

重难点 10 语法填空名词和主谓全都

命题趋势

名词和主谓全都是历年高考语法填空的必考点，对于名词来说，主要考察名词变复数，名词的词形变化，名词短语或句型。**估计** 2024 年高考名词照旧占比 1-2 题。主谓全都一般考查意义全都，语法全都，就近全都三个方向。题量一般占 1-2 题。**估计** 2024 年高考主谓全都照旧占比 1-2 题。

近 3 年新高考语法填空名词和主谓全都数据分析

试卷类型	年份	考查点	考查方向	题量
新高考 II 卷	2023	名词	56.动词变名词 arrival; 61.名词变复数 interviews;	2
		主谓全都	_____	0
新高考 I 卷	2022	名词	名词变复数 populations	1
		主谓全都	58.Were;60. is designed;	2
新高考 II 卷	2022	名词	64.名词全部格 son's;	1
		主谓全都	62.Was fixing;	1
新高考 I 卷	2021	名词	57.名词变复数 humans;	1
		主谓全都	61.was	1
新高考 II 卷	2021	名词	64. 动 词 变 名 词 representative	1
		主谓全都	63.was	1

重难点诠释

名词高考中常见的考点如下：

① 名词单复数 ②名词全部格 ③固定搭配和句型

【重要考向】

- 一、和不定冠词结合考，考察名词读音辅音开头的名词前是 a;
- 二、考查名词变复数;
- 三、考查变为名词全部格形式;

四、考查名词短语和句型

[主谓全都谨记规律] 来源:学科网

1. 可数名词单数或不可数名词作主语时谓语动词用单数; 可数名词复数作主语时谓语动词用复数。
2. 在定语从句中, 关系代词 **that, who, which** 等作主语时, 其谓语动词的数应与句中先行词的数全都。
3. 非谓语动词、名词性从句作主语, 谓语动词一般用单数。但 **what** 引导的主语从句表示复数概念时, 谓语动词用复数。
4. 就近原则: 由 **either ...or ..., neither ...nor ..., not only ...but also ...** 等连接的并列主语, 谓语动词常与最近的主语在人称和数上保持全都。
5. 就远原则: 主语后跟有 **with, together with, as well as, but, except, along with, rather than** 等引起的短语时, 谓语动词的数要与前面的主语保持全都。

典例分析

典例一

(2022 年新高考 I 卷) 阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Chinese government recently finalized a plan to set up a Giant Panda National Park(GPNP). 1 (cover)an area about three times 2 size of Yellowstone National Park, the GPNP will be one of the first national parks in the country. The plan will extend protection to a significant number of areas that 3 (be)previously unprotected, bringing many of the existing protected areas for giant pandas under one authority 4 (increase)effectiveness and reduce inconsistencies in management.

After a three-year pilot period, the GPNP will be officially set up next year. The GPNP 5 (design)to reflect the guiding principle of “protecting the authenticity and integrity(完整性)of natural ecosystems, preserving biological diversity, protecting ecological buffer zones, 6 leaving behind precious natural assets(资产)for future generations”. The GPNP’s main goal is to improve connectivity between separate 7 (population)and homes of giant pandas, and 8 (eventual)achieve a desired level of population in the wild.

Giant pandas also serve 9 an umbrella species(物种), bringing protection to a host of plants and animals in the southwestern and northwestern parts of China. The GPNP is intended to provide stronger protection for all the species 10 live within the Giant Panda Range and significantly improve the health of the ecosystem in the area.

