

# 考前押题抢分练 04 语法填空

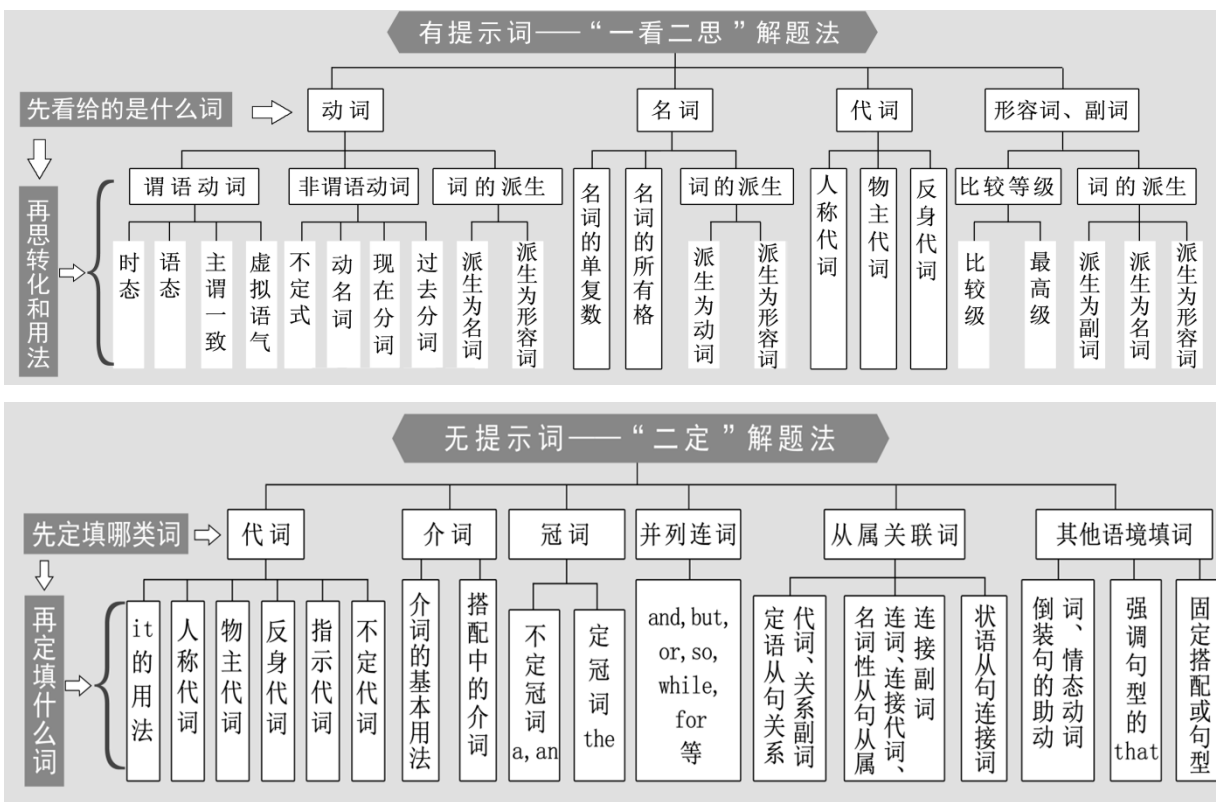
## 中考预测

语法填空题一共有 10 个空,其中有 6~7 个空考查实词,括号内有给出相关的词,另外的 3~4 个空为考查虚词,不给出相关的词。此题型主要考查学生对语法和词法知识的掌握和运用。要注意不同词性的构词法,学会分析空格里的词在句子中的成分也很重要。其考查形式分为给出提示词和不给出提示词两种:

1.给出提示词的考查内容包括:词性转换(如名词、动词、形容词与副词等的词性转换);名词单、复数变化;形容词和副词的比较等级变化;动词的时态、语态以及非谓语动词等。

2.不给出提示词的考查内容包括:根据上下文语境填入冠词、副词、连词、代词及介词等。

## 思维导图



## 解题技巧

中考语法填空题的解题步骤:

1.若是短文语法填空,就读首段首句,预猜文章大意; (若猜不出文章大意,就快速浏览全文);如果是单句,直接进第二步。

2.边读边认边填: (看要填的空有无提示词,有,是哪些词?用以上的方法去套用)

(1) 考点分布一般比较均匀,除动词外,考点一般不重复。

【分配: 名词 + 动词\*2 + 形容词 + 副词 + 冠词 + 介词 + 连词 + 连接词 + 代词】

(2)有提示词均需要变形,且变形方向是固定的。因此想不出答案时可以根据考点依次带入排除。(比如3-4个无提示词的填空已经填入了冠词、介词、连词,则剩下的大概率是三大从句的连接词或者疑问词)

3.重读以检查核对。

### 名词考点:

名词的形式变化主要有可数名词单数复数、名词所有格、词性转变、固定搭配。

1、**名词单复数**(依据:横线前有表示复数的词如 a few, lots of, these, those, 或者数量词等,或者 there be 句型中 be 动词为复数 are 或 were 形式)

2、**名词所有格**(依据:横线后又是名词且提示词的名词对后面的名词不形成修饰关系,而形成从属关系)

3、**名词词性变化**(依据:根据前后文词性判断名词是否要变化成相应的形容词、副词、动词等)

### 动词【两大方向:谓语动词与非谓语动词】:

#### 1、时态 + 语态

(依据 1:前后文的时态和形式,或者时间状语;

依据 2:特殊句型;

依据 3:前后文的被动关系)

