**2018一模卷语法填空题分析**

语法填空题考点汇总：

有提示词：

1. 给形容词副词（填原级、比较级、最高级）
2. 给动词（时态语态、不定式、动名词、分词）

无提示词：

情连介代冠（其中连词包括三大类从句的引导词：定语从句、状语从句、名词性从句）

做题思路：从头阅读文本，在理解文章的基础上“顺理成章”地找到答案。

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# 松江区 (topic: family vacations)

21. 考点：形容词最高级

One of my most memorable (memorable) vacations took place on a farm.

22. 考点：分词，主动（做伴随状语）

We stayed in a guesthouse on a farm, joining (join)in the daily routines.

23. 考点：动词时态语态

We got up early to see the cows as they were (being) milked (milk). I even tried my hand at milking one.

24. 考点：介词（固定搭配(be) different from）

25. 考点：宾语从句

I wonder how/whether that farmer ever managed to enjoy a vacation of his own.

26. 考点：情态动词should，表“应该”

In our busy lives, family is what we should be saving our money and time for.

27. 考点：不定式用于固定搭配 （it is good to do sth）

Would it be better to buy (buy) groceries and cook for ourselves rather than eat out every night?

28. 考点：动名词做主语，主动

Involving (involve) the kids in planning the vacation makes sure that they have a great vacation too.

29. 考点：结果状语从句

So I build in some relaxation time for us all so that the vacation can work for everyone.

30. 考点：主语从句，连接词做主语

What matters that week is that everyone is having a great time.

考察：形容词最高级1题，动词时态语态1题，动名词1题，不定式1题，分词1题，情态动词1题，连词3题（宾语从句、结果状语从句、主语从句），介词1题

未考察：代词、冠词

# 黄浦区 Norway is Teaching Travelers to Travel

21. 考点：定语从句

The ‘mountain code’ which/that encourages people to have a healthy and respectful relationship with nature, has since become a crucial part of Norwegian culture.

22. 考点：不定式表目的

It includes points such as bringing necessary equipment to assist (assist) yourself and others…

23. 考点：动词时态

Nationally, Norway has experienced (experience) an 11% increase in tourism in the past decade.

24. 考点：动词时态

From just 1,000 tourists in the whole of 2010, Trolltunga, a piece of rock that stands horizontally out of the mountain, saw (see) 1,800 visitors in one 2017 day alone.

25. 考点：同位语从句

They just want proof that they did it.

26. 考点：介词（固定搭配a threat to Norway’s natural environment）

27. 考点：分词，被动（做前置定语）

Used toilet paper, abandoned (abandon) tents and plastic bottles can be found littered all around Trolltunga.

28. 考点：分词，主动（做后置定语，相当于定语从句）

And with the high amount of people who come unprepared for such an active hike, ***Norway’s leading hiking group***[主语], Friluftsliv, ***also has called for regulations on the number of tourists***[谓语] ***hiking (hike) to Trolltunga***[定语].

29. 考点：宾语从句

To control this ,we’d like to regulate how many people can hike in a day.

30. 考点：反身代词

Starting hike times should also have regulations so people don’t start too late and find themselves stuck up here. (stuck adj. 动不了的，卡住的)

考察：动词时态语态2题，不定式1题，分词2题，连词3题（定语从句、同位语从句、宾语从句），介词1题，代词1题

未考察：形容词副词、动名词、情态动词、冠词

# 徐汇区The Grasshopper in Van Gogh Painting

21. 考点：分词，被动（做前置定语）

Art conservators dream of finding hidden (hide) secrets in the masterpieces they look after. **Rarely** do they expect to find a dead grasshopper.

22. 考点：动词时态语态

They discovered the dead insect in one of its star paintings, Vincent Van Gogh’s Olive Trees, when it was being scanned (scan) as part of the research for a catalogue of its French Painting collection.

23. 考点：分词，主动（做时间状语）

24. 考点：情态动词must表肯定推测

Looking (look) at the painting with the microscope, I came across the tiny body of a grasshopper covered in the paint, so it must have occurred[出现，存在] in the wet paint back in 1889.

