▶第 07 讲语法选择(讲义)

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【复习目标】

1. 熟练掌握固定搭配、语法等知识

2. 掌握简单有效的解题策略和正确的解题步骤

【考情分析】

语法选择命题规律

语法选择题与完形填空题类似，给出一篇短文，将短文中的一些单词或短语挖空作为考点。旨在考查学生在实际语言中运用语法知识的能力，着重在语篇的层面考查学生的语法分析能力，强调语法知识在实际语言中的正确运用。

题型特点如下：

1．选用材料一般为 250 词左右，多为记叙文，故事性比较强。

2．考查形式是在一篇留有 10 个空的短文中，要求考生按照语法规则和上下文选择正确答案，每空 1 分，共 10 分。

3．因为有特定的语境，因而难度不大，中考难度大约在 0.55 左右。

4．通常情况下，语法选择的考查内容主要包括以下方面：名词、代词、数词、介词、连词、形容词和副词、冠词、情态动词、时态、被动语态、非谓语动词、词语辨析、宾语从句、定语从句和感叹句。对定语从句知识点的考查，中考难度不会偏离课本的要求，即只要求能辨认出由 that，which，who 引导的限定性定语从句，并能理解句子的意思。因此不要求盲目拔高定语从句的

【名师解难】

1. 答题前快速浏览全文, 掌握语篇主旨大意和语篇特点, 以便在语境中选择正确的答案.

2. 答题时以句子为单位, 理解句意后, 找准考点, 弄清楚考查方向和意图, 找出对答案有提示作用的单词、短

语等.

3.答题后要把答案代入空格中,复读全文,看看全文意思是否贯通,检查人称、时态、数等是否前后一致,最后确定答案.

语法选择常考语法

夯基·必备基础知识梳理

连词

考查频率最高的是 but,so,or,and, although, though,both, either neither,all 的用法.判断文章前后的逻辑关系即可.but 表示转折关系;s 表示因果关系;or,或者、否则之意.and 表示并列关系;

though/although：表示虽然是,不能与 but 连用.both-and：表示两者都; either--or：表示两者之一; neither-nor 表示两者中没有一个;all 表示全部都,用于三者以上.

介词

考查固定搭配.考查频率最高的介词：on,in,at,for 用在时间前的用法,with, without 的用法

冠词 a,an,the 的区别

介词

常考 on,in,at,for 用在时间前的用法,with, without 的用法.at：用于具体时刻、传统节日前,

例如： at8：00; at Christmas.固定搭配： at noon, at night.

in：用于世纪、年、季节、月等不具体的时间前,例如：in2011

固定搭配： in the morning/ afternoon/evening

on：用于具体的某一天,或具体的早上、下午、晚上.for：后面十一段时间,现在完成时的标志

with：与.一起,和.带着,有.的;以(手段、材料),用(工具) without：没有

形容词

若选项出现 ed、ing 一般考查的是分词作形容词的用法：ed 是修饰人,一 ing 是修饰事物,只要会判断主词语,即可选对.形容词后置; other, the other, others, the others-other-, the oth er/分别为"其他的”、"其余的”的意思,后面跟名词, others、 the others 分别为"其他人/东西”,"其余的人/东西”已经是名词,有 the,说明是在一定范围内.

副词

若选项出现一 ly 结尾的,可以判定该空格考查副词的运考副词,在该句子中,空格前有动词,则要用副词修饰.

代词

人称代词,动词介词后用宾格;空格后有名词,用形容词所有格,没有名词则用名词所有格;

反身代词常考 enjoy oneself/ help yourself/ dress oneself/ teach oneself 不定代词 something, every thing, anything nothing 被形容词修饰时的区分.

语法选择的解题技巧

1. 语境考虑法.

单项填空题多为截取的生活场景,句式灵活,用词地道,用语言来解决实际生活中的问题.做题时一定要全面捕捉题干信息,把握好语言环境,切中句子意思,抓住上下文语境,领会句子的言外之意,然后对各个选项进行比较筛选,从中确定最佳答案.

2. 固定搭配法.

