**专题9 情景交际和特殊句式**



**〖2023年高考真题〗**

1. **（2023年全国甲卷语法填空）**

Behind the simple style, however, is a serious message 46.intended (intend) for everyone.

【句式】倒装句

【解析】本句运用特殊句式。介词短语behind the simple style位于句首，主语是a serious message, 故考查过去分词短语intended for everyone作后置定语修饰主语名词。句意：然而，在简单的风格之后，是一个为每个人都做打算的严肃的信息。

1. **（2023年全国甲卷阅读理解）**there are about 2,000 or more grizzly bears in the U.S.

【句式】there be句式

【解析】本句属于倒装句。are之后为主语，句意：在美国，大约有2000只或更多的灰熊。

**3.（2023年全国乙卷阅读B篇长难句）**Still, looking back on the photos, they are some of my best shots though they could have been so much better if I would have been prepared and managed my time wisely.

【句式】虚拟语气

【解析】本句是复合句，含有though引导的让步状语从句和if引导的条件状语从句，并且从句中使用虚拟语气。句意：不过，回顾这些照片，它们仍旧是我最好的照片，虽然如果我能准备好并明智地管理我的时间的话，它们可以更好些。

**4.（2023年全国乙卷阅读C篇长难句）**It’s thanks to these TV chefs rather than any advertising campaign that Britons are turning away from meat-and-two-veg and ready-made meals and becoming more adventurous in their cooking habits.

【句式】强调句

【解析】本句使用强调举行it is+被强调部分+that...，强调介词短语thanks to these TV chefs rather than any advertising，句意：正是多亏了这些电视厨师，而不是任何广告活动，英国人开始了肉类和蔬菜和即食，在烹饪习惯上变得更加冒险。

1. **（2023年全国乙卷阅读D篇长难句）** If you want to tell the history of the whole world, a history that does not privilege one part of humanity, you cannot do it through texts alone, because only some of the world has ever had texts, while most of the world, for most of the time, has not.

【句式】省略句

【解析】 本句考查复合句长难句的理解。if引导条件状语从句，a history充当同位语，其后被关系代词that引导的定语从句修饰，主句you cannot do it through texts alone,从属连词because引导原因状语从句，并列连词while之后使用省略。省略谓语部分和宾语。句意：如果你想讲述整个世界的历史，一段不赋予人类一部分特权的历史，你就不能仅仅通过文本来做，因为世界上只有一些人曾经有过文本，而世界上的大多数人，在大多数时间里，都没有。

1. **（2023年新高考I卷书面表达）**Besides, Students may feel uncomfortable or less motivated if paired with someone who they don’t get along with or have difficulty communicating with.

【句式】省略句

【解析】运用了省略句和who引导定语从句。在时间、条件、让步和方式状语从句中，若从句主语和主句主语一致，并且从句中含有be动词，可省略从句中的主语和be动词，故if paired中省略they are句意：此外，如果与他们无法相处或难以交流的人配对，学生可能会感到不舒服或不那么积极。

**〖2022年高考真题〗**

### **1.（2022年全国甲卷改错）**The disagreement was too sharp that neither he nor I knew how to settle it.

### 【答案】too→so

### 【解析】考查状语从句。句意：这分歧如此尖锐，以至于他和我都不知道如何解决它。固定句型so…that…译为“如此……以至于……”引导结果状语从句。故将too改为so。

**2.（2022年全国乙卷）**May 21st this year marks the first International Tea Day, which was named officially \_\_\_61\_\_\_ the United Nations on November 27th, 2019.

### 【答案】by

### 【解析】考查介词。句意：2019年11月27日，联合国正式将5月21日定为第一个国际茶日。根据句意可知，此处表达“被联合国在5月21日命名”。表示被动，使用固定结构“be+过去分词+by”。故填by。

**3.（2022年天津卷）**—I worked on your car the whole night. How is it running?

— It is running great! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You were such a big help!

A. It’s a pity B. I couldn’t agree more

C. Forget it D. I can hardly thank you enough

【答案】D

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——我整晚都在你的车上工作。它是如何运行的？

——运行良好！太感谢您了。你真是帮了个大忙！A. It’s a pity太可惜啦；B. I couldn’t agree more我非常同意；C. Forget it 算了吧，休想；D. I can hardly thank you enough太感谢您了。根据It is running great!可知，此处向对方表示感谢，I can hardly thank you enough.意为“太感谢您了”，符合语境。故选D项。

4.**（2022年天津卷）**—Angela just doesn’t like me. She won’t even say hello.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Actually, she’s very shy.

