

## 专题 08 语法选择

(2022 秋·广东阳江·九年级统考期中) 阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在各小题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案, 并将答题卷上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

China is a large country. In order to improve the traffic(交通) condition in China, as early as the 1980s, some people suggested   1   high-speed railways. Do you know   2   is the most convenient way to go to Chaozhou from Guangzhou now? The answer must   3   taking a high-speed train.

So far, the high-speed railways in China   4   about 40,000 kilometers. Every day, over 2,800 pairs of high-speed trains run in all directions   5   over 550 cities in China. They have made it very   6   for people to travel from one city to another. At the request of people, there will be more high-speed trains running in the future.

  7   most new high-speed railway stations are outside cities, there are buses connecting every corner of the cities. In big cities, there are even underground railways connecting the high-speed railway stations   8   the central parts of the cities. In order to make it easy for people to park   9   cars, there are also many big parking lots beside the stations.

China's high-speed railways have made people's life much easier. On November 25, 2017, China Post issued(发行)   10   set of four stamps in honor of(向.....表示敬意) the development of China's high-speed railways.

- |                  |                    |                    |                        |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. build      | B. building        | C. built           | D. to building         |
| 2. A. what       | B. when            | C. if              | D. that                |
| 3. A. be         | B. is              | C. being           | D. been                |
| 4. A. reach      | B. will reach      | C. are reaching    | D. have reached        |
| 5. A. connect    | B. connected       | C. to connecting   | D. to connect          |
| 6. A. convenient | B. more convenient | C. most convenient | D. the most convenient |
| 7. A. But        | B. So              | C. Although        | D. Until               |
| 8. A. at         | B. with            | C. in              | D. from                |
| 9. A. they       | B. them            | C. their           | D. themselves          |
| 10. A. a         | B. an              | C. the             | D. /                   |

(2022 秋·广东汕头·九年级汕头市龙湖实验中学学校考期中) Have you heard of Li Ziqi? Li Ziqi is   11

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| 9. A. they       | B. them            | C. their           | D. themselves          |
| 10. A. a         | B. an              | C. the             | D. /                   |

(2022 秋·广东汕头·九年级汕头市龙湖实验中学学校考期中) Have you heard of Li Ziqi? Li Ziqi is   11



active video blogger (博主). She is good at traditional Chinese cooking and handicrafts (手工艺品), and is 12 by many people in the world. According to China Daily, Li has over 20 million followers on Sina Weibo as well as YouTube. Many foreigners say 13 they have got to know traditional Chinese food culture by her videos recently.

Li becomes much 14 because of the spirit of craftsman (工匠精神) behind her works. She follows the traditional steps in making traditional Chinese food and hand-made works. She can even make paper by 15. To make her videos perfect, sometimes she spends several months 16 one of her videos.

Li has been showing traditional Chinese culture 17 a simple way. Her videos will show you each detail (细节) of traditional Chinese culture, so people 18 know how the Chinese live their beautiful lives easily.

Nowadays, many foreigners show great interest in traditional Chinese culture. 19 Li has shown how to satisfy (满足) people's interest in a good way with her heart, she gets much attention all over the world. 20 great Li Ziqi is!

- |                |                 |                     |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 11. A. a       | B. an           | C. the              |
| 12. A. know    | B. knew         | C. known            |
| 13. A. that    | B. if           | C. whether          |
| 14. A. popular | B. more popular | C. the most popular |
| 15. A. her     | B. herself      | C. she              |
| 16. A. to make | B. makes        | C. making           |
| 17. A. to      | B. with         | C. in               |
| 18. A. can     | B. should       | C. might            |
| 19. A. But     | B. And          | C. Because          |
| 20. A. How     | B. How a        | C. What a           |

(2022 秋·广东云浮·九年级统考期中) 请通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 根据语法和上下文连贯的要求, 从每小题所给的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

I live next to a school. There's a wall between my neighborhood and the school.