单项填空题常会涉及一些固定短语、固定结构及习惯用法等,对此类题我们可以在理解句意的基础上,根据习惯表达方式直接选出答案.例如:

Every one of you is looking forwardgetting a good result. Better think carefully before writing down your answers. Wish yousuccess !

A. on　　B. in　　C. to　　D. for

答案分析: C.句意:你们每个人都期盼有一个好的结果.在写答案前想清楚比较好.祝你们成功! look forward to doing sth.意为"期盼做某事",是固定词组.

3. 关键词法.

有些单项填空题在题干中含有或暗含一些关键词,它们对于快速而准确地选出答案起着至关重要的作用.抓住这些关键词去理解句意,往往会使我们的问题迎刃而解.例如:

He hardly hurt himself in the accident,?

A. doesn't he　　B. didn't he　　C. did he　　D. does he

答案分析: C.该题中 hardly 与 hurt 是起关键词作用的词.反意疑问句中,陈述部分含有 hardly, never, little,,few 等表示否定意义的词时,疑问部分用肯定形式;而 hurt 一词的过去式与原形相同,此处 hurt 未加-s,应为过去式.因此本题应选 C 项.

4. 比较法.

运用所学的语法知识,认真比较四个选项,对其进行时态、语态、语气、非谓语形式及同义词比较后,选出正确答案.例如:

The famous man in chinafor ten years.

A died　　B. was dead　　C. has been dead　　D. has died

答案分析: C.由 for ten years 可以断定要用现在完成时.died 和 was dead 是一般过去时,因此排除 A、B 两项.de 是非延续性动词,在完成时中与表示一段时间的词连用时,必须转化为延续性动词形式 be dead.

5. 逻辑推理法

有的题目从语法上看并没有错,但句意不合逻辑.因此,做此类题时,就需要根据逻辑推理来选出正确答案.例如

There are people in the street because it is very late.

A. a little　　B. little　　C.few　　D. a few

答案分析: C. a little 和 little 不能用来修饰 people,因此排除 A、B 两项.few 和 a few 都可以修饰

people,但 D 项在意思上不合逻辑.故答案为 C 项.

6.前后照应法.

此法要求答题前首先弄清题干的真正意思,然后根据备选项与题干的上下联系,捕捉暗含的信息,前后照应,最后选出正确答案.例如:

Mr. Gan is a teacher. He works in a new.

A shop　　B.school　　C. factory　　D. hospital

答案分析: B.如果我们不看题干的一部分,四个选项均可但根据题干的前平句"高先生是一位教师",即可确定答案为 B 项.

7.排除法

排除法是使用频率最高的方法之一.此种方法是指在理解句意的基础上结合句子结构词语用法等逐个排除错误的选项,从而得出正确答案.例如:

—Would you like some drinks, boys?

—yes,,please.

A .some oranges　　B. two boxes of apples　　C. some cakes　　D. two bottles of coke

答案分析: D.句意:"孩子们,想来点喝的吗?""是的,请来两瓶可乐."问句询问是否需要喝的,而 oranges, apples, cakes 均为吃的东西,故可排除 AB、C 三项.

【Tips】

①正确把握语境:当我们孤立地看留空格时往往难以抉择,但将上下句联系起来,就能轻松破题.因此,做语法选择时要正确把握语境.

②记住固定搭配:同学们在平时需要注意积累常见的固定句式、名词与形容词的搭配等等,这对解题十分有利.

③分析句子逻辑:根据复合句和并列句的知识,句子与句子之间有着不同的逻辑关系,或是从属关系,或是并列关系.

从句子的意义和逻辑关系来看,从句可表示时间、原因、条件、结果、目的等,句子之间可以是并列关系、递进关系、转折关系等.

④利用对称结构:同学们在做题过程中要善于利用 and,but 等连词.若连接的是动词,则几个动词应该是同一时态或形式.

提升·必考题型归纳

(一)

(2023·广东东莞·统考三模)Once upon a time, there was an old woman. Her son was really lazy and did nothing at all. The old woman became ____1____ about his future. One day, she

said to her son, "I hope you can go to this island and find some treasure." After saying that, she gave ___2___ son a bag. It was her son's ___3___ time to go to a place so far away. So she prepared some food, some clothes, some money and a map in the bag.

