

第一部分

大数据分析

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一、近五年语法填空真题整体分析

我们先来看近五年全国卷语法填空真题的考情：

表 1-1 近五年全国卷语法填空真题考情分析

卷名	年份	体裁	主题语境	主要内容	总词数
全国 I 卷	2018	说明文	人与自我	跑步的益处	193
	2019	说明文	人与自然	环境恶化导致北极熊数量减少	183
	2020	说明文	人与社会	“嫦娥四号”无人探测器登月成功	225
新高考 I 卷	2021	记叙文	人与自我	黄山之旅	215
	2022	说明文	人与自然	大熊猫国家公园情况介绍	229

再来看近五年全国卷语法填空真题的考点分析：

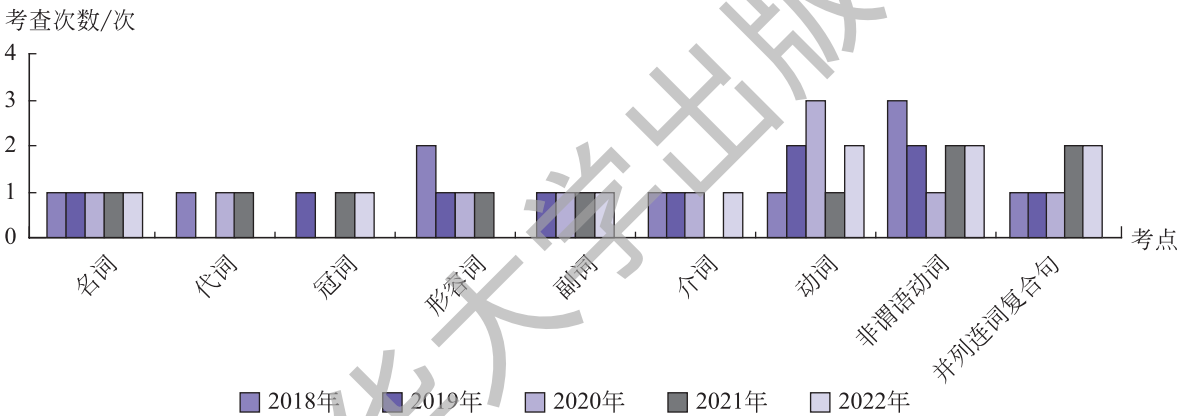


图 1-1 近五年全国卷语法填空真题考点分析

二、近五年语法填空真题命题规律分析

由表 1-2 我们可以看出，近五年全国卷语法填空题所选文章的体裁以说明文为主，偶尔有记叙文，主题涉及《普通高中英语课程标准》所规定的“人与社会”“人与自我”“人与自然”等三大主题语境，总词数在 200 词左右。具体考点分布为：名词每年一个，代词、冠词五年三考，副词、介词五年四考，形容词五年五考，但 2022 年未考；并列连词及复合句是考查的次重点：五年七考，年年均考；动词及短语、非谓语动词是考查的重点：考查次数分别为五年九考和五年十考，而且年年均考，多的年份均考查三处。

考查形式分为有提示词和无提示词两类，比例通常维持在 7:3，个别年份为 6:4。高频和低频考点分析如下：

表 1-2 近五年全国卷语法填空真题高频和低频考点分析

有提示词类	高频考点	谓语动词	考查时态、语态及主谓一致。其中涉及语态方面的考查不超过 1 题，答案最多三个单词。
		非谓语动词	考查不定式、动名词与分词。每种最多设 1 题。
		派生词	考查方式有动词派生为名词、名词派生为形容词或动词、形容词派生为副词等。每种最多设 1 题。
		名词	主要考查可数名词的单复数，也可能会考查名词的所有格。
		形容词副词	主要考查形容词和副词词性的转换，以及其比较级或最高级。
无提示词类	高频考点	代词	一般给出人称代词的主格，要求考生填其宾格、名词性或形容词性物主代词、反身代词等。
		介词	重点考查常见介词的基本用法或固定搭配中的介词，一般不涉及短语介词。
		冠词	重点考查冠词的特指、泛指用法或固定搭配中的冠词，一般不涉及零冠词。
	低频考点	从属关联词	侧重于定语从句的引导词。此外，名词性从句、状语从句也偶有涉及。
		并列连词	并列句的关联词也偶有涉及。
	高频考点	其他	包括助动词（如强调谓语动词的 do、does、did，构成部分倒装的 do、does、did，构成一般疑问句的 do、does、did）、构成强调结构的 it 或 that、作形式主语或形式宾语的 it、连接性副词（before、ago、however、anyway...）等。
	低频考点		

三、近五年语法填空真题解题思路分析

★答案 P1

(一) 有提示词

1. 名词形式变化

名词的形式变化主要包括名词单数、复数、所有格的变化。

例 1: I absent-mindedly turned the _____ (page) of the phone book and came across a city map.

2. 动词形式变化

技巧 1: 涉及动词时，按照“一句一个主谓结构”的原则，判断是谓语动词还是非谓语动词：作谓语动词时，要注意时态及语态；作非谓语动词时，需区别具体是哪种形式。

例 2: In a study _____ (look) at runners who covered the same distance on a treadmill (跑步机) and outdoors, the group that ran inside were said _____ (consume) less energy than the outside group.

例 3: In conservative districts, bearded men _____ (wear) skullcaps and baggy trousers devoutly (虔诚地) pray, while women won't leave their houses without head coverings.

例 4: Wudang martial arts based on the Taoist ideology _____ (create) by a famous Taoist _____ (name) Zhang Sanfeng, in the early years of the Ming Dynasty.