25. 考点：宾语从句

We can connect it to Van Gogh painting outside, so we think of him battling the elements, dealing with the wind, the bugs, and then he’s got to walk back to his studio through the fields. What’s fun is that we can come up with all these stories for how the insect landed in the paint.（想出各种故事来解释这小昆虫是怎么落到画上的）

26. 考点：副词比较级

They were curious to know if the grasshopper could be studied further (far) to possibly identify which season Van Gogh painted Olive Trees.

27. 考点：不定式用于固定搭配（approach vt. 接洽；建议；要求 ~ sb about doing sth）

A professor at the University of Kansas was approached to examine (examine) the grasshopper further.

注：词典里并未出现approach sb to do sth的表达，但这里只能根据习惯填不定式（联想ask/advise sb to do sth）

28. 考点：时间状语从句

In other words, it was already dead when/before it somehow landed on the artist’s wet canvas.

29. 考点：非限制性定语从句

Van Gogh painted Olive Trees in 1889, the year after his falling out with his friend Gauguin, which may have led to his famous act of self-mutilation in the history of art: cutting off his own ear.

30. 考点：宾语从句

The grasshopper may not help in any art historical research but it has become a talking point for museum visitors, looking closely into the painting to see whether/if they can spot the dead insect.

考察：副词比较级1题、动词时态语态1题，分词2题，不定式1题，情态动词1题，连词4题（宾语从句2题、时间状语从句1题、定语从句1题）

未考察：动名词、介词、代词、冠词

# 虹口区How to deal with Whiners

21. 考点：动词时态语态

There are always some people **radiating negativity** in the work place. For them, the temperature is never right, the boss is always a fool, the canteen food is awful, and they \_\_\_are treated\_\_ (treat) unfairly.

22. 考点：定语从句

Career experts say such **habitual[hə'bɪtʃuəl] complainers** are highly***contagious***(会蔓延的) , \_\_\_whose\_\_\_ attitude can easily affect an entire team in a company.

23. 考点：代词

While some complaints might be reasonable, \_\_others\_\_\_\_ are taken from thin air（子虚乌有）.

24. 考点：原因状语从句

It is especially hard to deal with complaints at work \_\_because/since/as\_\_\_\_ you can’t just walk away or put your colleagues’ words out of mind.

25. 考点：同位语从句

Listening passively to others’ complaints could damage your image and give others the impression \_\_that\_\_\_\_ you agree with them.

26. 考点：宾语从句

Help them find a solution, or see \_\_whether/if\_\_ there are ways to improve the situation.

27. 考点：分词，被动（做前置定语）

Zhai Min, 24, a software engineer at Kingdee International Software Group in Shenzhen, found that 3 elderly workers liked to complain about everything, from \_\_\_extended\_\_\_ (extend) working hours to cheap hotels on business trips.

28. 考点：分词，主动（做时间状语）

They feel better when \_\_\_telling\_\_\_ (tell) someone how they want things to be.

29. 考点：不定式表目的

I ask about the **specifics** and work together with them \_\_to fix\_\_\_\_ (fix) everything technically.

30. 考点：动词时态，句型“祈使句+and/or…（后半句一般将来时）”

\_\_Give\_\_\_ (give) them advice or **perspectives** **attentively** and the problem will usually disappear.

考察：动词时态语态2题（其中1题考特殊句型），分词2题，不定式1题，连词4题（定从1题，原因状语从句1题，同位语从句1题，宾语从句1题），代词1题

未考察：形容词副词、动名词、情态动词、介词、冠词

# 杨浦区 (Topic: Slurping when eating noodles in Japanese culture)

21. 考点：定语从句

It’s interesting when you think about how Japan is a nation \_\_\_that/which\_\_\_ appreciates the **virtues** of silence and good manners.

22. 考点：形容词最高级

Yet when it comes to eating noodles, Japanese people can be \_\_the loudest\_\_ (loud) in the world.

