

## 专题 06 语法填空

### 经典基础题

#### 高频话题 01 人与自我—兴趣爱好

##### Passage 1

2022-2023 学年下学期·河北衡水·高一期末

Danny has a hobby---playing games online. He is interested \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ solving puzzles. He particularly enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) to other gamers.

Now Danny \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) quietly in front of his computer. His mother thinks he is doing his homework, but she is wrong. Danny is \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (actual) surfing the Internet, solving puzzles and talking to other gamers around the world, \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ is pretty fun!

Why are games online so interesting? “\_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ I can pretend to be a different person. There are also many different \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (kind) of games for me \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (play),” says Danny. “Other people love to play these games because they can pay at any time. They do not need to organize a group. Someone in the word always wants to pay.”

Starting a game online is not easy. Some gamers don't welcome new gamer. They will become \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (anger) when new gamers ask them questions. Other gamers are helpful. They want to make new friends. When Danny has \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ question, he always says, “Excuse me, are you busy? I am new at this game and I need some help.” Sometimes this works. At other times, however, the gamer at the other end makes you feel like a fool.

##### 【答案】

1. in    2. chatting    3. is sitting    4. actually    5. which  
6. Because    7. kinds    8. to play    9. angry    10. a

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了小男孩 Danny 喜欢上网，他认为在网络世界里他可以是一个另外的不同的自己。

1. 考查介词。句意：他对解谜很感兴趣。固定短语 **be interested in...**意为“对.....感兴趣”，符合句意。故填 **in**。
2. 考查非谓语动词。句意：他特别喜欢和其他玩家聊天。所给词动词 **chat** 作 **enjoy** 的宾语，应使用动名词形式，**enjoy doing** 表示“喜欢做某事”。故填 **chatting**。
3. 考查时态。句意：现在丹尼正安静地坐在电脑前。所给动词 **sit** 在句中作谓语，主动语态，根据时间状语“**Now**”可知，应使用现在进行时，主语为单数人称，助动词 **be** 使用单三形式。故填 **is sitting**。
4. 考查副词。句意：丹尼实际上是在上网，解决谜题，并与世界各地的其他游戏玩家交谈，这是相当有趣的！该空需要一个副词作状语修饰谓语动词，所给词 **actual** 为形容词。故填 **actually**。
5. 考查定语从句。句意：丹尼实际上是在上网，解决谜题，并与世界各地的其他游戏玩家交谈，这是相当有趣的！该空需要关系代词引导非限制性定语从句，代指前面整个句子在从句中作主语，应填 **which**。故填 **which**。

6. 考查原因状语从句。句意：因为我可以假装成另一个人。根据上一问句中的“Why”可知，该回应应使用 **because**，位于句首注意首字母大写。故填 **Because**。
7. 考查名词单复数。句意：还有许多不同类型的游戏供我玩。**kind** 为可数名词，根据空前的“many different”可知，应填名词复数形式。故填 **kinds**。
8. 考查非谓语动词。句意：还有许多不同类型的游戏供我玩。所给动词 **play** 在句中作后置定语，应使用动词不定式，与上文 **for me** 构成不定式复合结构。故填 **to play**。
9. 考查形容词。句意：当新玩家问他们问题时，他们会很生气。该空需要一个形容词作表语，所给词为名词，其形容词为 **angry**。故填 **angry**。
10. 考查冠词。句意：当丹尼有问题时，他总是说：“对不起，你忙吗？我是新手，我需要一些帮助。”后面名词 **question** 为可数名词单数，且第一次提到，并且泛指，应填不定冠词，该词的发音是辅音音素开头，故填 **a**。

## Passage 2

### 2022-2023 学年下学期·湖北武汉高一期末

You're never too old to take out many pieces of Lego and start building. As a result, they've created 11 unusual set made just for adults.

The Lego Forma line 12 (design) in particular to encourage your creativity and make you feel 13 (relax). This set is not on sale yet because it is now 14 the beginning of the stage on Indiegogo. When it 15 (do) go to market, however, it will include beautiful marine models inspired by nature.

Each model has 294 parts. According to the Indiegogo page, the models should take a few hours at most 16 (complete). It is hard to complete it, but not 17 (possible).

Each model also includes a clever gear(传动装置) system 18 once you put all the parts together, will make lifelike 19 (move). In creating this new line of Lego sets, Lego wants you to “discover the simple satisfaction of building with your hands.”

This isn't the first time Lego has created sets only for its adult fans. 20 you're an adult looking for a Lego set, just know that you're not alone.

#### 【答案】

11. an    12. is designed    13. relaxed    14. at    15. does  
16. to complete    17. impossible    18. which/that    19. movements    20. If

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了乐高 Forma 系列积木的特点。

11. 考查不定冠词。句意：因此，他们为成年人创造了一套不寻常的套装。**set** 为可数名词，此处为泛指且 **unusual** 是发音以元音音素开头的单词。故填 **an**。
12. 考查谓语时态语态。句意：乐高 Forma 系列的设计特别鼓励你的创造力，让你感到放松。主语与谓语构成被动关系，陈述客观事实用一般现在时，主语是单数，故填 **is designed**。
13. 考查形容词。句意：乐高 Forma 系列的设计特别鼓励你的创造力，让你感到放松。此处作表语，修饰人应用 -ed 结尾形容词 **relaxed**。故填 **relaxed**。
14. 考查介词。句意：这一套还没有开始销售，因为它现在在 Indiegogo 上处于起步阶段。短语 **at the beginning**

of“在……的开端”。故填 at。

15. 考查强调句。句意：然而，当它真的上市时，它将包括灵感来自大自然的美丽海洋模型。此处强调谓语动词，且从句用一般现在时，故用 does。故填 does。

16. 考查非谓语动词。句意：根据 Indiegogo 的页面，这些模型最多需要几个小时才能完成。句型 it takes time to do sth. 故填 to complete。

17. 考查形容词。句意：完成它很难，但并非不可能。此处作表语，表示“不可能”应用形容词 impossible。故填 impossible。

18. 考查定语从句。句意：每个模型还包括一个巧妙的齿轮系统，一旦你把所有的部件放在一起，它就会做出栩栩如生的运动。关系词指代先行词 gear system 并在定语从句中作主语，故填 which/that。

19. 考查名词。句意：每个模型还包括一个巧妙的齿轮系统，一旦你把所有的部件放在一起，它就会做出栩栩如生的运动。作宾语，应用可数名词 movement(表示具体的动作)，应用用复数泛指。故填 movements。

20. 考查状语从句。句意：如果你是一个成年人，正在寻找一套乐高积木，要知道你并不孤单。引导条件状语从句，表示“如果”应用 if，句首单词首字母要大写。故填 If。

### Passage 3

#### 2022-2023 学年下学期·湖南张家界高一期末

“What shall I read?” You might have asked \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ (you) this question more than once. If you are not sure what to read, you can get ideas from different \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ (source), but it is also important to develop your own taste.

