



高考综合改革试验省份适用

高考英语新走向

新 高考英语 NEW 总复习

English

英语新高考研究组 编写



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
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前言

本书为参加高考综合改革试验省份英语新高考的考生编写。

作为高考综合改革试验省份,浙江省从2016年10月起实行英语高考的“一年两考”改革,以后陆续有新的省份加入。随之而来的是高考英语试卷结构的重大调整。那么,英语新高考“新”在哪里呢?

就浙江等省份而言,听力变了,但变的是考试的方式。听力不再单独考试,而是与笔试部分一起进行。阅读理解部分的测试变了,变成了试卷的第二部分,紧随听力而来,而且第一节仅10小题共25分,第二节5小题共10分。但阅读理解变的不仅仅是本大题在试卷中的顺序和题量。设题的方式、各小题考查的重点也在变。第一节的10个小题虽然仍以记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等文体为载体,但考查具体信息等细节理解的仅2~3个小题,重点考查考生对主旨要义、推断词义、判断推理、文章结构、作者意图、观点和态度等的理解,难度明显有所上升。第二节则对考生理解文本逻辑严密性的能力提出了很高的要求。

语言运用的考查变了。虽然完形填空得以保留,但是单项选择不复存在,取而代之的是语篇型的填空试题,俗称“语法填空”,要求考生在一则200词左右的材料中完成10个填空。

写作部分的“变”是最具影响的。通俗地讲,写作部分改成了“写两篇作文”,即由(1)应用文写作(每次必考)和(2)读后续写或概要写作(两种形式在不同考次不定期交替使用)两题组成。其中应用文写作与传统考试中的“书面表达”比较相近,只是词数由120减少到了80。然而,无论是读后续写还是概要写作,都是国内外大规模考试中首次使用的题型,要求考生阅读一则350词以内的材料,然后用150词续写或写一篇60词的概要。

在面临如此重大的考试变革时,广大师生需要学习,需要适应,更需要值得依赖的学习材料。鉴于此,我社组织了浙江省各级教研员、特级教师及其他骨干教师编写了本书。这些优秀的作者是:丁琳、马夫、马永君、王琪娜、华一飞、庄志琳、刘庆斯、刘晓燕、许玲、孙良、苏克银、李刚成、沈慧群、张仙女、张成年、陈建海、陈敏、林丹红、金小微、赵奔奔、洪璆、钱艳燕、梁美珍、彭继显、董金钗、赖朝晖、裴军等。

全书共三章。第一章梳理了英语高考中的重点语言知识,包括核心句法、核心词法等。这一章的讲解突出重点,读者既可以以此系统复习基础语法和词汇知识,以便更好地提升自己的语言基础,为语法填空、写作等提供更好的保障,也可以把它当成“工具书”使用,借以解决语言学习中的问题。第二章按高考新题型的四个部分编写,就听力、阅读理解(四选一和七选五)、语言运用(完形填空和语篇型填空即语法填空)和写作(应用文写作和读后续写、概要写作)四部分题型展开分析与训练,每一题型由“牛刀小试”“考点提示”“真题详解”和“精练详讲”四个板块组成,让读者由做题的体验进入板块学习,进而感受考点分析,基于真题加深印象,并提供足量的练习。第三章是

五份全新的模拟卷。全书所有练习均已由学生试做。

本书有以下几个特点：

编写队伍专业高效 一线特级、高级教师,教研员,考试研究人员专业打造。

知识要点讲解精到 既可以供系统学习,也可用作随时查阅的工具书。有讲有练习,学以致用。

既有题型传承升级 传承中求创新,创新中提效益,以经典例题呈现题型特点,以全新习题巩固强化。

新入题型有的放矢 题型分析通俗易懂,提纲挈领讲解要点。从题型分析到试题解析,视角独特,入木三分。

编写体例重在体验 由对题型的感性认知到理性梳理,有利于提高学习效率。

所有练习均配详解 所有单项或综合练习题均配有详细的讲解,从对试题的总体分析,到对答题的指导,甚至对平时学习的启示,均有全方位的分析。

所以,本书既适合课堂上使用,也适合读者自学。当然,由于编者水平有限,书中如有疏漏,敬请谅解。欢迎读者通过 learningabc@126.com 邮箱与作者联系。

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第一章 新高考英语核心知识讲练

第一节 核心句法讲练

一、句子种类和成分

1. 知识精讲

英语的句子成分主要有七种：主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、补语和表语。除了这七种主要成分之外，还有“同位语”。同位语分为主语同位语和宾语同位语，属于主语或宾语的一部分。

(1) 主语

主语是一个句子所叙述的主体，一般位于句首，通常由名词、代词、数词、不定式和动名词等充当，名词化的形容词(如 the rich)也可充当主语。在英语中，形容词、副词和介词短语是不能作主语的。如果它们在句首，句子可能是倒装句，真正的主语在后面。如：

On the desk are some books.

