新题型 01 阅读理解七选五

考纲解读

阅读理解七选五这个题型要求在一段约 300 词的短文中留出 5 个空白,要求考生从短文后的七个选项中(均为完整的句子)选出五个能填入文章空处的最佳选项,其中两项为多余的迷惑选项,主要考查考生对文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义的理解和掌握。其命题形式深受英语四六级和考研阅读多项选择题的影响,体现了《新课标》 "用英语获取、处理和运用信息的能力:逐步获取用英语思维的能力。"的阅读学习和教学理念。该题型命题形式仍然具有客观题的特点,又与完形填空具有异曲同工之妙,只是选项少,以句子形式出现,考查目的和侧重点不完全相同而已。

从《考试说明》对该题型命题目的的表述"主要考查考生对文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义的理解和掌握。"可以得出以下结论:该题备选项可分为主旨概括句(文章整体内容)、过渡性句子(文章结构)和注释性句子(上下文逻辑意义)三类。其多余的两个干扰项也往往从这三方面进行设置,例如主旨概括句或过于宽泛或以偏概全或偏离主题,过渡性句子不能反映文章的行文结构,注释性句子与上文脱节等。

文章体裁以说明文为主,语篇模式较为固定:提出问题——提供解决方案。文章题材较为固定:与学生的日常生活、学习紧密相关。

【题型分析】

分析篇章结构,把握全篇文脉是阅读填空题解题的关键,英语的语篇通常是由句子和语 段构成的,语段是句子和语篇之间的中间层次,句子虽然能够单独地表达相对完整的思想, 但是它不能表达多方面的、比较复杂的思想,只有把几个句子结合为较大的言语片段,才能 表达一个相对独立的层意,所谓的"积句而成章,积章而成篇。"就是这个道理。

分析文章的层次包含两种形式: 一种是分析整篇文章的层次,也就是段落,另一种是分析每一个段落内部的层次,也就是语篇层次。

语篇与段落是有区别的,语段是篇章结构的中间层次,是由句子到篇的一种过渡形式, 段落(paragraph)是在某些语体(如记叙文、议论文)中比语段更大的意义单位,较小的段落可以只包括一个语段或一个句子,一般来说,一个段落通常由几个语段构成。构成语段的方式有两种,一是靠句际间意义的结合,二是靠句际间的关联词,逻辑性插入语来连接,在分析语段层次时,可以借助句际间的连接词语作出判断,但最主要的还是要真正体会句际间的意义关系,把握作者的思路,从语序上去发现断续点,理清层次,好文章的层次非常清晰,只有层层入手,才能真正理解文章。

样题展示:

31

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Moving into a new home in a new neighborhood is an exciting experience. Of course, you want to make sure that you become an acceptable and valuable part of your neighborhood. the easiest way to accomplish this is to make sure you conduct yourself as a good neighbor should.

Perhaps one of the most important things you can do as a good neighbor is to keep your property(房产) neat, clean, and in good repair. ______ By choosing to keep the outside of the home in great shape, you will help to improve the look and feel of the area.

Second, take the overall appearance of the neighborhood seriously. When going for a walk, take a small garbage bag. _____33____ This small act will let your neighbors know that you care about the area.

- _____34___ If a neighbor is going to be out of town, offer to collect mail and newspapers. If a neighbor suffers an illness, offer to do the grocery shopping. Let them know you are there to help in any way that is acceptable, while still respecting the privacy of your neighbor.
- ______ By following the basic rules of respecting others, taking care of what belongs to you, and taking pride in the appearance of the neighborhood in general, you will quickly become a good neighbor that everyone appreciate.
 - A. In general, keep an eye on their property while they are gone.
 - B.A good neighbor is also one who likes to help out in small ways.
 - C. Being a good neighbor is more or less about considerate behavior.
 - D. Sometimes neighbors may go to the supermarket together to do shopping.

- E. Should you come across waste paper thrown out of a passing car, pick it up.
- F. People tend to take pride in keeping everything in their street fresh and inviting.
- G. Here are a few tips to help you win over everyone in the neighborhood quickly

【文章大意】怎样成为一个邻居都喜欢的人,作者给了几点建议。

31.G

【解析】考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。本段讲如果你想成为邻居中一个可以接受和有价值的部分最简单的方法就是确保你的行为举止像一个好邻居。下文是具体做法,G项:这里有一些技巧,可以帮助你迅速赢得邻居的信赖。承上启下,故选 G。

32.F

【解析】考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。本段介绍和邻居关系融洽最重要的是保持干净整洁的户内户外环境,F项中 keeping everything in their street fresh and inviting. 保持街上的一切新鲜和诱人,与本段意思一致,故选 F。

33.E

【解析】考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。本段主要建议要重视社区的整体面貌,出门拿上一个垃圾袋,E项:遇到从路过的汽车里扔出的废纸,把它捡起来。与上句连接,是拿垃圾袋的作用。故选 E。

34.B

【解析】考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。本段是建议用邻居可以接受的方式帮助他们,同时尊重邻居的隐私。B项:好邻居就是喜欢在小的方面帮助别人的人,符合本段内容,故选 B。

35.C

【解析】考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。最后一段是总结,只要我们考虑周到,尊重他人,照顾好属于自己的东西,为周围的人感到自豪,很快就会成为一个大家都喜欢的好邻居。C 项中 considerate behavior 是下文内容的概括,故选 C。

解题技巧:

技巧一: 从细节逻辑上判断——因果关系

在做题时最重要的是要读懂空白前后的句子,明白这几句话的确切意思,然后根据意思的连贯性或逻辑性从选项中选取正确答案。在读懂意思的基础上,判断它们之间的关系来进一步确认答案。

因果关系主要指前后的句子有着原因和结果之间的关系,这种关系往往说明了前因后果或者前果后因等情况。表示因果关系的连词有 as a result 结果, thus/therefore 因此, so (such)...如此.....以至于等。

技巧二: 从细节逻辑上判断——转折关系

转折关系主要指英语行文中后句对前句构成逆转逻辑关系。如果空格前后两句话之间是逻辑上的逆转,则空格处很有可能是个转折逻辑的句子。

表示转折关系的连接词有: However 然而, nevertheless 仍然,然而,不过, nonetheless 尽管如此,依然,然而, still 还; 然而, though 可是,不过,然而, yet 然而, in spite of 不顾,不管, at any rate 无论如何,至少, in any case 无论如何,不管怎样, whoever 无论是谁, whatever 无论什么,on the contrary 正相反, in contrast 与此相反,相比之下, by contrast 相反,相比之下, in comparison 比较起来,比较地, by comparison 相比之下, conversely 相反(地), otherwise 否则;除此以外,not…but 不是……而是,as well 也等。

技巧三: 从细节逻辑上判断——例证关系

前后句的某句是为了证明另一句而举的例子。例证的形式多样,但就其本质而言无非是 思维上的形象(例子、类比等)和抽象(观点)的辩证关系,用到的思维过程无非就是基本 的归纳(从例子到观点)和推理(从观点到例子)。