【答案】

1. Covering 2. the 3. were 4. to increase 5. is designed 6. and 7. populations 8. eventually
9. as 10. that

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国政府打算建立的大熊猫国家公园(GPNP)的方案。

1. 考查非谓语动词。句意：该公园占地面积约为黄石国家公园的三倍，将成为中国首批国家公园之一。分析句子可知，空处应填动词非谓语形式作状语，空处和规律主语 the GPNP 为主动关系，应用现在分词形式作状语，首字母大写。故填 Covering。
2. 考查冠词。句意：该公园占地面积约为黄石国家公园的三倍，将成为中国首批国家公园之一。分析句子可知，此处考查倍数表达法，即为：倍数+ the size of +比较成份，因此此处应填定冠词 the。故填 the。
3. 考查动词时态和主谓全都。句意：该方案将把保护范围扩大到大量以前未受保护的地区，将很多现有的大熊猫保护区纳入一个管理机构，以提高效率，削减管理上的不全都性。分析句子可知，空处在 that 引导的定语从句中作谓语，先行词为 a significant number of areas，先行词在从句中作主语，依据“previously (之前地)”可知从句的时态应为一般过去时，依据主谓全都，从句主语复数，从句谓语要用复数形式。故填 were。
4. 考查非谓语动词。句意：该方案将把保护范围扩大到大量以前未受保护的地区，将很多现有的大熊猫保护区纳入一个管理机构，以提高效率，削减管理上的不全都性。分析句子可知，空处应填动词非谓语形式作目的状语，故空处应用动词不定式作目的状语。故填 to increase。
5. 考查时态语态和主谓全都。句意：GPNP 旨在体现“爱护自然生态系统的真实性和完整性，爱护生物多样性，爱护生态缓冲区，为子孙后代留下贵重的自然资产”的指导原则。分析句子可知，空处在句中作谓语，和句子的主语 The GPNP 之间为被动关系；叙述客观事实，应用一般现在时。故设空处应为一般现在时的被动语态，主语单数，谓语应用单数形式。故填 is designed。
6. 考查连词。句意：GPNP 旨在体现“爱护自然生态系统的真实性和完整性，爱护生物多样性，爱护生态缓冲区，为子孙后代留下贵重的自然资产”的指导原则。分析句子可知，空处前后为并列关系，应用并列连词 and。故填 and。
7. 考查名词。句意：GPNP 的主要目标是改善不同种群和大熊猫家园之间的联系，最终达到抱负的野生大熊猫数量水平。分析句子可知，空处和 and 后的复数名词 homes 并列，且在句中作宾语，应用可数名词 population，意为“种群”，且应用复数形式。故填 populations。
8. 考查副词。句意：GPNP 的主要目标是改善不同种群和大熊猫家园之间的联系，最终达到抱负的野生大熊猫数量水平。分析句子可知，空处后为动词 achieve，空处应用副词作状语修饰动词 achieve，结合语意可知，此处意为“最终”，应用副词 eventually。故填 eventually。
9. 考查介词。句意：大熊猫还扮演着爱护伞的角色，为中国西南和西北地区的很多动植物带来爱护。分析句子可知，此处考查固定短语 serve as，意为“充当”，故空处应填介词 as。故填 as。
10. 考查定语从句。句意：该方案旨在为生活在 Giant Panda Range 的全部物种供应更有力的爱护，并显著改善该地区的生态系统健康。分析句子可知，空处考查引导限制性定语从句的关系词，指代先行词 species，指物，在从句中作主语，且先行词前有 all 修饰，故只能用关系代词 that。故填 that。

典例二

(2022年新高考II卷)阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Henry Tyler made the catch of the year on the weekend. When he saw a young child hanging from a sixth-floor apartment balcony (阳台), Henry ran one hundred metres, jumped over a 1.2-metre fence, and held out his arms to catch the

11. (fall) child.

Eric Brown, only three years old, knocked Henry down when he fell. The boy is in the hospital and doctors say he'll be OK.

12. Brown family live in an apartment building outside Toronto. On the day of the accident, Mrs. Brown was at work and Eric was at home with his father. They both fell 13. (sleep) while watching TV.

Eric woke up a little later when he heard children playing outside. He pushed a chair onto the balcony, and climbed up 14. (see) them. When he looked down, he 15. (accidental) slipped and fell over the edge. He hung on for a few minutes 16. screamed for his father, but his father didn't hear him.

Henry 17. (fix) his car when he heard the screams. He looked up and saw Eric hanging from the balcony. He quickly 18. (throw) his tools aside, and started running, arms out.

He saved my 19. (son) life," said Mrs. Brown. "I don't know 20. to thank him."

"I just didn't want the boy to be hurt," said Henry.

