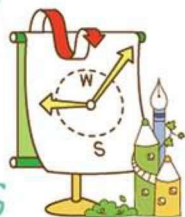


中学英语  
**300**  
训练系列

300

ENGLISH GRAMMAR TESTS



高考英语语法填空

300题

(广东专版)

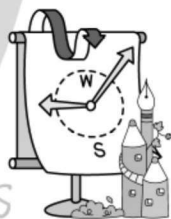
主编◎耿肇



上海交通大学出版社  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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## 内容提要

本书是“中学英语300训练系列(拓展版)”之一,针对广东地区高考英语语法填空题型编写。本书根据广东省高中英语教学的要求及高考英语语法命题的特点,汇编了150套语法填空篇章,为高二、高三读者巩固语法知识,备战高考使用。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语语法填空300题:广东专版 /耿鏊主编.

—上海:上海交通大学出版社,2014

(中学英语300训练系列)

ISBN 978-7-313-11016-9

I. ①高… II. ①耿… III. ①英语—语法—高中—习题集—升学参考资料 IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第060269号

## 高考英语语法填空300题(广东专版)

主 编:耿 鏊

出版发行:上海交通大学出版社

邮政编码:200030

出 版 人:韩建民

印 制:上海华业装潢印刷有限公司

开 本:880 mm×1230 mm 1/32

字 数:167千字

版 次:2014年5月第1版

书 号:ISBN 978-7-313-11016-9 G

定 价:23.00元

地 址:上海市番禺路951号

电 话:021-64071208

经 销:全国新华书店

印 张:6.25

印 次:2014年5月第1次印刷

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联系电话:021-63812710

教育的目的就是传授知识,培养能力和打造习惯。在语言学习中,这种宗旨会凸显得更加淋漓尽致。外语学习和母语的习得还是有所不同的,其中最显著的区别就在于外语学习者往往都是从语法的认知、理解和运用开始的。所以,语法领先或许是习得外语能力的秘诀之一。

近年来,全国的外语教学和考试模式都在进行着前所未有的改革。首当其冲的就是语法知识点的测试方式由传统的选择题改为了在篇章文本中考查学生们对语法学习的领会和掌握。这就对学生有了更高的要求。要求他们不能单纯地“猜题”,而是要把对语法知识点的理解,连同文本的语境、逻辑甚至语气等要素都要考虑进去,才能完成全部的任务。这也正是体现了知识、能力和习惯相结合的特点,对培养和提高学生正确地语言实际运用能力是大有裨益的。

《高考英语语法填空 300 题(广东专版)》是作者在综合比较诸多此类型考题之后,基于在提高语言技能的同时扩大知识面、提高人文素养的理念而编写的。本书的所有文章均来自原版素材,文章难易程度均在高考之上,体裁多样,主题也涉及到社会、生活、学术等领域的方方面面。在考题的设计上,除了高考必考的知识点之外,重点更是放在考察学生的观察能力、信息捕捉能力和判断能力的培养上,力求通过本书的练习,在英语学习的策略和方法上给予学生更多的帮助。

《高考英语语法填空 300 题(广东专版)》针对广东省英语高考试卷中语法填空题型编写,适合高中阶段备战高考的学生。一共有练

习 150 篇,含有各种待考察知识点 10 项,涉及语法、词汇、和逻辑等内容。后附的参考答案也会从另外一个角度帮助学生矫正思考过程中存在的思维错误。

衷心希望《高考英语语法填空 300 题(广东专版)》能成为广东省广大高考考生和英语学习者的好帮手、好伙伴,伴随并见证着你们在外语学习上取得的每一次进步。

欢迎本书的使用者对本书的不足提出宝贵的意见和建议。

耿 鋈

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### Passage 1

If you ask an Englishman about the press in his country, he will almost certainly begin talking about the morning dailies and Sunday “national newspapers,” all of 1 now have their head offices in London. Later, almost 2 an afterthought, he may go on 3 (talk) about the provincial morning dailies, the London and provincial evening papers. The dominating position of the national daily papers 4 (be) due to the smallness of the country, with every large town in 5 (little) than five hours from London. A paper 6 (print) in London around midnight can be at any breakfast table in England the next morning, except 7 remote country districts. All over the country, most people read the same newspapers and the dominant position of the London papers may reflect a lack of regional identity.

The press, including 8 (week) magazines and local newspapers, is mostly owned by one of about five large organizations. Independent small newspaper-publishers find 9 very difficult to survive, and many newspapers have stopped publication during the past twenty years, including even some national ones. But the huge organizations, or empires, differ from one another and 10 (be) themselves not static.

