

名校名师原创新题型练习 新高考刷分提速必练



高分专练

高中英语

语法填空

150篇

高考新题型 高分必练

贾真 / 主编

最新题型

按照上海高考最新
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刷分提速效果实实在
在



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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Preface

前言

英语语法的掌握是英语学习的基础性任务。只有明晰理解并掌握好语法，口语的表述、对话的理解、文本的赏读、句子的翻译、文章的写作才能得以准确实现。目前英语高考以文本的形式对学生进行语法考查，较之以前以单句的选择题进行考查的形式，对考生的要求有了极大的提高。这一题型更灵活地考查了学生的语用能力，即：在更强的语境中，同时考查学生对具体语法知识点的掌握、对固定搭配的积累、分析句子结构的能力、进行上下文逻辑推理的能力、理解把握语篇总体思想的能力。学生只有在以上诸多能力达到一定水准的前提下才能正确填写语法空格，取得高分。因此，要取得最佳成绩，考生必需牢记语法条文，多接触文本，提高自身的语言综合素养。

本书由上海中学的优秀教师编写。作者根据目前的考试理念、试题命题思路、学生的语言掌握现状精心设计了150篇训练文本。所有文本皆出自英美报刊杂志，语言精练地道、涵盖话题广泛，集合了作者多年指导高三教学的经验，对提升学生语言综合素养有极大帮助，是一本不可多得的具有较高水平的语法填空专项练习册！

全书练习划分成三个章节：基础篇、提高篇、冲刺篇。

【基础篇】适合高三初级年段的训练；

【提高篇】可为高三的后期训练采纳；

有志于拼搏重点名校的考生或报考英语专业的学生不妨挑战一下**【冲刺篇】**。

当然，新高考的一年两考制为学生提供了更多机会，高一同学即可以练习基础篇，高二的同学可以练习提高篇，为今后高三的复习打下扎实的基础。

通过对这本语法模拟题的练习，我们希望考生不但能综合运用好语法，也能提升阅读量、扩大词汇量、熟悉英美文化背景，积跬步以至千里，攻克语法填空难题，在高考中取得理想成绩！

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基础篇

T e s t 1

A

Alfred Bloggs worked for the city government as a dustman 1 his poor education. When he got married, Alfred didn't say 2 to his wife about his job. He simply told her 3 worked for the city government. Every morning he left home dressed in 4 fine black suit. He then changed into 5 (work) trousers and spent the next eight hours 6 a dustman. Before 7 (return) home at night, he had a bath and changed back 8 his suit. Alfred did this for over two years and his fellow dustmen kept his secret. Mrs. Bloggs had never discovered 9 she married a dustman and she never will, for Alfred 10 (just find) another job.

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

B

Modern ideas are beginning to influence the Eskimos, but not enough to make much difference 1 their way of life. They still spend winter in igloos, the round huts that are built of snow 2 (freeze) hard. They still travel on sleds that are pulled by dogs. The winter is too cold 3 hunting, so 4 that season they live on the stores of seal meat that they have killed in the summer. 5 seal meat is not the only kind of food that they eat. In summer they hunt bears and reindeer, 6 type of deer with long branching horns that 7 (use) for its milk, meat and skin. They also fish all the year round. The Eskimos who are hunters in summer are fishermen in winter. In winter they make holes in the ice and catch their fish 8 the holes that they 9 (make). The Eskimos are adaptable. 10 is why they are able to live in Arctic regions.

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

C

A man, 1 (dress) as a countryman, was walking along the street of a large city. He was carrying a small parcel. It 2 (wrap) up carefully. It had a name and an address on it. There was also some writing 3 said it had 1, 000 dollars inside. The countryman was looking this way and that. He was certainly looking for the house 4 he had to put the parcel.

A stranger, passing by, asked him what he 5 (look) for. The countryman showed his parcel. He asked him to read the address on it. "I have forgotten it," he said. "And I don't know 6 to read." "Why!" said the stranger, "That's my name and address. It's my parcel. It's from my old friend, Bob. He promised to send it to me a week ago."

The countryman looked pleased to hear this. "Take it if it's yours," he said, "7 you must give me sixty dollars for my trouble." The stranger did so. The countryman then got on a 8 (pass) bus. The stranger went to a quiet corner to look at the parcel. Inside it, there was nothing 9 some pieces of 10 (tear) cloth.

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

D

Radiation is the greatest 1 (know) danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation 2 (call) "rem". Scientists think that a man 3 put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without 4 (damage); the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is 5 it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage. A person may feel perfectly well, 6 the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered 7 the birth of deformed children or even grandchildren.

Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew *accumulated* (积聚) a large amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation 8 (report), but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet 9 men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, 10 (work) in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

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

E

Most children with healthy appetites are ready to eat almost anything 1 is offered to them and a child rarely dislikes food 2 it is badly cooked. The way a meal is cooked and served is most important and 3 attractively served meal will often improve a child's appetite. Never ask a child whether he likes or dislikes a food 4 never discuss likes and dislikes in front of him or allow anybody else to do so. If the father says he hates fat meat or the mother refuses vegetables in the child's hearing, 5 is likely to copy this procedure. Take it for granted that he likes everything and he probably will. 6 healthful should be omitted from the meal because of a 7 (suppose) dislike. At meal times it is a good idea to give a child a small portion and let him come back for a second helping 8 _____ give him as much as he is likely to eat all at once. Do not talk too much to the child during meal times, but let him get on with his food; and do not allow him to leave the table immediately 9 a meal or he will soon learn to swallow his food so he can hurry back to his toys. Under no circumstances 10 a child be coaxed or forced to eat.

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

T e s t 2

A

The beginning of our sleep-shortage danger can go back to the invention of the light bulb, a century ago. From some diaries and other personal accounts from the 18th and 19th centuries, sleep scientists have come to believe that the average person used to sleep about nine hours and a half each night. “The best sleep habits 1 (force) on us when we had 2 to do in the evening down on the farm, and it was dark,” says sleep specialist Roffwarg.

By the 1950s and 1960s, that sleep schedule (a list of times for doing things) 3 (decrease) greatly to between seven hours and a half and eight hours. Now social and economic tendencies are cutting even deeper.

Perhaps 4 (cruel) robber of sleep, researchers say, is the complex things of the day. 5 pressures from work, family, friends and community become greater, many people consider their sleep can be given up for them. Another thief of sleep is shift work, 6 people work regularly in the evening, at night or on *rotating* (轮流) schedules. Researchers say the brain has difficulty 7 (vary) sleep times, 8 means that these employees usually suffer a final loss of sleep.

The availability of round-the-clock entertainment, especially all night television, also 9 (strengthen) the effect of sleep-shortage. Not long ago most TV stations had to close broadcasting at midnight or 1 a.m. to try 10 (persuade) many viewers to retire.

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

B

Every human being has 1 unique arrangement of the skin on his fingers and this arrangement is unchangeable. Scientists and experts have proved the uniqueness of finger-prints and discovered that no exactly similar pattern is passed on from parents to children, 2 nobody knows why this is the case.

The structure on a person's fingers does not change 3 growth and is not affected by *superficial* (表面的) injuries. Burns, cuts and other damage to the outer part of the skin 4 (replace) in time by new one which bears a reproduction of the original pattern. It is only 5 the inner skin is injured that the arrangement will be destroyed. Some criminals make use of this fact to remove their own finger-prints but this is a dangerous and rare step to take.

Finger-prints can be made easily with printer's ink. They can be recorded easily. With special methods, identification can be achieved successfully within a short time. 6 the simplicity and economy of this system, finger-prints have often been used as a method of solving criminal cases. A 7 (suspect) man may deny a charge, but his finger-prints can prove who he is 8 his appearance has been changed by age or accidents.

When a suspect leaves finger-prints behind at the scene of a crime, they are difficult 9 (detect) with the naked eye. Special techniques are used to "develop" them. Some of the marks 10 (find) are incomplete but identification is possible if a print in the size of a quarter of an inch square can be obtained.

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



We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. 1 most mistakes are about people. “Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen?” “When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?” “And Paul—why didn’t I pick up that he was friendly just because I had a nice car?” When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it’s too late.

2 do we go wrong about our friends—or our enemies? Sometimes what people say 3 (hide) their real meaning. And if we don’t really listen, we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, “You’re a lucky dog.” That’s being friendly. But “lucky dog”? There’s a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn’t see 4 himself. But bringing in the phrase “lucky dog” puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn’t think you deserve your luck.

“Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for” is another noise that says one thing and 5 (mean) another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you 6 (see) your problem as part of your life as a whole. But is he? Wrapped up in this phrase is the thought that your problem isn’t important. It’s telling you to think of all the 7 (starve) people in the world when you haven’t got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone’s words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree 8 the tone of voice? His posture? The look 9 his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning behind what people say 10 save another mistake.

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

D

Do you want to live 1 100 years or more? Some experts say that scientific advances will one day enable humans to last tens of years beyond 2 is now seen as the natural limit of the human life span.

“I think we are knocking at the door of immortality(永生),” said Michael Zey, a Montclair State University business professor and author of two books on the future. “I think by 2075 we will see it and that’s a *conservative estimate* (保守的估计).”