2、**非谓语动词的三种形式** [doing, done, to do] (根据固定的搭配形式来改变动词形式,如 want to do 就要把 do 变 to do, finish doing 就要把 do 变 doing)

**【注意】实义动词与实义动词是不可能以两个动词原形的形式直接衔接在一起的,后面一个一定会变形。**

比如实义动词 want, play, practice 在一起,可以形成 want play (错), want to play (对), practice to play (错), practice playing (对)

因此,当做到动词题的时候一定要往前一个词看,找是否有实义动词,如果有,则横线上填写的动词肯定是非谓语动词的三种形式之一。**【...动词 \_\_\_\_\_(动词)】**

如果横线与前一个动词之间还夹着别的成分,那需要按着语法来判断。**【...动词 + 代词/名词 + \_\_\_\_\_(动词)】**

#### **【用 to do 的其他形式】**

1、**后置定语**(动词不定式在句中作定语时一般都要放在所修饰名词或代词的后面)

如: 1、a chance to do sth 做某事的一个机会

2、the way to do sth 做某事的办法

3、the best time to do sth 做某事的最佳时间

4、something to eat 一些吃的东西

5、something to drink 一些喝的东西

6、a lot of work to do 许多要做的工作

7、get / have a chance to do sth. 得到一个做某事的机会

2、**It's+形容词 (adj.) +for(of) +sb +to do sth** 对某人来说做某事怎么样

**【分析】**形容词 (adj.) 修饰文中的事情既 to do sth 时,人前的介词用 for ; 但是如果形容词 (adj.) 修饰

文中的人既 sb 时，人前面的介词用 of.

①It's hard for me to learn English well. (句子 hard 是修饰动词不定式 to learn English well, 意为学好英语难, 所以用的介词是 for sb.)

②It's kind of you to help me. (句中 kind“善良的”修饰 you(人) 意为你善良, 所以介词用 of sb.)

3、**It takes sb. some time/money to do sth.** 花费某人多长时间做某事 (常考)

4、**It's time for sb. to do sth.** 是某人做某事的时候了

### 形容词与副词考点:

1、**形容词比较级与最高级** (依据 1: 比较级看句子中是否有 than, 最高级看形容词前面是否有 the 或后面有没有 in/of+范围的形式。依据 2: 横线前有 even, much、a little/bit 等后面需要用比较级的词)

2、**固定句型** (常见的为比较级的相关句型: **the more...the more...**, **more and more**。表示建议的句型: **had better do sth**。表示状态的句型: **主语+ be + adj + to do**)

3、**形容词副词化** (依据: 提示词为形容词, 空格后有谓语动词或者形容词; 或者空格位于句首, 用逗号隔开)

4、**动词的 ing 与 ed 形式** (依据: 横线前有 be 动词或是后面有名词, 则用 ing 形式; 横线前有人称代词或人名, 则用 ed 形式)

5、**否定变化 (如 happy 变成 unhappy)】**

**注意:** 形容词是修饰名词的, 而副词是修饰动词、形容词与副词本身的。

### 代词考点:

1、**宾格** (横线在谓语动词后面)

2、**形容词性物主代词** (横线后面有名词)

3、**名词性物主代词** (横线后面没有名词, 前面有 of 或者前面有 be 动词等动词)

4、**反身代词** (横线前有和括号里同一类的且做主语成分的代词, 此时把括号内的代词改为反身代词)

5、**不定代词** (一般以 some/ever/any + thing 为主, 其次是 others, another)

### 数量词考点:

1、**基数词变序数词** (横线前一般有 the)

2、**基数词变次数** (一般只考 once, twice)

3、**单位词变复数** (主要是百-hundred, 千-thousand, 百万-million, 十亿-billion 的用法)

**注意:** 300 名学生——three hundred students (此时 hundred 后无 s)

成百上千名学生——hundreds of students (hundred 后有了 of 则要加 s)

成百上千名学生——hundreds upon hundreds of students

### 介词考点:

1、**单一介词** (即介词表示某种具体的含义, 如方向或时间, 能够根据上下文含义推理出来)

2、动词、形容词、介词词组中的固定搭配，例如：come/be from, fall in love with.....

**注意：**介词的判断依据除了看有没有词组，还可以依靠横线后的词性，因为介词后面只能接名词性质的词，所以后面要么是名词和代词，要么是动词ing形式。

He suggested me going there 37 foot because it was not far.

### 连词考点：

1、根据词性判断（空格两边词性或结构一致，大概率是**并列连词**；一个长句被逗号或横线隔开，左右两边结构完整，有可能是**从属连词**构成的复合句）

2、根据逻辑判断（并列连词都是有很强的逻辑性的，可以根据上下文的意思来判断）

第一看横线前后的词性结构是否一致，如 It makes us smart and healthy。此时 smart 和 healthy 就属于词性结构一致。

第二看横线前后是否有完整的主谓（宾）结构，如 I don't like her because she smokes too much。左边主谓宾完整，右边主谓完整。

最后看逻辑关系，如果满足第一或第二，只需要把平常考的连词代入去想就可以了。

【连词总结】and（常与 both 组合出现），or（常与 either 组合出现），but（常与 also 组合出现，形成 not only...but also...），nor（常与 neither 组合出现），because, so 等

**注意：**however 是副词，常用作连词使用，出现的形式是单独在句首，用逗号与后文隔开：however, 后句。也可能是放在中间，左右都用逗号隔开：前句, however, 后句

### 冠词考点：

1、冠词分类：定冠词（the），不定冠词（a/an），零冠词（一般不考）

[空格后面一定有名词，或是被形容词修饰的名词。所以做题一定要注意往横线后面一直看，看有没有名词出现。]

