

# 答卷时应注意事项

- 1、拿到试卷，要认真仔细的先填好自己的考生信息。
- 2、拿到试卷不要提笔就写，先大致的浏览一遍，有多少大题，每个大题里有几个小题，有什么题型，哪些容易，哪些难，做到心里有底；
- 3、审题，每个题目都要多读几遍，不仅要读大题，还要读小题，不放过每一个字，遇到暂时弄不懂题意的题目，手指点读，多读几遍题目，就能理解题意了；容易混乱的地方也应该多读几遍，比如从小到大，从左到右这样的题；
- 4、每个题目做完了以后，把自己的手从试卷上完全移开，好好的看看有没有被自己的手臂挡住而遗漏的题；试卷第1页和第2页上下衔接的地方一定要注意，仔细看看有没有遗漏的小题；
- 5、中途遇到真的解决不了的难题，注意安排好时间，先把后面会做的做完，再来重新读题，结合平时课堂上所学的知识，解答难题；一定要镇定，不能因此慌了手脚，影响下面的答题；
- 6、卷面要清洁，字迹要清工整，非常重要；
- 7、做完的试卷要检查，这样可以发现刚才可能留下的错误或是可以检查是否有漏题，检查的时候，用手指点读题目，不要管自己的答案，重新分析题意，所有计算题重新计算，判断题重新判断，填空题重新填空，之后把检查的结果与先前做的结果进行对比分析。

亲爱的小朋友，你们好！经过两个月的学习，你们一定有不小的收获吧，用你的自信和智慧，认真答题，相信你一定会闯关成功。相信你是最棒的！

# 人教版九年级上册期末复习 查缺补漏冲刺满分

## (重点知识+难点易错点)

### 专题04 语法填空15道

#### 语法填空解题技巧

##### 未给单词提示题型的技巧

##### 技巧一：固定短语结构

根据句中横线前后及整句来判断横线前后是否构成一个固定短语，但有时要对横线前或后的几个单词“视而不见”才能命中答案。

例1: The children were playing on the ground, enjoying \_\_\_\_\_, dirty but happy.  
从句中的happy可以猜出孩子们是开心的，所以应用enjoy oneself短语，故其答案为themselves。

##### 技巧二：短语动词结构

短语动词是以动词为中心的两个或多个词构成的短语，此类短语中往往是动词与介词或副词连用的多些。

例1: Mrs Baker was ill, so her daughter had to ask for leave to take \_\_\_\_\_ of her.  
生病需要人照顾，所以答案是care，与前后词构成take care of。

##### 技巧三：短语介词结构

短语介词即多个词的组合。起介词作用的短语，如：except for，due to等。

例1: Just then, he saw a blackboard in \_\_\_\_\_ of him.  
细心观察，可以看出填入front即可构成in front of，此题得解。

##### 技巧四：连词、关联短语结构

常用的连词有and，or，but，so，for，while等，常用的关联短语有both...and...，either...or...，neither...nor...，not only...but also...等。

例1: \_\_\_\_\_ Marrie and Jannie like going to the theatre.  
横线处的词与后面可以构成both and，故答案为Both。

##### 技巧五：冠词、介词和常用的副词

冠词只能是在a，an，the之间判断；常用的介词有in，at，on，before，during等，通常考查固定搭配；副词的量还是比较多，如：however，never，yet，much等。

例1: Old Tom's granddaughter used to visit him \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday afternoon.

##### 已给单词提示题型的技巧

此类题可以考查学生对单词形式变化的掌握程度。单词形式变化主要有两种，一是词的形、数、式的变化，一是词的派生变化。在判断出词的变化之后还应该进一步审题，看是否需要使用复合的变化形式，这一点是很重要的。

### 技巧六：名词形式变化

名词的形式变化主要有单数、复数、所有格的变化。

例: There are many students living at school, the (child) houses are all far from school.