Down jumps the boy.

(2) 谓语

谓语由动词或动词短语充当，说明主语所做的动作或具有的特征和状态。如：

He practices running every morning.

You may keep the book for two weeks.

I have been waiting for you all the time.

I would stay at home all day.

(3) 表语

表语用以说明主语的身份、特征和状态，它一般位于系动词(如 be, become, get, look, grow, turn, seem 等)之后。表语一般由名词、代词、形容词、分词、数词、不定式、动名词、介词短语、副词及表语从句充当。如：

In autumn, the leaves on the trees will turn yellow.

(4) 宾语

宾语由名词性的词语充当，表示动作的对象或承受者，一般位于及物动词和介词之后。宾语分为动词宾语和介词宾语。如：

We often do homework together and we enjoy helping each other.

Tom has just got a letter from his brother.

(5) 补语

宾语补足语和宾语构成逻辑上的主谓关系。换句话说，在意思上，宾语相当于宾补的主语。带有宾语补足语的一般句型为：某些及物动词(如 make, keep, leave 等) + 宾语 + 宾补。宾补可由名词、形容词、副词、不定式、分词、介词短语和从句充当。如：

We invite you to bring your family and friends on that special day.

主语补足语是对主语的补充说明。含有宾语补足语的句子在变成被动语态，宾语作主语时，原来的宾补就成了主语补足语。如：

She was found singing in the next room.

He was advised to teach the lazy boy a lesson.

(6) 定语

定语是对名词或代词起修饰、限定作用的词、短语或句子,汉语中常用“……的”表示。定语通常位于被修饰的成分前。

但是在英语中,许多情况下,定语是放在所修饰词后面的,这与汉语习惯不同,也是许多同学不能读懂长句的主要原因。定语后置常见的有以下几种情况:

A. 副词用作定语一般要后置。

He didn't like the man downstairs.

B. 形容词短语作定语一般放在所修饰词之后。单个形容词作定语一般放在所修饰词之前,而形容词短语作定语一般放在所修饰词之后。

The man next to me is a scientist.

C. 介词短语作定语时要后置。

The tallest boy in our class is John.

D. 现在分词短语、过去分词短语、动词不定式作定语常后置。

I have something to say.

The boy crying over there is my classmate.

The house built last year is impressive.

(7) 状语

修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子,说明动作或状态特征的句子成分,叫作状语。

He writes carefully. He walks slowly.

This material is environmentally friendly.

He runs very slowly.

Unfortunately, he lost all of his money.

(8) 同位语

同位语是在名词或代词之后的并列名词或代词,对前者加以说明。如:

We students should study hard. (students 是 we 的同位语,都是指同一批“学生”)

2. 考点演练

分析下列句子画线部分的句子成分。

1. We exercise every day.

2. She couldn't help feeling depressed.

3. I want to be an actor in the future.

4. We took the early flight to Brussels.

5. I am sad to see her leave without a word.

6. We can make robots move like people.

7. Happily, he showed me the photo of his family.

8. She has put aside a large sum of money.

9. We can't afford to pay such a price.

10. My family is taking a trip to Wuhan at the end of this month to visit my uncle.

二、简单句及其五种基本句型

1. 知识精讲

简单句是只有一个主语(或并列主语)和一个谓语(或并列谓语)的句子。正确的英语句子都要符合一定的语法结构要求,英语句子的结构可以归纳成五种基本句型。英语句子都可以看作是

这五种句型及其扩大、组合、省略或倒装构成的。掌握这五种基本句型,是掌握各种英语句子结构的基础,也是学好其他语法知识的前提。英语的五种基本句型结构如下:

(1) 主语+谓语(SV)

这种结构中,谓语一般由不及物动词充当。如:

Mrs. Black and her children talked and laughed.

(2) 主语+系动词+表语(SVP)

常见的系动词有:be, become, seem, appear, get, grow, turn, remain, come, fall, hold, keep, stand, stay, smell, look, sound, taste, feel 等。系动词后面的名词或者形容词充当句子的表语。如:

All of the food looks, smells, and tastes wonderful.

