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# 快捷英语

主编 高考英语命题研究组

## 高考 热点题型

高一年级

根据最新高考考试说明 词汇、语用知识

## 语法填空题

- ★ 名师联合执笔
- ★ 深度剖析题型
- ★ 试题权威预测
- ★ 考场轻松夺冠

对话体 & 短文文体



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# 第一部分 备考策略

## 一、题型分析

全国 2014 年新课标高考英语试卷结构进行了新的调整,主要是以语篇型语法填空题替代已使用几十年之久的单句型语言知识题。这一措施明显趋向于更加注重学生扎实的基础和语法知识的应用。语法填空题考查的是考生对语法知识的掌握能力,题海战术在此情况下无法发挥以往的作用。这种高考英语改革趋势明显是从纯应试化考试向实用性考试的一次重大的转变。这种题型将是蒙题和题海战术的终结。

语篇型语法填空题旨在考查考生在阅读理解的基础上对语法和语用知识的掌握情况,着重考查考生的综合语言运用能力。其“突出语篇,强调运用”的命题思路,不仅充分体现了语言测试的交际性原则,也很好体现了高中英语课程改革的教学理念,与课程标准所提出的英语课程的性质完全吻合。因此,在高中英语教学中加强学生相应能力的培养,不仅符合课程标准的要求,也能够增强考生应对此新题型的能力,从而实现教考相互促进的良性循环。

## 二、命题特点

高考语篇型语法填空题是一种综合英语语言能力的测评方式,因为在完成语篇英语完形测试文章时,考生必须读懂文章的内容,同时猜测缺失部分的单词的意义,这样在重新构建语篇的过程中,考生必须运用英语语言文化、语篇分析、学习策略等各方面的能力来完成这一任务。显然,语篇型语法填空题考查的重点是考生分析、综合、信息转换等超出语言知识以外的语言应用能力。

**高考英语语法填空命题具有以下特点:**

1. **总体情况:** 1 篇文章,约 200 词。难度适中,符合高中中等学生的阅读水平。
2. **试题数:** 10 小题。
3. **分值:** 15 分,每小题 1.5 分。
4. **考查内容:** 分给出提示词和不给出提示词两种:

(1) 给出提示词的包括:词形的转换(名词与动词的转换,形容词与副词的转换);形容词比较级与最高级的变化;名词单复数的变化;动词的时态语态及词形的变化等;

(2) 不给出提示词的包括:根据上下文的语境填入冠词、连词、代词以及副词或名词等。

**特点:** 给出的提示词较多;考查词形变化的考点偏多,并且未给出提示词的空处有填实词的考点;每空填写不超过三个词。挖空一般比较均匀,所要填空的地方一般不会影响学生对短文的理解。

5. **试题材料形式:** 一般分为短文体和对话体两种。

综上所述,语法填空题的最大特点是在语篇中考查语法知识,准确理解短文是做好语法填空题的前提。这就要求考生要重视提高阅读理解能力,平时可以选择一些难度中等的文章进行精读,研究文章的写作思路、组织结构特点等,适当利用各种文章进行精读、细读,强化语篇意识。



### 三、解题指导

语法填空题通过语篇在语境中考查学生语法知识的运用能力，我们在解题前应快速浏览短文掌握大意，对有把握的空格可以先进行填写。在读懂短文的基础上，再结合短文提供的特定的语言环境去逐句分析，逐题解答。

#### 1. 有提示词

##### (1) 括号内提供的是动词

首先，判断要填的动词是谓语动词还是非谓语动词。然后按照以下两点进行思考。

若句子没有别的谓语动词，或者虽然已有谓语动词，但需填的动词与之是并列关系时，所给动词就是谓语动词，这时就要考虑时态和语态。若句中已有谓语动词，又不是并列谓语时，所给动词就是非谓语动词。这时就要确定是 *v-ing* 形式，*-ed* 形式，还是不定式。作伴随状语，通常用分词；若与逻辑主语是主动关系，用现在分词 (*v-ing*)；若是被动关系，用过去分词 (*-ed*)。如：

\_\_\_\_\_ (see) from the top of the tower, the south foot of the mountain is a sea of trees.

答案与解析：seen 从句中 *is* 可判断句中已有谓语，表明句子不缺谓语，也就表明所给提示词 *see* 在句中不是谓语动词，而是非谓语动词；此时可以利用以下三个步骤来分析决定用哪一种非谓语形式：第一、*see* 的逻辑主语就是句子的主语 *the south foot of the mountain*；第二、*the south foot of the mountain* 和 *see* 之间是被动关系；第三、动词的过去分词表示被动关系，因此此空应填 *seen*，作条件状语。

##### (2) 括号内提供的是形容词或副词

如果括号内提供的是形容词，一般是判断考查副词，即要变成副词形式；如果括号内提供的是副词，一般是判断考查形容词，即要变成形容词形式。但有时也要根据语境判断是否要变成名词或否定含义。如：

At last, her courage and \_\_\_\_\_ (wise) impressed both the CEO and Princeton University.