The son started the long journey the next day. During the long journey, he had to cook meals for himself. ___4___ his way to the island, he met many people. Some of them helped him. Three months ___5___, he got to the island. ___6___ , he could not find any treasure. He felt quite sad and began to return home. On his way back home, he could ___7___ look after himself. And surprisingly, he met those people ___8___ helped him before. This time he stayed with them for a few days and helped them with some farm work.

When he got home, he told his mother that he could not find any treasure. His mother smiled and said, "My son, to be honest, there is no treasure in ___9___ island. But I think you ___10___ the most valuable treasure in life already. This is something you can only learn through the course of life."

1. A. worry　　B. worries　　C. worried

2. A. she　　B. her　　C. hers

3. A. the first　　B. one　　C. first

4. A. On　　B. In　　C. At

5. A. ago　　B. later　　C. after

6. A. But　　B. However　　C. Because

7. A. easily　　B. easy　　C. easier

8. A. which　　B. who　　C. when

9. A. a　　B. an　　C. the

10. A. will find　　B. have found　　C. find

【答案】

1. C　2. B　3. C　4. A　5. B　6. B　7. A　8. B　9. C　10. B

【导语】本文是主要讲述了一个懒惰的儿子被母亲送去寻找宝藏的故事.告诉我们宝贵的财富是通过生活经历才能学到的.

1. 句意：老妇人开始担心他的前途.

worry 担心,动词原形;worries 担心,动词三单;worried 担心的,动词过去式.根据"The old woman

became...about his future.”可知,此空缺形容词作表语,故选 C.

2. 句意：说完,她给了儿子一个袋子.

she 她,人称代词主格;her 她,人称代词宾格/她的,形容词性物主代词;hers 她的,名词性物主代词.give sb. sth."给某人某物”,固定搭配.又因为空前 gave 为动词,动词后加人称代词宾格,故选 B.

3. 句意：这是她儿子第一次去这么远的地方.

the first 第一次;one 一;first 第一.it was the/one’s first time to do"第一次做某事”,固定句式,故选 C.

4. 句意：在去岛上的路上,他遇到了很多人,其中一些人帮助了他.

On 在……上面;In 在……里面;At 在(某处).on one’s way to..."在去……的路上”,固定句式,故选 A.

5. 句意：三个月后,他来到了岛上.

ago 以前;later 后来;after 在……之后.根据"Three months...he got to the island.”可知,此处表示三个月后,...later"多久之后”,after+时间"多久之后”,故选 B.

6. 句意：然而,他找不到任何宝藏.

But 但是;However 然而;Because 因为.本句表示转折,且空前有逗号,所以应填 however,故选 B.

7. 句意：在回家的路上,他可以很容易地照顾好自己.

easily 容易地;easy 容易的;easier 更容易的.根据"On his way back home, he could...look after himself.”可知,此空缺副词修饰动词,故选 A.

8. 句意：令人惊讶的是,他遇到了以前帮助过他的人.

which 哪一个;who 谁;when 当……时.根据"he met those people...helped him before.”可知,本句为定语从句,从句缺主语,指代人,故选 B.

9. 句意：我的儿子,说实话,岛上没有宝藏.

a 一个,不定冠词,用于辅音音素开头的单词前;an 一个,不定冠词,用于元音音素开头的单词前; the 定冠词,用于特指.此处岛屿为母子双方都知道的岛屿,为特指,故选 C.

10. 句意：但我认为你已经找到了生命中最宝贵的财富.

will find 将要发现,一般将来时态;have found 已经发现,现在完成时态;find 发现,动词原形.根据"already”可知,本句为现在完成时态,故选 B.

(2023·广东佛山·统考三模)

During the Eastern Han Dynasty(25—220)there was a government official (官员) named Yang Zhen.

One day Yang ran into ____11____ old workmate of his—Wang Mi during a trip. In the past, Yang ____12____ Wang's talent and promoted(提拔)him. Wang had always kept Yang's help ____13____ mind. He was so ____14____ to him that he invited Yang to stay over for the night.

It was near midnight when Wang knocked on the ____15____ of Yang's bedroom. When the door ____16____, Wang handed Yang a bag and said, "This is to thank you for teaching me and leading me ____17____ who I am today." Yang looked in the bag. ____18____ was full of gold.