23. 考点：动词时态语态

According to lifestyle website grapee.jp, slurping (发出"哧溜"声) when eating noodles \_\_\_is encouraged\_\_\_ (encourage) in Japanese culture.

24. 考点：情态动词can表“能够”，may表“可能”

It’s believed that taking air into your mouth \_\_can/may\_\_\_ **enhance** the flavor of the noodles, and that it helps cool down the noodles.

25. 考点：连词，考强调句

**It wasn’t until** a new expression – “noodle *harassment*（骚扰）”-- came out last year on social media \_\_\_**that**\_\_\_ Japanese people started to realize that the slurping noise is making some foreign visitors uncomfortable.

26. 考点：连词，as表“作为”

\_\_\_As\_\_\_ a response, Japanese instant noodle maker Nissin introduced a so-called noise-canceling fork last month.

27. 考点：分词，主动（表结果状语）

When the person using the fork starts to slurp, the fork sends a signal to the person’s phone, \_\_\_making\_\_\_ (make) it play a sound to mask the slurping noise.

28. 考点：主语从句

\_\_\_What\_\_\_ is considered to be proper table manners in one country is likely to be seen as rude in another.

29. 考点：原因状语从句

In India, people eat with their hands \_\_because/as\_\_\_\_ they think in this way they build a connection with the food.

30. 考点：分词，做使役动词get的宾补

However, people who **are used to eating** with forks might find it uncomfortable to get their hands \_\_covered\_\_\_\_ (cover) in oil and bits of food.

考察：形容词最高级1题，动词时态语态1题，分词2题，情态动词1题，连词5题（定语从句1题，强调句1题，连词as用法1题，主语从句1题，原因状语从句1题）

未考察：动名词、不定式、介词、代词、冠词

关注：虹口24和杨浦29都考原因状语从句，而虹口24能填because/as/since, 杨浦29能填because/as，不能填since。原因：because/as都表示“因为”，基本可以互换，而since表示对方已知的原因，译为“既然”，必须能表示此含义才能填。

# 普陀区Recreational Vehicles(房车): On the Road

21. 考点：动词时态语态

The share prices of Thor Industries, the biggest RV-manufacturer in America, and Winnebago, the third-largest, have risen (rise) by 43% and 17%, respectively so far.

22. 考点：分词，被动（分词短语做后置定语，相当于定语从句）

During the 2008-09 recession, **notes** Mr. Troiano, the owner of Continental RV, RV dealerships(代理商) everywhere closed down, leaving his shop among the very few **left (leave) serving the New York metropolitan area**.

“使他的店成为为数不多的***被留下来服务于纽约都市区***的店之一”，这里的left相当于which were left

23. 考点：不定式用于固定搭配，表将来含义（固定搭配）

Mr. Troiano is **on track**  to sell (sell) more RVs this year than in any other since the early 2000s.

**(on track 步入正轨；be on track to do 正在…，有望…)**

Now scientists may be on track to develop a vaccine against the virus.

科学家可能正在开发一种疫苗用于抵抗那种病毒。

China is widely believed to be on track to surpass the United States as the world's largest retail market.

人们认为中国有望超过美国，成为全球最大的零售市场。

GDP growth is now estimated to be on track to surpass 11% this year. 今年的GDP增长率估计将超过11%。

24. 考点：介词短语，表“由于，归因于”

The current rebound (反弹) is mostly due to/owing to the economy’s recovery, but it also **springs from**(源于) the fact that new types of customer are embracing the lifestyle.

25. 考点：定语从句

Another boost comes from sufficient immigrants, who are keen to experience long, self-planned road trips in America.

26. 考点：冠词

Mr. Troiano’s most recent big sale was to a rich Asian family.

27. 考点：动词时态语态

The industry hopes that its poor record with foreign sales — last year less than 1% of RVs produced domestically were shipped (ship) to foreign markets — may improve, too.

28. 考点：同位语从句

RV manufacturers are also marketing the concept that their motor homes can be commercial as well as leisure vehicles.

29. 考点：情态动词can表“能够”

They can allow travelling salesmen, businessmen to save on food and hotel costs.