At the conference in San Francisco, Donald Louria, 3 professor at New Jersey Medical School in Newark said advances in using genes as well as *nanotechnology* (纳米技术) make it likely that humans will live in the future beyond what 4 (be) possible in the past. “There is a great push 5 _____ people can live from 120 to 180 years,” he said. “Some have suggested that there is no limit and 6 people could live to 200 or 300 or 500 years.”

However, many scientists who 7 (specialize) in ageing are doubtful about it and say the human body is just not designed to last past about 120 years. Even with 8 (healthy) lifestyles and less disease, they say failure of the brain and organs will finally lead all humans to death.

Scientists also differ on 9 kind of life the super aged might live. “It remains 10 (see) if you pass 120, you know; could you be healthy enough to have good quality of life?” said Leonard Poon, director of the University of Georgia Gerontology Centre. “At present people who could get to that point are not in good health at all.”

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

E

There are thousands of products of all colors and shapes in a supermarket, 1 (make) you believe that they are worth a try. How? Packaging is the silent but 2 (persuade) salesman.

There on the shelves, each bottle, can, box, and jar has been carefully designed and measured to speak to the inner self of the consumer, 3 _____ he is buying not only a product but also his belief in life. Scientists 4 (study) consumer behavior recently and found that the look of the package has a great effect on the “quality” of the product and on how well it 5 (sell), 6 “Consumers generally cannot tell between a product and its package. Many products are packages and many packages are products,” 7 Louis Cheskin, the first social scientist studying consumers’ feeling for packaging, noticed.

Colors are one of the best tools in packaging. Studies of eye movement have shown that colors draw human attention quickly. Take V8 for example. For many years, the bright red color of tomatoes and carrots on the thin bottle makes you feel that it is very good for your body. And the word “green” today can keep food prices 8 (go) up.

Shapes are 9 attraction. Circles often suggest happiness and peacefulness, because these shapes are pleasing to both the eye and the heart. That’s why the round yellow M signs of McDonald’s are inviting to both young and old.

This new consumer response 10 the colors and shapes of packages reminds producers and sellers that people buy to satisfy both body and soul.

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

T e s t

3

A

More and more families in Hong Kong now own a dog. 1 lack of space in the home and on the streets, it is important that a dog 2 (train). Your neighbour's affection for your dog will also be increased 3 he is well-behaved and does not terrify their children, or bark all night.

Training 4 (involve) a great deal of patience and self-control on the part of the trainer. Getting angry if your dog fails to obey you will not help. You will often have to repeat instructions many times 5 your dog obeys. When he does finally do as he 6 (tell), you should reward him with praises and maybe 7 good to eat. He will eventually come to associate doing what you tell him to do with these rewards and so will follow your instructions more quickly.

It is very important that, during training, certain basic procedures should be followed. The training work should only be carried out by one member of the family. Different voices and *intonations* (语调) will only confuse the dog. 8 you have trained your dog, it is then time to train your family! Make sure they all use the words that you have taught him to obey.

Dogs, like people, enjoy praises and reward. If you punish your dog for not obeying, he will associate the word of command with punishment and will be 9 (likely) to obey you in the future. And, like students dogs prefer short lessons which are fun 10 long boring ones.

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

B

The first practical typewriter was patented in the United States in 1868 by Christopher Latham Sholes. His machine was known 1 the typewriter. It had a movable carriage, a lever for turning paper from line to line, and a keyboard 2 the letters were arranged in alphabetical order.

3 Sholes had a problem. On his first model, his “ABC” key arrangement caused the keys 4 (jam) when the typist worked quickly. Sholes didn’t know how to keep the keys from 5 (stick), so his solution was to keep the typist from typing too fast. Sholes asked his brother-in-law to rearrange the keyboard 6 the commonest letters were not so close together and the type bars would come from opposite directions. Thus they would not clash together and jam the machine. The new arrangement was the QWERTY arrangement typists use today. Of course, Sholes claimed that the new arrangement was scientific and 7 (add) speed and efficiency. The only efficiency it added was to slow the typist down, 8 almost any word in the English language required the typist’s fingers to cover more distance on the keyboard.

The advantages of the typewriter outweighed the disadvantages of the keyboard. Typists memorized the crazy letter arrangement, and the typewriter became 9 huge success. By the time typists memorized the new arrangement of letters and built their speed, typewriter technology 10 (improve), and the keys didn’t stick as badly as they had at first.

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

C

Not 1 in the world requires the same amount of living space. The amount of space a person needs around him is a cultural difference, not an economic 2. 3 (know) your own psychological space needs is important because they strongly affect your choices, 4, for example, the number of bedrooms in the home. If you and your sister or brother had your own bedrooms, the chances are, if you have two children or more, 5 you also will offer separate bedrooms for them. In America, for example, they train people to want to have their own rooms by giving them their own rooms when they are babies. This is very unusual in the world. In many other countries, the baby sleeps in the same bed with his parents or in a bed near them.