To start with, ask your friends, parents and teachers \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ (recommend) what books you ought to read. Most people will be happy to share their favourite books with others. Teachers in particular can provide suggestions for interesting reading materials that can \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ (find) in the library or bookshop easily. You could also read book reviews in newspapers, in magazines \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ online. \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ book review can often tell you whether a book is worth reading or not.

These ideas should point you in the right direction. However, you must also decide for yourself what kind of books to read. You do not have to read a book just because everyone recommends it. Instead, look for books on topics \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ interest you. Take time to look through the collections \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ different sections of your local library, and you are likely to come across books you love to read. Over time, you may find yourself \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ (well) able to seek out books to your taste and enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ (read) all the more.

#### 【答案】

21. yourself    22. sources    23. to recommend    24. be found    25. or

26. A    27. that/which    28. in    29. better    30. reading

【导语】这是一篇说明文，主要介绍如何选择自己应该阅读的书籍。

21. 考查代词。句意：你可能不止一次地问过自己这个问题。表示“问你自己”应用反身代词 yourself。故填 yourself。

22. 考查名词的数。句意：如果你不确定读什么书，你可以从不同的来源获得灵感，但培养自己的品味也很重要。source 为可数名词，结合 different 可知为复数。故填 sources。

23. 考查非谓语动词。句意：首先，让你的朋友、父母和老师推荐你应该读什么书。表示“让某人做某事”短语为 ask sb. to do sth.。故填 to recommend。
24. 考查语态。句意：尤其是老师可以为学生推荐有趣的阅读材料，这些材料很容易在图书馆或书店找到。主语与谓语构成被动关系，且 can 后跟动词原形。故填 be found。
25. 考查连词。句意：你也可以在报纸、杂志或网上读书评。此处前后为选项关系，应用 or。故填 or。
26. 考查冠词。句意：书评通常可以告诉你一本书是否值得一读。review 为可数名词，此处为泛指且 book 是发音以辅音音素开头的单词。故填 A。
27. 考查定语从句。句意：相反，找一些你感兴趣的主题的书。定语从句修饰先行词 topics，在从句中作主语，指物，故填 that/which。
28. 考查介词。句意：花点时间浏览当地图书馆不同区域的藏书，你很可能找到你喜欢读的书。后跟名词作宾语，表示“在不同区域”应用介词 in。故填 in。
29. 考查比较级。句意：随着时间的推移，你可能会发现自己能够更好地找到适合自己口味的书，并且更加享受阅读。此处与之前的情况比较“更好”应用比较级。故填 better。
30. 考查非谓语动词。句意：随着时间的推移，你可能会发现自己能够更好地找到适合自己口味的书，并且更加享受阅读。短语 enjoy doing sth.表示“享受做某事”。故填 reading。

#### Passage 4

#### 2022-2023 学年下学期·广东汕头高一期末

World Book Day was created on April 23rd, 1995, by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO). The connection between that date and books, however, was made \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ Spain in 1923, as it is the anniversary(周年纪念日) of the \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ (die) of William Shakespeare and Inca Garcilaso de la Vega, famous Spanish Chronicler.

There were a few \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ (idea) for the day of the year that World Book Day should be held. \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ (original), Vicente Clavel Andres, a Valencian writer, suggested that the day should be on a day \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ honored the author Miguel de Cervantes. This would be either his birthday, October 7, or the date when he passed away, April 23. The \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) date is the latter one because it was also the date when William Shakespeare died and when Inca Garcilaso de la Vega died too. In fact, several other well-known authors have also died on April 23—perhaps authors should be wary(留神的) of this date!

In some countries, World Book Day actually \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ (take) place on other days of the year, despite the fact that the intentional event was created by UNESCO. For example, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Ireland all celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ (they) own World Book Day events on \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ different day. However, the international day \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) on the same day each year since it began in 1995.

#### 【答案】

31. in    32. death    33. ideas    34. Originally    35. that/which  
36. chosen    37. takes    38. their    39. a    40. has been held

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。这篇文章介绍了世界读书日的起源和日期选择，以及一些国家庆祝世界读书日的不同方式。

31. 考查介词。句意：然而，这个日期与书籍之间的联系是 1923 年在西班牙提出的，因为这一天是威廉·莎士比亚和著名西班牙编年史家印加·加西拉索·德拉维加的忌日。表示“在西班牙”用 in Spain。故填 in。
32. 考查名词。句意：同上。句中使用 die 的名词 death 作宾语，表示“死亡”为不可数名词。故填 death。
33. 考查名词。句意：关于世界读书日应该在哪一天举行，有一些想法。句中使用名词作主语，此处 idea 为可数名词，表示复数意义。故填 ideas。
34. 考查副词。句意：最初，巴伦西亚作家维森特·克拉维尔·安德烈斯建议将这一天定为纪念作家米格尔·德·塞万提斯的日子。设空处使用 original 的副词 originally 作状语，修饰句子。同时，该空置于句首，首字母大写。故填 Originally。
35. 考查定语从句。句意：同上。分析句子，设空处引导的是限制性定语从句，引导词在从句中作主语，修饰先行词 day，为物，故使用 which。故填 which 或者 that。
36. 考查非谓语动词。句意：之所以选择后者，是因为这一天也是威廉·莎士比亚和印加·加西拉索·德拉维加去世的日子。句中 date 和 choose 之间是被动关系，故使用过去分词作定语。故填 chosen。
37. 考查动词。句意：在一些国家，世界读书日实际上是在一年中的其他日子举行，尽管这一活动是由联合国教科文组织发起的。分析句子，设空处使用动词作谓语，句子表述客观事实，故使用一般现在时。故填 takes。
38. 考查代词。句意：例如，瑞典、英国和爱尔兰都在不同的日子庆祝他们自己的世界读书日活动。句中表示“某人自己的”用 on one's own，使用形容词性物主代词。故填 their。
39. 考查冠词。句意：同上。句中 day 为名词，其前面应该使用冠词，此处表示泛指，同时 different 首字母发音为辅音。故填 a。
40. 考查动词。句意：然而，自 1995 年开始以来，国际日每年都在同一天举行。分析句子以及 since 可知，句中表示动作发生在过去，持续到现在故使用现在完成时。同时 day 与 hold 之间是被动关系，故使用现在完成时的被动语态，句子的主语为 day 是单数。故填 has been held。