【答案】

11. falling 12. The 13. asleep 14. to see 15. accidentally 16. and 17. was fixing 18. threw
19. son's 20. how

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，叙述的是正在修车的 Henry 挽救了挂在六楼公寓的阳台上，即将要掉下来的小孩 Eric 的故事。

11. 考查非谓语动词。句意：当亨利看到一个小男孩挂在六楼公寓的阳台上时，他跑了 100 米，跳过了 1.2 米高的栅栏，伸出双臂去接要掉下来的孩子。句中的 hold out 为谓语动词，设空处应当使用非谓语动词。依据句意，fall 为动词，意为“掉落”，child 和 fall 之间是主动关系，同时表示正在进行的含义。故应当使用现在分词作定语。故填 falling。

12. 考查冠词。句意：布朗一家住在多伦多郊外的一栋公寓楼里。依据句子结构，设空处要填写冠词与 Brown family 构成名词短语作主语。the+姓氏，意为“某某一家人”，the 符合句意。同时该单词置于句首，首字母应当大写。故填 The。

13. 考查形容词。句意：他们俩看电视的时候都睡着了。依据句子结构可知，设空处应当填写形容词作表语。sleep 为动词，意为“睡觉”，其形容词为 asleep。fall asleep 为固定搭配，意为“熟睡的”，asleep 符合句意。故填 asleep。

14. 考查非谓语动词。句意：过了一会儿，艾瑞克听到孩子们在外面玩耍的声音，醒了过来。他把一把椅子推到阳台上，爬上去看他们。句中的 climb up 为谓语动词，设空处应当使用非谓语动词。依据句意，他要爬到阳台去看他们（外面玩闹的孩子们。），故应当使用 to do 不定式作目的状语。故填 to see。

15. 考查副词。句意：当他往下看时，不当心滑了一跤，从悬崖边上掉了下去。依据句子结构，设空处应当填写副词修饰动词 slipped。accidental 为形容词，意为“意外的，失误的”，其副词为 accidentally，意为“意外地，失误地”，符合句意。故填 accidentally。

16. 考查连词。句意：他坚持了几分钟，尖叫喊着他的父亲，但他的父亲没有听到他。依据句子结构，设空处应当填写连词，连接 hung 和 screamed 两个动作。依据句意，此处表示并列关系。故填 and。

17. 考查动词。句意：听到尖叫声时，亨利正在修车。依据句子结构，设空处应当填写谓语动词。依据空后的 **when he heard the screams**，可知，设空处的动作是正在发生的，同时该句描述的是过去的事实。故使用过去进行时。fix 为动词，意为“修理”，其过去进行时为 **was fixing**。故填 **was fixing**。

18. 考查过去式。句意：他快速把工具扔到一边，伸出胳膊跑了起来。依据句子结构，设空处与空后的 **and started** 构成并列结构。故应当使用一般过去时。throw 为动词，意为“扔”，过去时为 **threw**。故填 **threw**。

19. 考查名词全部格。句意：他挽救了我儿子的生命。依据句意，life 与提示词 son 之间是所属关系，故应当使用名词全部格。故填 **son's**。

20. 考查特殊疑问词。句意：我不知道如何去感谢他。依据句子结构，设空处填写的是特殊疑问词+to do 不定式结构作宾语。依据句意，**how** 意为“如何”，符合句意。故填 **how**。



限时检测

(建议用时：10 分钟/篇)

1. (2023·山东潍坊·潍坊一中校考模拟猜测) 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Classical Chinese poetry is traditional Chinese poetry 1 (write) in Classical Chinese and typified by certain traditional forms and close connections with particular historical 2 (period), such as the poetry of the Tang Dynasty. Its existence 3 (document) at least as early as the publication of *the Classic of Poetry or Shijing*. 4 (variety) combinations of forms and genres exist. Many or most of these 5 (arise) at the end of the Tang Dynasty.

Use and development of Classical Chinese poetry 6 (active) continued up to the year of 1919, 7 the May Fourth Movement took place, and is still developed even today. Poetry created during this 2,500 year period of more or less continuous development shows 8 great deal of diversity-classified by both major historical periods and by dynastic periods.