由students一词可以判断出横线处应填复数，且作为houses的定语，所以应用其所有格形式，故答案为child的复合变化形式——复数的所有格children's。

### 技巧七：动词形式变化

动词的形式变化比较多，有谓语的变化(时态、语态、语气)，有非谓语的变化(不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词)。

例: A talk (give) tomorrow is written by Professor Zhang.

句中的is

written是整句的谓语，所以横线所在的动词应当用作非谓语。从tomorrow可以看出，报告是“将来”作的，故用不定式；且报告是give动作的承受者，故可以判断出横线所在处用give的不定式被动式——to be given。

### 技巧八：代词形式变化

代词形式变化通常是与人称变化有关的三大类五小类，即人称代词(主格和宾格)、物主代词(形容词性和名词性)、反身代词。另外还有几个不定代词的形式变化，如no one / none、other / another等。

例: The king decided to see the painter by (he).

由介词by可以看出，横线处应填反身代词himself。

### 技巧九：形容词、副词比较级变化

英语中大部分形容词和表方式的副词都有原级、比较级和最高级的变化。构成比较级和最高级的方式，或通过加后缀-er和est，或在词前加more / less和most / least，且形容词的最高级还要冠以the。

例: I am — (tall) than Liu Wen. He is the tallest students in my class.

此题后句交代了LiuWen是班上最高的学生，那“我”肯定比他矮，所以不能用taller，只能用表示程度不如的“less tall”。

### 技巧十：数词形式变化

数词的形式变化包括基数词、序数词，或加后缀-teen、-ty的变化，甚至还有作分母用的序数词的单复数形式，以及one / two的特殊变化形式 once / twice

例: To my three sons I leave my seventeen horses. My eldest son shall take a half, my second son shall take a (three).

从上下文连续起来理解，这是一个分马的计划，大儿子分得a half，也就是“一半”或“二分之一”，那么二儿子应该得“三分之一”，所以要填入作分母的序数词“third”才能命中目标。

## 实战训练

1. (2020·浙江·杭州市公益中学九年级期末) 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入适当内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式填空。

All over the world the need for more computers increases each year. Networks have been part of our life. 1. (probable) everyone has used a public WiFi network without paying for it while they are having a coffee, on a train, in a shopping mall or at a hotel. 2. is this kind of public WiFi network safe?

Some networks 3. (protect) better than others because encryption methods(加密方法) are used. So they are 4. (safe) than others. But in 2015, 5. survey showed that more than 950 million records were not protected, including addresses, emails, birth dates, phone numbers, passwords and son on. These open WiFi networks are really not safe, because it is very easy for hackers(黑客) 6. (break) into the operating system(操作系统) and get people's private information.

Most smart-phones and computers search and connect to WiFi networks, they usually prefer a network they 7. (use) some times recently. Hackers' tools are able to record these 8. (search) and look like the trusted WiFi networks. If these smart-phones and computers are connected to networks which are not real or safe, hackers can easily steal 9. (they) private information.

So next time, when we want to use our computers or our smart-phones in public places which offer free WiFi networks, please think it twice 10. using them.

2. (2020·江苏·沭阳县怀文中学九年级期末) 根据短文内容，用括号内单词的正确形式填空，使短文完整。

People send birthday greetings by using cards in both eastern and western countries. It is 11. (know) when and where exactly the tradition began. It is said that it might begin in England in the early 12. (nineteen) century. In those days people 13. (send) birthday cards

when they couldn't wish somebody a happy birthday in person.

In 1840 the first stamp 14. (use) in Britain and sending birthday cards became easier, cheaper and more popular. The 15. (develop) of color printing processes (工艺流程) in the 1930s also helped to increase sales of birthday cards.

Today cards are often given with a present, even when people can express 16. (they) wishes face to face. In recent times e-cards 17. (become) popular. Many people are starting to use e-cards instead of traditional cards because they are free, environmentally friendly and easy 18. (arrive). So will e-cards take place of paper cards 19. (complete) in ten or twenty years? Probably not. For example, for kids and old people, they don't use e-cards very often.