2、定冠词与不定冠词的区分：**the 用于特指，第二次出现，形容词最高级。a/an 用于泛指，第一次出现，固定搭配**。[根据元音音素来判断用 a 还是 an，【特殊例子特殊记】an + hour / honor / honesty；a + useful / university]

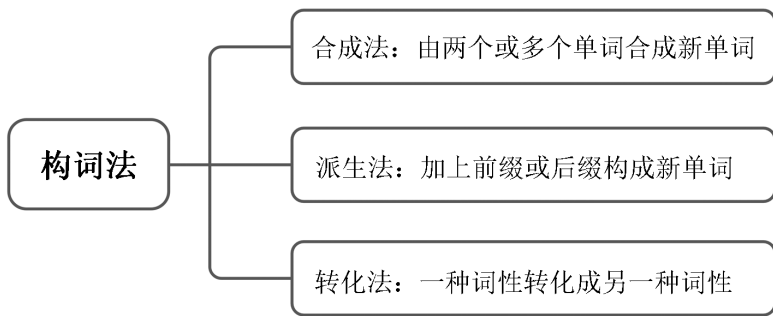
3、**固定词组与搭配**：take a walk, have a fever 中的 a 就是固定的，by the way 中 the 也是固定搭配

### 句子引导词、关系词等【常考的：that / whether / if/which/who 与各类疑问词等】

根据句子的结构和成分分析是考查定语从句、状语从句还是宾语从句来判定。

### 词性转换：

根据句子确定词性，再根据构词法知识进行词形式变化。



## 考前押题抢分

(2024·贵州毕节·一模)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Usually schools and teachers set standards for students. But a school in Wuhan had a new try recently.

This year, the rules of Class 12, Senior 1 in Wuhan No. 6 High School have been made by the students 1 (they).

During the 2 (one) day of this school year, the teacher allowed his students to make their own rules. Each student 3 (ask) to make some rules. Then the 4 (rule) were discussed by the whole class. The rule-making activity lasted about a month. 5 (final), the class had 30 rules.

Most rules are about the way students should behave. And there are also some for teachers. “No lessons should overrun” is one example. Students will be punished for 6 (break) the rules. For example, 7 a student is late for class above a certain number of times, he or she will lose the chance to be 8 honor student. If a student is caught to use a cell phone during a class, the phone will be kept by the teacher until 9 (graduate).

Students say the rules work well in the classroom. “We’re the people 10 made the rules, so we have to follow them,” said a student.

### 【答案】

1. themselves    2. first    3. was asked    4. rules    5. Finally    6. breaking    7. if    8. an  
9. graduation    10. who/that

【导语】本文主要介绍了武汉六中高一 12 班的学生们自己制定班规的事情。

1. 句意: 今年, 武汉六中高一 12 班的班规由学生们自己制定。by oneself“独自; 单独”, 所以此处填写 they 的反身代词 themselves“他们自己”。故填 themselves。

2. 句意: 在本学年的第一天, 老师允许他的学生们制定自己的规则。设空处指本学年的“第一”天, 定冠词 the 后用序数词 first“第一”。故填 first。

3. 句意: 每个学生都被要求制定一些规则。主语 student 是动词 ask 的动作承受者, 结合整段时态为一般过去时, 所以设空处用一般过去时的被动语态“was/were done”, 主语为第三人称单数, 所以 be 动词用 was。故填 was asked。

4. 句意：然后全班同学讨论规则。根据“were”可知，名词 rule“规则”应用复数形式。故填 rules。
5. 句意：最终，这个班有 30 条规则。设空处位于句首，且其后有逗号隔开，应填写副词作状语：finally“最终”，句首首字母应大写。故填 Finally。
6. 句意：学生们违反规则将会被惩罚。介词 for 后接动名词作宾语。故填 breaking。
7. 句意：例如，如果一个学生上课迟到超过一定次数，他或她将失去成为优等生的机会。“a student is late for class above a certain number of times”是he or she will lose the chance to be...honor student”的条件，应用 if“如果”引导条件状语从句。故填 if。
8. 句意：例如，如果一个学生上课迟到超过一定次数，他或她将失去成为优等生的机会。此处泛指“一名优等生”，且 honor 是以元音音素开头，所以用不定冠词 an。故填 an。
9. 句意：如果学生被抓到在课堂上使用手机，手机将被老师保管到毕业。设空处应填写名词形式作宾语，graduation“毕业”，不可数名词。故填 graduation。
10. 句意：我们是制定规则的人，所以我们必须遵守规则。分析句子成分可知，本句为定语从句，先行词 people 指人，且关系词在从句中作主语，所以用 who/that 引导定语从句。故填 who/that。

(2024·黑龙江哈尔滨·一模)

阅读语篇，根据内容填写所缺单词或用所给单词的正确形式填空，使语篇意思完整。每空限填一词。

When I became a middle school student, I decided to take Russian at school. I was so excited and really expected to learn it well. 11, the Russian class seemed to be quite boring. Each day, Mr. Black, 12 teacher, would ask us to open our books and read aloud the Russian forms of words. This was the way he taught us every day. That was until one afternoon, when once again we were asked to open our books, and I 13 (decision) to speak up. When Mr. Black asked what was wrong, I explained why I found his class boring, how I had expected more, and that his teaching method seemed out of date.

When I finished speaking, I expected Mr. Black to 14 (angry) send me to the head teacher.