Of the key aspects of Classical Chinese poetry, another is 9 (it) intense interrelationship with other forms of Chinese art, such as Chinese painting and Chinese calligraphy. Classical Chinese poetry has proven to be of strong influence 10 poetry worldwide.

【答案】

1. written 2. periods 3. is documented 4. Various 5. arose 6. actively 7. when 8. a
9. its 10. on/upon

【导语】本文为说明文。文章简洁介绍了中国古诗的一些相关状况。

1. 考查非谓语动词。句意：中国文言诗是用文言诗创作的中国传统诗歌，具有肯定的传统形式，与特定的历史时期有亲密的联系，如唐代诗歌。分析句子结构可知 write 与 poetry 之间是动宾关系，故用过去分词作后置定语。故填 **written**。

2

Commented [d1]: 限时检测模拟题，选用江苏、山东、浙江、湖北、湖南、广东、河北这些新高考发达省份试题

· 考查名词。句意：中国文言诗是用文言诗创作的中国传统诗歌，具有肯定的传统形式，与特定的历史时期有亲密的联系，如唐代诗歌。period 是可数名词，上文没有冠词表示数量大于一应用复数形式。故填 periods。

3. 考查动词的时态和语态。句意：它的存在至少早在《诗经》或《诗经》出版时就有记载。document 在此表示“记录，记载”，是及物动词，document 与 existence 之间是动宾关系，故用被动语态，且此处表示客观事实，要用一般现在时的被动语态，主语为 existence，谓语句用单数。故填 is documented。

4. 考查形容词。句意：存在各种形式和流派的组合。空处修饰名词 combinations，故填形容词 various“多种多样的”。首字母大写。故填 Various。

5. 考查动词的时态。句意：其中很多或大部分消灭在唐末。arise“产生，消灭”，是不及物动词，依据时间状语 at the end of the Tang Dynasty 可知本句用一般过去时。故填 arose。

6. 考查副词。句意：中国古典诗歌的使用和进展始终持续到五四运动爆发的 1919 年，直到今日仍在进展。修饰谓语句 continued，故用副词 actively。故填 actively。

7. 考查定语从句。句意：中国古典诗歌的使用和进展始终持续到五四运动爆发的 1919 年，直到今日仍在进展。分析句子结构可知，空处引导定语从句，先行词是 the year of 1919，空处在从句中作时间状语，故填 when。

8. 考查冠词。句意：在这 2500 年或多或少持续进展的时期里，诗歌创作表现出极大的多样性，既按主要历史时期划分，也按朝代划分。短语 a great deal of“大量的，很多”，是固定搭配，修饰不可数名词，故填 a。

9. 考查代词。句意：在中国古典诗歌的关键方面，另一个是它与中国其他艺术形式的亲密联系，如中国画和中国书法。空处指代对象是 Classical Chinese poetry，且表示“……的”，故填 its。

10. 考查介词。句意：中国古典诗歌已被证明对世界诗歌有很大的影响。短语 influence on/upon 表示影响”。故填 on/upon。

2. (2023·山东济南·山东师范高校附中校考模拟猜测) 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is gaining more _____ 11 _____ (accept) around the world.

“Chinese medicine actually has _____ 12 _____ (it) roots in China thousands of years ago.” says Dr. Zhang Xuekai , Director of the U.S. Center for Chinese Medicine. “The spread of Chinese medicine worldwide is _____ 13 _____ great importance. The U.S. Center for Chinese Medicine is on a mission _____ 14 _____ (teach) the world about Traditional Chinese medicine.”

Traditional Chinese medicine usually uses skills like acupuncture (针刺), cupping and specialized massage _____ 15 _____ (know) as Tuina. Dr. Zhang may examine a patient’s tongue _____ 16 _____ take the pulse (脉搏) in three different parts of each wrist. “I take the pulse in a shallow, middle and deep layer,” says Dr. Zhang, “to take a view of your balance in your body.”

