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20天攻克语法填空

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主编　华腾新思职教高考研究中心
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Preface | 前言

职教高考也叫职业教育高考，主要面向中等职业学校毕业生或具备相应职业技能的人群。职教高考是这些考生提升学历、继续深造的重要通道。

“职教高考训练营”系列图书要解决中职生的什么痛点?

近年来，作为我国职业教育改革的重要组成部分，职教高考受到中职师生、学生家长越来越多的重视，职教高考改革越来越深入、制度越来越完善，同时考试的难度也越来越大。

不少中职生因为基础不牢固或长期“偏科”，在学习中存在一定的短板，对部分题型或知识点认识不清晰，且学习少方法，考试无信心。这是他们在成长成才的道路上遇到的较大困难。

为了帮助广大中职生克服学习困难，在较短时间内补齐短板，我们经过广泛调研和精心策划，结合各地职教高考的考试要求及考试特点，编写了“职教高考训练营”系列图书。

“职教高考训练营”系列图书有什么特色?

本系列图书的特点为“三抓”。

一抓重点。语文、数学、英语是职教高考文化课的重要科目，本系列图书重点抓住这些科目考试中分数占比高、答题技巧多、突破较容易的题型或知识点进行专项训练，旨在提升学生复习的“投入产出率”。

二抓方法。部分中职生认为只要多做题就能出成绩，最终陷入“题海”不能自拔。本系列图书紧紧抓住“积累、讲、练”三结合这一方法，帮助学生规避盲目“刷题”的误区，真正实现“夯实基础——掌握技巧——提升能力”的跃进。

三抓计划。针对广大中职生备考时间短、学习任务重的特点，我们经过精心计划、周密安排，按照专题组织内容、设计容量。学生按照一天一个专题的进度进行学习，即可轻松达到较理想的复习效果。

岁月如梭催人老，一寸光阴不可轻。勤奋进取的中职学子们，快来加入我们的“职教高考训练营”吧！

华腾新思职教高考研究中心

Contents | 目录

DAY 1 考情解码：探索语法填空 1

DAY 2 提示词为动词——一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时、一般将来时 7

DAY 3 提示词为动词——一般过去时、过去进行时、过去完成时、过去将来时 17

DAY 4 提示词为动词——被动语态 25

DAY 5 提示词为动词——不定式、动名词 33

DAY 6 提示词为动词——现在分词、过去分词、动词的转换 40

DAY 7 提示词为名词、代词 47

DAY 8 提示词为形容词、副词 56

DAY 9 无提示词——名词性从句引导词 63

DAY 10 无提示词——定语从句引导词 71

DAY 11 无提示词——状语从句引导词（一） 79

DAY 12 无提示词——状语从句引导词（二） 86

DAY 13 无提示词——并列连词、冠词 94

DAY 14 无提示词——介词 106

DAY 15 模拟冲刺 1 119

DAY 16 模拟冲刺 2 125

DAY 17 模拟冲刺 3 131

DAY 18 模拟冲刺 4 137

DAY 19 模拟冲刺 5 143

DAY 20 模拟冲刺 6 149

附　录 常用不规则动词表 155

DAY 1 考情解码：探索语法填空

语法填空是职教高考英语考试中的常考题型。这个题型将语法知识融入一篇 200 词左右的短文中，要求学生根据语法知识和上下文语境在空格处填入一个适当的单词或使用括号中单词的正确形式填空。这个题型不仅考查学生对语法知识的掌握情况，还检验学生分析问题和转换信息的能力。因此，对于参加职教高考英语考试的学生来说，掌握这一题型的解题方法和技巧尤为重要。

真题探秘

A

2023

Cara was nervous before the race. For several weeks, she had been training every day to prepare for it. ____1____ (final) the race day came. ____2____ she arrived, her coach was already on the track. Cara started her warm-up exercise under the guidance of the coach. This was helpful to keep ____3____ (she) from getting hurt. Cara's friends got there ____4____ (early) than her. They let her know that they were there ____5____ (cheer) for her. They all wished her good luck. It was time for the race. All the runners ____6____ (call) to line up on the tracks. ____7____ (hear) the signal gun, Cara jump-started from the ground. She began to run as hard as she could.