(3) 主语+谓语+宾语(SVO)

这种结构中,谓语一般由及物动词充当。如:

The rapid development of tourism has created many job opportunities.

(4) 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语(SVoO)

直接宾语和间接宾语合称为双宾语,间接宾语一般为人,直接宾语一般为物。常见的能带双宾语的及物动词有:give, bring, tell, send, leave, pass, read, write, take, wish, show, offer, teach, get, award, lend, rent, buy, pay, hand, recommend 等。如:

I'll lend you something to read.

(5) 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语(SVOC)

宾语和宾语补足语合称为复合宾语,常见的带复合宾语结构的及物动词有:elect, feel, find, get, have, hear, imagine, keep, make, notice, see, let, smell, start, watch, appoint, believe, call, catch, allow, ask, cause, consider, expect, know, tell, think, want, wish 等。如:

I saw them walking across the road.

2. 考点演练

阅读下列句子,分析它们属于哪种基本句型。

1. The days are getting longer and longer.
2. We all think it a pity that she didn't come here.
3. Gradually a smile appeared on her face.
4. She ordered herself a new dress.
5. He practices speaking English every day.
6. The teacher found him cheating in the exam.
7. He is smiling all over his face.
8. The shop stays open till 8 o'clock.
9. We planted a lot of trees on the farm yesterday.

三、并列句和复合句

1. 知识精讲

(1) 并列句

并列句由两个或两个以上的简单句并列在一起构成。其基本结构为:分句+并列连词+分句。并列句的两个主谓结构间是并列关系,而不是从属关系。

常见的并列连词有:and, but, or, for, so, neither, nor 等;并列连词词组有:either...or, neither...nor, both...and, not only...but also 等。

①表联合关系

常用 and, neither...nor, not only...but also 等连词。如:

Pip is not only a character, but he also tells the story of Great Expectations.

②表示选择关系

常用 or, either...or 等连词。如:

We cook dinner together, or we go for a long walk.

③表示转折和对比关系

常用 but, yet, while 等连词或连接副词。如:

He is a good composer, but he has taught me nothing. (but 表示转折)

Some sports are usually done indoors, while others are done outdoors. (while 表对比)

It is strange, (and) yet it is true. (表转折)

④表示因果关系

常用 so, for, and therefore 等连词或连接副词。如:

It was raining, and therefore we had to stay at home.

⑤表示条件或结果

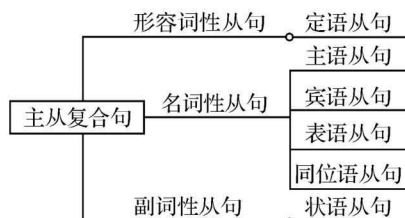
常用 and, or 等连词。在这类并列句中, and 意为“(只要)……就”, or 意为“否则”。如:

Simply raise your hand, and a taxi appears in no time.

Don't drive too fast, or you'll have an accident.

(2)复合句

复合句知识结构导图



复合句是由两个或两个以上简单句用从属连词连接构成,它含有两个或两个以上主谓结构,其中一个主谓结构作另一个的成分。用从属连词连接两个简单句之后,复合句中一个分句(主句)是主要的,另外一个分句(从句)是说明主要句子的,因此复合句又称为主从复合句。复合句从词性的角度分可分为三种,形容词性从句、名词性从句和副词性从句;从句子的成分的角度分可分为六种,形容词性从句即定语从句,名词性从句包含主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句,副词性从句即状语从句。

①形容词性从句(定语从句)

定语从句指句子充当定语,修饰名词或代词,定语从句位于所修饰的词之后。先行词就是被定语从句修饰的名词或代词等,它总是出现在定语从句的前面。关系词指用来引导定语从句的词,分为关系代词和关系副词。关系词连接先行词和定语从句,同时,它还充当一定成分。

关系代词:指人时可以用 who, 也可用 that;指物时可以用 which, 也可用 that;表所属关系用 whose。关系代词在定语从句中通常充当主语、宾语或者定语。如:

Do you know the boy who/that is my desk mate? (指人,充当主语)

I like visiting places which/that are not far away. (指物,充当主语)

I like the meal that/which/(—) we had last night. (指物,充当宾语,可以省略)

He was a painter whose pictures were not well-known in his life time. (表示所属,充当 pictures 的定语)

关系副词:when 指时间,where 指地点,why 指原因;关系副词在从句中只能作状语。

That is no reason why you should leave.

He has reached the point where a change is needed.