One day, on my way home, an apple flew towards 21. It just landed in front of my feet. How lucky I was! I guessed a troublemaker (捣蛋鬼) on the other side threw 22 apple over the wall. Thinking it was a small accident, I didn't care 23 it.

A week later, when I 24 the same place, an apple came flying again. This time it landed on the roof

next to the wall. I was a bit angry, 25 again, I did nothing. Yesterday, while I was walking back home, I saw another apple. It was flying so fast! Seeing that, I was 26 than I was last time. If he kept doing this, his 27 action might hurt others. So I decided to teach him a lesson.

I told my friends about it first. They advised me 28 the apple back next time. But I didn't want to do that. An eye for an eye ends up 29 the whole world blind. Finally I planned to call the school to find out who was the troublemaker. And I wanted all the 30 to learn from his mistakes (错误).

- |                 |              |                  |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 21. A. my       | B. myself    | C. me            |
| 22. A. the      | B. an        | C. a             |
| 23. A. with     | B. about     | C. in            |
| 24. A. pass by  | B. passed by | C. am passing by |
| 25. A. if       | B. until     | C. but           |
| 26. A. angry    | B. angrier   | C. angriest      |
| 27. A. polite   | B. politely  | C. impolite      |
| 28. A. threw    | B. throw     | C. to throw      |
| 29. A. leave    | B. left      | C. leaving       |
| 30. A. students | B. student   | C. student's     |

(2022 秋·广东中山·九年级中山纪念中学校联考期中) Have you ever seen the film *Forrest Gump* (《阿甘正传》)? There's 31 famous saying in it, "Life is like a box of chocolates. You never know 32 ." The surprise is part of the fun. It is not only from the chocolates you find in the box but also the process of opening the box. Now blind box toys have become very popular since they 33 to China. Blind box toys are hidden inside the same packaging. So, the buyers don't know what is in the boxes until they open 34 . The most popular toys in the blind boxes are cute characters 35 come from pop movies, comics and cartoons. There 36 a few special ones in many common boxes. "Maybe the next one is a gold toy. My wish is 37 another box." said one buyer. As a result, people will open more blind boxes and hope for a better result.

Besides expecting good results, people also enjoy the surprise and uncertain mysteries. "Opening a blind box like opening a birthday gift is an enjoyable surprise for our simple daily lives," said a 38 girl. "When I open these simple little boxes, I feel disappointed at one, but I feel 39 at another." A fear of the unknown is always a part of the box-opening process, and waiting 40 the uncertainty is another part of the fun.

- |          |      |        |       |
|----------|------|--------|-------|
| 31. A. a | B. / | C. the | D. an |
|----------|------|--------|-------|

32. A. how will you get                      B. what would you get  
       C. what you will get                     D. how you would get
33. A. are introduced    B. is introduced        C. was introduced     D. were introduced
34. A. they                B. their                 C. them                 D. theirs
35. A. that                B. what                 C. where                D. why
36. A. be                  B. is                     C. are                  D. was
37. A. open                B. to open             C. opening             D. opened
38. A. 24 years-old    B. 24 years old        C. 24-year-old        D. 24 year old
39. A. excited            B. excitedly            C. excite                D. excitement
40. A. at                  B. of                    C. for                  D. in

(2022 秋·广东珠海·九年级统考期中) **The First Astronaut**

Since the earliest times, people have looked up at the stars, the moon and the planets. Thousands of years ago, people used to   41   at the sky with their eyes. But today people are used to   42   at the sky with modern machines. Perhaps they dreamed of knowing more about the universe(宇宙).

When did human first go to space? The story began not so very long ago,   43   the first astronauts were not people—they were animals.

Scientists wanted to make travelling to space as   44   as possible for humans. So they decided to experiment with animals and test   45   in spaceflights. Insects, mice, frogs, dogs and monkeys were some of the animals that first went into space. Many of them   46   but they helped to make space travel safer for human. For their great service, we shouldn't forget these animals.