## 高频话题 02 人与社会—饮食习俗

### Passage 1

#### 2022-2023 学年下学期·广东江门高一期末

In China, people like to joke that there is no problem 1 a hot pot cannot solve. The fire from a hotpot can melt just about any icy disagreement and warm just about any heart. Over a hotpot, people can talk and share not just food, 2 friendship.

The most popular kind of hotpot is the Sichuan hot pot. What makes Sichuan hot pot different 3 other hot pots is the use of huajiao(花椒). This spice is hard to describe. Some people say it has no taste at all, and others think it 4 (taste) bad. It has the strange effect of mouth-numbing, making red peppers taste even 5 (hot).

Other famous hot pots include Beijing hotpot, Northeast hotpot and Guangdong hot pot. The Beijing hotpot has lighter taste, using just plain water as its broth(高汤). The pot is also different 6 (make) of brass(黄铜) with chimney in the middle.

The northeast hotpot usually contains pork and cabbage while the Guangdong hot pot uses a chicken or a fish

broth, known for its wide range of 7 (ingredient), including seafood.

With a hot pot, you can put in whatever ingredient you like. The same pot can serve all the people 8 (sit) around the table. No one 9 (leave) out, and everyone gets to eat as much or as little as they want. This shows the Chinese 10 (culture) values of openness.

**【答案】**

1. that    2. but    3. from    4. tastes    5. hotter  
6. made    7. ingredients    8. sitting    9. is left    10. cultural

**【导语】** 本文是说明文。文章介绍了中国的火锅饮食文化。

- 考查定语从句。句意：在中国，人们喜欢开玩笑说，没有火锅解决不了的问题。problem 是先行词，在定语从句中做宾语，当先行词被 no 修饰时，关系代词只能用 that。故填 that。
- 考查连词。句意：通过火锅，人们不仅可以分享食物，还可以分享友谊。not just...but 表示“不只是，还有……”。故填 but。
- 考查介词。句意：四川火锅与其他火锅的不同之处在于花椒的使用。表示“不同于”短语为 different from。故填 from。
- 考查时态和主谓一致。句意：有些人说它一点味道都没有，而另一些人则认为味道很差。根据 think 可知，这是一般现在时，taste 是感官系动词，it 是第三人称单数，谓语动词用单数。故填 tastes。
- 考查形容词比较级。句意：它有一种奇怪的使嘴巴发麻的效果，让红辣椒尝起来更辣。even 后加形容词比较级。故填 hotter。
- 考查非谓语动词。句意：中间有一个烟囱铜制成的火锅也是不同的。is 是谓语动词，两个动词之间没有连词，这是非谓语动词，pot 和制成是被动关系，用过去分词作定语，故填 made。
- 考查名词的数。句意：东北火锅通常含有猪肉和卷心菜，而广东火锅则使用鸡肉或鱼肉汤，以其广泛的食材而闻名，包括海鲜。ingredient 由 wide range of 修饰应用复数形式。故填 ingredients。
- 考查非谓语动词。句意：同一个锅可以招待所有围坐在桌子旁的人。分析句子可知，句中已有谓语动词，空处为非谓语动词作后置定语，和修饰的名词之间为主动关系，所以用现在分词。故填 sitting。
- 考查时态语态。句意：没有人被排除在外，每个人都可以想吃多少就吃多少。分析句子结构可知，空处为句子的谓语动词。该句话为描述一般事实，所以用一般现在时态。动词和主语之间为被动关系，主语为单数。故填 is left。
- 考查形容词。句意：这体现了中国开放的文化价值观。修饰名词 values 应用形容词 cultural，作定语。故填 cultural。

**Passage 2**

**2022-2023 学年下学期·广东高一期末**

As we know, Start of Summer is the seventh of the 24 solar terms(农历节气)in the 11 (tradition) Chinese lunar calendar, 12 (mark) the beginning of summer. When it arrives, heat increases across the country as the days become longer, and rain becomes more frequent. The temperature will rise 13 (obvious) during this period, yet in Northern China weather remains mild, not too hot. Here is a variety of food Chinese people often eat to greet the Start of Summer.

In ancient China, people \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_(believe) eating eggs on the first day of summer would help bring good health and a round egg is a symbol of happy life. They put leftover tea into boiled water, together with eggs, \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_are called “tea eggs”. Later people improved cooking methods and added spices to the eggs \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_(make) them taste even more delicious.

Many Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_(family) prepare specially-cooked rice for the first day of summer. One popular folk saying holds that in ancient times, children would ask \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_(they) neighbors for a bowl of rice, and then cook the rice together \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ some other food such as peas. People believed that eating such rice would keep children from heatstroke.

The first day of summer is also \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_good time to try some seasonal vegetables, fruit and fish such as cucumber, cherry and balloon fish.