技巧四: 从细节逻辑上判断——递进关系

递进关系主要指英语行文中后句对前句是一种顺承逻辑关系。如果空格前后两句话之间 是逻辑上的层进关系,则空格处很有可能是个递进的句子。

表示递进关系的连词有:also 也,而且, further 另外(的);, furthermore 而且,此外,likewise 同样地,照样地; 也,又,similarly 相似地,类似地, moreover 而且再者,此外, in addition 另外,加之,what's more 更重要的是, too 也,还, either 也, neither 两者都不, not only…but also 不但……而且等。

技巧五:从细节逻辑上判断——平列关系

表示列举关系的有: first 首先,第一; second 第二; third 第三……; firstly 第一,首先,secondly 第二(点); 其次,thirdly 第三……; first 第一, next 其次,then 那么, 然后……; in the first place 第一,首先 in the second place 第二,,其次……; for one thing 首先,一则, for another thing 其次……; to begin with 首先,第一; to conclude 首先,第一,等。

技巧六:从词汇线索上判断——代词

英语表达中的代词出现的频率极高,代词的作用是指代前面提及的名词或形容词概念,巧妙利用这样的指代关系和根据代词的单复数差异可以准确而快速地解题。

技巧七: 从词汇线索上判断——同义词/近义词

英语前言后语之间往往有同义词、近义词、近义表达语甚至相同词汇的重复使用,这是我们解题的一个很好的判断线索。其实就其本质而言,上文讲的代词和下文将涉及的上下义词和同一范畴词都是特殊的同义/近义词。

技巧八:从词汇线索上判断——上下义词/同一范畴词

上下义词和同一范畴词就是前者包含了后者,或可以说后者是前者的一个子集。利用前后可中这样的特殊的同义关系常常可以很轻松地解题。

技巧九: 从试题位置上判断——问题在段首

假如问题出现在段首,它通常是段落主题句。认真阅读后文内容,根据段落一致性原则, 查找同义词或其他相关的词,推断出主题句。

另外着重阅读后文第一两句,锁定线索信号词,然后在选项中查找相关特征词。

通常正确答案的最后一句与空白后的第一句在意思上是紧密衔接的,因此这两句间会有某种的衔接手段,尤其当选项是几句话时。

技巧十:从试题位置上判断——问题在段尾

所选答案是引出下一段的内容。如果在选项中找不出与前文之间的关联,此时可考虑与下一段开头是否有一定的衔接。认真阅读下一段开头几句,看是否与选项的最后一句紧密连接起来。

分析与前文是转折或是对比关系。此时要注意在选项中查找表示转折、对比的关联词, 同时注意选项中所讲内容是否与前文在同一主题上形成对立、对比关系。

如果第一段的段尾是空白,要认真阅读,看此处是细节还是主题。通常文章第一段要提出文章的主题,如果在段尾提出主题,会用一些信号词如转折词引出来,正确答案中应有这样的特征词。

段尾通常是结论、概括性语句。注意在选项中查找表示结果、结论、总结等的信号词,如 therefore, as a result, thus, hence, in short, to sum up, to conclude, in a word 等词语,选项中也可发现前文的同义词句。

【七选五解题步骤】

- 1.在阅读过程中,重要要关注文章的首段与末段。尤其是文章的手段和末段的末尾句,因为"开门见山"与"末尾点题"的写作方式是最为常见的,首段的末句一般是全文的主题所在,说明本文将探讨哪些内容,并简要指出文章的写作思路,有时甚至会以提纲的形式进行呈现。首段的末句对于快速掌握文章的主题具有重要意义,如果它是文章的主题句,就可以使读者迅速明确文章情节将如何展开,并对文章的写作主题有了整体的了解。如果末句不是主题句,则需要继续寻找。这时,可以考虑文章的写作方式是否为"结尾总结"式,如两者均可排除,则需在文章中其他段落寻找主题句,但要注意首段与末段的提示作用。
- 2.做题的时候边读边做。各个问题附近的句子都需要重点阅读,圈画一些线索,再从选项中寻找相关的特征词用来判断正确答案。带入排除法也是一种很好的方法。另外,如果发

现有一题拿不准的,先跳过,先做容易的能做出的题,直到读完整篇文章。至此,文章的要点和主旨、各个段落之间的逻辑关系应该基本就能清楚了。然后再回过去做之前不确定的题目。

3.做完后,通读全文。将所选项放入空白处,通读一遍,看看是否与上下文构成语义及逻辑上的直接关系,是否符合该处语境。能否承接前后的写作线索。使文章无论内容还是衔接上都能做到通顺。若代入选项后,发现文章写作线索中断或是前后矛盾,应更换其它选项。同时,我们还应注意对相近选项的对比分析,个别干扰项由于与某个正确选项的内容相近具有很强的干扰性,这时就需要我们认真分析,仔细甄别,排除干扰,从而得出正确选项。

4.切勿随意改答案。要特别注意的是,不要仓促的改自己的之前选定的答案。做这类的题目时,第一印象的可信度还是很高的,除非你已经常有充分的理由否定向前的选择。

通关演练:

Passage 1

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Do Man-on-the-Street Interviews

The man-on-the-street interview is an interview in which a reporter hits the streets with a cameraman to interview people on the spot. ______ 31 ____ But with these tips, your first man-on-the-street interview experience can be easy.

- •When your boss or professor sends you out to do man-on-the-street interviews for a story, think about the topic and develop a list of about ten general questions relating to it. For example, if your topic is about environmental problems in America, you might ask, "Why do you think environmental protection is important in America?" _____32____
- •Hit the streets with confidence. _____33 ____ Say, "Excuse me, I work for XYZ News, and I was wondering if you could share your opinion about this topic." This is a quick way to get people to warm up to you.
- Move on to the next person if someone tells you she is not interested in talking on camera.
 Don't get discouraged.
- 34 Each interview that you get on the street shouldn't be longer than ten minutes. As soon as you get the answer you need, move on to the next person. Make sure that as you go from interview to interview, you are getting a variety of answers. If everyone is giving you

the same answer, you won't be able to use it. A safe number of interviews to conduct is about six to ten. _____35___

- •If your news station or school requires interviewees to sign release forms to appear on the air, don't leave work without them.
 - A. Limit your time.
 - B. As you approach people, be polite.
 - C. If you don't own a camera, you can buy one.
 - D. For new reporters, this can seem like a challenging task.
 - E. To get good and useful results, ask them the same question.
 - F. That number of interviews should give you all the answers you need.
 - G. With a question like this, you will get more than a "Yes" or "No" reply.

【文章大意】本文主要讲了进行街道随机采访的若干技巧。

- 1. D 【解析】根据空格后一句中的"your first man-on-street interview experience can be easy"可知这是对于记者新人所提出的建议,而选项 D 中的"new reporters"正好与其相承接,故选 D。
- 2. G 【解析】空格前一句是个远非 yes 或 no 就可以回答的提问,而选项 G 中 "With a question like this..."
 正好与其相承接,故选 G。
- 3. B 【解析】根据空格后一句所说的很有礼貌的提问,可知这里的建议应该是提问时要注意礼貌,而选项 B 中的 polite 正好与其相呼应,故选 B。
- 4. A 【解析】根据空格后一句 "Each interview that you get on the street shouldn't be longer than ten minutes. "可知这一段的建议是要限制采访的时间,故选 A。
- 5. F 【解析】空格前一句是 " A safe number of interviews to conduct is about six to ten " , 而选项 F 中 " That number of interviews... " 正好与其相呼应,故选 F。

Passage 2

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Color is fundamental in home design – something you'll always have in every room. A grasp of how to manage color in your spaces is one of the first steps to creating rooms you'll love to live in. Do you want a room that's full of life? Professional? Or are you just looking for a place to relax after a long day? ____1__, color is the key to making a room feel the way you want it to feel.