30. 考点：让步状语从句

Wherever you park it, it can be your office, as well as your home.

考察：动词时态语态2题，分词1题，不定式1题，情态动词1题，连词3题（定从1题，同位语从句1题，让步状从1题），介词（表原因）1题，冠词1题

未考察：形容词副词，动名词，介词，代词

# 长宁区 Developing Competent Teaching

Nations that have greatly improved their students’ achievements, such as Finland, Korea, Singapore, and others, **attribute** much of their success **to** their focused investments in teacher preparation and development.

21. 考点：动名词做主语

22. 考点：动词时态语态

Creating (Create) a system that can **routinely** hire and prepare teachers **effectively** and can support successful teaching is the arena (竞技场) in which the United States has fallen (fall) behind the most.

23. 考点：分词，被动（做前置定语）

Nor in no case is there a fully developed (develop) system of instructional support even remotely comparable to that in high-achieving nations.

24. 考点：定语从句

And of course, as we have seen, the system is the weakest in communities where students’ needs are greatest.

25. 考点：不定式作定语（这里修饰strategy）

Although the interest in teaching effectiveness is important, this approach does not offer **strategy to ensure** (ensure) that teachers will have opportunities to gain the knowledge and skills they need in order to be effective.

26. 考点：连词nor/neither

Nor/Neither does it (接上文，指 “the approach”) protect the students in low-income schools.

27. 考点：分词，主动（作后置定语，相当于定语从句）

A **regulation** focusing (focus) on easy access and easy firing *ignores* the question **of** how to develop widespread teaching skills and ensure a strong supply of highly able teachers for schools.（注意句子结构分析）

28. 考点：介词without

Without such supply, **principals** will be unable to hire strong teachers even if they are free to hire whomever they are pleased with.

29. 考点：连词，引导原因状语从句

Evidence shows that schools are unlikely to fire weak teachers, because/since/for they feel they won’t be able to replace them.

30. 考点：动词时态语态

Even if they do, there is little **guarantee** that the quality of teaching will improve/will be improved (improve).

考察：动词时态语态2题，动名词1题，分词2题，不定式1题，连词3题（定语从句1题，neither/nor后接倒装1题，原因状从1题），介词1题

未考察：形容词副词，情态动词，代词，冠词

# 金山区（Topic: Images drawn by a talented artist）

21. 考点：分词，被动（做后置定语）

These pictures, with their **incredible photographic details**, are in fact the creations \_\_drawn\_\_ (draw) by Scottish hyper-realist Paul Cadden.

22. 考点：动词时态语态（mistake A for B 把A误认为B）

With often nothing more than a pencil in hand, the 47-year-old artist produces **elaborate** drawings that could easily \_\_be mistaken\_\_ (mistake) for the work of any modern digital camera.

23. 考点：形容词比较级

From the wrinkles on a woman’s face and beads of water, to a breath of smoke from a cigarette, Cadeen is able to **capture** \_\_ the most complicated\_\_\_ (complicated) features of his subjects in such **painstaking** detail that the images look **astonishingly** real.

24. 考点：原因状语从句

With some experience in animation and graphic design, he moves into hyper-realism \_\_\_because\_\_\_ he **has a special gift for** capturing details.

25. 考点：分词，主动（with复合结构）

His creations **reflect** his love for details, with a single image \_\_taking\_\_\_\_\_ (take) **up to** six weeks to produce.

26. 考点：定语从句

Cadden is able to create seven poster-size pieces a year, \_\_which\_\_ sell for up to $5,000 each.

27. 考点：宾语从句/代词

The artist explained that he does not want people to **focus** completely **on** the **techniques involved in his pieces**. “I want them to think about the work and \_\_what(ever)/all/everything/something\_\_ I’m actually drawing,” he said.

28. 考点：连词（prefer to do … rather than do…）

I prefer to study the **internal** aspect of the subject \_\_\_rather than\_\_\_ focus solely on the **external** part.

29. 考点：不定式表目的

He hopes to get **established** enough \_to make\_ (make) a living from his work.