We will put off the picnic until next week when the weather may be better.

限制性和非限制性定语从句

限制性定语从句紧跟先行词,与先行词之间一般不加逗号,仅修饰先行词,可以由关系代词或关系副词来引导。非限制性定语从句仅作补充或说明,用逗号与主句隔开,既可修饰先行词,又可修饰整个主句,不可用 that 引导。如:

This is the house which we bought last month. (限制性)

The house, which we bought last month, is very nice. (非限制性)

只用 that 不能用 which 的情况

- 先行词是 anything, something, nothing, everything 等不定代词时。如:

I refuse to accept the blame for something that was someone else's fault.

- 先行词是 all, much, little, none 或先行词被 all, much, little, no, any 修饰时。如:

Please send us all the information that you have about the candidate for the position.

- 先行词被最高级、序数词以及 the first, the last, the very, the only, the same 修饰时。如:

The most important thing that we should pay attention to is the first thing that I have said.

- 先行词有两个,一个指人,一个指物。如:

We're talking about the piano and the pianist that were in the concert we attended last night.

- 当先行词前面有 which, who 等疑问代词时,为避免重复,用关系代词 that。如:

Who is the person that is standing at the gate of Beijing Tourism Tower?

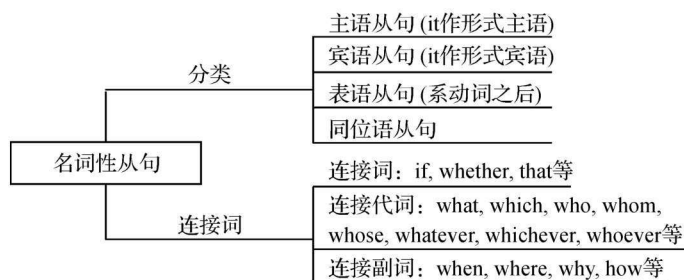
同理,当先行词是 that, those 时,常用关系代词 which 或 who。如:

What's that which is under the desk?

Which is the T-shirt that fits me most?

② 名词性从句 (主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句)

名词性从句知识结构导图



主语从句

主语从句是在复合句中充当主语的从句,通常放在谓语动词之前或由形式主语 it 代替,而从句则放在句子末尾。如:

It doesn't interest me whether you succeed or not.

It is common knowledge that you say "hello" to your teacher when you first meet her at the school.

宾语从句

宾语从句就是在复合句中作宾语的名词性从句,通常放在谓语动词(及物动词)或介词之后。如:

She told me that she would accept my invitation.

Our success depends upon how well we can cooperate with one another.

表语从句

表语从句是在复合句中作表语的名词性从句,放在系动词之后,一般结构是“主语+系动词+表语从句”。可以接表语从句的系动词有 be, look, remain, seem 等。引导表语从句的 that 常可省略。另外,常用的还有 the reason is that... 和 it is because 等结构。如:

The question is whether we can make good preparations in such a short time.

This is why we can't get the support of the people.

The reason why he is late for school is that he missed the early bus.

同位语从句

同位语从句就是在复合句中作名词的同位语的名词性从句。同位语从句对于名词进一步解释,说明名词的具体内容,一般由 that 引导。如:

The king's decision that the prisoner would be set free surprised all the people.

同位语从句与定语从句的区别

定语从句中的 that 既代替先行词,同时又在从句中作某个成分(主语或宾语),而同位语从句中的 that 是连词,只起连接主句与从句的作用,不充当句中任何成分。

定语从句是形容词性的,其功能是修饰先行词,对先行词加以限定,描述其性质或特征;同位语从句是名词性的,其功能是对名词进行补充说明。如:

The news that he told me is that Tom would go abroad next year. (第一个 that 引导的从句是定语从句,that 在从句中作宾语)

The news that Tom would go abroad is told by him. (同位语从句,that 在句中不作任何成分)

③ 副词性从句(状语从句)

用作状语的从句称为状语从句。状语从句按照其意义和作用主要可以分为时间状语从句、条件状语从句、目的状语从句、结果状语从句、原因状语从句、让步状语从句、方式状语从句、地点状语从句和比较状语从句九大类。具体内容见下表:

项 目	知 识 细 目
时间状语从句	when 当……时候(强调动作的先后) When he comes I will tell him about it. I was cooking when I heard someone knocking at the door.
	while 当……时候(强调动作同时进行) Strike while the iron is hot. While I was having dinner Ann was packing.
	as 当……时候(强调动作的伴随) As she sang tears ran down her face.
	before 在……之前 Remember to take the rubbish out before you go out. It will be five years before we meet again. It wasn't long before he told us about it.
	after 在……之后 I will tell them after you have left.
	since 自从 How long is it since you came to London?
	whenever 无论何时 I go and visit him whenever I am in town.