Over the years, there have been a number of different techniques to help designers approach this important point. ____2__, they can get a little complex. But good news is that there're really only three kinds of decisions you need to make about color in your home: the small ones, the medium ones, and the large ones.

______3 ___. They're the little spots of color like throw pillows, mirrors and baskets that most of us use to add visual interest to our rooms. Less tiring than painting your walls and less expensive than buying a colorful sofa, small color choices bring with them the significant benefit of being easily changeable.

Medium color choices are generally furniture pieces such as sofas, dinner tables or bookshelves. _____4 ___. They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space.

The large color decisions in your rooms concern the walls, ceilings, and floors. Whether you're looking at wallpaper or paint, the time, effort and relative expense put into it are significant.

5 ____.

- A. While all of them are useful
- B. Whatever you're looking for
- C. If you're experimenting with a color
- D. Small color choices are the ones we're most familiar with
- E. It's not really a good idea to use too many small color pieces
- F. So it pays to be sure, because you want to get it right the first time
- G. Color choices in this range are a step up from the small ones in two major ways
- 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了室内设计中颜色的选择问题。
 - 1. B 该题以逗号结尾,后面另起一个简单句,可以从句子结构排除 D、E、F、G 项。根据前文的三个问句可知,此处是从中选择一种。故选 B(不管你寻找哪一种)。
- 2. A 前文:在过去的许多年里,有许多技术帮助设计者实现这一要点;下文:它们有点复杂。所以 A (然 而他们都很有用)承上启下。符合题意。
- 3. D 本空是一个主题句,总说选择小颜色是我们很熟悉的方法。后文分说小颜色的具体用途。故选 D。
- 4. G 根据前文中型颜色选择通常是指一些例如沙发,餐桌或者书架等家具的颜色选择"接着表明这种范围的颜色选择是对小型颜色选择在两种方式上的进一步提示,故选 G。

5. F 前文 the time, effort and relative expense put into it are significant 你所付诸的时间、精力和相关的费用是巨大的。后文 F 那肯定是值得的,因为你想第一次把它弄好。故选 F。

Passage 3

How to Forgive Yourself

Kelly came home fired and discouraged from her job. She started yelling at everyone in the house, When she calmed down, she started to feel guilty and wanted her family to forgive her.

Does this story sound familiar? What about you? ____1

We sometimes make some mistakes. 2 When you hurt someone and start feeling guilty, the first thing you need to do is forgive yourself before you ask others to Forgive you. Whether you screamed at your child, hurt your partner or lied to your friend, it is necessary to forgive yourself for your benefit.

To learn how to forgive yourself, follow the guide below:

- ♦ 3 If it is something simple such as screaming at your child or your partner, then work on understanding yourself and emotions. It is also necessary to understand why you took this action for which you have to forgive yourself now.
- ◆ After you have known about your mistake, you need to learn your lesson from it, so you won't repent it. Ask yourself, what can you learn from what you have done? ____4___
- ◆ Realize that you are a human and everyone makes mistakes or does things they are not proud of. _____ 5 ___ All it will do is to cause you pain, sorrow, stress, and could lead you into low spirits. Therefore, it is better to make a decision to forgive yourself.

Always remember the saying, "We achieve inner health only through forgiveness, the forgiveness not only of others but also of ourselves."

- A. Recognize your behavior and what you have done
- D. It is of great help if you just ignore what led to the situation
- C. If you stay upset and angry at yourself, this will not benefit you.
- D. Have you done something you feel you can't forgive yourself for?
- F. Do you hate yourself so much that you feel life is corning to an end?
- F. We also hurt others intentionally and unintentionally now and then.
- G. Do you have to change some habits or behavior to avoid such experiences?
- 【文章大意】你有没有做过一些伤害别人的事情,又渴望被原凉?为了你自己的利益,

原谅自己是必要的。本文介绍了一些学会原谅自己的方法。

- 1.D 【解析】考查句意理解和上下文逻辑关系。根据空格前 Does this story sound familiar? What about you? 得知空格前提问:是否你也有类似的经历:做了一些无法原谅自己的事情。故选 D。
- 2.F 【解析】考查句意理解和上下文逻辑关系。根据空格前 We sometimes make some mistakes. 我们有时会犯错,以及空后 When you hurt someone 当你伤害别人时,可以推断出中间过渡句是:我们时常会有意或无意的伤害别人。故选 F。
- 3.A 【解析】考查句意理解和上下文逻辑关系。根据空格后的举例 such as screaming at your child or your partner, then work on understanding yourself and emotions.得知这里建议我们认识到自己的行为和自己做的事情。故选 A。
- 4.G 【解析】考查句意理解和上下文逻辑关系。根据空格前 Ask yourself, what can you learn from what you have done?问问你自己,你可以从中学到什么。为了避免这样的经历,是不是你要改变你的习惯和行为。故选 G。
- 5.C 考查句意理解和上下文逻辑关系。根据空格后 All it will do is to cause you pain, sorrow, stress, and could lead you into low spirits.这样只会给你带来痛苦、压力、情绪低落。可知这些都生气不高兴给自己带来的害处。故选 C。

Passage 4

Technology sometimes goes wrong. And the more you use technology, the more you know it can go wrong. A connection drops. A printer will not print or an app crashes. Tech troubles can let users down quickly. First reactions may be to scream, throw the device(设备) against the wall, or cry. __1_By following these steps, you could solve some of the most common tech problems on your own.

Search the Web. Learn about your tech problem on a search website, such as Google. See what others have experienced. Find expert articles about solving the problem. If your issue is with recent technology, such as a software update, be sure to look for the most recent articles. 2

Check connection speed. Maybe you find that streaming, downloading or updating is moving slowly. _3_You may think something is wrong with your device when, really, your network is just slow. A website such as Speedtest.net can check your connection speed.

Ask the developer. _5_You can communicate with developers over email, Twitter or a contact form on their website. Explain the issue giving as much detail as possible, including the device you are using and the problem you are having.