"Do I look like a person who accepts bribes(贿赂)? I thought you knew me well," Yang said ____19____.

"It's late at night. No one will know ____20____ we keep it a secret." Wang said.

"What do you mean no one would know? Heaven knows, Earth knows, you know and I know," Yang said.

Wang left the room in shame.

11. A. a　　B. an　　C. the

12. A. recognised　　B. recognises　　C. has recognised

13. A. on　　B. in　　C. at

14. A. thankful　　B. more thankful　　C. the most thankful

15. A. door's　　B. doors　　C. door

16. A. is opened　　B. was opened　　C. opened

17. A. becoming　　B. become　　C. to become

18. A. Its　　B. Itself　　C. It

19. A. angry　　B. angrily　　C. anger

20. A. if　　B. until　　C. although

【答案】

11. B　12. A　13. B　14. A　15. C　16. B　17. C　18. C　19. B　20. A

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文.主要讲述了东汉时期的官员杨震看中了王密的才华并提拔了他.有一天,王密为了感谢他,递给他一个装满了金子的袋子,但却被杨震拒收的故事.

11. 句意：一天,杨在一次旅行中偶遇了他的老同事王密.

a 不定冠词,修饰以辅音音素开头的单词;an 不定冠词,修饰以元音音素开头的单词;the 定冠词.此处泛指"一个老同事",old 以元音音素开头,用不定冠词 an.故选 B.

12. 句意：在过去，杨认可王的才能，并提拔了他.

recognised 认出，动词过去式；recognises 动词单三；has recognised 现在完成时. 根据"In the past"可知句子用一般过去时，动词用过去式. 故选 A.

13. 句意：王一直把杨的帮助记在心里.

on 在上面；in 在里面；at 在. keep sth. in mind"把某事记在心里". 故选 B.

14. 句意：他(王)非常感谢他(杨)，于是邀请杨在他家过夜.

thankful 感激的，形容词原级；more thankful 比较级；the most thankful 最高级. so 修饰形容词的原级. 故选 A.

15. 句意：当王某敲杨某卧室的门时，已经快半夜了.

door's 门的；doors 门，名词复数；door 门，名词单数. 根据"the...of Yang's bedroom"可知是杨的卧室的门，用名词单数. 故选 C.

16. 句意：门打开后，王递给杨一个包.

is opened 被打开，一般现在时的被动语态；was opened 一般过去时的被动语态；opened 动词过去式. 主语 the door 和谓语 open"打开"之间是被动关系，根据语境可知此处用一般过去时的被动语态. 故选 B.

17. 句意：这是为了感谢您教导我，引导我成为今天的我.

becoming 成为，动名词；become 动词原形；to become 动词不定式. lead sb. to do sth."引导某人做某事". 故选 C.

18. 句意：袋子里装满了金子.

its 它的；itself 它自己；it 它. 句子缺少主语，用代词 it. 故选 C.

19. 句意：杨生气地说.

angry 生气的，形容词；angrily 生气地，副词；anger 生气，名词. 修饰动词 said 用副词. 故选 B.

20. 句意：如果我们保守秘密，没人会知道的.

if 如果；until 直到；although 虽然. "we keep it a secret"是"No one will know"的条件，用 if 引导条件状语从句. 故选 A.

(2023·广东珠海·校考三模)

请通读下面短文，掌握其大意，根据语法和上下文连贯的要求，从每题所给的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案，并将答题卡上对应题目的选项涂黑.

When millions of graduates left university and became busy finding a job, 23-year-old Yu Yanqia of Lisu ethnic group(傈僳族), graduating from Kunming Medical University, had already

made ___21___ decision to serve as a local medical worker in her hometown. "The moment I became a college student, I decided to work ___22___ my hometown," she said.

Back in 2007, ___23___ Yu was a little girl, the Nujiang River in her hometown separated her village from the outside world. Like other people living here, the 8-year-old girl and her friends had to use a pulley(滑轮) ___24___ the river down a steel cable(钢索)to get to school every day. One day, a photo on the Internet ___25___ showed her crossing the river in red brought her great attention. Then, the first bridge ___26___ over the Nujiang River, near her school. From then on, Yu and her classmates no ___27___ had to risk their lives to go to school. In 2018, Yu ___28___ entered the Second Clinical Medical College of Kunming Medical University with a score of 568 points. She became ___29___ first child in her village to enter college.