30. 考点：时间/条件状语从句

It’s such a fantastic feeling \_\_\_when(if)\_\_\_ somebody buys your paintings and you know the paintings are sitting somewhere in their houses.

考察：形容词比较级1题，动词时态语态1题，分词2题，不定式1题，连词5题（定语从句1题，原因状语从句1题，时间/条件状语从句1题，宾语从句/代词1题，连词短语1题）

未考：动名词，情态动词，介词，冠词

# 青浦区 Rescue in the Rapids

21. 考点：分词，主动（作后置定语）

As Kevin **gazed at** the river, he **caught sight of** several people on the bank \_motioning (motion) toward the water.

22. 考点：动词时态语态（从后一句可以判断Kevin之前并没有意识到有危险，所以用过去完成时，句意为“Kevin以为船上的人已经跳出去了”。

23. 考点：表语从句

When he looked in that direction, he noticed a bright red boat turning in a spinning circle in the stormy water at the base of the Geneva Dam, 300 feet away.

Kevin **assumed** the person on the boat \_\_had jumped\_ (jump) out of it. “Then I heard a warning signal with a loud sound,” says Kevin, now 42. “That’s \_\_**when**\_\_ I realized somebody was in trouble.”

24. 考点：连词but/so

He couldn’t see anyone in the river, \_\_but/so\_\_ he sped toward the bank and dashed into the freezing water.

25. 考点：动词时态语态

“I thought it was a life jacket,” he says. “When I caught up to it, I realized it \_\_was attached\_\_ (attach) to a person.”

26. 考点：定语从句

Now in water up to his neck, Kevin grabbed the man, \_\_who\_\_ was floating on his back unconscious.

27. 考点：介词

Battling the current, Kevin sidestepped his way \_toward(s)/to\_ the shoreline.

28. 考点：反身代词

Kevin pulled \_himself\_ up to sit on the shore beside Ryan, who had followed his father’s path down the river.

29. 考点：情态动词，should表“应该”

When I caught my breath, I realized I saved someone’s life, which is what I \_should\_ do.

30. 考点：动名词（被动式）

“Lots of honour-receivers lost their lives saving someone,” he says. “\_Being put\_ (put) in the same **category** is very **humbling**.”

考察：动词时态语态2题，分词1题，动名词1题，情态动词1题，连词3题（表语从句1题，连词 but/so1题，定语从句1题），介词1题，代词1题

未考察：形容词副词，不定式，冠词

# 崇明区 Star Giraffe Finally Gives Birth

April, a giraffe who became an Internet star after her pregnancy **was broadcast online**, has finally given birth, **ending** months of excitement for her audience.

21. 考点：代词

The live broadcast from Animal Adventure Park in Harpursville, the State of New York, began during the winter.

It **drew** nearly five million viewers a day **at its peak**.

22. 考点：定语从句（介词+关系代词）

Some viewers kept checking back, even after the period \_during/in which\_ April was expected to give birth had gone.

23. 考点：宾语从句

Others became frustrated, questioning \_\_whether/if\_\_\_ she was really pregnant.

24. 考点：时间状语从句

Finally, \_\_when/as/while\_\_\_ April was **pacing** in her *pen* (畜栏) on April 15, two *hoove*s (蹄) began to appear.

25. 考点：分词，主动（做伴随状语）

After a few hours, a newly-born giraffe was lying on the floor, \_\_looking\_\_\_ (look) around **confusedly**.

26. 考点：情态动词（could表“能够”，用于一般过去时）

The *calf* (幼崽) tried to stand a few times but \_could\_ not.

27. 考点：介词（短语be on one’s feet “站着”）

An hour later, it was \_on\_ its feet, walking around carefully.

28. 考点：动词时态语态

People in Harpursville now hope the attention that April \_has drawn\_ (draw) will **translate into**(转化为) an economic development for the area.

29. 考点：同位语从句

Fortunately, there are already signs \_that\_ April’s fame is breathing new life into the area.