- A. Update.
- B. Fix bugs.
- C. Tech tips from years ago may not work now.
- D. Contact the developer of the app or software.
- E. Have you ever struggled when technology went wrong?
- F. First, be sure to check your Internet connection speed.
- G. However, you may be able to solve the problem by yourself.
- 【文章大意】本文是说明文。文章简要向读者介绍了独自解决常见技术问题的几种方法。
 - 1.G 空前简述的是技术问题使用户失望及用户的第一反应,空后则说的是有解决问题的方法,因此可以推断空处应该填入一个承上启下的句子,并且空后的"solve ... problems on your own"和 G 项中的"solve the problem by yourself"相呼应。故选 G 项。
- 2.C 【解析】空前的"be sure to look for the most recent articles"和 C 项"Tech tips from years ago may not work now"构成了事实上的因果关系。故选 C 项。
- 3.F 【解析】根据本段的主旨句"Check connection speed"及空后的内容可知,本段主要讲述的是检查网络连接速度。故选 F 项。
- 4.A 【解析】根据本段的主要内容尤其是"But if you have not yet had the latest version you may miss the solution"可知,本段主要讲的是要更新(你的应用程序和软件),故选 A 项。
- 5.D 【解析】本段的主旨句"Ask the developer"及空后的内容与 D 项中的"Contact the developer"相互印证,故选 D 项。

Passage 5

How to Welcome Change in Your Life

Do you embrace(欣然接受) the road you are now on or resist and avoid change at all costs when a recent event has shaken you greatly? Here are things you can do in the midst of uncertainty to choose differently to change the track of your life.

Don't react.

What do we do when we don't know what to do? First, stop, take a deep breath and don't do

anything. ___1_It is having faith and trusting what you do know in the unknown.

Reflect on the past.

Another activity is to recall times in your life when you were faced with an unknown. Then, think about how you handled the situation. ____2__Use your past experiences to bring you strength, and to remind you what you are capable of.

Make conscious decisions.

4

We often see fears as our greatest enemy, yet they provide us with an enormous opportunity for self-growth. What if we were to see them as friends who want to help us become a better person?Let your fears help you instead of hurting you. Then, write down what comes to you. ___5

- A. Don't panic.
- B. Befriend your fears.
- C. You may be surprised by the answers.
- D. When we are fearful, our options seem limited.
- E. Then try to feel at ease with the state of "not knowing".
- F. Learning from past failures helps you make better decisions.
- G. Remembering these incidents will remind you that you've gone through difficult situations.
- 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了迎接生活中的变化的几种方法。
 - 1.E 【解析】根据空前的"First, stop, take a deep breath and don't do anything"及 E 项中的"with the state of 'not knowing'"与空后的"in the unknown"的对应关系可知 E 项符合语境。
 - 2.G 【解析】根据本段的小标题"Reflect on the past"及空前的"think about how you handled the situation"可知,空处应是与回忆过去的情况相关的内容,故 G 项符合语境。
- 3.D 【解析】根据本段的小标题"Make conscious decisions"及空处与空后的"However, more possibilities open up when we are at peace"之间存在转折关系可知,D 项"当我们害怕时,我们的选择似乎是受限的"符合语境。
- 4.B 【解析】根据最后一段的内容尤其是"What if we were to see them as friends who

want to help us become a better person"可知,本段主要讲的是对待恐惧要如同对待朋友一样,而不要把它们看作敌人。故 B 项符合语境。

5.C 【解析】根据空前的"Then, write down what comes to you"可知,空处的内容有关写下这些东西的结果,故 C 项"你可能会对答案感到震惊"符合语境。

新题型 02 语法填空

考纲解读:

1、题目要求

满分 15 分,共 10 个,一个 1.5。阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

2、题型特点

给出 150-200 字的一段短文,段落中给出 10 个填空,一部分填空是给出单词提示,填写它的正确词形,这一部分考查的词常见四种:介词、冠词、代词(人称代词、不定代词、关系代词也可能有关系副词、it 用法等)、连词(连接代词、连接副词)等;一部分填空是结合上下文直接填词,所给词常见类:名词、动词、形容词、副词等。

3、对学生能力的要求

- ①需要学生更加精确地掌握语法,而不是通过排除法等技巧做题,削弱了技巧的作用。 在第一阶段的教学过程中,应该更加重视基础语法知识的练习和掌握,这一阶段可以运用单 选和单句填空等多种形式练习题帮主学生精确掌握基础语法知识。
- ②需要学生有充分的语境意识,更加重视学生的语用能力,综合素质。在我们的教学过程中会更加注重语法完整性,关注在以前教学过程中没有注意到的冠词,介词等知识点。
- ③需要系统性掌握语法和词汇知识,临时抱佛脚没有用。在后面阶段中我们将用篇章短 文替代单句练习,要求学生进行篇章的背诵。

样题展示:

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Few people I know seem to have much desire or time to cook. Making Chinese <u>56</u> (dish) is seen as especially troublesome. Many westerners <u>57</u> come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap <u>58</u> can be to eat out. I still remember <u>59</u> (visit) a friend who'd lived here for five years and I <u>60</u> (shock) when I learnt she hadn't cooked once in all that time.

While regularly eating out seems to ___61__(become) common for many young people in recent years, it's not without a cost. The obvious one is money; eating out once or twice a week may be ___62__(afford) but doing this most days adds up. There could be an even ___63__ (high) cost on your health. Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in ___64__(weigh) problems.

If you are not going to suffer this problem, then I suggest that the next time you go to your mum's home <u>65</u> dinner, get a few cooking tips from her. Cooking food can be fun. You might also begin to notice the effects not only on your health but in your pocket.

【文章大意】作者描述了人们喜欢在外面吃饭的现象,分析了其对身体和花费的不 良影响,建议我们在家做饭。

56. dishes

【解析】考查名词。此处指中国菜,表示泛指应该用名词复数,故填 dishes。

57. who/that

【解析】考查关系代词。句中包含定语从句,先行词是 westerners 指人,在定语从句中做主语,用关系代词 who/that 引导,故填 who/that。

58. it

【解析】考查 it 用法。句子为感叹句,正常语序应该是 it can be cheap to eat out 其中不定式 to eat out 是 正主语,用 it 是形式主语。故填 it。

59.visiting

【解析】考查动词形式。此处指我记得去拜访一个在这里住了五年的朋友,表示记得做过某事用 remember doing sth., 故填 visiting。

60. was shocked.

【解析】考查形容词。此处表示我感到很震惊。shock 的主语是 I,用形容词和系动词组成系表结构,表示过去发生的事,系动词用过去式。故填 was shocked。

61. have become

【解析】考查动词时态。根据时间状语 in recent years 可知用现在完成时,seems to 后用动词原形,故填 have become。

62. affordable

【解析】考查形容词。此处表示一周一两次外出吃饭是负担得起的,系动词 be 后

用形容词作表语,表示"负担得起的"故填 affordable。

63. higher

【解析】考查形容词比较级。此处修饰名词 cost 用形容词,由 even 表示程度修饰比较级,故填 higher。

64.weight

【解析】考查名词。此处指体重问题,用名词修饰 problems,故填 weight。

65.for

【解析】考查介词。表示去母亲家去吃饭,表示目的用介词 for,故填 for。

解题技巧:

第一部分 有提示词题目的解题技巧

有提示词题目是指"使用括号中词语的正确形式填空"这类题,近年来的高考题只考查谓语动词的时态和被动语态、非谓语动词、形容词和副词的比较级、词类转化等四种情况。

一、 谓语动词

【解题技巧】

当句子缺少谓语动词时, 括号中的动词就是谓语动词。此时,要根据语境确定用哪种时态,根据主语与该动词的主动或被动关系确定用主动语态还是用被动语态。具体解题技巧如下:

第一步:确定句中是否缺谓语或并列谓语,如缺谓语动词,则填谓语动词。

第二步: 若为谓语动词,就要看主语与谓语之间是主动关系还是被动关系,以确定用主动语态还是被动语态,同时还要根据语境考虑用哪种时态。

第三步: 要注意主谓一致。

二、非谓语动词

【解题技巧】

当句中已有谓语动词又没有并列连词与括号中的动词并列,该动词就是非谓语动词。

此时,就要根据非谓语动词的用法确定用具体的某种形式。如作主语或宾语,就用动名词 (表一般意义)或不定式形式(表具体意义);作目的状语或在形容词后作状语,用不定式;作伴随状语或作定语,要根据与逻辑主语的关系,用现在分词或过去分词;有时也要根据句式搭配来确定,如 see/hear/ notice sb.do/doing sth., spend...doing sth.等。具体解题技巧如下:

第一步: 若句中已有谓语, 也不是作并列谓语时, 应为非谓语动词。

第二步:根据非谓语动词在句中所作句子成分、句式的特殊要求,或某些词语的特殊要求,确定用哪种非谓语动词形式。如作目的状语一般用不定式,作主语或宾语用ing 形式或不定式,在 enjoy, finish 等动词后作宾语用ing 形式,在 decide, refuse 等动词后作宾语要用不定式等等。

第三步:确定非谓语动词与其逻辑主语是主动还是被动关系。

第四步: 根据非谓语动词的动作与谓语动词的动作发生的先后关系确定用一般式还是用 完成式。

三、形容词和副词的比较级或最高级

形容词作定语, 形容词和副词的比较等级或最高级, 词义比较等。

【解题技巧】

当括号中所给词是形容词或副词,且空格处需要的仍是形容词或副词时,要根据语境,理解句意,若该词意思不变,逻辑上讲得通,就很可能填该词的比较级(或最高级);若需要用与该词意义相反的词逻辑才通顺的,就要在该词前加表示否定或相反意义的前缀。注意:要善于分析语境,辨别省略了 than...的隐性比较级。具体解题技巧如下:

第一步:分析结构,确定所给词在句子中作定语还是状语。

第二步:根据结构、语境或句子意义确定是填比较级还是最高级。

四、词类转换

【解题技巧】

当空格处所需词类与括号中所给词的词类不同时,就需要词类转化。我们可据以下3条规则顺利解题:

(1)作主语或宾语用名词形式; (2)作定语、表语或补足语用形容词形式; (3)修饰动词、 形容词或另一副词,作状语,用副词形式。具体解题技巧如下:

第一步: 分析结构,确定要填的词在句中充当哪种句子成分。在名词前作定语、在系动词后作表语、作主语和宾语的补足语,一般要用形容词: 修饰动词、形容词或副词,或修饰整个句子,作状语,用副词: 作主语或宾语用名词,或者在冠词、形容词性物主代词或名词所有格后,用名词。

第二步: 根据构词法将括号中的词变成所需要的词类。

注意:

1. 有时不但要注意词性转换,而且还要考虑用表示相反意义的前缀或后缀, 其逻辑意义才通顺;

2. 当所给词的词性与空格处所需词的词性相同时, 无需改变词性, 就可能是加只改变词义但不改变词性的前缀了。

第二部分 无提示词题目的解题技巧

无提示词题目指的是"在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)"这类题,五年来,这类题只考代词、冠词、关联词和介词。那么什么情况下填代词?何时填冠词?何时填关联词?何时填介词呢?

一、代词

【解题技巧】

当句子缺主语或宾语时,填代词:人称代词主格和宾格、指示代词或 it。因为充当主语或宾语的应是名词或代词,而在语法填空的纯空格中一般是不要求考生填名词的,所以只要句子缺主语或宾语,就填代词。此时,要根据前后语境,看该空格是指人还是事物,指男还是指女,是单数还是复数。除人称代词外,也有可能是填不定代词等。还有可能是填作形式主语或形式宾语的 it,替代后面作真正的主语或宾语的不定式、动名词或从句。解题技巧如下:

第一步:分析句子结构。若句子缺主语,则要填代词主格、指示代词、不定代词或 it; 若动词或介词后面缺宾语,则要填代词的宾格、指示代词、不定代词或 it。如果该宾格与主语是同一人,应用反身代词。

第二步: 理解句子意思。根据各个代词的意义和用法,以及句子所需的意义,填入合适的代词。

二、限定词

【解题技巧】

在作主语、宾语或表语的名词或 " 形容词+名词 " 前, 一般要用限定词。

限定词是指冠词、形容词性物主代词,或可以作定语的不定代词等。此时,要根据句子的意思来确定空格的语境意义,由此来判断具体填什么词。如表示特指,大体相当于"这、这些、那、那些"时用 the;表示"一(个、本、座······)"时用不定冠词 a 或 an;表示"某人的",用物主代词;表示"一些"用 some,表示"另一个"用 another,表示"其他的"用 other 等。解题技巧如下:

第一步: 分析句子结构。若空格后的名词或者 " 形容词+名词 " 前没有形容词性物主代词、不定代词、冠词等限定词时,很可能是填限定词。

第二步:理解句子意思。根据所需意义选择恰当的限定语,如需"一(

个、座、次······) "填不定冠词,需 "某人的 "填物主代词,需 "其它的 "填 other。

三、介词

【解题技巧】

当空格后的名词、代词或动名词不是作主语、表语,也不是作动词的宾语时,填介词。 因为名词和代词最典型的用法是作主语或宾语,既然不作主语和动词的宾语,就应是作介词 的宾语了,所以要填介词。具体填什么介词,由介词与该名词的搭配及其意义来决定,也可 能是由动词或谓语与介词的句式搭配来决定。具体解题技巧如下:

第一步: 若空格后是名词、代词、动名词或 what 从句,且他们不是作主语或作动词的 宾语时,很可能就是填介词。

第二步: 根据具体的语境或空格所在的句子意思来确定填哪个介词。

四、关联词

【解题技巧】

当空格前后都是句子(一个主谓关系算一个句子),且这两个句子之间没有关联词时,填 关联词;若并列的两个或几个单词或短语之间没有连词,填表示联合、选择、转折等意义的 连词(and/but/so/or);从属句间常依据句子的属性是名词性从句、形容词性从句还是副词性 从句来确定其关联词。具体解题技巧如下:

第一步:分析结构,若两个句子(有两个主谓结构)之间,没有句号或分号,也没有连接词,空格必填连接词(此处的连接词包括并列连词,如: and, but, or, while, so, for 等;引导状语从句的从属连词;引导定语从句的关系代词和关系副词;引导名词性从句的连接代词、连接副词和连词 that, if, whether)。

第二步: 根据两句之间的意义和逻辑关系,或根据句式结构来确定是并列结构还是某种 主从复合句。

第三步: 若是主从复合句,要根据从句的特点,结合连词的意义和作用,确定填具体的某个连接词。

解题策略:

语法填空题设空设空大致有如下特点:

无提示词一般考查: 冠词、介词、连词、代词、助动词、固定搭配等有提示词一般考查: 谓语动词、非谓语动词、形容词、副词、名词等。 具体策略:

- (一)给出动词基本形态,填写词性词形转化(转为名词、形容词),或填写谓语部分,或 是填写非谓语动词:
- (二)给出词语,词性的变化,如名词、动词、形容词、副词之间的转化,名词的复数形式,给出形容词,需要填写比较级、最高级,或词性词形转化,转化为副词,或是填写反义词(前缀);
 - (三)给出副词,填写比较级、最高级,或是填写反义词;

(四)不给词语填写限定词的时候,很可能是填冠词、人称代词主格宾格形式,物主代词、反身代词的单复数形式。形容词性物主代词或 some、any、other、another 等限定词;有的名词前有限定词,比如:序数词,形容词的最高级等,其前用定冠词。

通关演练:

Cloze 1

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Last October, while tending her garden in Mora, Sweden, Lena Pahlsson pulled out a handful of small ___1__(carrot) and was about to throw them away. But something made her look closer, and she noticed a ___2 (shine) object. Yes, there beneath the leafy top of one tiny carrot was her long-lost wedding ring.