答案与解析：wisdom 括号内提供的是形容词，但此空与前面的名词 *courage* 是并列成分，一起充当主语，所以要使用名词形式 *wisdom*。

##### (3) 括号内提供的是名词

如果空格后是单数名词，就应该考虑空格处是否需要填冠词 (*a, an, the*)、物主代词 (*my, your, his* 等)、指示代词 (*this, that* 等)、不定代词 (*few, little, many, much, all, each, every, both, neither, other* 等)、名词所有格或形容词等进行修饰。相反，如果给出的名词是在冠词、物主代词、指示代词、不定代词、名词所有格或形容词之后，则应考虑填名词。但不要忘记，要考虑名词是否变复数，是否有所有格形式等。如：

There, my voice sounds really \_\_\_\_\_ (wonder) because there's a slight echo to it.

答案与解析：wonderful 括号内提供的是名词，但此空作系动词 *sounds* 的表语，所以要使用形容词形式。

#### 2. 无提示词

纯空格填空题主要是填冠词、介词、代词、连接词 (含从属连词和并列连词) 和情态动词等虚词。首先，分析句子结构，根据句子所缺成分确定填哪类词。然后，根据句子意思，确定具体填什么词；或根据两句间的逻辑关系确定具体用哪个连词。

## (1) 填代词

在简单句和并列句中,若句子缺主语或宾语,一定是填代词,如:

After the student left, the teacher let another student taste the water. He spit it out, saying it was awful. Apparently, it was no longer fresh because of the old leather container. He asked his teacher, "Sir, the water was awful. Why did you pretend to like \_\_\_\_\_?"

答案与解析: it 这里考查代词。根据空格处的位置判断是作宾语,这里指代的是上文出现过的 water,用 it 代替。

## (2) 填限定词

名词前面若没有限定词(冠词、形容词性物主代词、不定代词等),很可能是填限定词。如:

It is said that a short-tempered man in the Song Dynasty (960—1279) was very anxious to help \_\_\_\_\_ rice crop grow up quickly.

答案与解析: his 名词 rice crop 前没有限定词,应当填限定词;根据句意,这个急性子人当然是急于使“他的”禾苗长得快,故填形容词性物主代词 his。

## (3) 填连词

连词有两类,一种是并列连词,一种是从属连词。我们可以根据句子的类型判断所要填的词类。主要有以下几种句型:并列句、状语从句、名词性从句、定语从句等。如:

However, Cheung, \_\_\_\_\_ graduated from Hong Kong Baptist University this summer, has found that now she needs putonghua more than ever.

答案与解析: who 此处考查非限制性定语从句的引导词的用法。由于先行词是人 Cheung,引导词在从句中作主语,所以填 who。

## (4) 填情态动词

从语境考虑,有时需要用情态动词表示特定的语气或感情。

如下面 2014 年高考课标全国卷样题对话体的示例:

**Mum:** Are they there? Oh, my goodness. I 9 have put them in there when the phone rang. Oh, dear. I really must be losing my memory. Now, why did I put on my coat?

答案与解析: must 该空需要分析 must have done 这个结构,根据语境这里是表示过去肯定做过某事,即电话响的时候,“我”一定把它们放到那里了,属于一种对过去的肯定推测,因此这里需要填 must。

## (5) 填冠词

主要是填定冠词和不定冠词两类。如:

...the head of the village was tying up his horse to my car to pull it to \_\_\_\_\_ small town some 20 kilometers away where there was a garage.

答案与解析: a 根据句意,是指将车拉到离村子大约 20 公里远的一个小镇上去修理。表示“一个”,用不定冠词,故填 a。

## (6) 根据固定搭配、典型句型确定动词、名词、介词等

固定搭配属于比较简单的考点,考生只要平时注意积累基本上就能答对。

如: Volunteer work plays an important \_\_\_\_\_ in America's high school education.

答案与解析: part 此处考查短语 play a part in 的用法。

但有时命题者会在设题时增加一些难度,在短语之间插入其他一些成分,或将固定连用的短语分隔开来,这一点也需注意。



## 第二部分 强化训练

### Passage 1

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
慈善募捐	记叙文	188	10	分钟	

When I was seven, I used to go door-to-door with my mother in the community 1 I grew up. She 2 at doors and asked the residents (居民) for donations to the American Lung Association. Some would give a few coins; others, 3 few occasions, a whole dollar; but most would silently shake their 4 (head) "No." No matter the amount, my mother thanked the giver; wrote his or her name and address on her large, white envelope; and placed the money inside.