**【答案】**

11. traditional    12. marking    13. obviously    14. believed  
15. which    16. making    17. families    18. their    19. with    20. a

**【导语】**这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了立夏的传统习俗。立夏是二十四节气中的第七个节气，也是夏季的第一个节气。立夏也有很多民间习俗，比如，立夏吃蛋，立夏饭，立夏见三新(黄瓜、樱桃和河豚)。

11. 考查形容词。句意：众所周知，立夏是中国传统农历二十四节气中的第七个，标志着夏天的开始。所填空应是形容词作定语修饰空后名词短语 **Chinese lunar calendar**。tradition, 名词，“传统”，其形容词为 **traditional** 意为“传统的”。故填 **traditional**。

12. 考查非谓语动词。句意：同上。分析句子，句中 **is** 为谓语动词，设空处使用非谓语动词。**Start of Summer** 与 **mark** 之间是主动关系，表示伴随，故使用现在分词作状语。故填 **marking**。

13. 考查副词。句意：在此期间，气温将明显上升，但中国北方的天气仍然温和，不太热。分析可知，所填空应是副词作状语修饰动词 **rise**。**obvious** 为形容词，意为“明显的”，其副词形式为 **obviously**。故填 **obviously**。

14. 考查动词时态。句意：在中国古代，人们相信在夏天的第一天吃鸡蛋有助于带来健康，圆形的鸡蛋是幸福生活的象征。分析可知，所填动词应是句子谓语，结合 **In ancient China** 可知，设空处应是一般过去时。故填 **believed**。

15. 考查非限制性定语从句引导词。句意：他们把吃剩的茶和鸡蛋一起放入开水中煮，这被称为“茶叶蛋”。分析可知设空处引导的是非限制性定语从句，引导词在从句中作主语指代前文的 **eggs**，为物，应用关系代词 **which** 引导。故填 **which**。

16. 考查非谓语动词。句意：后来人们改进了烹饪方法，并在鸡蛋中加入了香料，使它们尝起来更加美味。分析可知，句中 **improved** 和 **added** 为谓语动词，设空处使用非谓语动词，同时“\_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_(make) them taste even more delicious”为结果状语，动词 **make** 与主语之间为主动关系，应用现在分词形式。故填 **making**。

17. 考查名词复数。句意：许多中国家庭在夏天的第一天时会准备特别烹制的米饭。根据空前限定词 **Many** 可知，应是可数名词复数形式作主语。故填 **families**。

18. 考查形容词性物主代词。句意：一种流行的民间说法是，在古代，孩子们会向邻居要一碗米饭，然后和其他食物如豌豆一起煮。分析可知，所填空应是形容词性物主代词作定语，修饰空后名词 **neighbors**。故填 **their**。

19. 考查介词和固定短语。句意：一种流行的民间说法是，在古代，孩子们会向邻居要一碗米饭，然后和其他食物如豌豆一起煮。together with 为固定短语，意为“和……一起”。故填 with。

20. 考查不定冠词。句意：夏天的第一天也是品尝时令蔬菜、水果和鱼的好时机，比如黄瓜、樱桃和河豚。分析可知，time 句中意为“时机，时候”，为可数名词，a good time to do sth. 固定短语，意为“做某事的好时机”。故填 a。

### Passage 3

#### 2022-2023 学年下学期·湖南长沙高一期末

Dumplings are the most essential and popular food for Chinese people, especially in northern China. There is a legend(传说) for this \_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_ (tradition) food. Zhang Zhongjing, a famous medical scientist at the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty, found that his fellow-townsmen suffered from coldness and hunger in winter. Even \_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_ (bad), many of them had terrible chilblains(冻疮) in the ears. On the Winter Festival, he cooked food named Jiao Er with a filling of medicine and other ingredients \_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_ (feed) these people, and they recovered soon.

Nowadays, there are different \_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_ (custom) in southern and northern China. As a popular saying \_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_ (go) in northern China, “Have dumplings for Winter Solstice(冬至) and noodles for Summer Solstice”. Since then, dumplings have been \_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_ must for this winter festival. \_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_ you happen to be in China on the day, go to the restaurant early, or there will be no dumplings \_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_ (leave).

However, sweet dumplings(元宵) are more popular for people in southern China. \_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_ their mind, the round shape of sweet dumplings represents family reunion. Besides, it's said that in some areas, people also have mutton, noodles or drink alcohol for \_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_ (celebrate).

#### 【答案】

21. traditional    22. worse    23. to feed    24. customs    25. goes  
26. a    27. If    28. left    29. In    30. celebration

【导语】本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了饺子的历史以及饺子所带来的寓意。

21. 考查形容词。句意：这种传统食物有一个传说。此处应用形容词 traditional 作定语，修饰名词 food，故填 traditional。

22. 考查固定搭配。句意：更糟糕的是，他们中的许多人都有严重的耳部冻疮。even worse 固定搭配，意为“更糟糕的是”，作状语，故填 worse。

23. 考查非谓语动词。句意：在冬节，他用药和其他材料做了一种叫做娇耳的食物来喂养这些人，他们很快就恢复了健康。此处表示目的，应用不定式作目的状语，故填 to feed。

24. 考查名词的数。句意：如今，中国南方和北方有着不同的风俗习惯。此处应用名词 custom 作宾语，由 different 可知，应用复数，故填 customs。

25. 考查时态。句意：在中国北方有一句流行的谚语，“冬至吃饺子，夏至吃面条”。此处是在 as 引导的让步状语从句中作谓语，句子描述一般性事实，应用一般现在时，主语是单数，谓语动词应用三单形式，故填 goes。

26. 考查冠词。句意：从那时起，饺子就成了这个冬季节日的必备品。此处泛指一项必备的食物，应用不定冠词来修饰，且 must 发音是以辅音音素开头，应用 a，故填 a。



27. 考查状语从句。句意：如果你碰巧当天在中国，早点去餐馆，否则就没有饺子吃了。此处表示“如果”，应用 if 引导条件状语从句，故填 if。
28. 考查非谓语动词。句意：如果你碰巧当天在中国，早点去餐馆，否则就没有饺子吃了。动词 leave 和 dumplings 是被动关系，应用过去分词作后置定语，故填 left。
29. 考查介词。句意：在他们心目中，汤圆圆的形状代表着家庭团聚。in one's mind 固定搭配，意为“在某人心中”，单词位于句首，首字母大写，故填 In。
30. 考查名词。句意：此外，据说在一些地区，人们还有羊肉，面条或饮酒庆祝。此处应用名词 celebration 作宾语，表示“庆祝”，为不可数名词，故填 celebration。

#### Passage 4

#### 2022-2023 学年下学期·湖南衡阳高一期末

In 2023, the Dragon Boat Festival falls on Thursday, June 22 in China. Chinese people will have \_\_\_\_\_ 31 3-day holiday from June 22 to 24. The Dragon Boat Festival or Duan Wu Jie is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ (recall) and show respect for Qu Yuan, a famous scholar in ancient China.