Pahlsson screamed 3 loudly that her daughter came running from the house. " She thought I had hurt 4 (I), " says Pahlsson.

Sixteen years ___5__ (early), Pahlsson had removed the diamond ring ___6__ (cook) a meal. When she wanted to put the ring back on later, it was gone. She suspected that one of her three daughters — then ten, eight, and six—had picked it up, but the girls said they hadn't. Pahlsson and her husband ___7__ (search) the kitchen, checking every corner, but turned up nothing. " I gave up hope of finding my ring again, " she says. She never replaced it.

Pahlsson and her husband now think the ring probably got ___8__ (sweep) into a pile of kitchen rubbish and was spread over the garden, ___9__ it remained until the carrot's leafy top accidentally sprouted (生长) through it. For Pahlsson, its return was ___10__ wonder.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Lena Pahlsson 在花园里拔胡萝卜时,找到了丢失已久的结婚戒指的故事。

1. carrots

【解析】考查名词。根据"a handful of "可知要用 carrot 的复数形式,故填 carrots。

2. shiny/shining

【解析】考查形容词。a 为冠词,object 为名词,横线处应填写形容词。故填 shiny 或 shining。

3. so

【解析】考查固定结构。根据空后的 " loudly that her daughter came running from the house " 可知这里为 so…that 结构,意为 " 如此……以至于 " ,故填 so。

4. myself

【解析】考查代词。主语为 I,横线处为宾语,根据语境可知这里指她以为 " 我 " 弄伤了自己。故填 myself。

5. earlier

【解析】考查形容词。这里指早在十六年前,故填 earlier。

6. to cook

【解析】考查动词不定式。一个句子不能出现双重谓语,所以此处要用不定式作目的状语。故填 to cook。

7. searched

【解析】考查动词时态。根据 "but turned up nothing "可知这里是叙述过去发生的事情,要用一般过去时,故填 searched。

8. swept

【解析】考查动词。ring 与 sweep 之间是被动关系,要用被动语态。故填 swept。

9. where

【解析】考查连接词。分析句子结构可知,所填词引导定语从句,定语从句中缺少地点状语,先行词为 the garden,表示地点,故填关系副词 where。

10. a

【解析】考查冠词。wonder 是可数名词的单数形式,且此处表示泛指,因此其前应加不定冠词 a。故填 a。

Cloze 2

According to a review of evidence in a medical journal, runners live three years ____1__(long) than non-runners. You don't have to run fast or for long ____2__ (see) the benefit. You may drink, smoke, be overweight and still reduce your risk of ___3__ (die) early by running.

While running regularly can't make you live forever, the review says it ___4__ (be) more effective at lengthening life ___5__ walking, cycling or swimming. Two of the authors of the review also made a study published in 2014 ___6__ showed a mere five to 10 minutes a day of running reduced the risk of heart disease and early deaths from all ___7__ (cause).

The best exercise is one that you enjoy and will do. But otherwise ... it's probably running. To avoid knee pain, you can run on soft surfaces, do exercises to ___8 __ (strength) your leg muscles (肌肉), avoid hills and get good running shoes. Running is cheap, easy and it's always ___9 (energy). If you are time poor, you need run for only half the time to get the same benefits as other sports, so perhaps we should all give ___10__ a try.

Cloze 2

【文章大意】 本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了跑步的好处,它可以帮助人们延年益寿。

1. longer

【解析】考查副词的比较级。医学报告显示 经常跑步的人比不跑步的人多活 3 年。根据 than 可知用比较级,故填 longer。

2. to see

【解析】考查不定式作目的状语。你不必跑地太快或时间太长就能看到它的好处。此处不定式作目的状语,故填 to see。

3.dying

【解析】考查动名词。你也许喝酒、吸烟或超重,但仍然通过跑步会减少早亡的风险。此处 of 是介词,其后用动名词。故填 dying。

4.18

【解析】考查动词的时态。医学报告显示: 跑步比散步、骑车和游泳更能有效地延长寿命。这里叙述的是一个事实,故用一般现在时。故填 is。

5.than

【解析】考查比较句型。跑步比散步、骑车和游泳更能有效地延长寿命。根据文章中的 more effective 可知此处填 than。

6.that 或 which

【解析】考查定语从句的关系词。此处 a study 是先行词,其在定语从句中作主语,故 填 that 或 which。

7.causes

【解析】考查名词复数。一项研究表明,仅仅每天 5 到 10 分钟的跑步,就能减少各种原因的心脏病和早亡。根据句意用复数形式。故填 causes。

8.strengthen

【解析】考查词形变化。锻炼以增强你腿上的肌肉。此处 to 是不定式符合,其后用动词原形。故填 strengthen。

9.energetic

【解析】考查词形变化。跑步总是让人充满活力的。根据 it's 可知,系动词后用形容词作表语。故填 energetic。

10.it 或 running

【解析】考查代词或名词的用法。我们都应该试试跑步。此处 give it a try 意为: 试试。 此处 it 可以指 running。故填 it 或 running。

Cloze 3

How would you feel if you woke up and found your entire computer's contents — including your photos, your recent documents — no longer <u>1</u> (access)? What if you found out that they had 2 (wipe) from your computer, leaving you with nothing but heartache?

Guess what? It happens to people every single day. Every day, people across the country head into their local Apple store in 3 (tear), broken computer in hand, praying as they wait in line that 4 expensive repair might, just might, recover 5 priceless, irreplaceable files. A few get lucky. But for the rest, there's nothing anyone can do 6 (help).

Hasn't happened to you? If your computer _7_(remain) unprotected, it will, and it's only a matter a time. But thanks to recent breakthroughs in computer backup technology, you now have a number of options to prepare, and if you're smart, when your computer _8_(crash), you shouldn't have any problem _9_(get) 100% of your files back that same day. I'm not talking about an external hard drive. I'm talking about an online backup _10_(solve) that runs quietly in the background on your computer. If you have one installed, when your computer crashes, you'll be just one click away from bringing your files back to life.

【文章大意】电脑或手机崩溃了,可能会对里面的珍贵文件造成极大的损失。作者给大家提出建议,如何保护好自己的电脑或手机。

1.accessible

【解析】考查形容词。此处是说"一些电脑里的文件不能用了",用形容词作宾补。故

accessible .