Albert II was the first monkey to go into space in 1949. Sadly, he died after his spaceship landed back on the earth.

  47  , the result was different for Ham, another Monkey. His story ended happily when he returned to the earth   48   a very good health.

Scientists wanted to know the answer to the important question: Could   49   animal like Ham do the same things in space as he could do on the earth? The answer came when Ham was sent into space in 1961. Yes, he did everything well and lived for   50   16 years.

41. A. look                B. to look              C. looking              D. looked
42. A. looking            B. look                 C. looks                D. looked

43. A. as                    B. or                    C. so                    D. but
44. A. the safest        B. safest                C. safer                D. safe
45. A. they                B. them                C. their                D. theirs
46. A. die                 B. died                 C. are dying            D. will die
47. A. Luckier            B. Luckily             C. Lucky                D. Luck
48. A. in                  B. on                    C. at                    D. for
49. A. /                    B. a                     C. an                    D. the
50. A. another          B. other                C. others                D. the others

(2022 秋·广东梅州·九年级统考期中) 阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 每题选出一个最佳答案。

I went to Thailand last year. I 51 in love with it at once. Have you ever been to Thailand? For thousands of tourists from China, this small country in Southeast Asia is 52 excellent place to take a holiday. 53 we all know, Bangkok(曼谷) is the capital of Thailand. There are many temples(寺庙) in Bangkok. You can see some monks(僧侣) 54 along the streets at that time.

The 55 time to visit Thailand is from April 13th to 15th, 56 it is the time of the Water Festival. People sing, dance and go on the streets to throw water at each other. The local people think that water can wash away bad 57 and bring good luck.

On the one hand, beaches and sunshine are a lot of travelers' choices. In this country, there are many hotels facing the sea, so you can have fun on the beach or swim in the sea. On 58 hand, Thailand is a good place to try delicious food. You can eat seafood at any restaurant or buy some tropical(热带的) fruit such as mangoes(芒果) and durians(榴莲) 59.

If you go to Thailand, you won't forget 60 an elephant. The elephant is a symbol of Thailand. It's believed that Thailand is one of the most fascinating travel places.

51. A. fall                B. falls                C. fell                D. fallen
52. A. a                    B. an                    C. the                    D. /
53. A. As                 B. For                    C. With                 D. Without
54. A. walk                B. walking             C. to walk              D. walked
55. A. bad                B. worst                C. good                 D. best
56. A. but                B. so                    C. because              D. or

57. A. person      B. persons      C. thing      D. things  
 58. A. other      B. another      C. the other      D. the others  
 59. A. cheap      B. expensive      C. cheaply      D. expensively  
 60. A. ride      B. to ride      C. riding      D. rode

(2022 秋·广东东莞·九年级校考期中) Man has invented four kinds of satellites (卫星). The first kind of satellite studies the geography (地理) of the earth. They are used 61 maps. They also help countries to see where they 62 find oil or gold.

The second kind of satellite is used to guide 63 and planes. A ship or a plane can send a message to the satellite, and the satellite can find out where the ship or 64.

The third kind studies the weather. These satellites watch clouds and strong winds 65 across the earth. They warn countries to make preparation 66 very bad weather is coming.

The last kind is used for communication. Telephone calls between countries can be sent 67 these satellites. Some can carry hundreds of calls at 68 same time. The call 69 to the satellite, then the satellite sends it to a station in the country and this country is being phoned. These satellites 70 carry pictures. They can receive and send about eight programs at a time.