30. 考点：不定式（固定结构only to do “却，不料”）

**Dozens of** families recently arrived at the animal park after hours of driving, only \_to find\_ (find) it closed for the winter.

考察：动词时态语态1题，分词1题，不定式1题，情态动词1题，连词4题（定语从句1题，宾语从句1题，时间状语从句1题，同位语从句1题），介词1题，代词1题

未考察：形容词副词，动名词，冠词

# 宝山区 Why My Best Friend Is a Book

21. 考点：介词like

Beliefs change, they mature and grow just \_\_like\_\_ a child. (Q: 可以用as吗？)

22. 考点：动词时态语态

The best beliefs are the ones that \_\_\_are cherished\_\_\_\_( cherish) throughout a lifetime.

23. 考点：形容词比较级

Reading can be for fun and that learning is \_\_easier\_\_(easy) when you’re having fun.（暗含比较）

24. 考点：不定式（句子中有动词的逻辑主语）

Reading lends the soul and mind a place \_\_to escape\_\_(escape).

25. 考点：分词，被动（固定表达written language skills“书面表达能力”）

Whether it’s a fantasy novel or a historical **account**, you learn when you read. It provides grammar and \_\_written\_\_(write) language skills.

26. 考点：条件状语从句

\_\_As long as\_\_ you read, I believe you will learn, mind and soul.

27. 考点：不定代词

28. 考点：分词，主动

\_\_Nothing\_\_ is better than being able to share the tense moments, near misses, and happy endings while \_\_drinking\_\_ (drink) a steaming cup of coffee together with someone.

29. 考点：定语从句

Plus people \_who/that\_ read impressive books are usually pretty cool themselves!

30. 考点：动词时态语态

Over the years reading *has been* my companion. Always with a book in my purse, I *have never faced* the world without a best friend by my side. Books \_\_***have helped***\_\_(help) me through difficult periods and applauded me in times of celebration. （如果只关注挖空句，可能会填helped，但要注意前面两句的时态）

考察：形容词比较级1题，动词时态语态2题，分词2题，不定式1题，连词2题（条件状语从句1题，定语从句1题），介词1题，代词1题

未考察：动名词，情态动词，冠词

# 奉贤区 （Topic：grammar schools）

21. 考点：定语从句

Different background shouldn’t mean lesser education. Fifty years ago, in a primary school classroom, two boys aged 11 took an examination called the 11-plus, \_\_which\_\_ would make decisions about the rest of their lives.

22. 考点：动词时态语态

Many grammar schools \_were established\_ (establish) hundreds of years ago to teach the Latin language to children who were not from rich families.

23. 考点：时间状语从句

They encouraged students to study \_\_until/till\_\_ they were 18 and then to go to university.

24. 考点：形容词比较级

Baz says the secondary modern school had \_fewer\_ (few) resources and the quality of teaching was not as good.

25. 考点：动名词（作介词without宾语）

Today, 90 percent children aged 11 to 16 from the same area to the same school without \_taking\_ (take) any entry examination.

26. 考点：不定式（固定搭配the way to do sth）

The British often disagrees about the best way \_\_to educate\_\_ (educate) their children.

27. 考点：介词（固定搭配provide sb with sth）

Many people say that comprehensive schools help more children to succeed because they provide everybody \_\_with\_\_ similar opportunities in a fairer way.

28. 考点：不定代词those

Another view, though, is that more intelligent children, especially \_\_those\_\_ from poor homes are better supported at grammar schools.

29. 考点：结果状语从句

Now, the government plans to open new grammar schools \_\_\_so that\_\_\_ almost two million children will go to the same type of school that Paul attended.

30. 考点：宾语从句

Aged 60, they met again and compared \_\_what\_\_ had happened to them.

考察：形容词比较级1题，动词时态语态1题，动名词1题，不定式1题，连词4题（定语从句1题，时间状语从句1题，结果状语从句1题，宾语从句1题），介词1题，代词1题

未考察：分词，情态动词，冠词

# 闵行区 (Topic: Honesty is not always the best policy for a doctor)

21. 考点：动词时态语态

I had just started working in geriatrics(老年病科). Mr. McMahon was brought (bring) in when his body was found very swollen (浮肿的).