Running past the stands, she heard the voices of her friends cheering her name. Cara kept her energy and continued to keep a good speed. When she rounded the track ____8____ the last time, she and another runner were neck and neck for ____9____ finish line. As the end approached, Cara had put all her effort into those last few ____10____ (foot). She won the race narrowly. Cara was so happy.

1. Finally 考查形容词变副词。
2. When 考查时间状语从句引导词。
3. her 考查人称代词的宾格。
4. earlier 考查副词比较级。
5. to cheer 考查动词不定式。
6. were called 考查一般过去时的被动语态。
7. Hearing 考查现在分词。
8. for 考查介词。
9. the 考查定冠词。
10. feet 考查可数名词的复数。

B

2. usually 考查形容词变副词。

4. their 考查形容词性物主代词。

5. different 考查名词变形容词。

7. wasting 考查动名词。

9. sides 考查可数名词的复数。

2021

Paper-making is one of the four great ancient Chinese inventions. Paper can be ___1___ (use) by people in many ways. We ___2___ (usual) use paper to make newspapers, magazines and books. The farmers ___3___ live in Finland even wear paper boots to keep ___4___ (they) feet warm in the snow. Paper is made from ___5___ (difference) materials. However, we have to ___6___ (understand) that paper mainly comes from trees. Some report online said it took about 17 trees to make 1 ton of paper. If we keep on ___7___ (waste) paper, the forests may ___8___ (appear) in the future. So we must save paper. We can use both ___9___ (side) of every piece of paper, use glasses instead ___10___ paper cups, etc. In a word, we should keep a balance between using paper and protecting trees.

1. used 考查含情态动词的被动语态。

3. who/that 考查定语从句引导词。

6. understand 考查情态动词 + 动词原形。

8. disappear 考查动词的反义词。

10. of 考查介词。

通过探究以上试题，我们发现语法填空一般有以下几个特点：

语 法 填 空	
选材	记叙文、说明文、夹叙夹议文
设空	1. 有提示词和无提示词 2. 首句不设空，设题点分布均匀，10 个空格
考查内容	以实词为主，以虚词为辅

考点透视

- 语法填空
  - 有提示词
    - 动词
      - 一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时、一般将来时
      - 一般过去时、过去进行时、过去完成时、过去将来时
      - 被动语态
      - 不定式、动名词
      - 现在分词、过去分词、动词的转换
    - 名词
      - 可数名词和不可数名词
      - 名词所有格
      - 名词的转换
    - 代词 人称代词、物主代词、反身代词
    - 形容词、副词
      - 形容词、副词的用法
      - 形容词、副词的比较级、最高级
      - 形容词、副词的转换
  - 无提示词
    - 名词性从句引导词
    - 定语从句引导词
    - 状语从句引导词
    - 并列连词
      - 表并列关系的连词
      - 表转折关系的连（副）词
      - 表选择关系的连词
      - 表因果关系的连词
    - 冠词
      - 不定冠词 a/an
      - 定冠词 the
    - 介词

