高考的重要考点以及相应的考试技巧,可供考生尽快熟悉语篇语法填空的题型,有针对性地复习,熟练掌握应试技巧。希望广大考生能与本书结缘,相信它必能成为广大考生挑战语法新题型满分的一把利剑!

编 者 2015年1月

### 目 录

语法新题型解读··	
◇ 考査形式	
◇ 能力要求	
◇解题技巧	
◇ 真题链接	2
◇ 真题解析	
新题型 250 篇专项	〔突破

## 语法新题型解读

语法新题型,就是语篇语法填空。它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,因此对于考生来说答题的不确定因素大大增加。新题型更为显著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。因此,新题型对考生的语法运用能力、阅读能力、拼写能力、逻辑思维能力等方面都提出了新的要求。

#### ◇ 考查形式

语法新题型,即语篇语法填空题,语法填空在 A、B 两个语篇中,共有 16 道题(16 分)。具体考查形式分为两种:

1. 给提示词的空格:填写所给关键词(一般为动词、形容词或副词)的适当形式(时态、语态、非谓语、比较级、最高级等)。

注意:① 每空格所填字数不限;② 暂不考查构词法。

2. 不给提示词的空格:填写冠词、代词、介词、连词、情态动词等。

注意:每空格限填一词。答题纸上每题后只划一条横线。

综上可知,新题型语法填空的形式,基本可以分为两种:提供提示词的和不提供提示词的。前者以提示词的适当形式填空为考查点;后者则以连词、代词、冠词、介词、固定搭配等为考查点。

#### ◇能力要求

语法新题型以各类题材的短文作为题干,要求考生在一定的语境中运用自己的语法知识来填空,将短文填完整,没有选择项,完全属于开放式的试题形式,对学生语法基本知识、语法运用、阅读、理解、逻辑等能力的要求比以前更突出。

#### ◇ 解题技巧

#### (一) 浏览全文 把握语篇

浏览全文的目的是把握其大意,为下一步"填空"做好"语义"上的准备,因为"语义"决定着空白处应填一个什么意思的词语及采用什么样的语法形式。在通读全文的过程中,为较好地把握其大意,考生很有必要弄清该文的体裁、题材(语题)、中心思想、写作主线、段落大意、段落层次等。这些有利于考生真正读懂全文大意,也有利于在"填空"时进行必要的逻辑推理。考生必须要从文本的意义、结构、文化等不同层面感悟语法规律,实践和应用语言知识。

#### (二) 边读边填 先易后难

在通读全文,基本了解文章大意之后,才可动手填空。填空的过程是一个判断空白处应填词语"语义"(已给出词语的除外)和正确语法"形式"的思维过程。遇到一时想不起来的空格, 先跳过去,等检查时再仔细思考,不要用太多的时间停留在一个空格上。

#### (三) 验证复查 清除难点

有时间的话,进行复查是必要的。复查的方法是:将所有答案"填进"短文并进行通读,以 验证答案的准确性。

#### ◇ 真题链接

**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, (1) I might have a better chance to
find a good job. (2) (earn) some money to pay the daily expenses, I started work in
a local café as a waiter. I believe that (3) 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 (4)
(exhaust) shoulder. 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 (5) I want to have a better career
advancement, I had to find work in the city. Perhaps (6) 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 (7) (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 (8) I realize 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 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 (9) electrical engineer, spent two and a half years working on

the project. The machine (10) (equip) with securing 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, (11) 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 (12) The result is what amounts to huge
outdoor vending machine. Yet I think the term "automatic shop" is far (13)
(appropriate).
In recent years, the commercial pressure from supermarket chains (14) (force)
village shops across the country to close. In 2010, it was estimated that about 400 village shops
closed, (15) (urge) the local government to give financial support to struggling shops
or set-up new communities stores.
Hundreds of communities have since stepped in and opened up their won volunteer-run shops,
but Mr. Fox hopes his new invention will offer a solution (16) these villages without a
local shop.