61. A. to make      B. to making      C. make      D. making  
 62. A. need      B. should      C. may      D. must  
 63. A. ship      B. ships      C. train      D. trains  
 64. A. is the plane      B. was the plane      C. the plane was      D. the plane is  
 65. A. to move      B. to moving      C. moving      D. moved  
 66. A. when      B. until      C. after      D. although  
 67. A. in      B. with      C. by      D. on  
 68. A. a      B. /      C. the      D. an  
 69. A. was sent      B. will send      C. is sent      D. sends  
 70. A. neither      B. either      C. too      D. also

(2022 秋·广东珠海·九年级珠海市文园中学校考期中) What do you know about Chinese knots(中国结)? It's difficult to look for the history of Chinese knots 71 few written reports could be found on this subject. Knotted objects appeared in paintings and that dated back to ancient times. It's thought that the traditional Chinese



knot 72 in the Tang and Song dynasties. Then 73 gradually became popular in the Ming and Qing dynasties.

Chinese knots are something that can make the 74 more interesting. During the late 19th century and early 20th century, people used beautiful knots to decorate(装饰) eyeglasses cases, works of art and other things. Every knot is made of a single rope and given a 75 name. Different names stand for different forms. 76 putting different knots together, we can form a special decorative object. However, the art of Chinese knot nearly disappeared in the 20th century. But in recent years, to our joy, it 77 the interest of many people. Nowadays knots 78 be seen on walls, clothing, and all kinds of decorative objects. Chinese knots are often used 79 good wishes. In the Beijing Olympic Games, Chinese knots were loved by friends from other countries. It was regarded as 80 symbol of traditional Chinese culture.

71. A. so                    B. before                    C. because                    D. but
72. A. develops            B. is developed            C. developed                    D. was developed
73. A. it                    B. its                    C. itself                    D. them
74. A. environment    B. environments            C. environmental            D. environmentally
75. A. luck                    B. lucky                    C. luckier                    D. luckily
76. A. By                    B. Before                    C. On                    D. In
77. A. become            B. has become            C. became                    D. had become
78. A. should            B. must                    C. might                    D. can
79. A. express            B. expressed            C. to express                    D. expressing
80. A. a                    B. an                    C. the                    D. /

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Everyone may have a chance to make the world a better place. Teenagers can make a difference, 81.

Kyle Van Der Velden is a 16-year-old student in Wayne Hills High School. One day in school, he noticed a cleaner 82 away a lot of pencils. The cleaner told Kyle that he 83 pencils every day when he cleaned up the classroom. 84 he did not know what to do with the pencils, so he just threw 85 away.

One day Kyle got some information from the Internet. Some people in poor countries needed pencils badly. So Kyle decided 86 pencils to help them. Later Kyle joined a group called Right-to-Write as a volunteer. The group sends pencils 87 people around the world. They collect pencils 88 put them into bags. Then they give 89 bags to people who are traveling to poor countries. These travelers will give the pencils

to people in need.

Kyle goes to different schools to collect pencils. He has collected 3,790 pencils in just one month. 90 good job he has done! We should learn from him.

81. A. too            B. also            C. either            D. as well  
82. A. throw        B. throws        C. throwing        D. threw  
83. A. gets         B. got            C. will get         D. have got  
84. A. Then         B. Or             C. For             D. But  
85. A. they         B. their          C. them            D. theirs  
86. A. collect      B. to collect     C. collecting      D. collected  
87. A. from         B. on             C. in               D. to  
88. A. so            B. and            C. as               D. for  
89. A. the           B. a               C. an               D. /  
90. A. How          B. How a         C. What            D. What a

(2022 秋·广东珠海·九年级珠海市紫荆中学桃园校区校考期中) When I was young, I was very proud. I liked to show off (炫耀) in front of others. But after one 91 experience, I came to understand that it's important 92 modest (谦虚的).

One day, my friend and I 93 our bikes in a park. In fact, I had just learned 94 to ride for a short time. 95 this, I was asked to wear something to protect myself. "No, I won't wear it!" I said, looking at my 96 elbows and knees. "She doesn't wear it, 97!"

"It's dangerous," my friend said. "You need more practice."

"I might have learned later than you, but I can ride even 98!" I said loudly.

She replied, "Let's wait and see!"