If our birthday 20. (come) soon, do you wish that at least one person could congratulate you with a beautiful card then?

3. (2020·广东·深圳实验学校九年级期末) 根据句子意思, 用所给单词的适当形式填空, 未提供单词的根据上下文填入适当的词。

A young man was on a train. As the train turned a corner, it slowed down and then 21. house came into sight. The house looked so different 22. other buildings of the city that everybody on the train turned to look at it. Some passengers 23. (begin) to talk about it.

The young man was also 24. (interest) in the house. He decided to get off the train at the next station and make his way to the house. The owner of the house told him that he was trying to sell the house, but no one would buy it, as the noise of the trains passing nearby made 25. difficult to live in the house.

The young man made up his mind 26. (buy) the house right then and there for \$30, 000. He used it for advertising. As the house faced the railway bend (弯道), the train had to slow down at the bend, 27. gave the passengers plenty of time to look at the house.

The young man went to several big companies and explained the advantages of placing advertisements on the side of the house. 28. (final), one company agreed to place some ads. The young man 29. (pay) \$180, 000 for three years of advertising.

In this world, 30. (turn) disadvantages into advantages is the key to success.

4. (2020·湖北麻城·九年级期末) While some people stick to only one kind of movie, I like to watch different kinds depending 31. how I feel that day.

When I'm down or tired, I prefer movies that can cheer me up. Comedies like *Men in Black* or cartoons like *Kungfu Panda* have funny dialogues and usually have a happy 32.

(end) . The characters may not be perfect, but they try their best 33. (solve) their problems. After watching them, the problems suddenly seem 34. (little) serious and I feel much better again. Laughing for two hours 35. (be) a good way to relax.

I don't watch dramas or 36. (documentary) when I'm sad or tired. Dramas like Titanic make me feel even 37. (sad). *March of the Penguins* which provides plenty of information about a certain subject is very interesting, but when I'm tired. I don't want to think too much. I don't mind action movies like *Spider-Man* when I'm too tired. I can just shut off my brain, sit back and enjoy watching 38. exciting superhero who always saves the world just in time.

Once in a while, I like to watch movies that are scary. They can be fun, but I'm too scared 39. watch them. I always bring a friend who isn't afraid of these kinds of movies, and it doesn't feel so scary anymore.

5. (2020·浙江浙江·九年级期末) 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的词，或地入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

When your pen is broken, or the battery (电池) in your toy runs out, what do you do with these things? They may probably 40. (throw) into one bin. But actually, all of these pieces of garbage need to be sorted (分类) separately. Garbage sorting is 41. big problem worldwide. In recent years, some Chinese cities have been working hard on it.

Shanghai has 42. (create) a "green account" service for its residents (居民) . People get points by correctly sorting their garbage. Through the Alipay app, they can exchange the points for milk, phone cards and other 43. (produce) . The city is asking the residents to sort 44. (they) garbage into four groups: wet, recyclable, harmful and dry. Wet waste is also known as household waste. Some garbage 45. paper, metal can be reused. Harmful waste includes things, such as medicine and batteries. Finally, the rest of the waste will go in the "dry waste" bin.

China is improving its waste sorting efforts. There is still a long way to go. 46. it's never too late to learn how to sort your trash 47. (proper) and protect the environment. If you don't sort your garbage, all of it will go to a place and be buried together. The electronic waste 48. you throw away, such as batteries, will cause the 49. (pollute) of the soil and groundwater. Other pieces of garbage can be used to make other things if they are recycled.

6. (2020·浙江绍兴·九年级期末) Wei Jiyu, the 16-year-old boy from Beijing, was performing on the stage (舞台). Different from the competitions he'd taken part in before, the

young musician 50. (play) a piano concert on his own this time.

This idea 51. (encourage) by his piano teacher, who believes in Wei's ability. To prove (证明) himself, Wei took up this challenge.