15 my surprise, he sat at his desk quietly, 16 (look) disappointed and tired. After a moment of 17 (silent), Mr. Black spoke. He quietly said that he would think carefully about what I had said. And that was it. In the following weeks, the Russian class didn't become the exciting learning environment I had hoped for, but Mr. Black did try harder to interest 18 (our) in his classes.

Maybe some people would agree with what I did, but so many years 19 (late), I still feel bad about it. If I saw him now, I would tell him how much I 20 (regret) what I'd done that day in class. I would also tell him that he taught me a wonderful lesson that day. Following my unkind words, Mr. Black showed me that being hurt doesn't mean you have to give away your pride, and that no one can take it away from you. Take unkind words kindly.

**【答案】**

11. However    12. the    13. decided    14. angrily    15. To    16. looking    17. silence  
18. us    19. later    20. regretted

**【导语】**本文主要讲述了在一次俄语课上，作者当众向老师表达了自己的不满，老师非但没有批评作者，反而在之后的教学中努力改进教学方法，这使作者悟出来一个道理：被语言所伤并不意味着丧失了尊严。

11. 句意：然而，俄语课似乎相当无聊。根据上文“I was so excited and really expected to learn it well.”可知，我对于俄语课感到非常兴奋且很期待把这门课学好，然而俄语课的无聊与我的期待形成了转折。故填 **However**。
12. 句意：每天，老师布莱克先生，让我们翻开书大声读俄语单词形式。**the** 表特指，特指布莱克这位老师。故填 **the**。
13. 句意：我决定大胆说出来。**decision** 名词，决定，考查 **decide to do sth.** 决定去做某事，时态为一般过去时，动词用过去式。故填 **decided**。
14. 句意：当我说完的时候，我以为布莱克先生会愤怒地把我送到班主任那里。**angry** 形容词，生气的，分析句子结构可知，此处应用副词修饰动词 **send**，作状语。故填 **angrily**。
15. 句意：令我惊讶的是，他安静地坐在办公桌前。考查短语 **to one's surprise** 令某人惊讶的是。故填 **To**。
16. 句意：令我惊讶的是，他安静地坐在办公桌前，看起来失望且疲惫。分析句子结构可知，此处用现在分词作伴随状语。故填 **looking**。
17. 句意：在一瞬间的沉默后，布莱克先生讲话了。**a moment of** 后接名词，**silent** 沉默的，名词形式为 **silence**。故填 **silence**。
18. 句意：在布莱克先生的课上，他的确努力地引起我们的兴趣。考查代词宾格形式，**interest sb.** 引起某人的兴趣，动词后用代词的宾格形式。故填 **us**。
19. 句意：但很多年后，我对此感到很愉快。**many years later** 许多年后。故填 **later**。
20. 句意：如果我现在看到他，我会告诉他我有多么后悔那天在课堂上所做的一切。时态为一般过去时，所以应填动词的过去式形式。故填 **regretted**。

(2024·黑龙江大庆·一模)

When you learn English, listening, speaking and writing are important, but reading can also be very helpful. Here 21 (be) some good reading advice.

Try to read at the right level (水平). Read something that you can understand. If you need 22 (stop) every three words to use a dictionary, it is not interesting.

Try to increase (v.增加) the number of your new words. If there are four or five new words on a page, write them down in your notebook. But you don't have to write them when you read. Instead, try to guess 23 (they) meanings as you read: mark them 24 a pen. Then when you finish 25 (read), look them 26 in a dictionary and write them down in your 27 (owner) vocabulary (词汇) notebook. Then try to remember them.

Try to read regularly (定期的). For example, read for a short time once a day. Fifteen minutes every day is 28 (good) than two hours every Sunday. Fix a time to read and keep reading.

Read what interests you. Choose a book or a magazine about a subject that you like, because you are going to spend time and money reading it. So choose 29 interesting book. You can also read newspapers. There are many English newspapers in China. It is 30 (easily) enough to understand them and also there is something interesting in them.

**【答案】**

21. is    22. to stop    23. their    24. with    25. reading    26. up    27. own    28. better  
29. an    30. easy

**【导语】**本文主要介绍了读书的重要性，并在如何读书方面提出了四条建议，分别是：选择适合自己水平的书、增加自己的词汇量、定期读书、读感兴趣的书。

21. 句意：这里有一些好的阅读建议。根据“*When you learn English*”和“*some good reading advice*”可知该句为一般现在时，*advice*“建议”，不可数名词，*be* 动词应用 *is*，故填 *is*。

22. 句意：如果你需要每隔三个单词就停下来查字典，那是没有意思的。*stop*“停止”，动词，*need to do sth.*“需要做某事”，此处应填动词不定式，故填 *to stop*。

23. 句意：相反，尽量在你阅读的时候猜测它们的意思，用笔标记它们。*they*“它们”，人称代词主格，根据“*meanings*”可知此处应填形容词性物主代词，故填 *their*。

24. 句意：相反，尽量在你阅读的时候猜测它们的意思，用笔标记它们。根据“*mark them...a pen*”可知此处指用笔标记它们，*with*“用”，故填 *with*。

25. 句意：然后当你读完的时候，在字典里查找它们，并在你自己的词汇笔记上写下它们。*read*“读”，*finish doing sth.*“完成做某事”，此处用动名词，故填 *reading*。

26. 句意：然后当你读完的时候，在字典里查找它们，并在你自己的词汇笔记上写下它们。根据句意可知此处指在字典里查找，*look up*“查找”，故填 *up*。

27. 句意：然后当你读完的时候，在字典里查找它们，并在你自己的词汇笔记上写下它们。*owner*“拥有者”，名词。此处应填形容词 *own*“自己的”，修饰“*vocabulary notebook*”，故填 *own*。

28. 句意：每天 15 分钟比每周日两个小时要更好。*good*“好的”，形容词。空格处作表语，根据“*than*”可知此处用比较级，故填 *better*。

29. 句意：所以选择一本有趣的书。根据句意可知此处表示泛指，且 *interesting* 是以元音音素开头，此处用不定冠词 *an*，故填 *an*。

30. 句意：理解它们是很容易的，而且其中也有有趣的东西。*easily*“容易地”，副词。此处应用形容词作表语，故填 *easy*。

(2024·吉林长春·一模)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个恰当的词或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

Scientists believe the Earth is 4.6 billion years old. 31, the mountains, hills, rivers, deserts and forests we see today are much younger than that. For example, Mount Qomolangma is about 60 million years old. 32 youngest sea in the world is the Baltic Sea, at about 15,000 years old.