After 5 seemed a long time, though 6 (actual) just a few hours, we returned to our apartment, and my mother counted the money. The amount didn't match the effort: I don't think she collected more than 10. Still, the little collection 7 (send) to the charitable (慈善的) organization.

Even as a child, I knew my mother's actions were especially good. I 8 asked my mother why she collected those donations. The lung cancer that killed her twenty-one years ago prevents me 9 (ask) now. But 10 I asked, my mother's response would have been simple: "Because I can."

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Passage 2

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
医院就医	对话	182	10	分钟	

Doctor (pointing the patient to a small bed): Lie down, please.

Patient: But I do not have any problem. So I don't need to lie down. Sir, please kindly listen to me first. I am from...

Doctor (getting 1 (patient)): Lie down first, then we will talk.

(The patient couldn't persuade the doctor to listen to him and 2 (lie) on the bed.)

Doctor: Now tell me what your 3 is.

Patient: I have already stated I have 4 problem.

Doctor (getting angry): Then 5 are you here wasting my time?

Patient: I told your fellow outside about my purpose, but he insisted that I 6 (stand) in queue. He told me that I would 7 (allow) to see you only when my turn comes.

So I waited.

Doctor: But what is your purpose?

Patient: I am from telephone exchange to check up the problem 8 you have with your telephone. You registered a complaint this morning.

Doctor: Why didn't you tell me in 9 first place?

Patient: 10 your fellow outside nor you tried to listen to me. What can I do?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**Passage 3**

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
历史事件	记叙文	208	10	分钟	

More than a century ago, the Titanic set sail on its first voyage across the North Atlantic. But just five days into the trip from England to New York City, the ship knocked into an iceberg 1 the coast of Newfoundland; it sank because of 2 damage, 3 (kill) more than 1,500 passengers and crew.

Many mistakes were made that sent the Titanic to its tragic (悲剧的) end in April 1912. First, there were no safety rules in place for a ship as large 4 the Titanic. 5 didn't carry enough safety equipment. For example, there were only 16 lifeboats, enough for only about one-third to one-half of the passengers on board, and crew members weren't prepared with telescopes (望远镜) or proper lighting. Besides, the Titanic had 6 been tested.

Despite how unprepared the Titanic was, it may have been a simple human mistake that 7 (eventual) caused the iceberg disaster. In 2010 it was revealed 8 the helmsman (舵手) may have made a mistake when turning the ship around the iceberg, and the turn wasn't corrected in time 9 (avoid) the disaster. The iceberg was discovered just before midnight, and by 2:20 am the Titanic 10 (sink).

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

### Passage 4

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
医院规定	对话	221	10	分钟	

W: So Mr Brown, this is your bed, and 1 you can see, there are three other beds in the ward. Have you get everything you need?

M: Yes, Nurse, I think 2. I followed the hospital's advice, and I've only brought a few 3 (belong) with me.

W: Good, you can see the reasons 4 we ask you to do that, the cupboard is 5 (real) very small.

M: Yes. Nurse, can you tell me what 6 visiting hours are?

W: Yes, of course. They are in the afternoon from 2:30 to 4:30 and in the evening from 7:00 7 8:00, but remember that only two people can see you at the same time.

M: I see. What other rules are there?

W: Yes. We start pretty early. We wake you at 6 o'clock, and breakfast is at 8 o'clock, lunch is at noon, there is tea at 3:30, and supper is at 6 o'clock.

M: Oh, that's very different from 8 I have been used to. You'd better tell me the rest of the rules here.

W: Yes. Well, you can see the no 9 (smoke) sign. We don't allow smoking in the wards. 10, if you do need to smoke, there are special rooms.

M: Oh, I don't smoke, so it doesn't affect me.

W: Good.

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

**Passage 5**

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
救助流浪者	记叙文	199	10	分钟	

American LaMar Baylor spends most of his time in New York City. He works as 1 performer in the Broadway musical—*The Lion King*.

But 2 2011, he has also spent weeks in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda. There, he 3 dance to boys who live on the street. His teaching is part of an effort by the Rebecca Davis Dance Company. The project helps young people learn more about dance and learn how 4 (act) in a classroom environment.

LaMar Baylor describes his students as 5 (survivor). They have lost all of their families; some have been in prison.