The doctor may also ask the patient about stress at work or home and any difficulties _____ 17 _____ may be causing the patient to be out of balance. “We take _____ 18 _____ relationship between the human being and nature, and between the human being and the inside of the body _____ 19 _____ (serious). We have different organs as a whole system. We take the balance of those organs as the priority of our treatment,” says Dr. Zhang

In recent years, the World Health Organization _____ 20 _____ (recognize) the importance of Traditional Chinese medicine, especially in combination with Western medicine.

【答案】

11. acceptance 12. its 13. of 14. to teach 15. known 16. and 17. that 18. the 19. seriously
20. has recognized

【导语】本文是说明文。叙述了传统中医(TCM)在世界范围内得到越来越多的认可。

11. 考查名词。句意：传统中医(TCM)在世界范围内得到越来越多的认可。分析句子结构可知，空前是形容词，所以空处应填名词作宾语，accept 的名词形式是 acceptance，不行数名词。故填 acceptance。

12. 考查代词。句意：中医实际上在几千年前就起源于中国。分析句子结构可知，空后是名词，所以空前应是作定语，所以填形容词性物主代词。故填 its。

13. 考查介词。句意：中医药在世界范围内的传播格外重要。分析句子结构可知，此处固定搭配：be of +名词=形容词，也就是 be of great importance=important。故填 of。

14. 考查非谓语动词。句意：美国中医中心的使命是向世界宣扬中医。分析句子结构可知，此处考查固定搭配 be on a mission to do sth.意为“肩负着做某事的使命”，用不定式作定语。故填 to teach。

15. 考查形容词。句意：传统中医通常使用针灸、拔罐和被称为“推拿”的专业按摩等技术。分析句子结构可知，此处是固定搭配：known as 意为“被称为”，用形容词作定语。故填 known。

16. 考查连词。句意：张医生可能会检查病人的舌头，并在每个手腕的三个不同部位测量脉搏。分析句子结构和句意可知，examine a patient's tongue 和 take the pulse 是并列关系，应当用 and 连接。故填 and。

17. 考查定语从句。句意：医生也可能会询问病人关于工作或家庭中的压力以及任何可能导致病人失去平衡的困难。分析句子结构可知，空处引导定语从句，先行词是 difficulties，指物，在从句中主语，又先行词有 any 修饰，只能用 that 引导。故填 that。

18. 考查冠词。句意：我们认真对待人与自然、人与身体内部的关系。分析句子结构和句意可知，此处 relationship 后有后置定语修饰，表特指，应当用定冠词修饰。故填 the。

19. 考查副词。句意：我们认真对待人与自然、人与身体内部的关系。分析句子结构可知，空处修饰动词 take，应当用副词修饰，serious 的副词形式是 seriously。故填 seriously。

20. 考查动词时态和主谓全都。句意：近年来，世界卫生组织已经生疏到中医的重要性，特殊是与西医结合。分析句子你结构可知，本句缺少谓语动词，所以 recognize 作本句谓语，依据时间状语 In recent years 可知，用现在完成时，主语是 the World Health Organization 为第三人称单数，谓语动词用单数。故填 has recognized。

3. (2024·广东肇庆·统考一模) 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Every time Oksana Chusovitina competes in a gymnastics event, she arrests the spotlight. The Hangzhou Asian Games proved no 21 (except). When the 48-year-old Uzbek gymnast appeared on the scene, thousands of viewers cheered for “Qiu Ma”, 22 translates into “Mother Chusovitina”.

After completing her vault (跳马), Chusovitina blew a kiss to the audience, 23 (form) a “heart” gesture with her hands. “It is the love and support of the people 24 keep me going and give me the strength to achieve more,” Chusovitina said.

“I am not very satisfied with my performance tonight,” she added. Chusovitina has 25 storied history at the Asian Games, having won eight medals. This year, she is targeting a medal in the vault. “I 26 (increase) the difficulty in the

final,” she shared.

When her son was diagnosed with leukemia (白血病) in 2002, Chusovitina adopted German 27 (citizen) to compete at global events for a higher income. Her heartfelt affection, “I dare not grow old until you are well,” has resonated (共鸣) with many. After her son’s recovery, she continued her gymnastics journey out of love 28 the sport. Though she announced her retirement after the Tokyo Olympics in 2021, she decided to return 29 (short) after.