The Earth is always changing because 33 volcanoes (火山), earthquakes and of course, wind and rain. Some of these changes are very slow and others are quick. Water and ice can make very great changes to the planet. Many volcanoes are under the oceans and sometimes they become new islands. This is happening in the South Pacific, near Tonga.

34 is normal for our planet to change, but at the moment, scientists think it's changing faster than



usual. Some deserts are growing and many forests are getting smaller. The weather is getting \_\_\_\_\_ 35 (wet) in some places and drier in others, and there are more big storms. According to the research, the sea level 36 \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) to rise in the next hundred years. As a result, many cities will possibly \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) by water and much of the most productive farming areas will be lost. Some island \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ (country) are likely to disappear on the map of the world.

These changes will bring great harm to the planet. But they can be \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ (help) to some people. For example, as the Arctic is getting warmer, some people in Greenland now own businesses and sell vegetables 40 \_\_\_\_\_ they grow on their land. That wasn't possible in the far north 50 years ago. Farmers in Greenland like the warm weather and hope it will continue.

**【答案】**

31. However    32. The    33. of    34. It    35. wetter    36. will continue    37. be covered  
38. countries    39. helpful    40. that/which

**【导语】** 本文主要讲述了地球因为各种原因总是在变化，并详细地介绍了这些变化的好处和坏处。

31. 句意：然而，我们今天看到的山脉、丘陵、河流、沙漠和森林都比这年轻得多。上一句中“the Earth is 4.6 billion years old”与本句“the mountains, hills, rivers, deserts and forests we see today are much younger than that.”形成对比，此处可填表示对比的 **but** 或 **however**；又因为 **but** 之后一般不得使用逗号，而 **however** 则必须用逗号与句子其他部分分开，因此应填 **however**，且位于句首首字母要大写。故填 **However**。

32. 句意：世界上最年轻的海洋是波罗的海，约有 15000 年的历史。**youngest** 是形容词 **young** 的最高级，形容词最高级前必须加定冠词 **the**，且位于句首首字母要大写。故填 **The**。

33. 句意：由于火山、地震，当然还有风和雨，地球总是在变化。**because** 是连词，意为“因为；由于”，用来引导原因状语从句；**because of** 也意为“因为；由于”，后面跟名词、代词或动名词；此空后面都是名词，因此应填 **of**。故填 **of**。

34. 句意：我们的星球发生变化是正常的，但目前，科学家们认为它的变化比平时更快。分析句子结构可知，此句为“**It is + adj. + for sb./sth. + to do...**”句型，句子真正的主语是后面的动词不定式 **to change**，缺少形式主语 **it**，且位于句首首字母要大写。故填 **It**。

35. 句意：有些地方的天气越来越潮湿，有些地方越来越干燥，大风暴也越来越多。并列连词 **and** 连接两个并列成分，根据后面的比较级 **drier** 和 **more** 可知，此处也应填 **wet** 的比较级形式。故填 **wetter**。

36. 句意：根据研究，未来一百年海平面将继续上升。根据时间状语 **in the next hundred years** 可知，此句应用一般将来时。故填 **will continue**。

37. 句意：因此，许多城市可能会被水覆盖，许多生产力最高的农业地区将失去。主语 **cities** 与动词 **cover** 之间为被动关系，因此应用被动语态；根据 **will** 可知，是一般将来时的被动语态，其结构为 **will be + 动词的过去分词**。故填 **be covered**。

38. 句意：一些岛国很可能会在世界地图上消失。根据 **Some** 可知，应填 **country** 的复数形式 **countries**。故填 **countries**。

39. 句意：但它们对某些人有帮助。上一句提到“**These changes will bring great harm to the planet.**”，本句中 **But**

表示转折，因此此处表达的是有帮助，help 应改形成形容词 helpful“有帮助的”。故填 helpful。

40. 句意：例如，随着北极变暖，格陵兰岛的一些人现在拥有自己的企业，并出售他们在土地上种植的蔬菜。分析句子结构可知，“they grow on their land”作定语修饰先行词 vegetables；先行词是物，定语从句用 that 或 which 引导。故填 that/which。

(2024·山东济南·一模)

阅读填空阅读短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Spring has arrived. It is a perfect time for you to fly kites. You can benefit a lot from flying kites, which not only helps build up \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ (you) body, but gets you relaxed. Are you curious about who created kites? It is believed that kites \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) by the famous philosopher Mozi 2,500 years ago, during the Spring and Autumn Period. He used wood to create a “flying bird” that flew in the sky \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ a whole day. Later, kites were used by the armies to measure distance, test the wind, and rescue people.