However, it seemed boring for 52. to play the piano alone on the stage for the whole night. So, the Senior 2 student came up 53. the idea to organize a music group with his schoolmates.

"I've been learning Western instruments, but I'm 54. (deep) crazy about Chinese folk music," Wei said. "So I invited two students to play *The Moon Over the River on a Spring Night*, 55. well-loved Chinese music piece, with the pipa and guzheng."

The concert got a big hit. However, in Wei's eyes, the theme of the concert was what he 56. (exactly) wanted than the number of the people who watched him.

"Teenagers like 57. (sing), dance or play musical instruments. 58. most of them do it for fun. We're doing it for charity (慈善)." Wei said. The group of young 59. (musician) raised a total of 15,474 yuan from ticket sales, and all the money will go to nursing institutions (护理机构) for the aged. "I hope the concert can help call on more people to pay attention to those in need," he added.

7. (2020·浙江浙江·九年级期末) 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。

Throughout history, trees have stood the test of time. People are born 60. people die. Yet many trees—trees that you see every day—stay where they are. They grow and stay hardened.



Beth Moon is a photographer (摄影师) from Los Angeles. She is fascinated by trees, especially those that have been around the 61. (long) and grown the largest. So she travels around the world to photograph its oldest trees. By 62. (take) these pictures, Moon wants to remind us of the long history of trees and their close relationship with us. She also wants to share her deep love for protecting and caring for 63. (this) ancient plants.

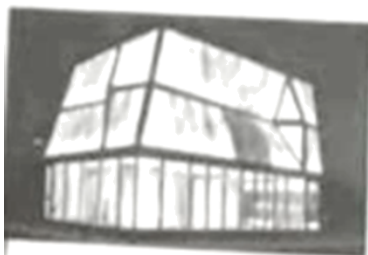
The photographer began the project eighteen years ago. She was then living in England.

One day, she saw an ancient yew (紫衫). Moon fell in love with 64. at once. Over the years, Moon has become more and more 65. (interest) in ancient trees. She has been to America, Europe, Asia and Africa to photograph the oldest trees on Earth.

As Moon began her project, she soon got to know 66. it would not be easy. Photographing ancient trees across the world requires a lot of planning. "I have to 67. (careful) consider, the best season to photograph each tree," she said. "Furthermore, some places could only 68. (visit) at certain times of the year."

In 2014, Moon's photos were made into a book. The book is now sold in many online bookstores 69. Amazon. Sixty black-and-white photos introduce readers to the wonderful world of trees.

8. (2020·浙江浙江·九年级期末) 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。



Robots have built a big house in Switzerland using 3D-printed materials. It is the first house made by robots for people to live 70. It is environmentally friendlier and 71. (safe) than man-made houses.

The creators say the future of building will 72. (influence) by the big house. "This is a new way of seeing architecture (建筑)," said one of the creators. "How you build is important."

The big house was built 73. (complete) from robot-made materials. It used 60% less cement (水泥) than a man-made house. There are 35 parts in the house, but some 74. (wise) robots built each one in 60 to 90 minutes. It means 75. the robots built the full house in just 48 hours.

It is not the first time for robots 76. (build) houses. The Chinese used 3D printers to build 10 houses in a day in 2014. And also 77. created a building the next year. Last year, 78. (Italian) built a house in just 48 hours.

Scientists say one day they could send robots to build houses on 79. moon. We are curious about how we're building for the future.



9. (2020·浙江诸暨·九年级期末) Basketball Culture in Zhuji

Do you like playing basketball? Do you want to watch the games on the scene? Have you ever seen crazy fans waiting outside only 80. (take) photos of their favorite basketball stars? Here comes good news for basketball fans in Zhuji. According to Xinhua News, the 2020-2021 CBA games 81. (hold) in Zhuji next month. 82. doubt, it is one of the biggest events this year. 83. was reported that Qingdao, Suzhou, Shenyang and many other cities offered to host this event, and Zhuji won. Some may wonder 84. . The reasons are as follows.