续表

项 目	知 识 细 目
时间状语从句	<p>1) 相当于时间状语从句的词 next time; the first/last time Next time you come in, please close the door. Did he tell you anything important the last time he saw you?</p> <p>2) 表示“一……就……”的词 as soon as; immediately; the moment; no sooner...than; hardly...when Immediately she entered, she lit up. The moment he spoke I recognized his voice. No sooner had she arrived than she began to complain. Hardly had we got out when it began to snow.</p>
条件状语从句	<p>if 假如 If it is fine tomorrow, we will go for an outing. If I were you, I would not do that. If you had arrived a little earlier, you would have seen her.</p> <p>unless = if not 除非 I will go there tomorrow unless it rains.</p> <p>so/as long as 只要 You may borrow the book so long as you keep it clean.</p> <p>if only 要是……就好了 If only I were rich. If only I could swim.</p>
目的状语从句	<p>in order that/so that 为了 I lent him some money in order that he could go for a holiday. He looked down so that she should not see his eyes.</p> <p>in case 以防 He left early in case he should miss the train.</p>
结果状语从句	<p>so...that 如此……以至于 He was so fat that he couldn't get through the door. So absorbed was he that she didn't dare to make a sound.</p> <p>such...that Jim made such a noise that his sister told him to be quiet.</p>
原因状语从句	<p>because/as/since/for 因为 Because it was wet he took a taxi. As David had a passion for walking, we started off. Since you cannot answer my question, I will ask someone else.</p> <p>now that 既然 Now that you have the chance, you'd better make good use of it.</p>
让步状语从句	<p>1) although = though 尽管 Although everyone played well, we lost the game. Though the room is not large, it was light and airy.</p>

续表

项 目	知 识 细 目
让步状语 从句	<p>倒装的情况:</p> <p>Clever though she was, she couldn't hide her eagerness for praise.</p> <p>Young as he is, he knows more than eight foreign languages.</p> <p>Try as he would, he could not get her out of his mind.</p> <p>2) however+<i>a./ad.</i> +S+V =no matter how+<i>a./ad.</i> +S+V</p> <p>However long you argue you will never convince him.</p> <p>However cold it is he always goes swimming.</p> <p>whatever/whoever/wherever/whenever=no matter+what/who/where/when</p> <p>Whoever calls, tell him I am out.</p> <p>Whenever I need his help, he will come immediately.</p> <p>3) whether...or 不论</p> <p>Whether we go or whether we stay, the result is the same.</p> <p>4) even though=even if 即使</p> <p>She still loved him even though he had treated her so badly.</p> <p>I wouldn't do it even if you paid me a thousand dollars.</p> <p>5) while 虽然</p> <p>While I understand what you say, I can't agree with you.</p>
方式状语 从句	<p>as 正如</p> <p>When in Rome, do as Romans do.</p> <p>You ought to do as I told you.</p> <p>as if=as though 似乎</p> <p>I still remember the whole thing as if it happened yesterday.</p> <p>We felt as though we had seen the whole thing.</p>
地点状语 从句	<p>where 在哪</p> <p>Where there is a will there is a way.</p> <p>Please keep sitting where you are.</p> <p>We will go where we are needed.</p> <p>wherever 无论在哪</p> <p>Wherever he is he will be thinking of you.</p>
比较状语 从句	<p>than 比……</p> <p>It was more expensive than I thought.</p> <p>as...as 与……一样</p> <p>You know as much about that as I do.</p> <p>Their house is about three times as big as ours.</p> <p>My command of English is not half as/so good as yours.</p>

2. 考点演练

I. 判断下列句子是简单句、并列句还是复合句,如果是复合句说出其类型。

1. No matter how busy you are, he always insists on coming with you.
2. No one could explain the fact that one of the boxes was extremely heavy.
3. Working rapidly in the darkness, he soon changed into the dead man's clothes.
4. My dentist had just pulled out one of my teeth and had told me to rest for a while.