During the Tang Dynasty, kites were used more as \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ tool for fun. At first, only royal family (皇族的) \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ (member) could play with kites. Gradually, they became popular with common people, who flew them in important events and festivals. Every year in spring when Tomb-sweeping Day \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ (come), almost every household went out to fly the kite and had a picnic in sunny and windy days. It was a good time to display the kites \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy the warm weather and the fresh air.

Nowadays, flying kites \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a popular form of pleasure and competition at home and abroad. People like flying kites in local or international events \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ (show) their kite-making and kite-flying skills. The \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ (large) kite museum of the world is in the city of Weifang, known as “Kite Capital of the World”, and every year, kite fans all over the world come to watch and take part in the annual International Kite Festival.

**【答案】**

41. your    42. were invented    43. for    44. a    45. members    46. came    47. and    48. has become/becomes    49. to show    50. largest

**【导语】**本文介绍了放风筝的发展历史以及好处。

41. 句意：放风筝不仅有助于锻炼你的身体，还能让你放松。修饰名词 body 用形容词性物主代词 your。故填 your。

42. 句意：人们认为风筝是由著名哲学家墨子在 2500 年前的春秋时期发明的。主语 kites 和谓语 invent 之间是被动关系，动作发生在过去，用一般过去时的被动语态，主语是名词复数，be 动词用 were。故填 were invented。

43. 句意：他用木头做了一只“飞鸟”，在天上飞了整整一天。根据“a whole day”可知此处用“for+时间段”结构。故填 for。

44. 句意：在唐朝，风筝更多地被作为娱乐工具使用。此处泛指“一种工具”，tool 以辅音音素开头，用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

45. 句意：起初，只有皇室成员才能玩风筝。根据“only royal family ...”可知此处表示皇室成员，用复数。故填 members。

46. 句意：每年春天清明节到来时，几乎每家每户都会出去放风筝，并在风和日丽的日子里野餐。根据“went

out”可知句子用一般过去时，动词用过去式。故填 **came**。

47. 句意：这是展示风筝和享受温暖天气及新鲜空气的好时机。前后是并列关系，用 **and** 连接。故填 **and**。

48. 句意：如今，放风筝在国内外已成为一种流行的娱乐和比赛形式。根据“Nowadays”可知此处用现在完成时或一般现在时均可，主语是动名词，现在完成时用 **has become**，一般现在时用 **becomes**。故填 **has become/becomes**。

49. 句意：人们喜欢在当地或国际活动中放风筝，以展示他们的风筝制作和放风筝的技能。此处用动词不定式表目的。故填 **to show**。

50. 句意：世界上最大的风筝博物馆位于被称为“世界风筝之都”的潍坊，每年，世界各地的风筝爱好者都来观看和参加一年一度的国际风筝节。根据“of the world”可知用形容词最高级，**large** 的最高级 **largest**。故填 **largest**。

(2024·山东济南·一模)

阅读短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Jane grew up with her grandma. She loves her grandma very much. One day, Jane received some bad news. Her grandma 51 (have) a terrible type of cancer. This made Jane very sad.

Jane's grandma once had a dream of travelling around the world. Jane wanted to help her realize it, 52 her grandma was very sick. One day, Jane had a great idea. If Grandma could not travel 53 (she), maybe there was another way.

The next day, Jane went online 54 (tell) people her grandma's story. She posted pictures of her grandma on a blog. How she wished they could help her grandma see the world through pictures. 55 a few days, many people began to follow Jane's blog. They began posting pictures of Grandma visiting places all over the world. They also sent their blessings and warm 56 (wish) with every picture.

Grandma was very 57 (surprise) when Jane showed her the pictures. In one of them, Grandma 58 (visit) the Pyramids in Egypt. In another, Grandma was standing by the Statue of Liberty in New York. In a 59 (three) picture, Grandma was on the Great Wall of China. She was even at the Sydney Opera House in Australia. In the last one, she was standing in front of Big Ben in England.

Grandma took Jane's hand and said, "This is wonderful! Thank you and all of those people. You 60 (make) my dream come true." Neither Jane nor her grandma would ever forget that day.

**【答案】**

51. had    52. but    53. herself    54. to tell    55. After    56. wishes    57. surprised    58. was visiting  
59. third    60. have made

**【导语】** 本文讲述了简为了帮助生病的奶奶实现梦想而做的事。

51. 句意：她奶奶得了一种可怕的癌症。时态为一般过去时，谓语动词用过去式。故填 **had**。

52. 句意：简想帮她实现这一点，但是她的奶奶病得很重。前后表转折，**but**“但是”，故填 **but**。

53. 句意：如果奶奶不能自己旅行，也许还有其他方法。此处指奶奶病得很重，不能自己旅行，因此需用反身代词 **herself**“她自己”。故填 **herself**。

54. 句意：第二天，简在网上告诉人们她奶奶的故事。此处需用不定式结构表目的，故填 **to tell**。

55. 句意：几天后，很多人开始关注简的博客。根据“many people began to follow Jane’s blog”可知是指几天后，after“在……之后”，故填 After。

56. 句意：他们还将祝福和温馨的祝愿与每一张照片一起送上。此空需用复数形式，表泛指。故填 wishes。

57. 句意：当简把照片给奶奶看时，奶奶非常惊讶。此处是形容奶奶非常惊讶，用 surprised“吃惊的”，作表语。故填 surprised。

58. 句意：在其中一张照片中，奶奶在参观埃及的金字塔。结合“In another, Grandma was standing”可知需用过去进行时，主语是第三人称单数 Grandma，即用 was+动词现在分词形式，故填 was visiting。

59. 句意：在另一照片中，奶奶站在中国的长城上。此空是 a+序数词表示“另一”，故填 third。

60. 句意：你们让我梦想成真。此处需用现在完成时，表示动作已结束，但是对此刻产生了影响，主语是 you，结构为：have done。故填 have made。

(2024·福建莆田·一模)

阅读下面短文，根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示，在每个空格内填入一个适当的单词，要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确，使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

In ancient China, buildings were never built with nails or screws (钉子和螺丝), but only with “sun” and “mao”. In general, the sun-mao structure can be considered \_\_\_\_\_ 61 \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese Legao. It is a method of \_\_\_\_\_ 62 \_\_\_\_\_ (connect) wood through concave-convex interlock (凹凸互锁). The concave part is \_\_\_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the “sun” and the convex part the “mao”, and this is the main skill used in \_\_\_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) buildings.