First, Zhuji is a famous basketball city. People here, young and old, enjoy playing basketball very much. Of all the county-level cities, Zhuji had 85. (many) standard (标准) basketball courts-2,232 basketball courts in 2011. Second, Zhuji also 86. (succeed) in setting the Guinness record for the largest basketball-playing scale (规模) in 2011. On 2,199 courts, 26,460 87. (play) took part at the same time.

88. Zhuji is just a small city to the south of the Yangtze River, Zhujinese' great love for basketball has made it famous nationwide. Now, it is 89. (general) accepted that Zhuji plays an active part in basketball game in China.

10. (2020·浙江·九年级期末) Maybe everyone has trouble in learning new words. It is not easy 90. (remember) and use them correctly. The following 91. (suggest) will help you a lot.

It can be a good idea to divide the new words into groups according to the meanings. 92. (think) about the connections (联系) between words may help you to remember them. The more you practice, the 93. (good) you will use them. You can also write a list of some new words. Express your ideas and discuss the uses of these words as much as possible. However, there is one more thing you should pay attention 94. . Don't try to learn too many words at 95. time. Choose several words 96. are important to you. Repeat their pronunciations, spellings as well as their meanings in 97. (you) mind. 98. you learn a little every day, you will learn a lot in a few years. It is the skills that can make you learn new words 99. (easy) . It is the skills that can help you know more words quickly.

11. (2020·浙江·九年级期末) Enjoy your work!

There are lots of surveys about jobs and why we choose them. Is because they are well-

paid? Is it because we don't have to work long hours? Or maybe it's 100. the job is interesting and we enjoy it. If you ask most people today, 101. will mention salary and enjoyment. 102. all, we need to spare a great number of hours at work, so it's 103. (good) if we enjoy it!

Employees today 104. (realize) that relaxed employees work better than those 105. get stressed out. Many of them are trying 106. (improve) the atmosphere in the workplace. In some offices there are games for the staff, like ping pong! If they start to feel stressed, the workers can leave their desk and go and play a quick game! Other workplaces have regular fun 107. (activity) during lunch breaks, such as quizzes or dance classes.

It makes sense, 108. (real). If you can have a good time at work, it's better for you and the company. It stops employees taking time off and 109. encourages them to work as a team. A bonus for everyone!

12. (2020·浙江·九年级期末) If you pay a visit to Liu Hasheng's restaurant in Harbin, you 110. (find) 18 robots there. They are ready to serve you and make sure that your dining experience is perfect. After the visit, you can tell 111. (other) making robots serve customers isn't a dream any more. It's wonderful to see 112. the 18 robots work in the restaurant.

The wonder starts when you walk in. You'll see a robot come up and say, "Earth person, hello! Welcome to the Robot Restaurant." When you have ordered your meal, the robots in the kitchen begin to do the 113. (cook). After the food 114. (prepare), a robot waiter will glide out of the kitchen to serve you with the meal you've ordered. And as customers enjoy their delicious food, a robot sings 115. (love) songs for them. You may ask, "Where did all 116. (this) robots come from?" Liu said they were designed and made by the Harbin Haohai Robot Company. Liu said he invested (投资) 5 million yuan in the restaurant, with each robot costing 200,000 yuan to 300,000 yuan. And the wonderful robot team is managed 117. the workers in the computer room. After a busy day, all the robots will go for a "meal", 118. is electricity. After 5 hours, the robots can continue their work for a day. The restaurant now provides a menu with more than 30 dishes, and the average cost for 119. dinner is about 40 to 50 yuan. Do you want to go and have a try in this restaurant?