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## Passage 2

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable prices, thereby 1 (establish) a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices. By drawing attentions to new ideas it helps enormously to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need 2 labor, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. It lowers the costs of many services: 3 advertisements your daily newspaper would cost four times as much, the price of your television license would need 4 (double), and travel by bus or tube 5 (cost) 20 percent more. And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable value in the products and services you 6 (buy). Apart from the fact 7 twenty-seven acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little while through misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for 8 (merciful) the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. If you see an article consistently advertised, it is 9 (sure) proof I know that the article does 10 is claimed for it, and that it represents good



value.

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### Passage 3

After-school tutoring and health services 1 (be) just two of the many ways schools can offer the students. It's no secret that a 2 (typically) school in America does a great deal more than teach reading, writing and arithmetic. In order to create an environment beneficial to teaching and learning, most schools provide a variety of support services to students, including individualized tutoring, decision-making guidance, and assistance to students 3 personal problems that hinder success in school.

Some schools offer tutoring and homework clubs before school, after school or during lunch. Many schools target specific groups of students 4 are at risk of falling behind or dropping out. The federal *No Child Left Behind Act* requires schools to provide extra services, including tutoring at the school.

Schools 5 (require) by federal law to organize a “student study team” if a child is having serious difficulty in school, academically or socially, and needs special attention or an alternative approach to 6 (learn). This team consists of all the adults who work regularly with the child and know 7 well: parents, teachers, an administrator and any other faculties. The team makes

plans to predict any obstacles in learning and 8 (help) kids develop academically. Some schools have found alternative ways to provide health education and services to students usually by employing more nurses working hospital 9 time permits. Many schools also provide counseling service for students who are facing personal problems with their peers or parents. That really works in helping kids develop in 10 all-round way.

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#### Passage 4

The gray-haired lady can't wait to leave the building to search for her Dad. 1 watched, she will walk in the streets in an effort 2 (find) her father, who died 30 years ago.

Not all cases of Alzheimer's (阿尔茨海默) disease look like this, but Alzheimer's is a serious disease that is said 3 (be) the fourth or fifth leading cause of death for people over age 75.

It is said that about three percent of the U. S. population over age 65 have Alzheimer's. 4 the early stages, people may exhibit short-term memory loss. Some may experience changes in personality, easy 5 (be) angry. As the disease progresses, patients might lose the ability 6 (move) and may be unable to speak or move at all. This progressive disease generally lasts 8 to 10 years 7 death occurs.

8 no one is certain what causes these changes in the brain's

nerve fibers (神经纤维), their effect is certain. Alzheimer's destroys not only the patients, but also spouses (配偶), friends and families.

What should you do if you notice progressive memory loss in 9 or a loved one? Have the person 10 (examine) by a doctor who is a specialist in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. Though many reasons other than Alzheimer's disease may cause memory loss, its early diagnosis (诊断) and treatment may delay some of the most serious effects.

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### Passage 5

One morning a few years ago, Harvard President Neil Rudenstine overslept. For this busy man, it was a sort of alarm: after years of non-stop hard work, he might wear 1 out and die an early death.

Only after a week's leave, during which he read novels, listened to music and walked with his wife on a beach, 2 (be) Rudenstine able to return to work.

In our modern life, we have lost the rhythm 3 action and rest. Amazingly, within this world there is a universal but silly saying: "I am so busy."

We say this to one another as if our tireless efforts were a talent by nature and an ability to successfully deal with stress. 4

(busy) we are, the more important we seem to ourselves and, we imagine, to others. To be unavailable to our friends and family, and to be 5 (able) to find time to relax — this 6 (become) the model of a successful life.

Because we do not rest, we lose our way. We miss the guide 7 (tell) us where to go, the food providing us with strength, the quiet giving us wisdom.

How have we allowed this to happen? I believe it is this: we have forgotten the Sabbath, 8 day of the week — for followers of some religions — for rest and praying. It is a day when we 9 (not suppose) to work, a time when we devote ourselves to enjoying and celebrating what is beautiful. It is a good time to bless our children and loved ones, give thanks, share meals, walk and sleep. It is a time for us to take a rest, to put our work aside, 10 (trust) that there are larger forces at work taking care of the world.

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## Passage 6

The boy holds up a picture of an ice hotel in Sweden. “It’s my favourite picture from this month’s Washington Post,” he says. “I would like to live in an ice hotel if I 1 (not live) in California.”

This boy is one of 14.5 million high school students in the U. S. who 2 (use) newspapers in the classroom. The educational partnership 3 the newspaper industry and schools is called NIE,

## Newspapers in Education.

Newspapers 4 an exciting learning environment 5 students are encouraged to enlarge their knowledge, 6 (improve) their language skills, and develop a daily reading habit. But above all, reading newspapers is 7 (funny). Several newspapers in the U.S. already have 8 kids edition. One of the best known is the Kids Post run by the Washington Post.