Combining pieces of wood together using nothing more than the wood itself is \_\_\_\_\_ 65 \_\_\_\_\_ ancient skill in China. This enabled buildings to stand in China for thousands of years. It was first discovered over 7, 000 years ago and \_\_\_\_\_ 66 \_\_\_\_\_ (wide) used in the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods, and reached \_\_\_\_\_ 67 \_\_\_\_\_ (it) top in the Ming and Qing dynasties. The \_\_\_\_\_ 68 \_\_\_\_\_ (great) advantage is it allows the wood to avoid damage. The whole structure, does not need a nail or a drop of glue on the wood, but it can still be firm for \_\_\_\_\_ 69 \_\_\_\_\_ (century) regardless of temperature and climate changes.

So the sun-mao structure shows not only the early Chinese beauty, but also the wisdom \_\_\_\_\_ 70 \_\_\_\_\_ creation of human beings passed down through generations of Chinese working people.

**【答案】**

61. as    62. connecting    63. called    64. traditional    65. an    66. widely    67. its    68. greatest  
69. centuries    70. and

**【导语】**本文主要介绍中国木质古建筑常用榫卯结构。

61. 句意：总的来说，榫卯构造可以认为是中国的乐高。be considered as“被认为是”，固定词组。故填 as。

62. 句意：它是一种通过凹凸互锁连接木材的方法。根据空前的“of”可知，此处应用所给词的动名词形式，作宾语。故填 connecting。

63. 句意：凹的部分被称为“榫”，凸的部分被称作“卯”，这是传统建筑中使用的主要技巧。根据句子结构可知，此处应用被动语态。故填 called。

64. 句意：凹的部分被称为“榫”，凸的部分被称作“卯”，这是传统建筑中使用的主要技巧。根据空后的

“buildings”可知，此处应用形容词形式。故填 traditional。

65. 句意：在中国，仅靠木材本身就能将木片组合在一起是一项古老的技能。根据句意可知，此处表示泛指，空后的“ancient”是以元音音素开头的单词，所以此处应用 an。故填 an。

66. 句意：它最早发现于 7000 多年前，在春秋战国时期被广泛使用，在明清时期达到顶峰。分析句子结构可知，此处应用所给词的副词形式，作状语。故填 widely。

67. 句意：它最早发现于 7000 多年前，在春秋战国时期被广泛使用，在明清时期达到顶峰。根据空后的“top”可知，此处应填形容词性物主代词 its。故填 its。

68. 句意：最大的优点是可以避免木材受损。根据空前的“The”并结合句意可知，此处表示最高级的含义，应用最高级形式。故填 greatest。

69. 句意：整个结构不需要在木头上钉一颗钉子或用一滴胶水，但无论温度和气候变化如何，它仍然可以坚固几个世纪。空前无限定词，此处用名词复数。故填 centuries。

70. 句意：因此，榫卯结构不仅展示了早期中国的美丽，而且还展示了中国劳动人民代代相传的人类的智慧和创造。根据句意可知，此处表示并列关系。故填 and。

(2024·浙江宁波·一模)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的词，或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

Leisure activities (业余活动) are very important now. They are the kinds of things people like to do to relax and enjoy 71 (they) when they are not working or going to school.

Leisure activities play an important part in people's lives. In 72 past, there were few leisure activities. 73 (child) often got together to play hide-and-seek. Few people had chances to travel, so watching operas and listening to the radio were 74 (true) the main activities in their spare time.

Since the reform and opening up (改革开放), China 75 (develop) rapidly. Chinese people pay more attention 76 different kinds of leisure activities. Lots of people love both playing 77 watching team sports like basketball or football because they are 78 (interest) in them. Many people stay at home, having a rest, reading books and 79 (watch) TV.

In recent years, more and more people choose 80 (travel) during vacation. They go to visit some places of interest, and share their experiences on the Internet. What will be the next activity for people to pick?

【答案】

71. themselves    72. the    73. Children    74. truly    75. has developed    76. to    77. and  
78. interested    79. watching    80. to travel

【导语】本文主要介绍了娱乐活动现在越来越重要，对人们的生活产生了重要的影响。过去人们没有什么娱乐活动，自从改革开放以来中国飞速发展，现在人们有时间也有机会进行各种娱乐活动了。

71. 句意：当人们不工作或不上学时，他们喜欢做这些事情来放松和享受。enjoy oneself 表示“过得愉快”，主语是 they，反身代词 themselves。故填 themselves。