#### ◇ 真题解析

(A)

- 1. 答案: where。横线前面有逗号,出现了地点 New York,这是一个非限制性定语从句,并且后面的从句不缺少成分,很完整,所以填 where。
- 2. 答案: To earn。此处主要考查动词不定式作目的状语,因此正确形式为 To earn。
- 3. 答案: as soon as / as long as。此处有三个空,从我们所学到的可以做连词的短语来看,为数并不多,想起来比较容易。理解后面出现的 resign 的意思是关键。resign 本意是"退休",这里可以理解为"让步"、"退让",所以答案为 as soon as(时间状语从句)或 as long as (条件状语从句)。
- 4. 答案: exhausted。本题 exhaust 的正确形式为 exhausted,是一个过去分词化的形容词。 exhausted shoulder 意思是"精疲力尽的肩膀"。
- 5. 答案: if。本题中前面出现的 better 与后面出现的 had to 构成了假设关系,因此此空填上 if 比较通顺。if 引导表示条件的状语从句。
- 6. 答案: what。本题考查代词 what 用法。固定搭配 tell sb. sth. 中 tell 后面应跟双宾语,而本题中少了一个宾语,意思不完整,所以填 what。
- 7. 答案: adapting。本题考查动名词用法。动名词一般会借助一些句型、固定搭配以及短语等。have difficulty doing 意思是"有困难做某事",所以 adapt 后面需要加上-ing 形式,即 adapting。
- 8. 答案: did。本题 not until 提前,后面的主句谓语要用倒装,前面是过去式,因此,后面应用 did 来倒装。

- 9. 答案: an。electrical 是一个以元音发音开头的单词,所以前面应填不定冠词 an。
- 10. 答案: is equipped。此句整句使用的是一般现在时,对于机器 machine 来说,应该是"被装备",所以答案应是一般现在时的被动语态,所以填 is equipped。
- 11. 答案: which。本题考查非限制性定语从句,从句缺少主语,所以填 which,指代前面的先行词 invention。
- 12. 答案: myself。此句的主语是 I,后面当然是我自己做的,所以填 myself,考查反身代词。
- 13. 答案: more appropriate。空格前的 far 为提示词,后面应用比较级。appropriate 是一个多音节词,所以 appropriate 前要加上 more。
- 14. 答案: has forced。in recent years 为提示性的时间状语,后面用现在完成时,表示过去发生的动作对现在已经产生影响,所以填 has forced。
- 15. 答案: urging。本题考查分词用法,表结果,所以填 urging。
- 16. 答案: to。本题考查动词 offer 的常见搭配,即 offer sth. to sb.,所以填 to。

以上是2014年上海高考卷中的两篇语法填空分析,往年考的像介词、非谓语动词、非限制性定语从句、时态语态等依然是考查的重点,所以考生在复习的同时,首先要打好语法基础。只有基础牢固了,不管题型如何变化,照样可以做得很好。

# 新题型 250 篇专项突破

# Test 1

**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.

- and the state of the state of

increased the tendency to make notes "mindlessly" by taking down word for word what the professors said.

In the first experiment, students were given either a laptop or pen and paper. They listened to the same lectures and were told to use their usual note-taking skills. Thirty minutes after the talk, they were examined on their ability (12) \_\_\_\_\_(remember) facts and on how well they understood concepts.

The researchers found that laptop users took twice as many notes as those (13) \_\_\_\_\_ wrote by hand. However, the typists performed worse at remembering (14) \_\_\_\_\_ applying the concepts. Both groups scored similarly when it came to memorizing facts.

The researchers' report said, "While more notes are beneficial, if the notes are taken mindlessly, as is more likely the case on a laptop, the benefit disappears."

In another experiment aimed at testing long-term memory, students took notes as before but were tested a week after the lecture. This time, the students who wrote notes by hand performed significantly (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (well) on the exam. These two experiments suggest that handwritten notes are (16) \_\_\_\_\_ better for immediate learning and understanding, but that they also lead to superior revision in the future.