22. 考点：介词（注意从上下文判断）

23. 考点：分词，主动（作伴随状语）

I took a medical history **from** his daughter who had **accompanied** him in the ambulance. She'd been his main career for years. I stood looking (look) at him as she gave a detailed history.

24. 考点：代词

She was obviously very **involved in** his care and it was only fair that I told her the truth.

25. 考点：主语从句

By the time I arrived at the ward, my **consultant** was already there, explaining *that* we still had to run lots of tests and *that* it was by no means confirmed that he had cancer. （句子结构分析：宾从中含主从）

26. 考点：不定式（作定语，类似something to worry about）

"She asked me what I was worried about and I told her." I said, hanging my head. "And give her more to worry (worry) about?" replied my consultant.

27. 考点：让步状语从句

You don't say the word 'cancer' until it's confirmed. Even if you **suspect** it, think very carefully before you tell people.

28. 考点：连词as表“正如”（固定结构）

As it turned out, it wasn't cancer.

29. 考点：宾语从句

But I did learn that when someone is stressed and worried about their loved one they're sometimes **selective** in what they hear－and as a doctor it's important to **be mindful of** this.

30. 考点：形容词比较级

In being truthful, I'd made the situation worse (bad).

考察：形容词比较级1题，动词时态语态1题，分词1题，不定式1题，连词4题（主语从句1题，让步状语从句1题，连词as表“正如”，宾语从句1题），介词1题，代词1题

未考察：动名词，情态动词，冠词

# 浦东新区 （Topic: A student innovator）

21. 考点：定语从句

She won the 2015 Sustainable Entrepreneurship Award of Excellence（卓越奖）, \_\_which\_\_ recognizes innovative business solutions to social problems.

22. 考点：介词since（since表“自从”，作介词时，后跟名词，作连词时，后跟从句）

Her own inventions *have been causing* excitement internationally \_**since**\_ their creation.（注意前半句时态线索）

23. 考点：分词，被动（作后置定语）

Makosinski created a prototype (原型) for a flashlight \_powered\_（power）by the heat of one’s hand.

24. 考点：不定式表目的（one’s goal/purpose is to do sth）

Makosinski’s goal was \_to offer\_（offer）a **practical** solution to people with unlimited access to power and electricity.

25. 考点：原因状语从句

One of my friends from the Philippines told me that she failed school \_ because/as \_ she couldn’t afford electricity.

26. 考点：动词时态语态

The Hollow Flashlight is made from Peltier tiles（珀耳贴贴片）that produce energy when one side \_is heated \_（heat）and the other side remains cool.

27. 考点：分词，主动（做伴随状语）

The flashlight can produce a steady beam for 20 minutes, \_ using \_(use) only the warmth of the human hand.

28. 考点：情态动词should/can/shall

Her advice to other student innovators? “Start now. There \_\_should/can/shall \_\_ be nothing holding you back.

29. 考点：不定代词（some…others…）

Some students think ‘Oh, I’m a student. I just need to study.’ \_ Others \_ may think it important to make friends and be social.

30. 考点：宾语从句

The truth is, you can do a lot of other things. You can do \_ whatever \_ you want. Just go ahead.

考察：动词时态语态1题，分词2题，不定式1题，情态动词1题，连词3题（定语从句1题，原因状语从句1题，宾语从句1题），介词1题，代词1题

未考察：形容词副词，动名词，冠词

# 静安区 （Topic: Mandatory recycling）

21. 考点：分词，被动（coupled with… “加上”）

This fact, \_coupled\_(couple) with the disappearance of the so-called “landfill crisis” of the mid-1990s, means that…

22. 考点：介词against（读懂段落）

Plain and simple, recycling still costs more than landfilling in most places. This fact, (21)\_\_coupled\_\_(couple) with the disappearance of the so-called “landfill crisis” of the mid-1990s, means that recycling has not caught on(变得流行), which runs (22)\_against\_ some environmentalists’ wishes.