Dragon boat racing is one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) at the Dragon Boat Festival. The activity is \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ (wide) held in China's Southern and southeastern areas \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ there are more rivers and lakes. The origin of the activity \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ (date) back to the Warring States Period. When Qu Yuan drowned himself in the river, the locals were very sad about it. Many fishermen rowed their boats trying to find his body. From then on, at this time every year the locals will row the dragon boats, \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) to drive away creatures under the river in this way. Eating Zongzi is also a part of the Dragon Boat Festival celebration. The taste of Zongzi is different according \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ the location and region of China. Generally speaking, people in southern China prefer the salty one while those in northern China like the sweet one.

As the festival is celebrated in memory of the \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ (die) of an ancient Chinese scholar, it is not proper to say "Happy Dragon Boat Festival" to others. \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_, you'd better greet each other with "Wish you peace and health at the Dragon Boat Festival ( Duānwǔānkāng)."

#### 【答案】

31. a    32. to recall    33. traditions    34. widely    35. where  
36. dates    37. hoping    38. to    39. death    40. Instead

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。介绍了端午节的活动以及由来。

31. 考查冠词。句意：从6月22日到24日，中国人民将有为期三天的假期。分析句子成分可知，空后名词“holiday”前有形容词“3-day”修饰，故需用不定冠词表示泛指，且空后数词“three”为辅音音素开头，故应为 a。故填 a。
32. 考查非谓语动词。句意：端午节或端午节是为了纪念和尊重中国古代著名学者屈原而庆祝的。分析句子成分可知，空处应为不定式作目的状语。故填 to recall。
33. 考查名词。句意：赛龙舟是端午节最重要的传统活动之一。固定用法“one of+可数名词复数”，表示“……之一”。故填 traditions。
34. 考查副词。句意：这项活动在中国的南部和东南部地区广泛举行，那里有更多的河流和湖泊。应为副词修饰动词“is held”。故填 widely。

35. 考查连词。句意：这项活动在中国的南部和东南部地区广泛举行，那里有更多的河流和湖泊。分析句子成分可知，空处应为定语从句指代先行词“China’s Southern and southeastern areas”，为地点，且关系词在从句中充当地点状语，应用关系副词 **where** 来引导定语从句。故填 **where**。

36. 考查谓语动词。句意：这项活动的起源可以追溯到战国时期。分析句子成分可知，空处应为谓语动词。本句为客观描述，故应为一般现在时。且照应主语“The origin”，故应为单数。故填 **dates**。

37. 考查非谓语动词。句意：从那时起，每年的这个时候，当地人都会划龙舟，希望用这种方式赶走河底的生物。分析句子成分可知，空处应为非谓语动词。且和逻辑主语“the locals”为主动关系，故用现在分词形式作状语。故填 **hoping**。

38. 考查介词。句意：粽子的味道根据中国的地理位置和地区而有所不同。固定搭配 **according to...**“根据.....”。故填 **to**。

39. 考查名词。句意：由于这个节日是为了纪念一位中国古代学者的去世而庆祝的，所以对别人说“端午节快乐”是不合适的。根据空前介词“of”可知，应为名词作宾语，为不可数名词。故填 **death**。

40. 考查副词。句意：相反，你最好用“祝你端午节平安健康”来问候对方。根据句意以及句子成分可知，空处应为词义为“相反”的副词，单词位于句首，首字母大写。故填 **Instead**。

### Passage 5

#### 2022-2023 学年下学期·山东德州高一期末

China’s Ministry of Culture announced the Fifth National List of Representative Elements of Intangible Cultural Heritage(非物质文化遗产) of China on Thursday, adding 185 items to the list, 41 (include) the skills of making Luosifen.

Luosifen is a dish known 42 its special smell in the southern Chinese city of Liuzhou. Those who try it say they can never forget the magical taste. It is sour, spicy, salty, hot and even 43 (smell) after being boiled.

Luosifen served as a street snack in Liuzhou, 44 people outside of the city knew little about. In 2012, Luosifen 45 (appear) in a hit Chinese food TV program-“A Bite of China”. After that it became a household name.

The development of the Internet, 46 (especial) the boom of e-commerce and online eating show, has brought this Chinese local food passion to a new level. Luosifen often shows up in videos by food bloggers and eating show hosts. The local dish finds 47 (it) well received by the post-90s generation. According to recent data, 48 number of buyers is growing 9 times year on year.

As Luosifen becomes more and more popular, the local government makes efforts 49 (establish) its official international position. Authorities in Liuzhou City have applied for UNESCO’s 50 (recognise) of Luosifen as an intangible cultural heritage.

#### 【答案】

41. including    42. for    43. smelly    44. which    45. appeared  
46. especially    47. itself    48. the    49. to establish    50. recognition

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了螺蛳粉因为深受欢迎而被列入国家级非物质文化遗产代表性项目名录。