解题秘径

在解答语法填空的题目时，有几个关键步骤。

1. 通读全文，了解大意

◎快速浏览全文，注意首尾句，推断文章主旨。

◎标记涉及关键信息的词句（人物、时间、地点、起因、经过、结果）。

2. 分析句子成分，确定词性

◎分析空格所在句子的结构，判断所填词在句子中作什么成分。

◎根据所填词在句中作的成分，确定其词性。

3. 结合语境，选择合适的词形

◎快速把握句子及上下文意思，识别固定搭配和习惯用法。

◎根据时态、语态、单复数及词性要求，调整词汇形式。

4. 重读全文，验证答案

◎检查语法、拼写、名词单复数、时态、大小写等，确保上下文连贯。

◎如有疑问，合理修改。

巧答指南

类　别	提示词类型	技 巧 点 拨
有提示词类	动词	若句中无谓语动词或所填词与已存在的谓语动词是并列关系，则所填词在句中作谓语动词。此时需要考虑动词的时态、语态和主谓一致问题。
		若句中有谓语动词，所填词与已存在的谓语动词不是并列关系，则所填词在句中作非谓语动词。
		此外，还要考虑动词的转换。
	名词	提示词为名词，所填词为名词时，要考虑名词是否可数、可数名词的单复数形式以及名词所有格等问题。
		此外，还要考虑名词的转换。
	代词	提示词为代词时，所填词通常考查形容词性物主代词、名词性物主代词、人称代词的主格和宾格或反身代词。
	形容词 / 副词	提示词为形容词时，所填词一般为副词；提示词为副词时，所填词一般为形容词。
		提示词为形容词 / 副词，所填词为形容词 / 副词时，要考虑形容词 / 副词的比较级或最高级形式。
		此外，还要考虑形容词 / 副词转换。
无提示词类	从句引导词	名词性从句：判定为名词性从句后，分析从句是否缺少主语、宾语或表语，如果缺少以上成分，一般情况下用 what，有时也可能使用 who、whom 或 which 等；如果不缺少以上成分，则考虑句子是否完整。完整的句子可以使用 that，不完整的考虑使用 where、why、how、when 等。
		定语从句：首先判断先行词是指人、物、时间、地点，还是其他；其次判断引导词在从句中充当的成分；最后根据定语从句的有关规则确定使用哪个引导词。
		状语从句：通过理解语境，判断上下文的逻辑关系，确定是哪种从句（时间、地点、条件、原因、让步、目的或其他），最后确定从属连词。
	并列连词	并列句一般由“简单句 + 并列连词 + 简单句”构成。上下分句之间存在并列（递进）关系、转折关系、选择关系和因果关系等。可以通过判断分句之间的内在联系来判断使用哪个并列连词。
	冠词	定冠词以及不定冠词通常在名词前，对名词起限制作用。
	介词	当空格后的名词、代词或动名词在句子中不作主语、表语或动词的宾语时，它们可能要作介词的宾语，空格处考虑填介词。

初试身手

A

China has changed people's life with its high-speed rail. Chinese people didn't enjoy ____1____ (them) for traveling tens of hours by train in the past, ____2____ their feelings have changed since they got on the new high-speed trains. High-speed rail in China is ____3____ (design) for speeds of 250−350 km per hour. Compared with ordinary trains, the high-speed trains are ____4____ (smart) and more energy-efficient, with more space inside. They are completely researched and developed ____5____ Chinese people. High-speed rail is developing ____6____ (rapid) in China. Now China has the ____7____ (large) high-speed rail network in the world. In recent years, China has successfully ____8____ (export) high-speed rail technology to many ____9____ (country). The Chinese are ____10____ (pride) of China's high-speed rail.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

B

Now traveling is becoming more and more popular. My family are very ____1____ (interest) in traveling. Last summer, my parents and I ____2____ (spend) a few weeks in England. We thought summer was a good time to visit London. The weather there was not very hot because ____3____ the rain. So there were a lot of ____4____ (visitor). We stayed in ____5____ small village close to London. We did most of ____6____ (we) sightseeing on foot. While traveling, we met lots of ____7____ (friend) people. Quite a few people thought English food was terrible. ____8____ we didn't think so. In fact, we enjoyed our vacation very much. So we decide ____9____ (go) there next year. We are going to take some umbrellas because the weather there is ____10____ (real) bad.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

C

An old gentleman is very unhappy about modern education. In his opinion, young people nowadays are not being taught the ____1____ (important) of knowing the difference between right and wrong. One day, he was taking a walk in the park near his home when he saw some young boys ____2____ (stand) around a small cat. The old gentleman went up ____3____ the boys and asked them ____4____ was happening.

One of the boys said to him, "We are having a contest. We are telling ____5____ (lie) and the one who tells the ____6____ (big) one gets to keep the cat."