I saw a path (小路) leading into some woods. "I will race you!" I shouted. Then we rode to the woods. However, 99 path wasn't as good as I thought. I kept bumping up and down (上下颠簸), and then suddenly ... bam! I fell 100 my bike. I felt my elbows and knees bleeding. "Ha-ha!" My friend made a face and helped me up. "Be more careful next time," she said. Tears ran down my face. "Sorry," I said.

All in all, this experience made me realize that we must be modest. A fall into a pit, a gain in my wit.

91. A. forget        B. forgot        C. forgettable     D. unforgettable  
92. A. being         B. to be         C. be               D. been

93. A. will ride      B. have ridden      C. were riding      D. ride
94. A. how      B. what      C. why      D. when
95. A. So      B. Such      C. Because      D. Because of
96. A. friend      B. friends      C. friend's      D. friends'
97. A. also      B. either      C. too      D. neither
98. A. good      B. well      C. better      D. best
99. A. a      B. an      C. /      D. the
100. A. in      B. off      C. on      D. for

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Last month, a new bridge was first opened to the public. It's 101 hanging bridge for walkers in the world. Guess how long 102. It is 516 meters—over five football fields long.

Workers started to build the bridge in May, 2018. 103 cost \$2. 8 million and took over two years to complete. The bridge runs 104 two mountains. At its highest point, it is 175 meters off the ground. Far, far below is a big rushing river. Along the river, there is 105 eight-kilometer-long wooden walkway. People could enjoy the scenery (风景) and watch 106 there.

Now the city is hoping that the bridge 107 lots of tourists to the area. The website (网站) for the bridge describes the walk across the bridge as “the most exciting 510 meters of your life.” Many tourists, they believe will come 108 the fantastic experience of walking across.

Some people 109 to check out (检验) the bridge before the opening. Jerry was one of them. He said 110, “I was a little afraid, but there is no other bridge like this one in the world, it was so worth it.”

101. A. longer      B. the longer      C. the longest
102. A. it is      B. is it      C. it was
103. A. It      B. Its      C. They
104. A. at      B. between      C. among
105. A. /      B. a      C. an
106. A. bird      B. birds      C. bird's
107. A. brought      B. will bring      C. is bringing
108. A. to enjoy      B. enjoyed      C. enjoying

109. A. are inviting            B. are invited            C. were invited  
 110. A. excite            B. excited            C. excitedly

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Are you good at remembering things? Can you remember a long list of English vocabulary easily and 111 ? Do you think your memory is as good as 112 people? If the answer to these three questions is “no”, you shouldn’t worry at all. A new study says everyone can have a 113 memory than before if they train their brains.

Scientists say that we can train 114 brains to be a “memory sports player”. In order to win games, sports players need 115 hard day and night. It is also true for memory training. There was a memory competition last year and 50 people 116 winners at last. A scientist called Martin Dresler found no differences between the memory of winners and normal people. After that, Dresler used 40 days of daily 30-minute training to help people improve their memory successfully. He also wrote a book about his 117 experiment (实验).

Molly, a middle school teacher said, “The memory training is useful 118 it not only helps teachers teach students how to remember the English words but also helps to build up 119 confidence.” Sophie is one of the students of Molly. She said, “I used to have a poor memory because I always forgot something important. I was 120 about my study all the time. I was lucky to take part in the memory training and made progress since then.”

111. A. exact            B. more exact            C. exactly            D. more exactly  
 112. A. the other            B. others            C. another            D. other  
 113. A. good            B. better            C. well            D. best  
 114. A. we            B. our            C. ours            D. us  
 115. A. to train            B. training            C. trained            D. train  
 116. A. become            B. becoming            C. have become            D. became  
 117. A. success            B. successfully            C. successful            D. more successful  
 118. A. because            B. but            C. so            D. although  
 119. A. student            B. students            C. student’s            D. students’  
 120. A. worry            B. to worry            C. worried            D. worriedly

## 专题 08 语法选择

(2022 秋·广东阳江·九年级统考期中) 阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在各小题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案, 并将答题卷上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

China is a large country. In order to improve the traffic(交通) condition in China, as early as the 1980s, some people suggested   1   high-speed railways. Do you know   2   is the most convenient way to go to Chaozhou from Guangzhou now? The answer must   3   taking a high-speed train.