A. I have no idea B. Don’t jump to conclusions

C. Don’t mention it D. There is no doubt about it

【答案】B

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：—Angela不喜欢我罢了。她甚至不愿意跟我打招呼。——不要太早下结论。事实上，她只是害羞而已。A. I have no idea 我不知道；B. Don’t jump to conclusions不要太早下结论；C. Don’t mention it不用谢；D. There is no doubt about it这一点毫无疑问。根据下文“Actually, she’s very shy.”可推断，不要太早下结论说Angela不喜欢说话人，她实际上只是害羞。故选B。

**〖2017-2021年高考真题〗**

1（2021·天津卷6月）—I was trying to place an order on your website, but I failed.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .I can take your order over the phone.

A. That’s fine B. No way

C. My pleasure D. Of course

【答案】A

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——我想在你们的网站上下订单，但是我失败了。——我可以通过电话帮您点餐。A. That’s fine没关系；B. No way不行，没门；C. My pleasure不客气；D. Of course当然。根据“I can take your order over the phone”可知，此处表示没有关系。故选A。

2（2021·天津卷6月） I told you! I really am ranked the lowest. Number 25 out of 25 players.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ You've got nowhere to go but up.

A. Tell me a bit more. B. I'm not so sure about that.

C. Look on the bright side! D. That is absolute nonsense!

【答案】C

【解析】考查交际用语。句意：——我告诉过你！我真的是排名最低的。25名球员中的第25名。——抱乐观态度吧。你会越来越好的。A.Tell me a bit more再多告诉我一些；B.I'm not so sure about that对此我不确定；C.Look on the bright side!抱乐观态度；D.That is absolute nonsense!这完全是胡说八道。根据“You've got nowhere to go but up. ”可知，此处是指抱乐观态度吧。你会越来越好的。故选C项。

3（2021·天津卷第一次考试）—How's the project going?

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. All we have to do is finish the last bit of work.

A．Easy come easy go B．Far from it

C．By all means D．So far so good

【答案】D

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——这个项目进展的如何？——到目前为止，一直都还不错。我们要做的就是完成最后一项工作。A.Easy come easy go 来得容易去得也快；B.Far from it 远非如此；C.By all means 尽一切办法，务必；D.So far so good 到目前为止，一直都还不错。根据下半句可知，目前进展还不错。故选D。

4（2021·天津卷第一次考试）—Are you done with the book I gave you?

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I'm still reading the last chapter.

A．Hard to say B．Not quite

C．Of course D．It all depends

【答案】B

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——我给你的那本书你看完了吗？——还没完全看完。我还在看最后一章。A. Hard to say很难说；B. Not quite不完全，未必；C. Of course当然；D. It all depends要看情况而定。根据后文“I'm still reading the last chapter.”可知书还没完全看完，not quite符合语境。故选B。

5（2020·江苏卷） Building such a bridge over the bay was \_\_\_\_\_\_ but the local government made it within two years.

A. a wet blanket B. a piece of cake

C. a dark horse D. a hard nut to crack

【答案】D

【解析】考查习惯用语辨析。句意:在海湾上建造这样一座桥是一件困难的事情，但当地政府在两年内完成了。A. a wet blanket一件扫兴的事情；B. a piece of cake小菜一碟；C. a dark horse出人意外的获胜者；D. a hard nut to crack很难解决的问题。根据空前such a bridge over the bay及空后but the local government made it within two years可知，在海湾上建造这样一座桥是一件困难的事情。故选D。

6（2020·江苏卷）—Do you know anything about Zhang Zhongjing?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_ He has been honored as a master doctor since the Eastern Han Dynasty.

A. How come? B. So what?

C. By all means. D. With pleasure.

【答案】C

【解析】考查日常交际用语。句意:-你知道关于张仲景的事情吗？-当然。 自东汉以来，他被尊为医学大师。A. How come?怎么会？B. So what?那又怎样？C. By all means.当然；D. With pleasure.很愿效劳。根据空后He has been honored as a master doctor since the Eastern Han Dynasty.可知，后者对张仲景非常了解。所以他“当然”知道关于张仲景的事情。C选项符合语境。故选C。

7（2020·天津卷）—Tim has difficulty in making decisions.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He's still hesitating about whether to take the job.

A．That’s it B．Give it a try

C．It's settled D． D. You're kidding me

【答案】A

解析】考查情景交际。句意：—Tim做决定有困难。—就是。他还在犹豫是否接受那份工作。 A.That's it就是；B. Give it a try试一试:C. It's settled那就决定了;D.You're kidding me你在跟我开玩笑吧。此处是对上句情况的肯定，故选A。

8（2020·天津卷）—Next time you visit Bob, remember to give him a call in advance.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_. I will.