The old gentleman ____7____ (think) that it was a good opportunity to teach the boys a ____8____ (use) lesson, so he said to them, "I've never told a lie in ____9____ (I) life." All at once there was ____10____ great shout from all the boys, and they said, "You've won! You can take the cat!"

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

D

It was in autumn. A woman was ill. She stayed in hospital alone. She had no daughters ____1____ sons. Her husband died ten years ago. So nobody cared for her. She felt ____2____ (lone). There was a tree outside her room. She often ____3____ (see) the leaves fall down from the tree. Day after day, there were fewer and fewer ____4____ (leaf) on the tree. The woman was very sad. She became worse day by day. She got a strong ____5____ (feel) of death. One day she said, "When the last leaf falls down, I will die."

When ____6____ artist heard that, he came up with a good idea. He volunteered ____7____ (paint) a green and yellow leaf and put it in the tree when all yellow leaves fell down on a cold night. The next morning, when the woman looked out ____8____ the window, she noticed the last leaf was still there. You could ____9____ (imagine) how happy the woman was. After that, she ____10____ (gradual) got better.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

DAY 2 提示词为动词——一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时、一般将来时

考点追踪

一、一般现在时

考点 1： 一般现在时表示经常发生或反复发生的动作或现阶段内发生的情况或存在的状态。

【例 1】She regularly _____ (attend) the gym, which has helped her maintain a healthy lifestyle.

【点拨】attends。句子描述的是一个经常发生的动作，即“她经常去健身房”，所以时态应该使用一般现在时。regularly 是表示这种经常性的频度副词。句子的主语 She 是第三人称单数，因此动词 attend 也要变成第三人称单数形式，故填 attends。句意：她经常去健身房，这帮助她保持健康的生活方式。

考点 2： 一般现在时表示客观事实、真理及自然现象。

【例 2】The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge _____ (be) the longest sea crossing bridge in the world.

【点拨】is。通过分析句子结构，我们发现句子缺少系动词。句子描述的是港珠澳大桥的一个事实，因此时态应该使用一般现在时。主语 The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge 是第三人称单数，系动词 be 也应该使用第三人称单数形式，故填 is。句意：港珠澳大桥是世界上最长的跨海大桥。

考点 3： 在复合句中，当主句的时态是一般将来时时，时间或条件状语从句的时态要用一般现在时。

【例 3】Before we _____ (go) to the concert, we will have dinner at our favorite restaurant.

【点拨】go。这是一个含有时间状语从句的复合句。主句的时态是一般将来时，那么从句的时态要用一般现在时，故填 go。句意：在去音乐会之前，我们将在我们最喜欢的餐馆吃晚餐。

考点 4： 在祈使句中，时态一般用一般现在时。

【例 4】_____ (be) honest.

【点拨】Be。这是一个祈使句。祈使句是用来表达命令、请求、建议或警告的句子。在英语中，祈使句通常以动词原形开头，并且主语（通常是 you）常常被省略。在这个句子中，be 是动词原形，用于构成祈使句，故填 Be。句意：要诚实。

考点 5： 在 here、there 开头的倒装句中，一般现在时表示正在发生的动作或存在的状态。

【例 5】Here _____ (start) the most exciting part of the movie.

【点拨】starts。这个句子使用了 here 开头的倒装结构。句子描述的是现在正在发生的动作，所以时态应该使用一般现在时。又因为主语是第三人称单数，所以动词也要使用第三人称单数形式，故填 starts。句意：电影最激动人心的部分开始了。

考点 6： 一般现在时可以表示按规定、计划或时间表要发生的事。这类动词有 be、have、start、begin、leave、go、come、arrive、return 等。

【例 6】The train _____ (leave) at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow.