So far, the high-speed railways in China   4   about 40,000 kilometers. Every day, over 2,800 pairs of high-speed trains run in all directions   5   over 550 cities in China. They have made it very   6   for people to travel from one city to another. At the request of people, there will be more high-speed trains running in the future.

  7   most new high-speed railway stations are outside cities, there are buses connecting every corner of the cities. In big cities, there are even underground railways connecting the high-speed railway stations   8   the central parts of the cities. In order to make it easy for people to park   9   cars, there are also many big parking lots beside the stations.

China's high-speed railways have made people's life much easier. On November 25, 2017, China Post issued(发行)   10   set of four stamps in honor of(向.....表示敬意) the development of China's high-speed railways.

- |                  |                    |                    |                        |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. build      | B. building        | C. built           | D. to building         |
| 2. A. what       | B. when            | C. if              | D. that                |
| 3. A. be         | B. is              | C. being           | D. been                |
| 4. A. reach      | B. will reach      | C. are reaching    | D. have reached        |
| 5. A. connect    | B. connected       | C. to connecting   | D. to connect          |
| 6. A. convenient | B. more convenient | C. most convenient | D. the most convenient |
| 7. A. But        | B. So              | C. Although        | D. Until               |
| 8. A. at         | B. with            | C. in              | D. from                |
| 9. A. they       | B. them            | C. their           | D. themselves          |
| 10. A. a         | B. an              | C. the             | D. /                   |

**【答案】** 1. B    2. A    3. A    4. D    5. D    6. A    7. C    8. B    9. C    10. A

【导语】本文主要介绍了中国高铁的发展。

1. 句意：为了改善中国的交通状况，早在 1980 年代，就有人建议修建高铁。

build 建造，动词原形；building 建造，现在分词或动名词；built 建造，过去式；to building 去建造，to+动词 ing 形式。根据“suggested”可知，此处考查 suggest doing sth.“建议做某事”，故选 B。

2. 句意：你知道现在从广州去潮州最方便的方式是什么吗？

what 什么；when 什么时候；if 是否；that 连词。根据“taking a high-speed train”可知，此处问的是“最方便的方式是什么”，所以填 what，故选 A。

3. 句意：答案一定是乘坐高铁。

be 是，be 动词原形；is 是，第三人称单数形式；being 是，现在分词形式；been 过去分词形式。根据“must”可知，情态动词后面填动词原形，故选 A。

4. 句意：到目前为止，中国的高速铁路已经达到 4 万公里左右。

reach 到达，一般现在时；will reach 将要达到，一般将来时；are reaching 正在到达，现在进行时；have reached 已经到达，现在完成时。根据“so far”可知，此处填现在完成时。故选 D。

5. 句意：每天有 2800 多对高速列车四通八达，连接着中国 550 多个城市。

connect 连接，动词原形；connected 连接，动词过去式或过去分词。to connecting 去连接，to+动词 ing 形式；to connect 去连接，动词不定式。根据“over 550 cities in China.”可知，为了连接这些城市，才会有这么多高铁运行，表目的用 to do，故选 D。

6. 句意：它们使人们从一个城市到另一个城市旅行非常方便。

convenient 方便的，形容词原级；more convenient 更方便的，形容词比较级；most convenient 最方便的，形容词最高级；the most convenient 最方便的，the+形容词最高级。根据“very”可知，very 修饰形容词原级，故选 A。

7. 句意：虽然大多数新建高铁站都在城外，有公交车连接着城市的每个角落。

But 但是；So 所以；Although 虽然；Until 直到。根据空格前后两句话，可知两句话为让步关系，虽然大多数新建高铁站都在城外，有公交车连接着城市的每个角落。所以此空填 Although。故选 C。