72. 句意：过去，很少有娱乐活动。in the past“在过去”。故填 the。

73. 句意：孩子们经常聚在一起玩捉迷藏游戏。此处泛指“孩子们”用名词复数 children。故填 Children。

74. 句意：很少有人有机会旅行，所以看歌剧和听广播确实是他们业余时间的主要活动。此处修饰动词用副词 truly“真正地”。故填 truly。
75. 句意：改革开放以来，中国发展迅速。根据“Since...”可知句子用现在完成时，主语是 China，助动词用 has。故填 has developed。
76. 句意：中国人更注重各种各样的休闲活动。pay attention to“注意”。故填 to。
77. 句意：很多人喜欢打球和观看篮球或足球等团队运动，因为他们对它们感兴趣。both...and...“两者都”。故填 and。
78. 句意：很多人喜欢打球和观看篮球或足球等团队运动，因为他们对它们感兴趣。be interested in“对……感兴趣”。故填 interested。
79. 句意：许多人待在家里，休息、读书和看电视。and 前后的动词形式一致，故此处用 watching。故填 watching。
80. 句意：近年来，越来越多的人选择在假期旅行。choose to do sth.“选择做某事”。故填 to travel。

(2024·湖南株洲·一模)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词 (有提示词的，填入所给单词的正确形式)。

Almost everyone knows the piano, but what do you know about it? You may know it is becoming more and more popular around the world now. Playing \_\_\_\_\_ 81 \_\_\_\_\_ piano has even become part of some people's daily life. Some schools have already offered piano lessons to students. The piano has \_\_\_\_\_ 82 \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) them much fun. But how much do you know about \_\_\_\_\_ 83 \_\_\_\_\_ (it) history?

Piano has been around for many years, and it was invented \_\_\_\_\_ 84 \_\_\_\_\_ an Italian called Bartolomeo Cristofori, who was a crazy lover of keyboard instruments. He was once a maker of \_\_\_\_\_ 85 \_\_\_\_\_ (music) instruments. It's said that the \_\_\_\_\_ 86 \_\_\_\_\_ (one) time when the piano was played in a public concert was in 1768. \_\_\_\_\_ 87 \_\_\_\_\_ the piano was brought to China, it was not cheap and only the rich could buy one. But now its price is much \_\_\_\_\_ 88 \_\_\_\_\_ (low) than before. More and more ordinary (普通的) \_\_\_\_\_ 89 \_\_\_\_\_ (customer) can buy one.

Today piano comes in many different styles and designs. What's more, in our country it is \_\_\_\_\_ 90 \_\_\_\_\_ (list) as one of the optional (选修的) subjects. Many children begin to learn how to play it at an early age.

**【答案】**

81. the    82. brought    83. its    84. by    85. musical    86. first    87. When    88. lower  
89. customers    90. listed

**【导语】** 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了钢琴的发明历史以及现在它在世界上很受欢迎的现状。

81. 句意：弹钢琴甚至已经成为一些人日常生活的一部分。play 后接乐器名词时，乐器名词前需加定冠词 the。故填 the。
82. 句意：钢琴给他们带来了许多乐趣。本句时态是现在完成时，表示动作已经完成。空格上填所给词的过去分词。故填 brought。
83. 句意：但是你对它的历史了解多少呢？根据空格后的名词“history”可知，空格所填词为 it 的形容词性物主代词。故填 its。

84. 句意：钢琴已经存在很多年了，它是由一个叫 Bartolomeo Cristofori 的意大利人发明的，他是键盘乐器的狂热爱好者。本句为被动语态，空格后的“Bartolomeo Cristofori”为动作的执行者。故填 by。

85. 句意：他曾经是一个乐器制造者。根据空格后的名词“instruments”可知，空格所填词为形容词，music 的形容词形式为 musical。故填 musical。

86. 句意：据说钢琴第一次在公开的音乐会上演奏是在 1768 年。此处表示第一次，应用 one 的序数词。故填 first。

87. 句意：当钢琴被带到中国时，它并不便宜，只有富人才能买到。分析句子结构可知，本句缺少从属连词，引导时间状语从句，when“当……时候”符合语境。故填 When。

88. 句意：但是现在它的价格比以前低了很多。空格所填词说明句子主语的特点，作表语，填形容词。根据空格后的 than 可知，空格上填 low 的比较级。故填 lower。

89. 句意：越来越多的普通顾客可以买到。more and more+名词复数形式。故填 customers。

90. 句意：更重要的是，在我国它被列为选修科目之一。本题考查 be listed as ...“被列为……”。故填 listed。

(2024·贵州黔南·一模)

阅读下面短文，在各题空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。



Sergio De Ies, 50, is an Italian man. He was interested in Chinese culture when he was young and set his foot in China for the first time 91 1996. Now he has been living in Beijing for more than 17 years, and he sees Beijing as his 92 (two) hometown.

A group of village kids live near Sergio's home 93 they all have a football dream. So Sergio set up a football club for 94 (they). “I want those kids to grow up while playing football,” Sergio says.

In the suburb (城郊) outside Beijing, Sergio's team 95 (have) 136 kids. Their ages range from 6 to 12 and 30% of them are 96 (girl). “We have regular training every Sunday and 97 football competition every month. It's a kind of the club's routine,” says Sergio.

Sergio's football team focuses on the 98 (person) development of village children. “There is only one rule for 99 (join) my team: parents have to take part in the training, too,” says Sergio.

This year's March game was special. It was called The Little World Cup. For the first time it was 100 (organize) for the Chinese village children. A total of 67 people, including different parent-children pairs, joined in the game.

**【答案】**

91. in    92. second    93. because    94. them    95. has    96. girls    97. a    98. personal  
99. joining    100. organized

**【导语】** 本文主要介绍热爱足球的意大利人塞尔吉奥和他在中国北京城郊成立的足球队。

91. 句意：他从小就对中国文化很感兴趣，1996 年第一次踏上中国。“1996”是年份，用介词 in，故填 in。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/435032111044011212>