“The 30 (big) motivation is my desire. I’m just doing what I love, so why should I stop?” Chusovitina said.

【答案】

21. exception 22. which 23. forming 24. that 25. a 26. will increase 27. citizenship
28. for 29. shortly 30. biggest

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。杭州亚运会上48岁的乌兹别克体操运动员丘索维金娜获得了不俗的战绩，文章对此进行了报道。

21. 考查名词。句意：杭州亚运会也不例外。此处作表语，应用名词 **exception** 表示“例外”。故填 **exception**。

22. 考查定语从句。句意：当这位48岁的乌兹别克体操运动员消失在现场时，成千上万的观众为“丘索维金娜妈妈”欢呼。此处是非限制性定语从句，先行词为 **Qiu Ma**，一个名字，指物，关系词在从句中作主语，应用关系代词 **which** 引导。故填 **which**。

23. 考查非谓语动词。句意：完成跳马后，丘索维金娜向观众飞吻，双手做出“心形”手势。动词 **form** 意为“形成”，和谓语之间没有连词，和主语构成主动关系，应用现在分词，作状语。故填 **forming**。

24. 考查强调句。句意：丘索维金娜说：“是人们的爱和支持让我连续前进，给了我取得更多成就的力气。”去掉 **it is** 和空格后句子完整，所以此处为强调句句式，即“**it be+被强调部分+that/who+剩余部分**”，被强调部分为“**the love and support of the people**”，所以空格处应用 **that**。故填 **that**。

25. 考查冠词。句意：丘索维金娜在亚运会上有着传奇的历史，赢得了8枚奖牌。**history** 意为“历史”，为可数名词，此处 **storied history** 为第一次出现，所以应用不定冠词，表示泛指，**storied** 以辅音音素开头，应用 **a**。故填 **a**。

26. 考查动词时态。句意：“我会在决赛中增加难度，”她共享道。依据前文“**she is targeting a medal in the vault**(她的目标是在跳马项目上获得奖牌)”和“**in the final**”可知，此处应用一般将来时。故填 **will increase**。

27. 考查名词。句意：2002年，当她的儿子被诊断出患有白血病时，丘索维金娜获得了德国国籍，以便参与国际赛事，以获得更高的收入。依据“**adopted German**”可知，此处是指获得德国国籍，所以应用名词 **citizenship** 表示“国籍”作宾语。故填 **citizenship**。

28. 考查介词。句意：儿子康复后，出于对这项运动的宠爱，她连续了她的体操之旅。固定搭配 **out of love for** 意为“出于对……的宠爱”，此处应用介词 **for**。故填 **for**。

29. 考查副词。句意：虽然她在2021年东京奥运会后宣布退役，但她很快就打算复出。固定搭配 **shortly after** 意为“不久之后”，所以此处应用副词 **shortly**。故填 **shortly**。

30. 考查形容词最高级。句意：最大的动力是我的愿望。此处是指三个或三个以上的比较，所以应用形容词最高级 **biggest** 表示“最大的”，作定语。故填 **biggest**。

4. (2023·浙江宁波·统考一模) 阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Tai Chi, also noted as Taijiquan, is a traditional Chinese martial art that has evolved into a popular form of exercise and meditation. 31 (originate) from China's Fujian Province, Tai Chi has a history of over 1,000 years and is deeply rooted in Chinese philosophy and culture. It 32 (characterize) by slow, flowing movements that promote balance, 33 (flexible), and relaxation.

In recent years, Tai Chi 34 (gain) worldwide recognition for its health benefits. Studies have shown that practicing Tai Chi can also be helpful for people 35 (reduce) the risk of falls in older adults.

Tai Chi is often practised in groups or classes, 36 students learn from a qualified instructor. There are many different styles of Tai Chi, each 37 its own unique set of movements and techniques. Beginners are encouraged to start with the most basic movements and 38 (gradual) build up their skills and knowledge over time.

39 you are looking for a low-impact exercise, a way to reduce stress, or a close connection to Chinese culture, Tai Chi offers something for everyone. With regular practice, you can experience the transformative power of this ancient art form and discover 40 deeper sense of balance and harmony in your life.