“They have been through things that no one should ever have to go 6,” said Baylor.

He says, dance classes provide the children with something 7 they’ve never had before.

Rebecca Davis is the founder of the dance company. She says she got the idea for the project after she 8 (visit) Rwanda in 2008. She remembered 9 (meet) a large number of street children who were dancing, and she thought that dance could be used to get 10 off the street and into a safe place. Rebecca Davis believes that learning to dance is a step toward education.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

### Passage 6

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
宠物家居	对话	236	10	分钟	

Son: Dad, how can I make our new cat feel 1 home?

Dad: The first thing that you should prepare is a cat house. Two to three feet off the ground is the best 2 (high). If you don't have enough space, a cat bed is also a nice choice.

First of all, you should have a nice spot 3 your cat can go to feel safe.

Son: I see. And I know cats enjoy 4 (play). Could you give me some advice on how to find a good place for my cat to play?

Dad: One nice choice is cat trees. Scratching posts (猫抓板) are 5 great idea.

Son: I still think I had better get cat furniture. And I'm looking for a great way to shop for cat furniture.

Dad: If so, you should 6 (simple) do some online shopping. In no time 7 you be able to skim all the offerings from many online stores. What's great is that you can easily compare products and their prices, so you can get 8 you want at the best possible price. And, probably the nicest thing about online shopping is that your purchases may 9 (ship) right to you, so you don't have to waste time making a trip to the store.

Son: Thanks, Dad. I'm sure that home will be an 10 (invite) one by buying some new cat furniture.

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2. \_\_\_\_\_

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## Passage 7

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
人物故事	记叙文	213	10	分钟	

Liz Murrar, an American girl, is in 1 early twenties. She has been 2 a real-life story of will power and determination. Liz grew up in the shadow of two drug-addicted parents. Her mother died 3 Liz was just 15 years old. The effect of that loss became 4 turning point in her life. 5 (connect) the environment in which she had grown up with how her mother had died, she decided to do something about it.

Liz went back to school and threw herself into her studies. At night, she lived on the streets. “6 drove me to live on had something to do with understanding, by understanding that there was another way of living. I had only experienced a small part of society,” she wrote in her book.

She admitted that she used envy to drive herself on. She used the benefits that come easily to others, such as a safe living environment, 7 (encourage) herself that “nothing could hold me down”. She 8 (finish) high school in just two years and won a full scholarship to study at Harvard University. But Liz decided to leave her top university a couple of months 9 (early) this year in order to take care of her father, 10 has developed lung cancer.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### Passage 8

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
口语测试	对话	185	10	分钟	

M: Good afternoon. My name is Johnson and this is my colleague, Sharon. She'll be listening to us. Now, could I have your mark sheet, please?

W: Yes, here you are.

M: So 1 name is Christine. Where are you from?

W: I'm from Brittany, in France.

M: Do you 2 or study in Brittany?

W: I finished school in Princeton last year. Then I 3 (find) a job near Paris. I'm working for a multinational company now. I like the job a lot. I like speaking English 4 my colleagues and our customers.

M: OK. Christine, what do you do in your spare time?

W: I like reading, listening to music and I like swimming. But I like windsurfing 5 most.

M: Do you think it's 6 (good) to live in a small town or a big city?

W: I live near Paris, 7 that's because of my work. I would prefer 8 (live) in a smaller town, like my hometown. Maybe 9 I like the sea.

M: Thank you. That's the end of Part One of the 10 (speak) test.

W: Thank you.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_





## Passage 9

题材	体裁	词数	题数	阅读时间	正确率
增长智慧	说明文	210	10	分钟	

Wisdom can 1 (learn). Here's how to become wiser at any age.

They work at being social. Studies show that people who stay connected to others have 2 (high) levels of wisdom than those who are more isolated (孤立的). Make an effort to join a new club, connect with friends online, or invite an old friend or new co-worker for coffee. Next time you're at a party or gathering, choose someone who's standing alone and make a conversation. People generally love to talk about themselves; you, on the other hand, have a harder job: to listen closely.

They've learned how to say, "I could be 3 ." A wise person understands that 4 is impossible to know everything and 5 life can take unexpected turns. 6 (recognize) your errors can lead only to greater wisdom. Admitting that there are times when you are wrong will improve your reputation. You will be regarded as someone 7 advice can be trusted.

They read the news. You cannot make balanced choices 8 you understand the latest news. If you don't already read a daily paper or news online, start 9 going through a front-page article every day. 10 (eventual), try to read the main articles every day.

1. learn      2. higher      3. like      4. that      5. because  
 6. Recognizing      7. whose      8. unless      9. by      10. Eventually