8. 句意：在大城市，甚至有地下铁路将高铁站与城市的中心部分连接起来。

at 在；with 和；in 在；from 从。根据“connect”可知，考查 connect sth. with sth.“把……和……连接起来”，所以填 with。故选 B。

9. 句意：为了方便人们停车，车站旁边还有许多大型停车场。

they 他们；主格；them 他们，宾格；their 他们的，形容词性物主代词；themselves 他们自己，反身代词。根据“cars”可知，修饰名词用形容词性物主代词，故选 C。

10. 句意：2017年11月25日，中国邮政发行一套四枚邮票，以纪念中国高速铁路的发展。

a 不定冠词，表泛指；an 不定冠词，表泛指；the 定冠词，表特指；/不填。根据“set of”可知，此处泛指，表示一套邮票，set 辅音音素开头，所以填 a。故选 A。

(2022 秋·广东汕头·九年级汕头市龙湖实验中学学校考期中) Have you heard of Li Ziqi? Li Ziqi is 11 active video blogger (博主). She is good at traditional Chinese cooking and handicrafts (手工艺品), and is 12 by many people in the world. According to China Daily, Li has over 20 million followers on Sina Weibo as well as YouTube. Many foreigners say 13 they have got to know traditional Chinese food culture by her videos recently.

Li becomes much 14 because of the spirit of craftsman (工匠精神) behind her works. She follows the traditional steps in making traditional Chinese food and hand-made works. She can even make paper by 15. To make her videos perfect, sometimes she spends several months 16 one of her videos.

Li has been showing traditional Chinese culture 17 a simple way. Her videos will show you each detail (细节) of traditional Chinese culture, so people 18 know how the Chinese live their beautiful lives easily.

Nowadays, many foreigners show great interest in traditional Chinese culture. 19 Li has shown how to satisfy (满足) people's interest in a good way with her heart, she gets much attention all over the world. 20 great Li Ziqi is!

- |                |                 |                     |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 11. A. a       | B. an           | C. the              |
| 12. A. know    | B. knew         | C. known            |
| 13. A. that    | B. if           | C. whether          |
| 14. A. popular | B. more popular | C. the most popular |
| 15. A. her     | B. herself      | C. she              |
| 16. A. to make | B. makes        | C. making           |
| 17. A. to      | B. with         | C. in               |
| 18. A. can     | B. should       | C. might            |
| 19. A. But     | B. And          | C. Because          |
| 20. A. How     | B. How a        | C. What a           |

**【答案】** 11. B    12. C    13. A    14. B    15. B    16. C    17. C    18. A    19. C  
20. A

**【导语】** 本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了视频博主李子柒通过网络视频展示中国传统食品和手工的故事。

11. 句意：李子柒是一位活跃的视频博主。

a 一个（不定冠词）；an 一个（不定冠词）；the 这个（定冠词）。分析句子，句中“blogger”是可数名词单数形式，前面需要加冠词；这里不是特指，又因为“active”是元音音素开头的单词，故用不定冠词 an，故选 B。

12. 句意：她擅长中国传统烹饪和手工艺品，被世界上许多人所熟知。

know 知道（动词原形）；knew 知道（过去式）；known 知道（过去分词）。分析句子，根据空前的 be 动词“is”和空后的“by”，可知此处是被动语态，用“be+done”的形式来表达，故选 C。

13. 句意：许多外国人表示，他们最近通过她的视频了解了中国传统饮食文化。

that 从属连词；if 如果/是否；whether 是否。分析句子，“say”是谓语动词，后接 that 引导的宾语从句，引导词 that 在句中无实义，故选 A。

14. 句意：由于她作品背后的工匠精神，李变得越来越受欢迎。

popular 受欢迎的（形容词原级）；more popular 更受欢迎的（形容词比较级）；the most popular 最受欢迎的（形容词最高级）。根据空前的“much”，可知此处需使用形容词比较级，故选 B。