23. 考点：定语从句

They’ve also found **profitable** *markets* for the recyclables \_where\_ cast-off items are acceptable or even welcome.

24. 考点：不定式表目的（作定语）

*Increased efforts* by green groups \_to educate\_(educate) the public about the benefits of recycling *have also helped*.

25. 考点：让步状语从句

\_No matter how\_ uneconomical recycling seems to some people, some cities, such as Pittsburgh, San Diego and Seattle, have made recycling mandatory.（how修饰形容词uneconomical，注意看懂前半句）

26. 考点：情态动词must表强制义务（上下文判断）

In these cities, recyclables are banned from both household and business garbage. Families \_\_must\_\_ recycle all basic recyclables, such as paper, cardboard, glass and plastic.

27. 考点：动词时态语态

To businesses with garbage containers “polluted” with more than 10 recyclables, *warnings \_****are issued***\_(issue). If they fail to take action, *fines are expected*. (issue vt. 给出，发出)

28. 考点：形容词最高级

…Hugo Neu Corporation, which built the \_most advanced\_(advanced) recycling facility in the country.

29. 考点：宾语从句（没有强调的情况下不需要用whatever）

The company focuses on \_\_what \_\_ could cut costs. Automation has streamlined the sorting process, and easy access to rail has cut both the environmental and transportation costs.

30. 考点：分词，主动（做伴随状语）

The new deal and new facility have made recycling efficient for the city and its residents, \_\_showing\_(show) **once and for all** (一劳永逸地，彻底地) that responsibly-run recycling programs can actually save money, landfill space and the environment. （如果空前那个逗号去掉，这题就不容易判断了）

考察：形容词最高级1题，动词时态语态1题，不定式1题，分词2题，情态动词1题，连词3题（定语从句1题，让步状语从句1题，宾语从句1题），介词1题

未考察：动名词，代词，冠词

2018年上海市15套高考英语一模卷语法填空考点汇总（这里划分为14类）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 形容词副词 | 8题 | 一般常考，看文本情况 |
| 动词时态语态 | 21题 | 常考，每套1-2题 |
| 分词 | 23题 | 常考，每套1-2题，常主动1题，被动1题 |
| 不定式 | 13题 | 较常考，每套最多1题 |
| 动名词 | 4题 | 不常考，考的话考做主语、宾语 |
| 情态动词 | 8题 | 一般常考，看文本情况 |
| 定语从句 | 13题 | 较常考，一般每套1题 |
| 状语从句 | 15题 | 较常考，一般每套1题（原因、时间、条件、让步、结果） |
| 名词性从句 | 19题 | 较常考，每套1-2题（同位语从句、宾语从句、主语从句、表语从句） |
| 强调句 | 1题 |  |
| 非从句引导词类连词/连词短语 | 5题 | as “正如”, as “作为”, neither/nor后接倒装, (prefer to do) rather than，but/so |
| 介词 | 11题 | 一般常考，看文本情况 |
| 代词 | 8题 | 一般常考，看文本情况（不定代词others/nothing, 反身代词，一般代词） |
| 冠词 | 1 | 很少考 |

**形容词副词：**

多数情况下难度较低，注意1）暗含的比较级 2）判断比较后程度更大还是更小（注意积累例题）

（宝山）Reading can be for fun and that learning is \_\_easier\_\_(easy) when you’re having fun.

**动名词：**

多数情况下难度较低，注意1）动名词做主语时的语态 2）动名词做某些特定动词的宾语（需记忆）

**强调句：**多数情况下难度较低，注意辨别

**非从句引导词类连词/连词短语：**

难度视情况而定，有些直接通过上下文判断，有些是固定搭配（需记忆）

**介词：**难度视情况而定，常考固定搭配（需记忆）

**代词：**难度视情况而定，需要理解上下文，常考不定代词、反身代词、it等

**冠词：**不常考（见过考同位语中的冠词，注意积累例题）

**其他7类：**动词时态语态、分词、不定式、情态动词、定语从句、状语从句、名词性从句（按专题整理）