2.been wiped

【解析】考查时态和语态。句子的主语是 they,与 wipe 之间是被动关系,且这应该发生于谓语动词 found 之前,所以用过去完成时的被动语态。故填 been wiped。

3.tears

【解析】考查名词。此处指"含着泪",in tears 是固定搭配,是"流着泪,含着泪"的意思。故填 tears。 4.an

【解析】考查冠词,此处指"进行一次昂贵的修理",expensive 是元音音素开头的单词。故填 an。

5.the/their

【解析】考查冠词或代词。此处特指他们那些"无价的、不可替代的文件"。故填 the/their。

6.to help

【解析】考查非谓语。句意:但是结果,没有人可以帮忙。用动词不定式作目的状语。 故填 to help。

7.remains

【解析】考查时态和主谓一致。根据主句的时态可知,状语从句用一般现在时,主语是your computer,所以谓语用单数的。故填 remains。

8.crashes

【解析】考查时态和主谓一致。根据主句的时态可知,状语从句用一般现在时,主语是 your computer,所以谓语用单数的。故填 crashes。

9.(in) getting

【解析】考查非谓语。此处运用了"have problem in doing sth."结构。故填(in) getting。 10.solution

【解析】考查名词。短语 talk about 后面跟名词作宾语。故填 solution。

Cloze 4

Nowadays, more and more post-90s generation will enter the workforce. They place more emphasis __1_looking for a job that they enjoy more than other factors. Many of them hope to establish a __2_(relax) working relationship. More than half of them prefer the easy-going and good-tempered __3_(employ). Surprisingly 10 percent of them wish to be friends with their bosses. Experts say that they are the generation of the Internet era. They have a strong __4_(aware) of

"self" and how they relate to the outside world. Guo Yun, 22, is a digital media major from Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications. She says that she would not mind <u>5</u> (work) long hours, but would prefer her boss <u>6</u> (explain) why she has to, such as the urgency of the task. "I feel <u>7</u> (great) motivated in this way," she explains. They tend to care a great deal about the team or the management culture. <u>8</u> are also more outspoken about their needs, and they are likely to openly communicate with their employers. As a result, they <u>9</u> (admit) into most big companies more easily. I think it is their frankness and enthusiasm <u>10</u> leaves a deep impression on their employers.

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。如今,越来越多的 90 后即将进入社会,他们有着很强的自我意识,他们直率并敢于公开地与老板沟通自己的想法,正因为这样,他们深受大多数公司老板的青睐。

1.on

【解析】考查考生根据固定搭配正确使用介词的能力。此处表示职场 90 后更强调要做自己喜欢做的事情。 动词词组 place emphasis on sth.意为"强调......,重视......"。

2.relaxing

【解析】考查考生根据语篇的意义把动词正确转化为形容词的能力。句意:许多 90 后希望建立令人轻松的工作关系。本空用来修饰名词短语 working relationship,因此应该用形容词。动词 relax 的形容词形式有两种 relaxed 和 relaxing。前者表示"感到放松的",而后者表示"令人放松的,令人轻松的"。

3.employers

【解析】考查考生根据语篇的意义正确用动词转化为名词的能力。句意:超过一半的 90 后更喜欢随和的、脾气好的老板。根据语境可知本空应该泛指老板,因此用名词复数 employers。

4.awareness

【解析】考查考生根据语篇的意义把形容词正确转化为名词的能力。此处表示他们有很强的自我意识。分析句子结构并结合句中的 a 可知,此处应用名词。

5.working

【解析】考查考生根据动词用法正确使用非谓语动词的能力。此处表示她说她不介意工作时间长,但是她希望老板给她一个合理的解释,比如说工作的紧迫性等。句中动词 mind 表示"介意",其后只能接动名词作宾语,不能接不定式作宾语。

6.to explain

【解析】考查考生根据动词短语正确使用非谓语动词的能力。参考上题解析可知,此处表示希望老板给她一个合理的解释。句中 prefer sb. to do sth.为固定搭配,表示"宁愿某人做某事"。

7.greatly

【解析】考查考生根据语篇的意义以及句子结构正确使用副词的能力。句中 motivated 为形容词,表示"有积极性的,有动力的",应用副词修饰。

8. They

【解析】考查考生根据语篇的意义正确使用代词的能力。此处表示他们可以更加直言不讳地表达需求,有可能开诚布公地与老板沟通。结合上文,特别是下文的 their needs 以及 they are likely 可知,本空指的是 90 后,故应该用代词 They。

9.are admitted

【解析】考查考生根据语篇意义正确使用动词的时态和语态的能力。此处表示结果,90后很容易被大公司录取。本句陈述的是客观事实,应用一般现在时;they 和 admit 构成动宾关系,因此用一般现在时的被动语态。

10.that

【解析】考查考生对强调句型的掌握情况。正是他们的直率与热情给老板们留下了深刻的印象。此处为强调句"It is +被强调部分+that+其他部分",故应用 that。

Cloze 5

As less people choose to make sugar paintings, the traditional Chinese folk craft might have become a _1_ (distance) memory in some ways. However, a 38-year-old craftsman, Li Jiangzhong, is committed to _2_ (keep) the art of sugar painting alive.

Li worked as a miner for more than ten years. After <u>3</u> mine closed down, Li turned <u>4</u> housing decoration, until he <u>5</u> (force) to give that up due to a finger injury. Earlier this year, he discovered sugar painting, something he really had an interest in.

Since there was no sugar painting craftsman in his village, he studied by <u>6</u> (he) through large quantities of videos and information on the Internet. Li loved painting when he was young, and he found it easy to learn the skill in sugar painting. He soon mastered the skill and could make a <u>7</u> (vary) of sugar paintings. A sugar painting is made with <u>8</u> (melt) brown or white sugar. Craftsman <u>9</u> (normal) paint animals and flowers on a stone board with the syrup(糖浆). When the sugar cools down, <u>10</u> appears is a piece of sugar art.

【文章大意】本文是记叙文,讲述 38 岁的李健忠回到老家继承中国传统文化,学习制作糖画的故事,文章还说明了糖画的制作。

1.distant

【解析】考查词性转换。空格处修饰名词 memory, 形容词修饰名词作定语, 故填 distant。

2.keeping

【解析考查非谓语动词。句意:一位 38 岁的手艺人李健忠致力于继承糖画艺术。be committed to"致力于"是固定搭配, to 是介词,接动名词作宾语。故填 keeping。

3.the

【解析】考查冠词。上文提到他做过十多年矿工,故此处表示他所在的矿井关闭以后,为特指,故填 the。 4.to

【解析】考查介词。句意:他转而去做房屋装修的工作了。 turn to "转而做,转向"是固定词组。故填 to。5.was forced

【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。句意:直到他因为手指受伤而被迫放弃。此处讲述过去的事情,故用一般过去时,句子的主语和 force 之间是被动关系,应用被动语态,且主语和是第三人称单数。故填 was forced。6.himself