While Yu was on the road to further study, great changes took place in her hometown. New ___30___ were built on the riverside, roads led to the villages and more modern bridges opened to the traffic.

21. A. she　　B. her　　C. hers

22. A. in　　B. on　　C. by

23. A. when　　B. because　　C. until

24. A. cross　　B. to cross　　C. crossing

25. A. where　　B. that　　C. what

26. A. is built　　B. is building　　C. was built

27. A. long　　B. longer　　C. longest

28. A. successfully　　B. succeed　　C. successful

29. A. a　　B. an　　C. the

30. A. house　　B. houses　　C. house's

【答案】

21. B　22. A　23. A　24. B　25. B　26. C　27. B　28. A　29. C　30. B

【导语】本文讲述了来自傈僳族的女大学生毕业回乡工作的事,文章展现了她的家乡的巨大变化.

21. 句意：当数以百万计的毕业生离开大学,忙着找工作时,来自傈僳族 23 岁的俞艳霞,毕业于昆明医科大学,已经决定在家乡做一名当地的医务工作者.

she 她,人称代词主格;her 她的,形容词性物主代词;hers 她的,名词性物主代词.由句中"to serve as a local medical worker in her hometown”可知,此句是说她已做出了决定,make one’s decision"做出决定”,应用形容词性物主代词 her 代替 one’s,故选 B.

22. 句意："从我成为大学生的那一刻起,我就决定回家乡工作,”她说.

in 在……里;on 在……上面;by 通过.由句中"my hometown”知,此句是说在家乡工作,故选 A.

23. 句意：回到 2007 年,当俞还是个小女孩的时候,她家乡的怒江将她的村庄与外界隔开.

when 当……的时候;because 因为;until 直到.由句中"Yu was a little girl”知,此句是说当俞还是个小女孩的时候,故选 A.

24. 句意：和其他住在这里的人一样,这个 8 岁的女孩和她的朋友们每天都要用滑轮沿着钢索过河去上学.

cross 横穿,动词;to cross 横穿,为动词不定式;crossing 横穿,为 cross 的现在分词.由句中"use a pulley”知,此句是说用滑轮过河,use...to do sth."使用……做某事”,故选 B.

25. 句意：一天,网上一张她穿着红色衣服过河的照片引起了她的极大关注.

where 引导定语从句时,先行词为表地点的名词,在从句中作状语;that 引导定语从句时,先行词为人或物,在从句中作主语或宾语;what 引导宾语从句.本句是定语从句,且从句中缺少主语,用关系词 that 引导.故选 B.

26. 句意：然后,在怒江上建了第一座桥,就在她的学校附近.

is built 一般现在时的被动语态,表示被修建;is building 现在进行时,表示正在修建;was built 一般过去时的被动语态.句中主语"the first bridge”和谓语动词 build 构成动宾关系,应用被动语态,由句中"then”知,用一般过去时的被动语态,其构成为"was/were+过去分词”,故选 C.

27. 句意：从那时起,俞和她的同学们再也不用冒着生命危险去上学了.

long 长的,形容词,原级;longer 更长的,为比较级;longest 最长的,为最高级.由前句"the first bridge...over the Nujiang River”知,此句是说俞和同学们不用冒着生命危险去上学了,no longer"不再”,故选 B.

28. 句意：在 2018 年,她以 568 分的成绩顺利进入昆明医科大学第二临床医学院学习.

successfully 成功地,副词;succeed 成功,动词;successful 成功的,形容词.由句中"entered”知,此处用副词修饰,故选 A.

29. 句意：她成了村里第一个上大学的孩子.

a 不定冠词,表示泛指,用于辅音音素开头的单词前;an 不定冠词,表示泛指,用于元音音素开头的单词前;the 定冠词,表示特指.由句中"first”知,此处是说她是村里第一个上大学的,序数词与定冠词连用,故选 C.