# Test 2

**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)

Packed with fibers that can help to lower cholesterol(胆固醇), okra(秋葵) also contains
nearly 10% of daily recommended levels of vitamin B6. And because it is relatively simple
(1) (grow) in warm climates, okra is becoming popular in north and south China. "It
was the (2) (prefer) vegetable for the Olympic athletes of the Beijing Olympic
Games," says Kantha Shelke, a food scientist at Corvus Blue LLC. And okra may have some
other effects. "Because of its physiological effects, it has gained some interesting names including
'green panax (西洋参)' in Japan" she says. "The polysaccharides (多糖) in okra are thought
to open up the arteries in a similar way (3) panax."
(4) okra is a popular staple (原料) in some international cuisines, Americans
(5) (still warm up) to the vegetable. According to Shelke, (6) studies
food trends, okra chips are gaining popularity in the appetizer menus of Indian and vegetarian
restaurants. And a famous restaurant in New Jersey says immigrant communities are attracted to
the in-season vegetable, (7) they are aware of (8) health benefits.
(B)
Eyesight plays a very important role in our daily life. Every waking moment, the eyes
(9) (work) to see the world around us. Over forty percent of Americans worry about
losing eyesight, but it's easy to include steps into our daily life (10) (ensure) healthy
eyes. Here are five suggestions for a lifetime of healthy eyesight:
• Schedule yearly exams. Eye care (11) begin early in life. Experts advise parents to
bring babies 6 to 12 months of age to the doctor for a careful check. The good news is
(12) millions of children now can have yearly eye exams and following treatment,
including eyeglasses.
• Protect against UV rays (紫外线). Long-term stay in the sun creates risk to your eyes. No
matter (13) the season is, it's extremely important to wear sunglasses. They can
properly protect your eyes.
• Give your eyes a break. Two-thirds of Americans spend up to seven hours a day
(14) (use) computers or other digital products. This frequent eye activity increases
the risk for eye tiredness. Experts recommend that people practice the 20/20/20 rule: every 20
minutes, take a 20-second break and look at something 20 feet away.

- Eat your greens. As part of a healthy diet, eat (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (many) fruits and vegetables each day. *Vitamins*(维生素) C and E help protect eyesight and promote eye health.
- Practice safe wear and care of *contact lenses*(隐形眼镜). Many Americans use contact lenses to improve their eyesight. While some follow the medical guidance for wearing contact lenses, many are breaking the rules and putting their eyesight at risk. Always follow the doctor's advice for appropriate wear. (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_, you may have problems such as red eyes, pain in the eyes, or a more serious condition.

# Test 3

**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)

#### Curiosity Rover Finds Water on Mars

The first scoop of Martian soil analyzed by Curiosity Rover's built-in laboratory has revealed a high amount of water in the soil,

(1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ to NASA. "One of

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) results from this very first solid sample obtained by Curiosity is the high percentage of water in the soil," said Curiosity researcher Laurie Leshin, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. "About 2 percent of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ soil on the surface of Mars is made up of water, which is a great resource, and interesting scientifically."



The Sample Analysis at Mars (SAM) suite of instruments, prior to its installation on Curiosity (NASA).

Researchers made their findings using Curiosity's Sample Analysis at Mars (SAM) unit, which includes three sophisticated instruments.

SAM allowed the scientists to identify a wide range of chemical compounds and to calculate the ratios of different isotopes of the sample's key elements. The same soil sample, when (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (heat) to 835 degrees Celsius, showed significant amounts of carbon dioxide, oxygen and various sulfur compounds. The heated collection of Martian dust, dirt and fine soil, gathered by the rover's scoop at a location called Rocknest, also revealed a compound (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (contain) chlorine and oxygen.

Up until this finding, the scientists (6) (think) those materials only existed in the

Up until this finding, the scientists (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (think) those materials only existed in the high-latitude areas of Mars. By finding them at Curiosity's current location near the equator of Mars, the researchers say that perhaps they could be found all over the planet.

Since they are formed in the presence of water, the carbonate materials (7) \_\_\_\_\_ were found in their tested sample, according to the researchers, also provided clues to Martian Water.

According to Leshin, the results of her team's research shed light on the composition of the planet's surface, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ offering direction for future research.

Since the twentieth century there (9) (be) a great change in the lives of women.
A woman marrying at the end of the nineteenth century probably has been in her middle twenties,
and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of (10) four or five lived till they
were five years old. By the time (11) (young) was fifteen, the mother would have
been in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during which chance and
health made (12) unusual for her to get paid work. Today women marry younger and
have fewer children. Usually a woman's youngest child will be fifteen when she is forty-five and
can be expected to live (13) thirty-five years and is likely to take paid work until sixty.
This important change in women's life has only recently begun to have its full effect on
women's economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school and took a full-time job.
However, when they married, they (14) usually leave work at once and never return to
it. Today the school-leaving age is sixteen; many girls stay at school after that age, and
(15) the fact that women marry younger, more married women stay at work at least
until shortly before their first child is born. Many more afterwards return to full or part-time work.
Such changes have led to a new relationship in marriage, with the husband (16)
(accept) a greater share of the duties of family life.