A．My pleasure B．No wonder

C．Good point D．Never mind

【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意:--下次你去拜访Bob的时候，记得提前给他打个电话。--好主意。我会的。A. My pleasure 我很荣幸，别客气；B. No wonder难怪；C. Good point好主意；D. Never mind没有关系。根据”I will”可知，第二个人对第一个人的提议非常赞同。故C选项符合语境。故选C。

9（2020·天津卷)）—Shall I order a taxi for Sarah to go to the airport tonight?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’ll drive her there.

A．Have a try B．Don’t mention it

C．Don’t bother D．Go ahead

【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意:--今晚我为莎拉叫一辆出租车去机场好吗？--不用麻烦了。我开车送她去。A. Have a try试一试吧；B. Don’t mention it别客气，不用谢；C. Don’t bother不用麻烦了；D. Go ahead走吧，干吧。根据“I will drive her there”可知，第二个人会送莎拉去机场，因此他让第一个人“不用麻烦叫出租车”。故选C。

10（2019·江苏卷） —Let's take a coffee break.

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ We' ve been working for hours.

A. Why bother? B. What for?

C. You got me there. D. You said it.

【答案】D

【解析】考查情景对话。—句意：我们休息一下喝杯咖啡吧。—你算说对了。我们已经工作好几个小时了。下文说“我们已经工作好几个小时了”，上文应该是赞同这个建议。 why bother没有必要；what for为什么；You got me there你把我搞糊涂了；You said it你算说对了，故选D。

11（2019·天津卷）—I guess you want to go play tennis.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. That's exactly what I was thinking too.

A. I didn't get it B. It's up to you

C. You never know D. You read my mind

【答案】D

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——我猜你想去打网球。——你猜透了我的心思。那就是我正在想着的事情。从回答的后半句可知，听话人同意说话人的意思。而A（不明白，不认同某人的说法）、B（决于你）和C（很难说，不可预知）都不符合语境。“you read my mind”意为你知我心，符合语境，故选D。

12（2019·天津卷———My son got a full scholarship to his dream university!

—Wow, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! What's he going to study?

A. good for him B. go for it

C. what a coincidence D. all the best

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查情景对话。句意：——我的儿子得了他梦想大学的全额奖学金。——噢，对他有好处!他打算学习什么呢? good for him“对他有好处” ；go for it“努力争取”； what a coincidence“多么巧合”； all the best“祝一切顺利（祝酒告别时说）”。故选A。

13（2019·天津卷）The professor warned tie students that on no account \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use mobile phones in his class.

A. should they B. they should

C. dare they D. they dare

【答案】A

【解析】考查部分倒装。句意：这位教授警告学生们，在他的课堂上，决不应该使用手机。on no account决不，否定词放在句首，句子使用部分倒装，应该做should do，敢于做dare do，根据句意表示”应该“，故选A。

14（2018·天津）—I'm moving in a few days and I wonder if you could help.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Just let me know when, and I'll be there.

A. You bet B. It depends

C. Forget it D. No kidding

【答案】A

【解析】考查交际用语。句意：——我在几天内会搬家，我想知道你是否能帮忙。——没问题，只需要让我知道什么时候，我就会到那儿。A. You bet没问题；B. It depends看情况而定；C. Forget it算了吧；D. No kidding别开玩笑。根据答句中的Just let me know when, and I’ll be there.可以判断：他/她一定会帮忙。故选A。

15（2018·天津） —Wasn't Joan supposed to be here by now?

一\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She will be here in about twenty minutes.

A. All right B. Don't worry

C. No wonder D. Enjoy yourself

【答案】B

【解析】考查交际用语。句意：——琼现在不是应该在这儿吗？——不用担心，在大约20分钟内她将会到这儿的。A. all right好，行；B. Don’t worry别担心；C. No wonder难怪；D. Enjoy yourself玩得开心。根据答句中的She will be there in about twenty minutes.可以判断：不需要担心琼，她一会儿就到。故选B。

16（2018·江苏）—What happened? Your boss seems to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

—Didn’t you know his secretary leaked the secret report to the press?

A. be over the moon B. laugh his head off

C. be all ears D. fly off the handle

【答案】D

【解析】考查习惯用语。句意：——发生什么了？你老板看起来勃然大怒。——你难道不知道他的秘书把秘密报告泄露给新闻界了吗？A. be over the moon非常高兴；B. laugh his head off 笑的要死；C. be all ears洗耳恭听；D. fly off the handle勃然大怒。故选D。

17（2018·江苏） —You know what? I’ve got a New Year concert ticket.

—Oh, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ You’re kidding.