30. 句意：新房子建在河边，道路通往村庄，更多的现代化桥梁已经通车。

house 房子，单数名词；houses 房子，复数名词；house’ s 房子的，为 house 的所有格。由句中"were built”知，此句是说房子被修建，由句意知用复数形式，故选 B.

（2023·广东江门·校考一模）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，使短文连贯完整。

A businessman (商人) went to see the doctor. He told the doctor that he couldn’ t ___31___ at night. The doctor examined (检查) him ___32___, and said, "Your problem is that you need to relax. Just go to do some enjoyable things. Don’ t worry too much about ___33___ work. What do you usually do to relax yourself?”

The businessman thought for ___34___ minutes and then said, "Well, I don’ t even have time to relax.” That was ___35___ surprising answer to the doctor.

The doctor looked ___36___ the businessman and said, "That is your main problem, you see. It’ s OK to work hard, but you should learn ___37___. Why don’ t you do something you are really interested in? Why don’ t you go on a trip? The scenes (风景) are beautiful: high mountains, thick forests and a lot of wild ___38___ along the way. ___39___ why don’ t you learn to paint? That’ s much easier.”

"All right, I’ ll try.” the businessman said.

The next day he called the doctor and said, "That was a very good idea, doctor. Thank you very much. I ___40___ fifteen pictures since I saw you yesterday.”

31. A. sleeping　　B. sleep　　C. slept

32. A. careful　　B. careless　　C. carefully

33. A. you　　B. your　　C. yours

34. A. little　　B. a little　　C. a few

35. A. a　　B. an　　C. /

36. A. at　　B. for　　C. into

37. A. to dream　　B. dreaming　　C. to relax

38. A. song　　B. songs　　C. flowers

39. A. Because　　B. Or　　C. But

40. A. paint　　B. painted　　C. have painted

【答案】

31. B　32. C　33. B　34. C　35. A　36. A　37. C　38. C　39. B　40. C

【导语】本文讲述了一名商人夜里睡不好,医生建议他放松,医生给了他一些建议,结果他一天花了 15 幅画,并未真正的放松.

31. 句意：他告诉医生他晚上睡不着.

sleeping 睡觉,现在分词;sleep 睡觉,动词原形;slept 睡觉,过去式.根据 couldn’t 可知,情态动词后跟动词原形,故选 B.

32. 句意：医生仔细检查了他,说："你的问题是你需要放松.”

careful 形容词,仔细的;careless 形容词,粗心的;carefully 副词,仔细地;根据"The doctor examined (检查) him...”可知,空处填副词,修饰 examined,故选 C.

33. 句意：不要太担心你的工作.

you 你,主格/宾格;your 你的,形容词性物主代词;yours 你的,名词性物主代词.根据"Don’t worry too much about...work.”可知,空处要用形容词性物主代词修饰名词 work,故选 B.

34. 句意：商人想了几分钟,然后说："好吧,我甚至没有时间放松.”

little 一点,修饰不可数名词,表否定意义;a little 一点,修饰不可数名词,表肯定意义;a few 一些,修饰可数名词.根据 minutes 可知,可数名词要用 a few 修饰,故选 C.

35. 句意：这对医生来说是一个令人惊讶的答案.

a 一个,表泛指,用于辅音音素前;an 一个,表泛指,用于元音音素前;/不填.结合语境可知,此处表泛指,surprising 是辅音音素开头.故选 A.

36. 句意：医生看着商人说："这是你的主要问题.”

at 在;for 为了;into 进入.结合语境可知空处考查 look at 短语,意为"看”,故选 A.

37. 句意：努力工作是可以的,但你应该学会放松.

to dream 做梦,不定式;dreaming 做梦,动名词;to relax 放松.根据"It’s OK to work hard, but you should learn to...”可知,应该学会放松.故选 C.

38. 句意：沿途景色优美：高山、茂密的森林和许多野花.

song 歌;名词单数;songs 歌;名词复数;flowers 花朵.根据"The scenes (风景) are beautiful: high mountains, thick forests and a lot of wild...along the way.”可知,沿途有许多野花.故选 C.

39. 句意：或者你为什么不学习绘画呢?

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：https://d.book118.com/728030067133006122