NIE is becoming popular in China. 21st Century Teens is an English newspaper for students. More than 80 high schools use the newspaper in their classrooms. Teachers 9 also download teaching plans to go 10 the newspaper from the 21st Century Teens website.

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## Passage 7

In the United States, when one becomes rich, he wants people to know it. And 1 he does not become very rich, he wants people to think that he is. That is what “Keeping up with 2 Joneses” is about. It is the story of someone who tries to look as rich as his neighbors.

The expression was first used in 1913 by a young American called Arthur Momand. He told this story about 3. He began earning \$125 a week at the age of 23. That was a lot of money in those days. He got married and moved with his wife to a very 4

(wealth) neighborhood outside New York City. When he saw that rich people   5   (ride) horses, Momand went horseback riding every day. When he saw that rich people had servants, Momand and his wife also   6   (hire) a servant and gave big parties for their new neighbors. It was like a race, but one   7   never finish this race because one was always trying to keep up. The race ended for Momand and his wife when they could no   8   (long) pay for their new way of life. They moved back to   9   apartment in New York City.

Momand looked around him and noticed that many people do things just to keep up with rich lifestyle of their neighbors. He saw the funny side of it and started to write a series of short stories. He called it “Keeping up with the Joneses”, because “Jones” is a very common name in the United States. “Keeping up with the Joneses” came to mean   10   (keep) up with the rich lifestyle of the people around you. Momand’s series appeared in different newspapers across the country for over 28 years.

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## Passage 8

For thousands of years, Polynesian people lived on the remote island of Nauru, far from western civilization. The first European   1   (arrive) was John Fearn in 1798. He was the British captain of the Hunter, a whaling ship. He called the island Pleasant

Island.

However, because it was very remote, Nauru had little communication with Europeans at first. The whaling ships and other traders began to visit, 2 (bring) guns and alcohol. These elements destroyed the social balance of the twelve family groups on the island. A ten-year civil war started, which reduced 3 population from 1,400 to 900.

Nauru's real troubles began in 1899 when a British mining company discovered phosphate (磷酸盐) on the island. In fact, it found that the island of Nauru was 4 (near) all phosphate, 5 is a very important fertilizer for farming. The company began mining the phosphate. Gradually, the lovely island of Nauru started to look like the moon.

In 1968, Nauru became one of 6 (rich) countries in the world. Every year the government received millions and millions of dollars 7 its phosphate.

Unfortunately, the leaders invested the money unwisely and lost millions of dollars. In addition, they used millions more dollars for personal expenses. Soon people realized that they had a terrible problem — their phosphate 8 (run) out. Ninety percent of their island was destroyed and they had 9. By 2000, Nauru was financially ruined. Experts say that it 10 (take) approximately \$433,600,000 and more than 20 years to repair the island. This will probably never happen.

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## Passage 9

After a young girl was murdered in Connecticut five years ago, the state police arrested a suspect 1 they had found burning a bag of clothing. Shortly before the murder the victim had been seen 2 (carry) a bag of clothes. However, police couldn't prove that the burned bag was the girl's. They knew that her bag had contained an orange cotton and polyester T-shirt, and they found a piece of organic fabric in the ashes. But they 3 not identify any trace of polyester in the ashes.

At that point, the state called in John Reffner, technical director of a local firm, SensIR Technologies. "I looked at 4 piece of fabric with my infrared (红外线的) microspectroscope," Reffner recalled. "5 I couldn't see any polyester, I did see some plastic residue (剩余物), which 6 (turn out) to come from polyester. That became very good evidence 7 helped to convict the suspect."

Infrared microscopy is one of several photonic technologies now 8 (come) to the aid of crime fighters. From systems that identify the sources of spent bullets at crime scenes 9 sensors that detect concealed weapons, the optics business is playing key roles in law enforcement. "A lot of what we do 10 (base) on light," said David Boyd, director of science and technology for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the research arm of the U. S. Justice Department.

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## Passage 10

*The New Yorker* is   1   (intelligently), witty, fascinating, irreverent and interesting. This is one magazine you truly don't want   2   (miss). *The New Yorker*,   3   you no doubt already know, is the talk of   4   town.

Whatever subject   5   fashion to fiction, politics to poetry, science to economy, *The New Yorker* is versed and discussed. Heatedly. Reverentially. At board meetings. On the telephone. On the Internet. Over a dry martini or a hot cappuccino. *The New Yorker* is for   6   who wants to stay abreast of all that   7   (matter), all that is trivial, all   8   is interesting and all that will make great conversation.

But articles are not all that this great magazine provides. *The New Yorker* is well known for its cartoons. The best. The funniest. The only. All suitable for refrigerator or office bulletin board.

It is difficult to give this magazine its justice. Only its readers can understand. This is THE magazine for society, the one   9   will verse you and make you master of conversation and intellect. *The New Yorker* is the key   10   all that is interesting and new.

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