A. so what? B. go ahead.

C. come on. D. what for?

【答案】C

【解析】考查交际用语。句意：——你知道是什么吗？我已经得到一张新年音乐会的票了。——哦，得了吧，你开玩笑的吧。A. so what?那又怎么样？B. go ahead.去吧。C. come on.得了吧。D. what for?为什么？交际用语中come on表示“得了吧！算了吧！”，用来指责别人或表示不耐烦。故选C。

18（2018·天津）It was only when the car pulled up in front of our house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we saw Lily in the passenger seat.

A. which B. that

C. when D. where

【答案】B

【解析】考查强调句。句意：只有当汽车在我们房子前停下来我们才看到在乘客位置的莉莉。这里考查强调句，强调句型结构为：It is/ was + 被强调部分(通常是主语、宾语或状语)+ that/ who(当强调主语且主语指人)+ 其他部分。本题强调时间状语only when the car pulled up in front of our house。故选B。

19（2018·北京） In any unsafe situation, simply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the button and a highly-trained agent will get you the help you need.

A. press B. to press

C. pressing D. pressed

【答案】A

【解析】考查祈使句。句意：在任何不安全的情况下，仅仅摁一下这个按钮，一个训练有素的特工就会使你得到你需要的帮助。and是连词，连接并列结构，and后面是一个句子，那么，前面也应是句子，选项中。只有动词原形可以构成祈使句，其余的都是非谓语动词，无法构成句子。故A选项正确。

20（2018·新课标II卷）China's approach to protecting its environment while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (feed) its citizens "offers useful lessons for agriculture and food policymakers worldwide." says the bank's Juergen Voegele.

【答案】feeding

【解析】考查省略句。句意：中国在养活了中国人民的同时又保护了环境。这一做法为全世界的农业和粮食政策制定人提供了很有用的经验。空格处表示正在进行的动作，while后面省略掉了China is，省略句的原则：在时间状语从句、条件状语从句、让步状语从句中，如果从句的主语和主句的主语一致且含有be动词时，那么可以把主语和be动词一块省略。故填feeding。

21（2017·天津卷）—Michael was late for Mr. Smith’s chemistry class this morning.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? As far as I know, he never came late to class.

A. So what B. Why not

C. Who cares D. How come

【答案】D

【解析】句意：—今天上午迈克尔在斯密斯老师的化学课迟到了。—怎么会呢？据我所知，他上课从不迟到。A.那又怎么样呢；B.为什么不呢；C谁在意呢；D.怎么会呢。根据语境，故选D。

22（2017·天津卷）—Albert’s birthday is on next Saturday, and I’m planning a surprise party for him.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’ll bring some wine.

A. Sounds like fun B. It depends

C. Just a minute D. You are welcome

【答案】A

【解析】句意：—艾伯特的生日在下个星期天，我计划给他办一个惊喜的晚会。—听起来很有趣，我将带些酒来。A.听起来很有趣；B.看情况；C.请稍等；D.欢迎。根据语境，故选A。

23（2017·江苏卷）— What does the stuff on your T-shirt mean?

—it’s nothing. Just something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. as clear as day B. off the top of my head

C. under my nose D. beyond my wildest dreams

【答案】B

【解析】考查习惯用语。A. as clear as day显而易见，容易理解；B. off the top of my head没有考虑；C. under my nose就在我眼皮底下(都没有察觉)；D. beyond my wildest dreams远远出乎意料，做梦都没有想到。句意：——你T恤上的东西是什么意思？——没什么特别的意思。只是灵光一闪，随便写的。故选B。

24（2017·江苏卷）—Going to watch the Women’s Volleyball Match on Wednesday?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! Will you go with me?

A. You there B. You bet

C. You got me D. You know better

【答案】B

【解析】考查情景交际用语。A. You there说你呢(用于引起注意)；B. You bet的确；当然； C. You got me

你把我问住了；D. You know better其实就是You know better than that你明知道不该做或你知道的更多。“Will you go with me?”可知，“我”会去看女子排球，答语应该是肯定的，故选B。句意：“(你)星期三去看女排比赛啊？”“当然。你和我一起去吗？”

25（2017·江苏卷）\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

A. It were B. Were it

C. It was D. Was it

【答案】B

【解析】考查虚拟语气和倒装。虚拟语气中，be动词统一用were；虚拟语气的省略形式主要是把if省略，同时把were/should/had提前，即Were /Should/ Had I...，故选B。句意：要不是老师们的支持，该生是无法克服她自己的困难的。

26（2017·天津卷）It was when I got back to my apartment \_\_\_\_\_\_ I first came across my new neighbors.

A. who B. where

C. which D. that

【答案】D

【解析】句意：当我回到我的公寓的时候，我首先遇见了我的新邻居。根据关键词It was开头，后面连词首选that，构成强调句型，但需要验证，本句中去掉It was 和that，句意完整，所以确定是强调句型。故选D。