5. Because of this, he has not been able to get his own car into his garage even once.
6. My parents used to live in South America and I used to fly there from Europe in the holidays.
7. After reading an article entitled “Cigarette Smoking and Your Health” I lit a cigarette to calm my nerves.
8. The Crystal Palace was different from all other buildings in the world, for it was made of iron and glass.
9. When a light passenger plane flew off course some time ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed.
10. The most surprising thing about it, however, is that it can land anywhere: on snow, water, or even on a ploughed field.

II. 在横线上填上恰当的词。

1. I'd like to arrive 20 minutes early _____ I can have time for a cup of tea.
2. _____ Barbara Jones offers to her fans is honesty and happiness.
3. After graduation she reached a point in her career _____ she needed to decide what to do.
4. Tim is in good shape physically _____ he doesn't get much exercise.
5. Frank insisted that he was not asleep _____ I had great difficulty in waking him up.
6. The only way to succeed at the highest level is to have total belief _____ you are better than anyone else on the sports field.
7. Mozart's birthplace and the house _____ he composed “The Magic Flute” are both museums now.
8. Jack wasn't saying anything, but the teacher smiled at him _____ he had done something very clever.
9. The best moment for the football star was _____ he scored the winning goal.
10. He smiled politely _____ Mary apologized for her drunken friends.
11. After graduating from college, I took some time off to go traveling, _____ turned out to be a wise decision.
12. I am afraid he's more of a talker than a doer, which is _____ he never finishes anything.
13. We'll have a picnic in the park this Sunday _____ it rains or it's very cold.
14. Experts believe _____ people can waste less food by shopping only when it is necessary.
15. Many children, _____ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.

四、特殊句式

1. 知识精讲

(1) 倒装句

在英语中,一般的句子语序为主语在前,谓语在后。但有时为了强调、突出等语用目的而颠倒原有语序的句式叫作倒装句。倒装句有完全倒装和部分倒装两种。

完全倒装

状语(地点、方位、时间)+不及物动词+主语(名词)

The door opened, and out rushed a yellow dog.

There be/lie/live/stand/come+名词词组(+状语/定语)

There stands a high building with some trees around it at the foot of the hill.

注意:上述句型可转换为“状语+be/lie/live/stand/come+名词词组”。如:

At the foot of the hill stands a high building with some trees around it.

部分倒装

①so+助动词+主语(前句是肯定句)

He devoted his life to abstract research; so did that scientist.

他的一生都致力于抽象理论研究,那位科学家也是这样。

②neither/nor+助动词+主语(前句是否定句)

He has never been abroad; neither/nor has Jim.

③neither/nor+助动词+相同主语

I haven't heard from him for a long time; neither/nor have I seen him.

我很久未收到他的信,也没有见到过他。

注意:“so+主语+助动词”重复强调上句内容,不是倒装。如:

—John does better in English than his sister. 约翰的英语学得比他妹妹好。

—So he does. 确实是这样。

④否定意义的副词 not only, never, seldom, little, few, hardly, no sooner, not until 等置于首句

Never have I been abroad before. 以前我从未出过国。

⑤only+状语+助动词+主语+谓语部分

Only by seizing every minute can we finish the work ahead of time.

只有抓紧每一分钟我们才能提前完成这项工作。

⑥so/such...that 句型中 so/such 部分置于句首

So tired was I from the journey that I went to bed even without taking a bath.

旅途归来我太疲劳了,连澡都没洗就上床睡觉了。

⑦as/though 引导的让步状语从句

Child as she is, she can recite more than 300 poems.

⑧虚拟语气中,非真实条件状语从句以 were, had, should 开头

Were I you, I would take his advice.

(2)强调句

强调句型为:It is/was+被强调部分+that/who+原句剩余部分。该句型可以用来强调句子的主语、宾语、地点状语、时间状语等,但不能强调谓语。强调句型的一般疑问句式为:Is/Was it+被强调部分+that+原句剩余部分? 强调句型的特殊疑问句式:疑问词+is/was it+that+原句剩余部分? 如:

Who broke the window? →Who was it that broke the window?

强调 not...until 结构要将 not 和 until 看作一个整体。如:

He didn't tell me the truth until this morning. →It was not until this morning that he told me the truth.

其他强调方式:

①可用 on earth, in the world 等词组强调疑问词以加强语气。如:

What on earth are you doing?

②可以用 even, ever, indeed, really 等副词强调句中的谓语动词以加强语气。例如:

I really don't know what has happened.

Thank you very much indeed.

③可以在动词前加 do 以加强语气。如:

Do tell her to come here on time.

(3)反意疑问句

反意疑问句一般为前肯定后否定、前否定后肯定的形式。陈述部分包含有 no, never,