【解析】考查代词。句意:由于他的村子里没有糖画手艺人,因此他自学制作糖画。by oneself 固定用法,表示"独自地,全靠自己地",故填 himself。

7.variety

【解析】

考查词性转换。句意:他很快掌握了这项技术并能制作出各种各样的糖画。a variety of"各种各样"是固定短语,故填 variety。

8.melted

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意:糖画通常用褐色或白色的融化了的糖做。melt 作定语,与 sugar 是被动关系,用过去分词作定语表示被动关系,故填 melted。

9.normally

【解析】考查词性转换。句意:手艺人们通常用糖浆在石板上画动物和花。修饰谓语动词用副词作状语, 故填 normally。

10.what

【解析】考查主语从句。分析句子结构可知,空处引导主语从句,且在从句中作主语,表示"所……的东西",what 引导主语从句,作主语、宾语或者表语。故填 what。

新题型 03 应用文写作

考纲解读:

2016年10月起,浙江省高考英语科目启用了新题型,其中写作分为两部分,第一部分为应用文写作,要求考生根据所给情景,写一篇80词左右的短文。

【颢型分析】

应用文属实用文体,有严格的语境限制,比如确定的时间、地点,确定的对象、范围,确定的行文目的等。因此,应用文写作应力求主旨鲜明,格式正确,语言简练,语气因人因事而异。

书信、电子邮件是常见的应用文写作考查题型,主要包括询问信、致歉信、致谢信、慰问信、投诉信、邀请信、介绍信、求职信等,其次应用文还有:通知、发言稿、便条、日记、通知、调查报告托。写作时要注意格式正确,包含称呼语(salutation),正文(body),结束语(complimentary close),签名(signature)。如在 2016 年 10 月的试卷中,应用文写作的要求是给未曾谋面的加拿大的住家(homestay)写一封咨询信(Letter of Inquiry)。写作时遣词应尽量客气一些,行文应力求具有亲和力,切忌使用一些艰深的大词,也不宜使用一些结构过于杂糅的长句。

3、对学生能力的要求

应用文相对于之前高考中的议论文、记叙文,更要求应用性、规范性、简明性。这要求 学生对各个文体尤其是邮件和信件格式的熟悉掌握,且需注意应用文所要求的语言表达与议 论文、记叙文的区别。因此我们会着重培养学生的格式熟悉度以及相关重要句式的表达。

样题展示:

假定你是李华,你校英语协会招聘志愿者,接待来访的国外中学生。请你写信应聘,内容包括:

1. 口语能力:

- 2. 相关经验:
- 3. 应聘目的。

注意:

- 1. 词数 80 左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【思路点拨】

本篇书面表达属于应用文, 要求写应聘信。

第一步:根据提示可知,学校英语协会招聘志愿者,接待来访的国外中学生。要求写封应聘信,内容包括:

1. 口语能力: 2. 相关经验; 3. 应聘目的。

第二步:根据写作要求确定关键词(组)。

第三步:根据提示和关键词(组)进行遣词造句,注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第四步: 连句成文, 注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接和过渡, 书写一定要规范清晰, 保持整洁美观的卷面是非常重要的。

本文内容完整,语言规范,语篇连贯,词数适当。另外全文中没有中国式英语的 句式,显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。

【范文】

Dear Sir or Madam,

My name is Li Hua. And I am writing to apply for being a volunteer of our school English association.

I have a good command of English and have been to the USA twice. So I can communicate well with native speakers of English. What's more, I am kind and friendly to other people. So I can easily get along with foreign students.

I'm particularly interested in this job because I want to further improve my oral English capabilities and interpersonal communication skills.

Hopefully I can receive your acceptance.

Yours faithfully,

Li Hua

解题技巧:

写好应用文的第一步是准确审题。审题并不仅仅指读题,而是一个思维过程。审题可以 从以下几个方面入手:

1、判断体裁

应用文的种类繁多,按其性质可分为一般性应用文和公务文书。一般性应用文包括书信、便条、请帖、聘书、海报、启事、证明、电报、便函等;公务文书包括布告、通告、指示、命令、请示等。

本试题创设了一个语言情境,让考生以李华的身份给英国朋友 Chris 写一封电子邮件,邀请他参加郊游。也就是说,试题要求考生写一封邀请信,这属于一般性应用文中最常见的类型:书信。

2、确定格式

不同类型的应用文其格式和结构是不同的。本试题的格式是书信,要求写明写信的对象 (即称呼)和写信人(即署名),正文前可适当添加问候语,如 "How are you doing?"或 "Long time no see。"等。考生必须熟知书信类应用文的格式,准确写出称呼语、标点、结尾语和署名,以符合英语的写作习惯。

3、理清要点

邀请信中需要包括三个要点:告知参加者、郊游的时间和地点、活动内容——登山和野餐。当然考生可适当增加细节,如组织郊游的目的、登山中可以做什么、除登山和野餐外是否有其他的活动、参加郊游的意义等等。在整理要点时,考生应该特别注意以下3点:

- •这是一次郊游,而不是到外地或到国外去游玩的长途旅行。
- ●郊游的时间应该具体到某一天,不要笼统地说下周,最好告知几点钟集合出发。
- ●既要介绍郊游的地点,又要尽量避免透露考生信息。例如:若考生写到 Yandang Mountain 表明该考生可能来自温州地区,若考生写到 the West Lake 表明该考生可能来自杭

州地区。那么怎样巧妙地避免这个问题呢?考生可以将地点模糊化,如使用 Green Mountain, the Central Park 等。

4、明确对象

写作对象决定了考生该使用的语言和语气、写信人和收信人之间的关系、书信用语的正式度和委婉程度等。本试题中,考生的身份是学生,写作的对象是考生的外籍朋友。既然是朋友,两者是平辈的关系,就不适合使用过度的敬辞或谦辞,如 "I would appreciate it if you could come。";朋友之间一般会用"Hope to see you there。"或"Hope you can make it。"。既然是朋友,彼此应该熟知对方的 email 地址,看到寄信人的地址就应该知道是谁的来信,所以在邮件的开头根本没有必要介绍自己的身份。如有些考生写道: "I'm Li Hua,your friend。"明显就不符合逻辑和常识。

5、分析语言

应用文作为一种实用性文体,是用来说明事实、解决实际问题的,侧重于"以事告人"。所以语言要求自然得体、朴实无华、开门见山、清晰流畅。本试题是邀请信,首先要掌握的是常用套语,例如在书信的开头常用:"I'm writing to invite you to ..."信件的结尾常用:"Looking forward to your early reply。"或"I really hope you can come。"等。其次,邀请信中的书面用语要符合朋友关系的身份设定,切忌使用过度的敬辞或谦辞。时态应以一般现在时和一般将来时态为主。

应用文常用句型及习惯表达

1. 书信开头

I was delighted/glad to receive your letter. 很高兴收到你的来信。

I have received your letter of June the 29th. 我收到了你于 6 月 29 日的来信。

How's it going? 最近怎么样?

You asked me about(problem, question...), now let me give you some advice. 你在来信中询问我······,现在让我给你一些建议。

It has been a long time since we met. 我们很久没见面了。

How time flies! It's three months since I saw you last time. 时间过得真快! 我们有三个月没见面了。

I'm writing to thank you for your help during my stay in America. 我写信是为了感谢你对我在美国期间的帮助。

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