13. (2020·浙江·九年级期末) 阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。将答案填写在答题纸的相应位置。

Standing in front of the blackboard, Christina Xu announced the start of the class. Eighteen students stood up, shouted their greetings of "good morning" in Chinese, and started the 90-minute class. This is 120. usual Chinese class at Walter Payton College Preparatory High School in Chicago. The 18 students 121. (divide) into small groups to practice Chinese speaking and writing. The four different tones (声调) are considered one of 122. (difficult) parts in Chinese learning. To make it easier, their teacher attached to each tone a gesture, and asked the students to give corresponding gestures to the words she pronounced. In sentence composing section, the students were encouraged to write down as many Chinese sentences 123. they can. Walter Payton is one of the 41 public schools in Chicago 124. provide Chinese classes.

Sixteen-year-old Steven Norinsky is a junior at Walter Payton. He started to learn Chinese in elementary school, and had 125. (keep) learning since then. "I plan to learn it throughout high school for the rest of my time here," he said.

"I chose Chinese 126. I think it would be the most valuable language to learn," Norinsky explained. "It's more valuable 127. (know) a language that more people speak and 128. (especial) the United States has a lot of relations with China."

"Only after having personal experiences of China would the students find a fair and objective knowledge about the country and share it with 129. (other)," Xu stressed.

14. (2020·浙江·九年级期末) 阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。将答案填写在答题纸的相应位置。

Which do you like better: breakfast or lunch? Well, with brunch you don't have to choose! Brunch gets the name from the 130. (one) two letters of breakfast and the last four letters of lunch.

Rich British people are believed to have invented brunch. They liked to go hunting. In between their hunting sessions, they would stop 131. (enjoy) a mid-morning meal that included meat, eggs and many other things.

Today, it is 132. meal eaten around late morning to early afternoon, usually on weekends. It might seem simple, but sometimes it raises breakfast to an artistic level. For example, ordinary pancakes might 133. (change) to blueberry pancakes.

In Melbourne, brunch culture is also being welcome. I decided to try it with my friend. We visited a café that is famous 134. the flower theme. There was a wall full of various

types of fresh and colorful 135. (flower).

This theme is also shown in 136. (it) food and drinks. The pink rose tea latte (拿铁) had real rose petals(花瓣) on top. It137. (taste) just as sweet as it looked. For the main course, I chose the soft-shell crab. The crab was placed in a bread bowl with some fried crab claws on the top.

The brunch 138. (great) satisfied my appetite. I still wanted to have another one 139. I was full after having such a big meal.

15. (2020·广东茂名·九年级期末) 请用适当的词完成下面的短文, 并把所缺单词填写在答题卡指定的位置上。每个空只能填写一个形式正确、意义相符的单词。

We've heard about several "poor students" in the past year. Cui Qingtao, a student from Yunnan, working with his parents on a building site when he140. an admission(录取通知书) from Peking University. A girl141. Wang Xinyi is another example. She is a student from Hebei. She was doing her part-time job in142. different city when her family got her admission letter from Peking University.

Born in poor families, these students have a lot in common. For example, they are all strong and optimistic(乐观的). Li Enhui said in an interview, "As long as we are alive, there are no problems that cannot be solved, and many people don't have my 143. And these experiences144. me grow and become better". He refused to accept donation money and decided to make money by145.

This is also the common thing that "poor students" have.

Whatever kind of values you hold, such personalities(品格) are 146. for growth. Life is full147. ups and downs. Not everything goes well all the time.

Only being148. and optimistic, can one go through difficulties. We like such poor students because they are strong and optimistic.

For them, few can choose their lifestyle.149., all of them can choose their attitudes towards life. That's why they are highly praised. Every one of us should learn from them.

## 参考答案

1. Probably
2. However
3. are protected
4. safer
5. a
6. to break
7. have used
8. searches
9. their
10. before

### 【分析】

这是一篇说明文，文章讲述了公共wifi网络的安全问题。越来越多的人使用移动设备，因此他们可以随时随地地使用，随时连接上公共wifi，然而网络安全也需重视。黑客能够得知用户经常连接的网点，用相似的名称"伪装"成用户经常连接的网络，盗取用户信息，损害用户的利益。

1.