【点拨】leaves。火车要根据规定或时间表来运行，因此句子时态应该使用一般现在时，故填 leaves。句意：火车将在明天早上 6 点离开。

考点 7： 在一般现在时中，当主语为第三人称单数时，谓语动词也要用第三人称单数。动词第三人称单数的变化规则如下：

动　　词	变化规则	例　　词
一般情况	在动词词尾直接加 -s	work → works play → plays want → wants act → acts
以 -sh、-ch、-s、-x、-o 结尾的动词	在动词词尾加 -es	wash → washes teach → teaches pass → passes mix → mixes do → does
以“辅音字母 +y”结尾的动词	把 y 变为 i，再加 -es	fly → flies try → tries study → studies cry → cries

【例 7】Jack often _____ (fix) bikes for his friends.

【点拨】fixes。根据 often 可知，“修理自行车”是一个经常性的动作，因此句子应使用一般现在时。主语 Jack 是第三人称单数，因此谓语动词也要用第三人称单数形式。fix 是以 x 结尾的动词，在变第三人称单数形式时，动词词尾要加 -es，故填 fixes。句意：Jack 经常为他的朋友修理自行车。

即学即练 1

1. _____ (stay) here and don’t move.
2. The library _____ (open) at 9 a.m. and _____ (close) at 5 p.m. every day.
3. _____ (knock) at the door before entering the room, please!
4. Gravity _____ (make) objects fall to the ground.
5. There _____ (stand) the tallest building in the city.
6. The sun _____ (rise) in the east and sets in the west.
7. If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, I will stay at home and read my favorite book.
8. We often _____ (climb) mountains with our friends during summer.
9. After she _____ (graduate), she will travel to Europe to explore new cultures.
10. John always _____ (check) his email before going to bed.

二、现在进行时

考点 1：现在进行时表示现在（说话瞬间）正在进行或发生的动作，常与 now、at present、at the moment、look、listen 等词语连用。

【例 1】Now we _____ (prepare) for the next trip to Cairns so that we will not hurry when we leave.

【点拨】are preparing。根据 Now 可知，“我们”现在正在做准备，所以时态应该使用现在进行时。现在进行时的结构为“be 动词 + 动词的现在分词”。由于主语 we 是复数，所以 be 动词应该使用 are，故填 are preparing。句意：现在我们正在为接下来去凯恩斯的旅行做准备，这样我们离开时就不会匆忙了。

考点 2：现在进行时表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作（说话时动作并不一定在进行）。

【例 2】Volunteering is _____ (become) popular now.

【点拨】becoming。根据 now 可知，句子描述的是当前一段时间内正在进行的动作或状态，因此时态应使用现在进行时。句中已有 is，只需要把 become 变成其现在分词形式，故填 becoming。句意：志愿服务现在正变得流行起来。

考点 3： 现在进行时表示按计划、安排将要发生的动作，常用的动词有 arrive、come、go、leave、stay、start 等。

【例 3】Tom _____ (leave) for Shanghai the day after tomorrow.

【点拨】is leaving。现在进行时可以表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作。leave 表示离开的动作，the day after tomorrow 则表明了这个动作发生的时间，故填 is leaving。句意：Tom 后天要动身去上海。

【注意】以事物为主语时多用一般现在时表示按时间安排的活动；以人为主语时，多用现在进行时表示计划要做的事。例如：

The fashion show starts at 7. 时装表演 7 点开始。

Nancy isn't coming to the party. Nancy 不来参加晚会了。

考点 4： 现在进行时表示经常性的动作，通常与 always 等副词连用，表达某种情感色彩。

【例 4】Mary is very kind and she is always _____ (help) others.

【点拨】helping。根据句意可知，Mary 乐于助人。因此，句子应该使用现在进行时，表达对她的赞美之情，故填 helping。句意：Mary 非常善良，她总是帮助他人。

考点 5： 动词现在分词的变化规则。

动　　词	变化规则	例　　词
一般情况	在动词后加 -ing	stay → staying play → playing think → thinking teach → teaching
以不发音的字母 e 结尾的动词	去 e 再加 -ing	love → loving make → making guide → guiding date → dating
以重读闭音节结尾的动词	双写最后一个辅音字母，再加 -ing	begin → beginning regret → regretting plan → planning ban → banning
以 -ie 结尾的动词	把 -ie 变为 -y, 再加 -ing	lie → lying die → dying tie → tying

【例 5】Now Jane is _____ (dance) in her bedroom.