41. 考查介词。句意：周四，中国文化部公布了第五份《中国非物质文化遗产代表性元素名录》，增加了 185 个项目，其中包括制作螺蛳粉的技巧。根据空格后的名词 *the skills* 可知，空格处应填介词，*including* 为介词，意为“包含”。故填 *including*。
42. 考查介词。句意：螺蛳粉是中国南方城市柳州的一道以其独特的气味而闻名的菜肴。根据空格后的名词 *its special smell* 可知，空格处应填介词和过去分词 *known* 构成固定短语 *known for*“因……而出名”。故填 *for*。
43. 考查形容词。句意：它有酸、辣、咸、辣，煮后甚至有臭味。根据 *and* 并列结构可知，空格处应和形容词 *sour, spicy, salty, hot* 构成并列关系，应填形容词作表语。故填 *smelly*。
44. 考查定语从句。句意：螺蛳粉是柳州的一种街头小吃，城外的人对此知之甚少。空格处引导非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 *a street snack*，从句中缺少宾语，应用 *which* 引导从句。故填 *which*。
45. 考查动词时态。句意：2012 年，螺蛳粉出现在一个热门的中国美食电视节目《舌尖上的中国》中。空格处作谓语，根据时间状语 *In 2012* 可知，应用一般过去时。故填 *appeared*。
46. 考查副词。句意：互联网的发展，尤其是电子商务和网络美食秀的蓬勃发展，将这种中国本土美食的热情提升到了一个新的水平。空格处应填副词，修饰整个句子，作状语。故填 *especially*。
47. 考查代词。句意：这道当地菜本身深受 90 后的欢迎。空格处作宾语，主语是 *the local dish*，结合句意“它自己本身”应填代词 *itself*。故填 *itself*。
48. 考查冠词。句意：根据最近的数据，购买者的数量同比增长了 9 倍。根据空格后的谓语 *is* 及句意“……的数量”可知，空格处应填定冠词 *the*，构成固定短语“*the number of*”。故填 *the*。
49. 考查非谓语动词。句意：随着螺蛳粉越来越受欢迎，当地政府努力确立其官方国际地位。*makes* 为谓语动词，空格处应填动词不定式作目的状语。故填 *to establish*。
50. 考查名词。句意：柳州市有关部门已申请联合国教科文组织将螺蛳粉列为非物质文化遗产。根据空格前的名词所有格 *UNESCO's* 可知，空格处应填名词作介词 *for* 的宾语，*recognition* 为不可数名词。故填 *recognition*。

### Passage 6

#### 2022-2023 学年下学期·浙江杭州高一期末

Chopsticks, or *kuaizi* in Chinese, are a pair of small equal-length sticks, usually made of wood and \_\_\_\_ 51 (use) for eating Asian food. It is believed that the first chopsticks \_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_ (develop) over 5,000 years ago in China.

Chopsticks play \_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_ important role in Chinese food culture. Chinese chopsticks are usually 9 to 10 \_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_ (inch) long. They are round on the eating end which symbolizes(象征) heaven, \_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_ the other end is square which symbolizes Earth.

Chopsticks are so frequently used in daily life that they \_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_ (become) more than a kind of eating tools ever since a long time ago. They serve many other functions. For example, you can buy a pair of beautiful chopsticks \_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_ a gift for your friends and relatives. In Chinese, “chopsticks” reads “*kuaizi*”, which means to have sons soon, so a newly-married couple will be very happy to accept chopsticks as their wedding gift. \_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_ (skill) artists paint beautiful scenery on chopsticks to make them like fine artwork. Many people enjoy \_\_\_\_

59 \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) these elegant utensils(用具).

\_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_ is important to note that chopsticks are used in many different cultures. The principles of chopstick etiquette(礼节) are similar in many of these places. Generally, chopsticks are not used to make noise, or to draw attention.

**【答案】**

51. used    52. were developed    53. an    54. inches    55. and  
56. have become    57. as    58. Skillful    59. collecting    60. It

**【导语】**这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了在中国饮食文化中起着重要作用的筷子，介绍了筷子的特征、功能和寓意等。

51. 考查非谓语动词。句意：筷子是一对等长的小棍子，通常由木头制成，在亚洲用来吃饭。分析句子结构可知 use 在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语 Chopsticks 构成被动关系，故用过去分词作后置定语。故填 used。

52. 考查时态语态。句意：人们认为筷子最早是在 5000 多年前由中国人发明的。根据时间状语 over 5,000 years ago“”可知应用一般过去时，且主语与谓语动词构成被动关系，应用一般过去时的被动语态。主语为 chopsticks，谓语动词用复数，故填 were developed。

53. 考查冠词。句意：筷子在中国饮食文化中起着重要作用。play a(n)...role in 表示“在某方面起着.....样的作用”，important 的发音以元音音素开头，故填 an。

54. 考查名词的数。句意：中国人使用的筷子通常有 9 到 10 英寸长。inch 为可数名词，由 9 to 10 修饰应用复数。故填 inches。

55. 考查连词。句意：夹菜的一端是圆的，象征着天堂，另一端是方的，象征着大地。结合上下文语境可知前后文为并列关系，故应用连词 and，故填 and。

56. 考查动词时态。句意：筷子在日常生活中使用如此频繁，很久以前就不仅仅是一种吃饭的工具了。根据时间状语“ever since a long time ago”(很久以前到现在)可知应用现在完成时，主语为 they，助动词用 have。故填 have become。

57. 考查介词。句意：例如，你可以买一双漂亮的筷子作为礼物送给你的朋友和亲戚。结合句意“作为礼物”可知应用介词 as。故填 as。

58. 考查形容词。句意：技艺精湛的艺术家在筷子上画上美丽的风景，使筷子像精美的艺术品。修饰名词 artists 应用形容词 skillful，作定语，表示“熟练的”，句首单词首字母要大写。故填 Skillful。

59. 考查非谓语动词。句意：许多人喜欢收集这些精美的餐具。enjoy doing sth 表示“喜欢做某事”，故填 collecting。

60. 考查 it 用法。句意：值得注意的是，筷子在许多不同的文化中都被使用。表示“做某事很重要”句型为 it is important to do sth., it 作形式主语，后面的不定式是真正的主语，句首单词首字母要大写。故填 It。

**Passage 7**

**2022-2023 学年下学期·江苏南京第一中学高一期末**

China is known as the home of tea. It is said that Shennong discover tea around 2700 B. C. At first, tea

leaves 61 (chew). During the Tang dynasty, 62 (advance) were made in the processing of tea. The leaves were steamed, oxidized(氧化) and pounded into cake form. This made tea easier 63 (transport) and more pleasing to the tongue.

The earliest batch(批次) of tea is often ready to be picked before Qingming. This precious small output of tea, widely 64 (seek) after for its outstanding quality, is called Mingqian tea. The seasonal tea is known 65 its tender leaves and fresh flavor. They have 66 better flavor than the later batches which can be grown overnight.

East China's Zhejiang province is acknowledged as a major producer of tea. In spring, local hillsides 67 (fill) with tea workers sowing seeds on their land. In the peak seasons, many tourists flood to witness the beautiful scenery of tea farms for 68 (they), while enjoying a cup of tea.