句意：可能每个人在喝咖啡，坐火车，购物或是在酒店里都会免费使用公共wifi网络。放在句首用副词修饰整句话，“probable”的副词形式是“probably”，句首首字母大写。故填Probably。

2.

句意：然而，这种公共的wifi网络是安全的么？根据前文和后面的问句可知前后是转折关系，放在句首，有逗号与后面的句子隔开，用“however”表示“然而，但是”。句首首字母大写。故填However。

3.

句意：一些网络因为使用了加密方式而比其他的网络保护得更好。句子的主语“networks”是复数概念，主语与动词是被动关系，用一般现在时的被动形式“are protected”，表示“被保护”。故填are protected。

4.

句意：因此它们比其他的更安全。根据“than”可知是比较，用形容词比较级“safer”表示“更安全”。故填safer。

5.

句意：但是在2015年，一项调查显示9.5亿的记录没有被保护，包括地址，邮箱，出生日期，电话号码，密码等。句子首次提到一项调查，是泛指，用不定冠词。名词“survey”是辅音音素开始的单词，名词前用不定冠词“a”。故填a。

6.

句意：公共wifi网络真的不是很安全，因为黑客很容易侵入操作系统，得到人们的个人信息。根据“it is very easy for hackers”可知句子是“it is 形容词for sb. to do”的结构，用动词不定式作真正的主语，用“to break”。故填to break。

7.

句意：他们通常更喜欢使用它们最近用过好几次的网络。根据“recently”可知句子是现在完成时，用“have/has done”的结构。句子的主语是“they”，动词用“have used”。故填have used。

8.

句意：黑客的工具能够记录这些搜索，看起来像被信任的wifi网络。动词“record”后面缺宾语，根据“these”可知是复数概念，用复数名词“searches”。故填searches。

9.

句意：黑客可以很容易的盗取他们的私人信息。名词“information”前用形容词性物主代词，表示“他们的”用“their”。故填their。

10.

句意：请在使用它们之前再三思考。根据“think it twice”及“using”可知句子表达“在使用之前”，用介词“before”。故填before。

11. unknown

12. nineteenth

13. sent

14. was used

15. development

16. their

17. have become

18. to arrive

19. completely

20. is coming

**【分析】**

本文主要介绍了人们用卡片送生日贺卡，并详细介绍了生日贺卡的发展历史。

11.

句意：不知道这个传统究竟是何时何地开始的。be动词后加形容词作表语，根据“**It is said that it might begin in England in the early...**”可知此处指不知道开始的时间和地点，**unknown**未知的，形容词。故填**unknown**。

12.

句意：据说它可能始于十九世纪早期的英国。此处表示“第十九世纪”，用序数词，**nineteen**改为序数词**nineteenth**。故填**nineteenth**。

13.

句意：在那些日子里，当人们无法亲自祝某人生日快乐时，他们会发送生日贺卡。句子发生在过去，用一般过去时，动词用过去式**sent**“发送”。故填**sent**。

14.

句意：1840年，英国使用了第一枚邮票。根据时间状语可知，句子使用一般过去时，主语**the first stamp**和谓语**use**之间是被动关系，用一般过去时的被动语态**was/were done**，主语是单数，be动词用**was**。故填**was used**。

15.

句意：20世纪30年代彩色印刷工艺的发展也有助于增加生日贺卡的销量。定冠词**the**后加名词，**develop**的名词是**development**“发展”，不可数名词，此处用名词原形。故填**development**。

16.

句意：今天，即使人们可以面对面表达他们的愿望，卡片常常随着礼物一起被给予。空后有名词**wishes**，故此处用形容词性物主代词**their**“他们的”。故填**their**。

17.

句意：最近电子贺卡变得流行。根据“**In recent times**”可知句子使用现在完成时**have/has done**，主语是**e-cards**，助动词用**have**。故填**have become**。

18.

句意：许多人开始使用电子卡代替传统卡，因为它们免费、环保且容易送达。be adj. to do sth.“做某事是……”，固定用法。故填to arrive。

19.