技巧 2: 时态判定一看时间状语和固定搭配, 二看并列, 三看句意, 注意与语态的结合。

例 5: If you destroy our home, we _____ (have) nowhere to live. Please think twice.

例 6: The population of the area _____ (expect) to increase from 5.5 million to 7.5 million by 2034.

例 7: We know that paper is made from trees. But as simple as that may sound, the paper manufacturing process is actually very complicated, and it causes pollution. That's why scientists _____ (try) to modify the process to reduce the harmful effects it brings to the environment now.

技巧 3: 非谓语动词一找逻辑主语看主被动, 二比较动作先后顺序。

例 8: Christopher, then 12, swam through a broken window and got out into the fresh air. But _____ (see) the rest of his family were still in the car—in the water, he took a big breath and swam back to save first Mac, and then Rosie.

例 9: Earth Day, _____ (mark) on 22 April, is an annual event aiming to raise public awareness about environmental protection.

3. 形容词、副词变化

技巧 4: 空格前有可修饰比较级的词 **even**、**much**、**far**、**still**、**a little**、**a bit**、**a lot** 等时, 或句子中有 **than** 时, 形容词或副词需改为比较级。

例 10: After a few months, we did not complain about homework anymore because we knew that our teachers worked _____ (hard) than we did.

例 11: Susan, who has just completed her third summer camp on the river cleanup, sees a change in this river. "Since we started three years ago, the river is getting a lot _____ (clean)," she says.

技巧 5: 空格前为定冠词 **the**, 或和 **one of**、**by far** 等词连用时, 或整个句子中有范围限定时, 所给出的形容词或副词需改为最高级。

例 12: The first-ever American Laughing Championship requires the chosen laughers to face off against each other as the audience determines who has _____ (attractive) laugh.

技巧 6: 关注上下文, 结合句意判断比较级。

例 13: City planners are trying to lure (诱惑) people back into the older, _____ (developed) eastern section of the region by funneling growth in that direction and away from the western section.

4. 数词形式变化

高考中很少考查数词，因此考生只需了解。数词的形式变化包括基数词单数变复数、基数词变序数词等。

例 14: To my three sons I leave my seventeen horses. My eldest son shall take a half; my second son shall take a _____ (three).

(二) 无提示词

1. 冠词

大多涉及固定搭配和基本用法，只能是在 a、an、the 之间判断。

例 15: It symbolizes that the great achievement can be made with _____ common will and joint effort.

例 16: On _____ whole, the workplace operates more smoothly when employees are punctual.

例 17: Mary Moe may look like _____ average grandmother, but she is not.

例 18: Jane managed to meet the director at a party and he offered her _____ role as a shopkeeper.

2. 介词

大多涉及与实词（如动词、形容词、名词等）构成的固定短语中的介词。

例 19: However, ads are not just a tool for getting people to buy things; they also serve _____ a window into culture, society and history.

例 20: Mr. Baker was ill, so his daughter had to ask _____ a leave to take care of him.

3. 连词、关联短语结构

常用的连词有 and、or、but、so、for、if、when、though、before、while 等，常用的关联短语有 both... and...、either... or...、neither... nor...、not only... but also...、not... but... 等。

(1) 连接两个功能对等的单词或短语时，应填并列连词 and、or、but 等。

(2) 若两个句子（有两个主谓结构）之间没有句号或分号，也没有连词，那空格处必定是填连接词，否则句子结构就不完整。根据两句之间的意义和逻辑关系或者根据句式结构，考生需要确定是并列句（多要求考生填 and、but、or 等）还是主从复合句，然后根据各类从句的特点，结合连接词的意义和用法，确定具体填某个连词。

例 21: Using this, experts predicted that 78 percent of passengers on board would have survived the impact, _____ all the first-class travelers would have died because the front of the fuselage (机身) broke apart when the plane comes down nose first.

例 22: It was time for her to have a new baby, _____ it was also time for the young panda to be independent.

例 23: New lawyers often come across various cases _____ they really don't know how to deal with tough situations in the beginning.

4. 代词

大多考查固定搭配，同时考生尤其要注意定语从句中的关系代词的考查频率相当高。

例 24: They were playing on the ground, enjoying _____, dirty but happy.

5. 从句引导词

名词性从句或者特殊句式是考查最为常见的方向之一，主要考查引导词。

例 25: He did not do _____ his father had asked him to do.

例 26: All _____ happened during early years can influence children for the rest of their lives.

例 27: I have never performed such a task _____ you've asked me to do.

例 28: It is his determination _____ helps him to achieve his dream.

例 29: It's not how much money you spend, but how you spend it, _____ can boost (提升) the spirit.

6. 副词

副词包含逻辑副词、连接副词、关系副词等，如 how、however、therefore、besides、never、yet、much、even、only、when、where 等。

例 30: _____, his later discovery brought his team bad luck.

例 31: His boss was _____ angry as to fire him.

例 32: The English language was settled by the 19th century _____ two big changes in English happened.

四、近五年语法填空真题命题趋势分析

在未来的高考中，语法填空题真题来源仍将以国内外主流媒体为主；体裁大概率为说明文，小概率为记叙文；内容以介绍中国文化推广或中国科学技术进步为主，另外也有可能是环境、健康相关的话题；篇幅长度在 200 词左右，一般在 180~230 词之间。必考考点为名词、动词、非谓语动词、并列连词和复合句；选考考点为代词、冠词、介词、形容词、副词。考查形式仍将分为有提示词和无提示词两类，比例仍为 7:3 或 6:4。

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第二部分

语法填空

100个核心考点

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