【点拨】dancing。根据 Now 可知，句子的时态要使用现在进行时。现在进行时的构成是“be 动词（am/is/are）+ 动词的现在分词”。dance 是以不发音的 e 结尾的动词，因此其现在分词形式要去 e 再加 -ing，故填 dancing。句意：现在 Jane 正在她的卧室里跳舞。

即学即练 2

1. Look at the children! They _____ (play) in the park now.
2. They are _____ (go) hiking this weekend if the weather is good.
3. Listen! Someone _____ (sing) a beautiful song in the next room.
4. We are _____ (have) a meeting at the moment. Please wait outside.
5. Mary is _____ (leave) for Beijing at 8 o’clock tomorrow.
6. These days, many people _____ (learn) to cook healthy meals at home.
7. The project _____ (progress) well, and we expect to finish it next month.
8. My friend _____ (arrive) at the airport in an hour. I’ll go to pick him up.
9. My neighbor is always _____ (complain) about the noise from the construction site.
10. She is always _____ (forget) to turn off the lights before leaving the room, which makes her mom angry.

三、现在完成时

考点 1： 现在完成时表示动作发生在过去但对现在造成了影响，常与 already、never、ever、just、before、yet 等词语连用。

【例 1】We _____ (study) about Dr. King at school. Our teacher says that he helped our country realize that it is wrong to treat people differently because of the color of their skins.

【点拨】have studied。根据第二句话可知，“我们”已经知道了马丁·路德·金的故事。因为“我们”在学校里学过了。动作发生在过去，但是对现在造成了影响，所以句子时态应该用现在完成时。主语为 We，故填 have studied。句意：我们已经在学校里学习了金博士的故事。我们的老师说，他帮助我们的国家意识到因为人们的肤色不同而被区别对待是不对的。

考点 2： 现在完成时表示发生在过去，持续到现在的动作或状态，常与“since + 时间点”“for + 时间段”、so far 等时间状语连用。

【例 2】In fact, China _____ (be) my second home since I came here.

【点拨】has been。根据时间状语 since I came here 可知，动作发生在过去，持续到现

在，所以句子的时态要用现在完成时。主语为 China, 是第三人称单数形式，故填 has been。句意：事实上，自从我来到这里，中国就成了我的第二个故乡。

考点 3：动词过去分词的变化分为规则变化和不规则变化。

（1）动词过去分词的规则变化。

动　　词	变化规则	例　　词
一般情况	在动词词尾加 -ed	work → worked answer → answered
以不发音的 e 结尾的动词	在动词词尾加 -d	move → moved hope → hoped
以“辅音字母 +y”结尾的动词	把 y 变 i，再加 -ed	study → studied satisfy → satisfied
以重读闭音节结尾的动词	双写末尾的辅音字母，再加 -ed	stop → stopped regret → regretted

（2）不规则动词的过去分词变化多样，没有统一的规则，需要单独记忆。具体可见附录常用不规则动词表。

【例 3】I have _____ (work) as a travel writer for years and I have _____ (keep) a collection of postcards from all the places I've visited.

【点拨】worked; kept。根据 for years 可知，句子的时态为现在完成时，因此空格处需要填动词的过去分词。work 的过去分词为 worked；keep 的过去分词为 kept。句意：我已经做了多年的旅行作家，并且我还收集了我去过的所有地方的明信片。

即学即练 3

1. I _____ (see) that movie before, so I know what it tells about.
2. She has lived in Japan since she _____ (graduate) from university.
3. Have you ever _____ (visit) the Great Wall of China? It's amazing.
4. So far, we _____ (collect) over 100 stamps from different countries.
5. I have never _____ (try) this kind of food before, but it smells delicious.
6. Great changes _____ (take) place in my hometown in the past years.
7. In the last ten years, Mr. Smith _____ (travel) to 20 countries.
8. They _____ (finish) the project already, but there are still some details to work out.
9. We _____ (know) each other since childhood and have been best friends ever since.
10. I love coming here and seeing my friends I _____ (make) over the years.