句意：那么电子贺卡会在十年或二十年内完全取代纸卡吗？此处修饰动词take用副词completely“完全”。故填completely。

20.

句意：如果我们的生日快到了，你希望至少有一个人可以用一张漂亮的卡片来祝贺你吗？根据soon可知句子应使用一般将来时，表将来可用现在进行时be doing，主语是our birthday，be动词用is。故填is coming。

21. a

22. from

23. began

24. interested

25. it

26. to buy

27. which

28. Finally

29. was paid

30. turning

### 【分析】

文章主要讲述了一个年轻买了一座位于铁路边无人喜欢的房子，用作广告投放，而一次就赚到了比买房钱多五倍的钱。故事告诉我们，机会就在我们身边，要用心去发现，把劣势变优势是成功的关键。

21.

句意：然后一栋房子出现了。此处泛指“一栋房子”用不定冠词，house是以辅音开头的单词，用a。故填a。

22.

句意：房子看起来和城市的其他建筑非常不同。be different



from...“和.....不同”，固定用法。故填from。

23.

句意：一些乘客开始谈论它。由语境可知，此处用一般过去时，动词用过去式began“开始”。故填began。

24.

句意：这个年轻人也对这所房子感兴趣。be动词后加形容词作表语，be interested in“对.....感兴趣”，固定用法。故填interested。

25.

句意：因为附近火车经过的噪音使住在这所房子里变得艰难。make it +adj.+ to do sth.“使做某事.....”，it作形式宾语，动词不定式作真正的宾语。故填it。

26.

句意：这个年轻人当时就下定决心花3万美元买下了这所房子。buy买，make up one's mind to do sth.“下定决心做某事”。故填to buy。

27.

句意：因为房子面对铁路弯道，火车不得不在弯道处减速，这给了乘客足够的时间去看房子。分析句子可知，句子是非限制性定语从句，关系词在从句中作主语，且指代前面整个句子，用which引导非限制性定语从句。故填which。

28.

句意：最终一家公司同意投放一些广告。此处修饰整个句子用副词finally“最终”，放句首首字母大写。故填Finally。

29.

句意：（这个公司）付给年轻人18万美元作为三年的广告费用。pay支付，由文章整体时态可知，此处使用一般过去时，主语the young man和谓语pay之间是被动关系，用一般过去时的被动语态was/were done，主语是单数，be动词用was。故填was paid。

30.

句意：在这个世界上，将缺点变成优势是成功的关键。分析句子可知，动词短语“将缺点变成优势”是句子的主语，故动词应用动名词形式。故填turning。

31. on

32. ending

33. to solve

34. less

35. is

36. documentaries

37. sadder

38. an

39. to

**【分析】**

本文是记叙文。主要介绍了作者在不同心情下看的电影的种类。

31.

句意：有的人爱看一种电影，而我喜欢看不同种类电影，那取决于我那天的心情。短语depend on意为“取决于……”，故填介词on。

32.

句意：像《黑衣人》这样的喜剧或者《功夫熊猫》一样的卡通片都有有趣的对话，并且通常有好的结尾。

happy形容词，修饰名词作定语。end的名词形式为ending“结局”，且前面有a修饰，名词用单数。故填ending。

33.

句意：人物有时可能不完美，但是他们尽最大努力解决问题。短语try ones best to do sth. “尽最大努力做某事”，后跟动词不定式。故填to solve。

34.

句意：看过电影之后，问题似乎变得不那么严重了，我又感觉好多了。根据句意可知这里是跟看电影以前作对比，要用little的比较级less。故填less。

35.

句意：笑两个小时是放松的好办法。“laughing for two hours”是动名词作主语，谓语动词用第三人称单数，所以be动词用is。故填is。

36.

句意：当我悲伤和疲劳时，我不看电视剧和纪录片。根据and前的名词dramas是复数，可知后面的可数名词用复数。故填documentaries。

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/768045042122006066>