There are many ways you can experience tea culture in China. You can visit a tea plantation in Hangzhou or elsewhere to learn 69 tea is grown and harvested. You can sit inside a 70 (tradition) teahouse and take in the classical atmosphere as you drink tea.

**【答案】**

61. were chewed    62. advances    63. to transport    64. sought    65. for  
66. a    67. are filled    68. themselves    69. how    70. traditional

**【导语】**这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国茶叶的起源及其发展。

61. 考查时态和语态。句意：起初，茶叶被咀嚼。此处是在句中作谓语，句子描述过去发生的事，应用一般过去时，主语 tea leaves 和动词 chew 是被动关系，应用一般过去时的被动，主语是复数，故填 were chewed。

62. 考查名词的数。句意：在唐朝，茶叶的加工取得了进步。由 are 可知，此处应用名词复数作主语，故填 advances。

63. 考查非谓语动词。句意：这使得茶更容易运输，味道也更好。make sth.+形容词+to do 固定用法，意为“使得做某事是……”，故填 to transport。

64. 考查非谓语动词。句意：这种珍贵的小产量茶叶，因其卓越的品质而广受追捧，被称为明前茶。句中有谓语，前后无连词，此处应用非谓语动词作后置定语，修饰名词 tea，且动词 seek 和 tea 是被动关系，应用过去分词作后置定语，故填 sought。

65. 考查介词。句意：这种时令茶以其嫩叶和新鲜风味而闻名。be known for 固定搭配，意为“因……而著名”，符合语境，故填 for。

66. 考查冠词。句意：它比后一批的茶口味更好，明后茶可以一夜之间长大。此处表示“一个更好的口味”，为泛指，应用不定冠词来修饰，且 better 发音是以辅音音素开头，应用 a，故填 a。

67. 考查时态和语态。句意：春天，当地的山坡上到处都是茶农，他们在自己的土地上播种。此处为固定搭配 be filled with，表示“填满”，句子描述一般性事实，应用一般现在时，且主语是复数，be 动词应用 are。故填 are filled。

68. 考查代词。句意：在旺季，许多游客涌向茶园，一边品茶，一边欣赏茶园的美景。此处表示“他们自己”，应用反身代词 themselves，故填 themselves。

69.

考查宾语从句。句意：你可以参观杭州或其他地方的茶园，了解如何种植和收获茶叶。空处引导宾语从句，且从句缺少方式状语，应用 how 来修饰，故填 how。

70. 考查形容词。句意：你可以坐在传统的茶馆里，一边喝茶一边感受古典的氛围。此处应用形容词 traditional 作定语，修饰名词 teahouse，故填 traditional。

### 高频话题 03 人与自然—人与动植物

#### Passage 1

#### 2022-2023 学年下学期·江苏宿迁高一期末

Chen Guanghui is a guardian for black-necked cranes in the Dashanbao Black-necked Crane National Nature Reserve of Zhaotong city, Yunnan Province. 1 (live) near the reserve, Chen started looking after the cranes in 2003, 2 task she took over from her mother.

“I remembered they ran away the instant I approached them. I tried everything, even singing folk songs 3 (attract) them, but failed. Later, I used special whistles and gradually formed a close bond with them.” says Chen. “I treat them as my children, especially during snowy days 4 they can’t get food. I feel 5 (comfortable) and anxious when I hear them chirp(吱喳叫) and usually rush to prepare corn for them.” It’s never been an easy job, and Chen has sustained quite a few 6 (injury) over the years, even falling into frozen marsh(沼泽) while trying to save a 7 (trap) crane in 2008. 8, she never gave up. With love and responsibility, she has persisted in caring for the cranes for about 20 years.

Thanks 9 the joint protection efforts of Chen and staff members, now more than 1,900 black-necked cranes overwinter(过冬) in the area every year, up from about 300 when the nature reserve 10 (establish).

#### 【答案】

1. Living    2. a    3. to attract    4. when    5. uncomfortable  
6. injuries    7. trapped    8. However    9. to    10. was established

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了陈光辉保护黑颈鹤的故事。

1. 考查非谓语。句意：陈住在保护区附近，她从2003年开始照顾这些鹤，这是她从母亲那里接过的任务。空处在句中为状语，句子主语 Chen 与动词 live 为主谓关系，所以此处用现在分词 living 表示主动，处于句首，首字母大写。故填 Living。

2. 考查冠词。句意同上。task“任务”为可数名词，结合句意可知，这里讲述的是陈照顾黑颈鹤这件事，所以表示泛指，因此用不定冠词，task 的首个因素为辅音，所以用 a，故填 a。

3. 考查不定式。句意：我尝试了一切，甚至唱民歌来吸引他们，但都失败了。空处在句中中表示唱歌的目的是来吸引黑颈鹤，所以此处用不定式表示目的，故填 to attract。

4. 考查定语从句。句意：我把它们当作自己的孩子，尤其是在下雪天它们找不到食物的时候。分析句子可知，“   they can’t get food”在句中为定语从句，先行词为“days”，在从句中作时间状语，所以空处用关系副词 when，故填 when。

5. 考查形容词。句意：当我听到它们唧唧喳喳叫的时候，我就会感到不舒服和焦虑，通常会跑去给它们准备玉米。”分析句子可知，空处在句中为表语，结合“and anxious when I hear them chirp”可知，此处表示“不