【答案】

31. Originating 32. is characterized 33. flexibility 34. has gained 35. to reduce 36. where
37. with 38. gradually 39. Whether 40. a

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了中国传统文化——太极, 介绍了太极的历史以及好处。

31. 考查非谓语动词。句意: 太极拳起源于中国福建省, 已有 1000 多年的历史, 深深植根于中国的哲学和文化中。分析句子结构可知 originate 与规律主语 Tai Chi 构成主动关系, 故用现在分词作状语, 首字母大写。故填 Originating。

32. 考查时态语态。句意: 它的特点是缓慢, 流畅的动作, 促进平衡, 灵敏性和放松。主语与谓语构成被动关系, 且陈述客观事实用一般现在时, 主语为 it, 谓语用单数。故填 is characterized。

33. 考查名词。句意: 它的特点是缓慢, 流畅的动作, 促进平衡, 灵敏性和放松。作宾语, 应用名词 flexibility, 不行数。故填 flexibility。

34. 考查时态。句意: 近年来, 太极拳因其对健康的好处而获得了全世界的认可。依据上文 In recent years 可知为现在完成时, 主语为 Tai Chi, 助动词用 has。故填 has gained。

35. 考查非谓语动词。句意: 争辩表明, 练习太极拳也可以挂念人们降低老年人跌倒的风险。表示“对某人做某事有挂念”短语为 be helpful for sb. to do sth.。故填 to reduce。

36. 考查定语从句。句意: 太极拳通常在小组或班级中练习, 同学们从合格的教练那里学习。非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 groups or classes, 关系词在从句中作地点状语, 故填 where。

37. 考查介词。句意: 太极拳有很多不同的风格, 每种风格都有自己独特的动作和技巧。后跟名词作宾语, 表示“带有, 有着”应用介词 with。故填 with。

38. 考查副词。句意: 鼓舞初学者从最基本的动作开头, 随着时间的推移渐渐建立他们的技能和学问。修饰动词短语 build up 应用副词 gradually, 故填 gradually。

39. 考查固定句型。句意：无论你是在查找一种低强度的运动，一种减轻压力的方法，还是与中国文化的亲密联系，太极拳都能为每个人供应一些东西。表示“无论是……还是……”句型为 **whether...or...**，首字母大写。故填 **Whether**。

40. 考查冠词。句意：通过定期练习，你可以体验到这种古老艺术形式的变革力气，并在你的生活中发觉更深层次的平衡与和谐。表示“……的感觉”短语为 **a sense of balance**，**deeper** 是发音以辅音音素开头的单词。故填 **a**。

5. (2024·浙江杭州·统考一模) 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Huishan clay figurines (泥人) are produced in the western suburb of Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, and are one of China's most famous folk arts, having a history 41 (stretch) back over a thousand years.

The craft originated in the Southern Dynasties and reached 42 (it) peak in the Qing Dynasty. During the Qing, an artist made five clay figurines for Emperor Qianlong(1711~1799) and 43 (reward) with high praise from the royal family.

Huishan figurines differ from those of other localities in that they are always small and always feature a big head. They divide into two types - mold-pressed and hand-crafted. The 44 (cheap), molded figures often serve as children's toys while the hand-crafted pieces are more refined and original.

The characters depicted (描绘) come 45 (large) from legends and Chinese opera plots. Da A Fu, a plump(微胖的) boy holding a fish, is the most popular figure in Huishan clay art. The legend 46 (go) that long, long ago, a god, disguised as a boy, beat a fierce lion 47 saved the children in Huishan.

48 (express) appreciation, local people started to make clay figures of their boy savior Da A Fu. One-third of the overall figure is taken up by Da A Fu's large head, 49 a face round as a full moon and big ears reaching down to his shoulders. It is 50 image implying happiness and good fortune.