15. 句意：她甚至可以自己造纸。

her 她/她的（人称代词宾格/形容词性物主代词）；herself 她自己（反身代词）；she 她（人称代词主格）。分析句子，可知主语“she”和“by”后面的对象，指同一个人（李子柒），此处应填反身代词，故选 B。

16. 句意：为了使她的视频完美，有时她会花几个月的时间来制作一个视频。

to make 制作（不定式）；makes 制作（动词三单）；making 制作（现在分词/动名词）。根据“spend some time (in) doing sth.”意为“花时间做某事”，此空需填 doing 形式，故选 C。

17. 句意：李一直在用一种简单的方式展示中国传统文化。

to 向；with 和；in（表示形式、方式等）以、按照。根据空后的“way”，可知此处要表达“用……方式”，介词用 in，故选 C。

18. 句意：她的视频将向你展示中国传统文化的每个细节，这样人们就可以很容易地知道中国人是如何过着美好的生活的。

can 能够，可以；should 应该；might 也许。分析句子，根据句意，可知此处用情态动词表“能力”，故选 A。

19. 句意：因为李展示了如何用她的心来满足人们的兴趣，她得到了全世界的关注。

But 表转折；And 表并列；Because 表原因。分析句子，可知“she gets much attention all over the world.”意为“她得到了全世界的关注”是因为前一句“Li has shown how to satisfy (满足) people's interest in a good way with her heart”，前后为因果关系，故选 C。

20. 句意：李子柒多棒啊！

How 引导感叹句（中心词为形容词或副词）；How a（错误表达）；What



a 引导感叹句（中心词为可数名词单数）。分析句子，“great”是形容词，“Li Ziqi”是主语，“is”是谓语，应用 how 引导，故选 A。

（2022 秋·广东云浮·九年级统考期中）请通读下面短文，掌握其大意，根据语法和上下文连贯的要求，从每小题所给的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

I live next to a school. There's a wall between my neighborhood and the school.

One day, on my way home, an apple flew towards 21. It just landed in front of my feet. How lucky I was! I guessed a troublemaker (捣蛋鬼) on the other side threw 22 apple over the wall. Thinking it was a small accident, I didn't care 23 it.

A week later, when I 24 the same place, an apple came flying again. This time it landed on the roof next to the wall. I was a bit angry, 25 again, I did nothing. Yesterday, while I was walking back home, I saw another apple. It was flying so fast! Seeing that, I was 26 than I was last time. If he kept doing this, his 27 action might hurt others. So I decided to teach him a lesson.

I told my friends about it first. They advised me 28 the apple back next time. But I didn't want to do that. An eye for an eye ends up 29 the whole world blind. Finally I planned to call the school to find out who was the troublemaker. And I wanted all the 30 to learn from his mistakes (错误).

- |                 |              |                  |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 21. A. my       | B. myself    | C. me            |
| 22. A. the      | B. an        | C. a             |
| 23. A. with     | B. about     | C. in            |
| 24. A. pass by  | B. passed by | C. am passing by |
| 25. A. if       | B. until     | C. but           |
| 26. A. angry    | B. angrier   | C. angriest      |
| 27. A. polite   | B. politely  | C. impolite      |
| 28. A. threw    | B. throw     | C. to throw      |
| 29. A. leave    | B. left      | C. leaving       |
| 30. A. students | B. student   | C. student's     |

**【答案】** 21. C    22. A    23. B    24. B    25. C    26. B    27. C    28. C    29. C  
30. A

**【导语】** 本文主要讲述了作者在回家的路上多次差点被飞来的苹果砸中，起初作者并没有在意，后来作者认为必须要采取行动来终止这种不礼貌的行为，后来作者决定让学校找出这个捣蛋鬼，让学生们都能记住

这个教训。

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