四、一般将来时

考点 1： 一般将来时表示将来某一时刻要发生的动作或将来某一段时间内经常发生的动作或存在的状态，常与 tomorrow、the day after tomorrow、next week/month/year、in three days 等表示将来的时间状语连用。

【例 1】 In your future life you _____ (meet) many people.

【点拨】 will meet。根据 In your future life 可知，动作发生在将来，所以句子的时态要用一般将来时。一般将来时的构成是“will+ 动词原形”，故填 will meet。句意：在你们未来的生活中，你们会遇到许多人。

考点 2： “be going to+ 动词原形”表示“打算做某事”或“根据迹象推测或预见将会发生某事”。

【例 2】 What we do know is that in the future, more and more people are going to _____ (live) in cities.

【点拨】 live。“be going to+ 动词原形”表示根据现有情况所做的预测或计划，故填 live。句意：我们的确明白，在将来，越来越多的人会生活在城市里。

考点 3： 在含有时间状语从句和条件状语从句的复合句中，如果主句是一般将来时，则从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时，即“主将从现”。

【例 3】 If you volunteer more, you _____ (experience) more meaningful things.

【点拨】 will experience。本句是一个含有条件状语从句的复合句。从句的时态为一般现在时，主句的时态应该用一般将来时，故填 will experience。句意：如果你做更多的志愿工作，你将经历更多有意义的事情。

即学即练 4

1. As soon as he _____ (arrive), we will start the meeting.
2. Tom _____ (visit) his grandparents in Beijing next month.
3. If it _____ (not rain) tomorrow, we will go to the beach.
4. She _____ (start) a new job in the company the day after tomorrow.
5. My friends _____ (climb) mountains next weekend if the weather is nice.
6. The company _____ (introduce) a new product to the market next month.
7. If you talk with your parents more often, you _____ (understand) each other better.
8. My teacher _____ (help) me with my English next weekend.
9. We _____ (have) a sports test next Friday.
10. If you _____ (keep) working hard, you will succeed some day.

综合演练

A

Dear Dad and Mom,

We have been in Australia for three days. We're having a good time here. Australia ____1____ (be) the sixth largest country in the world. There is so much to see but it is impossible for me to tell you everything. Now we ____2____ (live) in a hotel. It is located in the center of Sydney, and our room ____3____ (have) a wonderful view of the city. There ____4____ (be) many big trees and beautiful flowers all over the city and it is a great pleasure staying here. The most enjoyable thing is to watch koalas sleeping in the trees. We ____5____ (visit) many places of interest around Sydney so far. I'd like to spend more time here, but Linda and May can't ____6____ (wait) to see the coral reefs (珊瑚礁) in Cairns, so we are going to fly there tomorrow. Now we ____7____ (prepare) for the next trip to Cairns so that we will not ____8____ (hurry) when we leave. We can enjoy ourselves in Cairns this time tomorrow. I'm looking forward to visiting the attractions there!

Lots of love,

Sam

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

B

Mr. Black is a teacher. He ____1____ (teach) math in a middle school. He ____2____ (be) very busy lately, and today is no exception. It's 9:00 p.m. now. He is still ____3____ (work) at school. Mrs. Black goes home to see their five-year-old son Jimmy.

When Mrs. Black ____4____ (get) home, she finds Jimmy sleeping on his bed. When she helps Jimmy pull the quilt up, she ____5____ (find) two hamburgers under the quilt. Mrs. Black is not happy because they can make the quilt dirty. She ____6____ (wake) Jimmy up and asks, "Why do you put these hamburgers under your quilt? Hamburgers can't be on the bed." "They are for you and Dad. You ____7____ (come) home late. I want you to eat warm food, so I ____8____ (hide) them under my quilt," says Jimmy. Mrs. Black says,

"Thank you, Jimmy. You're really a good boy." Mrs. Black holds Jimmy in her arms.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

C

As we know, pandas are one of the loveliest animals in the world. They mainly ____1____ (live) in the forests and mountains of the southwestern part of China.