【答案】

41. stretching 42. its 43. was rewarded 44. cheaper 45. largely 46. goes 47. and 48. To express 49. with 50. an

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了惠山泥人的历史，并着重介绍了泥人大阿福的由来和对当地人的意义。

41. 考查非谓语动词。句意：惠山泥人产于江苏省无锡市西郊，是中国最有名的民间艺术之一，有着一千多年的历史。分析句子可知，空处应填非谓语动词作后置定语修饰名词 **history**，**stretch** 与规律主语 **history** 为主动关系，应用现在分词。故填 **stretching**。

42. 考查代词。句意：这种工艺起源于南朝，在清朝达到顶峰。修饰后文名词 **peak**，表示“它的”，应用形容词性物主代词 **its**。故填 **its**。

43. 考查时态和语态。句意：清代，一位艺术家为乾隆皇帝（1711~1799）制作了五尊泥人，受到皇室的高度赞扬。空处和上文 **made** 并列作谓语，主语 **artist** 和 **reward** 之间为被动关系，且陈述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时的被动语态；主语是单数，故填 **was rewarded**。

44. 考查形容词比较级。句意：较廉价的塑料模型人物通常用作儿童玩具，而手工制作的则更精致、更新颖。依据下文 **more refined and original** 可知，此处是指相比之下塑料模型人物的价格更加廉价，因此空处用比较级 **cheaper**

作定语，修饰名词短语 **molded figures**。故填 **cheaper**。

45. 考查副词。句意：所描绘的人物主要来自传奇和中国戏曲情节。修饰动词短语 **come from**，应用所给词的副词形式。故填 **largely**。

46. 考查时态。句意：传奇很久很久以前，在惠山，一个神，伪装成一个男孩，打了一头凶狠的狮子，救了孩子们。空处为主句谓语，陈述客观事实，应用一般现在时，主语 **the legend** 为第三人称单数，谓语动词用单数形式。故填 **goes**。

47. 考查连词。句意：传奇很久很久以前，在惠山，一个神，伪装成一个男孩，打了一头凶狠的狮子，救了孩子们。“战胜凶狠的狮子”与“救了孩子们”是顺承关系，应用 **and** 连接。故填 **and**。

48. 考查不定式。句意：为了表示感谢，当地人开头制作他们的救星大阿福的泥人。结合句意可知，人们制作泥人大阿福是为了表达感谢，因此空处填不定式作目的状语，位于句首，首字母需大写。故填 **To express**。

49. 考查 **with** 复合结构。句意：大阿福的大头占了整个形象的三分之一，脸圆得像满月，大耳朵垂到肩膀上。分析可知，此处为 **with** 复合结构作伴随状语，句中 **round** 和 **reaching down** 分别为形容词、现在分词作宾补。故填 **with**。

50. 考查冠词。句意：这是一个象征幸福和好运的形象。**image**“形象”是可数名词，此处为泛指，应用不定冠词修饰，且 **image** 的发音是元音音素开头，故填 **an**。

6. (2022·广东深圳·统考一模) 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Yu Rong, a Chinese artist, thinks of a new way to introduce 51 ancient story of Hua Mulan in her picture book. In the book, I Am Hua Mulan, she tells the story by 52 (combine) Chinese paper-cutting with international artistic styles. She places Shaanxi papercuts over western-style pencil sketches (素描) 53 (create) typical presentation of Chinese elements (要素), which turns out to be a 54 (success) and impressive breakthrough.

Hua Mulan, 55 story has been told by generations in China, was a fighter from the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534). As a devoted daughter, she dressed herself as a man to serve in the army 56 place of her father. Mulan's character, such as courage, kindness and a disinterested attitude towards fame and fortune, made 57 (she) one of the most respected historical Chinese heroines. Mulan's story has been adapted 58 (frequent) in modern media. For example, in 1998, Disney produced a film named Mulan, which 59 (consider) a great success by critics and the public right after its release.

To better tell the story, Yu Rong takes inspiration from her several 60 (visit) to sites of ancient battles and Henan Province's Yu Opera. After years of preparation she finally makes this extraordinary work.

【答案】

51. the 52. combining 53. to create 54. successful 55. whose 56. in 57. her 58. frequently
59. was considered 60. visits

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一个叫做 Yu Rong 的艺术家把剪纸艺术和花木兰的故事结合起来，更好地叙述这个故事。

51. 考查冠词。句意：一位有名的艺术家 Yu Rong

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