They ____2____ (eat) lots of bamboo every day. It ____3____ (be) a pity that the area where bamboo grows is ____4____ (become) smaller and smaller, so pandas have less and less land to live on. Pandas don't ____5____ (have) many babies, and baby pandas often die. They are in danger. We must ____6____ (try) our best to improve the situation. Our government has already ____7____ (establish) more than thirty nature reserves (保护区) to protect pandas. And the reserves will ____8____ (continue) to be expanded in the future. Then the pandas will have enough food to eat and places to live in.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

D

What would people like to eat on their birthday? The answer would be different in different countries.

In many places, people ____1____ (have) birthday cakes with candles. The number of candles ____2____ (represent) the person's age. The birthday person must make a wish and blow out the candles. If he or she ____3____ (blow) out all the candles in one go, the wish will ____4____ (come) true. In the U.K., people sometimes put a candy in a birthday cake. The child who eats the candy is lucky.

In China, it is ____5____ (get) popular to have a cake on one's birthday now. But many people still eat very long noodles for their birthday. They never ____6____ (cut) up the noodles because the long noodles are a symbol (象征) of long life. In some places, Chinese

people also ____7____ (eat) eggs on their birthday. They are a symbol of life and good luck.

All of these birthday foods may be different, but the ideas are the same. They ____8____ (bring) good luck to the birthday person.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

职教高考英语训练营：20 天攻克语法填空

参考答案及解析

目　　录

DAY 1 ····· 1
DAY 2 ····· 1
DAY 3 ····· 2
DAY 4 ····· 2
DAY 5 ····· 3
DAY 6 ····· 4
DAY 7 ····· 4
DAY 8 ····· 5
DAY 9 ····· 5
DAY 10 ····· 6
DAY 11 ····· 6
DAY 12 ····· 7
DAY 13 ····· 8
DAY 14 ····· 8
DAY 15 ····· 9
DAY 16 ····· 16
DAY 17 ····· 24
DAY 18 ····· 32
DAY 19 ····· 39
DAY 20 ····· 46

DAY 1

初试身手

A

1. themselves　2. but　3. designed
4. smarter　5. by　6. rapidly　7. largest
8. exported　9. countries　10. proud

B

1. interested　2. spent　3. of　4. visitors
5. a　6. our　7. friendly　8. But
9. to go　10. really

C

1. importance　2. standing　3. to　4. what
5. lies　6. biggest　7. thought　8. useful
9. my　10. a

D

1. or　2. lonely　3. saw　4. leaves
5. feeling　6. an　7. to paint　8. of
9. imagine　10. gradually

DAY 2

考点追踪

即学即练 1

1. Stay　2. opens; closes　3. Knock
4. makes　5. stands　6. rises　7. rains
8. climb　9. graduates　10. checks

即学即练 2

1. are playing　2. going　3. is singing
4. having　5. leaving　6. are learning
7. is progressing　8. is arriving
9. complaining　10. forgetting

即学即练 3

1. have seen　2. graduated　3. visited
4. have collected　5. tried　6. have taken
7. has traveled　8. have finished
9. have known　10. have made

即学即练 4

1. arrives　2. is going to visit/will visit
3. doesn't rain　4. is going to start/will start
5. are going to climb/will climb
6. is going to introduce/will introduce
7. are going to understand/will understand
8. is going to help/will help
9. are going to have/will have
10. keep

综合演练

A

1. is　2. are living　3. has　4. are
5. have visited　6. wait
7. are preparing　8. hurry

B

1. teaches　2. has been　3. working
4. gets　5. finds　6. wakes　7. come
8. hide

C

1. live　2. eat　3. is　4. becoming
5. have　6. try　7. established
8. continue

D

1. have　2. represents　3. blows　4. come
5. getting　6. cut　7. eat　8. bring