舒服”，与“anxious”并列，comfortable“舒服的”，其反义词为 uncomfortable“不舒服”，故填 uncomfortable。





6. 考查名词复数。句意：这从来都不是一件容易的工作，多年来，陈已经受了好几次伤，甚至在 2008 年试图救一只被困的黑颈鹤时跌入了冰冻的沼泽。quite a few“相当多，不少”，其后跟名词复数。所以空处填 injuries，故填 injuries。
7. 考查非谓语。句意同上。空处在句中作定语，名词 crane 与动词 trap 为动宾关系，所以此处用过去分词 trapped，表示被动，a trapped crane“一只被困住的(黑颈)鹤”，故填 trapped。
8. 考查副词。句意：然而，她从不放弃。结合句中“Chen has sustained quite a few\_\_\_\_(injury)”及“she never gave up”可知，空后与前文为转折关系，however“然而”，符合题意，处于句首，所以首字母大写。故填 However。
9. 考查介词。句意：由于陈和工作人员的共同保护，现在每年有 1900 多只黑颈鹤在该地区越冬，而自然保护区建立时约有 300 只。短语：thanks to“多亏，由于”，to 为介词，故填 to。
10. 考查时态和语态。句意：由于陈和工作人员的共同保护，现在每年有 1900 多只黑颈鹤在该地区越冬，而自然保护区建立时约有 300 只。分析可知，“when the nature reserve \_\_\_\_\_(establish)”为时间状语从句，空处在句中为谓语，结合前文“Chen started looking after the cranes in 2003”可知，此处表示的过去的动作，所以时态用一般过去时；主语“the nature reserve”与动词“establish”为动宾关系，所以语态用被动语态。故填 was established。

## Passage 2

### 2022-2023 学年下学期·湖南怀化高一期末

As the largest rainforest in the world, the Amazon forest plays an important role in maintaining the fine balance of the Earth's ecosystem.

\_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_(cross) into eight countries and one overseas region of France, the Amazon forest covers an area of around 6 million square kilometres. The Amazon River, from which the Amazon forest gets its name, is close to 6,400 kilometres in \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_(long). It supports many different ecosystems, \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ give the area the richest biodiversity on the earth. Of the 390,000 plant species known to us, over 4,000 can \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_(find) there. More than 1,300 species of birds and over 400 species of \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_(mammal) hide among the jungle's plant life.

The Amazon forest, \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_(know) as the “lungs of the planet”, breathes life \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ the planet by fixing carbon and producing oxygen. Besides, it is \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ treasure house of species that can be used for food and medicine. However, there is one major danger to these irreplaceable plants and animals. Over the past 50 years, about 17 percent of the rainforest \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_(disappear) due to human activities. If we don't take measures, we will \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_(final) have to face the consequences.

#### 【答案】

11. Crossing    12. length    13. which    14. be found    15. mammals  
16. known    17. into    18. a    19. has disappeared    20. finally

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。本文介绍了亚马逊森林的重要性和生态多样性，强调了其作为地球生态系统平衡的重要角色。同时，作者也提到了由于人类活动导致亚马逊森林消失的危险，呼吁采取措施保护。

11. 考查非谓语动词。句意：亚马逊森林横跨八个国家和法国的一个海外地区，面积约为 600 万平方公里。分析句子，句中 covers 为谓语动词，设空处使用非谓语动词。同时 the Amazon forest 与 cross

之间为主动关系，故使用现在分词作状语。同时该空置于句首，开头单词首字母大写。故填 **Crossing**。

12. 考查名词。句意：亚马逊河的长度接近 6400 公里，亚马逊森林的名字就是由此而来。分析句子，设空处使用 long 的名词 length 作宾语，意为“长度”。故填 length。

13. 考查定语从句。句意：它支持许多不同的生态系统，使该地区拥有地球上最丰富的生物多样性。分析句子，设空处引导的是非限制性定语从句，引导词在从句中作主语，修饰先行词 ecosystems，为物，故使用 which。故填 which。

14. 考查动词。句意：在我们已知的 39 万种植物中，有 4000 多种可以在那里找到。分析句子，句中 can 为情态动词，且 4000 plant species 与 find 之间为被动关系，故使用情态动词的被动语态。故填 be found。

15. 考查名词。句意：超过 1300 种鸟类和 400 多种哺乳动物隐藏在丛林的植物中。分析句子，设空处使用名词作宾语，mammal 为可数名词，意为“哺乳动物”，此处表示复数意义。故填 mammals。

16. 考查非谓语动词。句意：亚马逊森林被称为“地球之肺”，通过固定碳和制造氧气向地球呼吸生命。分析句子，句中 breathes 为谓语动词，设空处使用非谓语动词。be known as 为固定短语，意为“被认为是”，the Amazon forest 与 know 之间是被动关系，故使用过去分词表示被动关系。故填 known。

17. 考查介词。句意：同上。句中 breathe sth into 为固定短语，意为“吹入，注入”。故填 into。

18. 考查冠词。句意：此外，它是一个物种的宝库，可用于食物和药物。分析句子，句中 treasure 为可数名词，意为“宝库”，其为可数名词，此处表示泛指，同时首字母为辅音音素。故填 a。

19. 考查动词。句意：在过去的 50 年里，由于人类活动，大约 17% 的雨林消失了。分析句子，设空处使用动词作谓语，句中 Over the past 50 years 为现在完成时时间标志。故填 has disappeared。

20. 考查副词。句意：如果我们不采取措施，我们最终将不得不面对后果。分析句子，设空处使用副词作状语，修饰动词，finally 意为“最终地”。故填 finally。

### Passage 3

#### 2022-2023 学年下学期·湖南益阳高一期末

The Amazon rainforest, as the largest rainforest in the world, plays a significant role in maintaining the fine balance of the Earth's ecosystem.

The Amazon rainforest crosses into eight countries, including Brazil, Peru and one overseas region of France. 21 \_\_\_\_\_ an area of around 6 million square kilometres, the Amazon rainforest is more than half \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ size of China. The Amazon River, from \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ the rainforest gets its name, is close to 6, 400 kilometres in 24 \_\_\_\_\_ (long). On its journey from the mountains to the ocean, the river supports many different ecosystems. They give this area the richest biodiversity on the Earth: one in ten \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ (know) species in the world can be found here.

More than 1,300 species of birds and over 400 species of mammals hide among the jungle's plant life. The jaguar is one example. \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ a large number of jaguars survive here, they are only one element of this forest's food chain. They feed on at least 87 species, including frogs. These frogs, in turn, feed on insects which eat 27 \_\_\_\_\_ (leaf) and fruit.

The Amazon rainforest breathes life into the planet by fixing carbon and producing over 20 percent of all the Earth's oxygen. Thus, it is often called the "lungs of the planet". Moreover, the Amazon rainforest is a treasure

house of species that 28 (use) for food or medicine. Yet there is one major danger to these irreplaceable plants and animals: us. As the impact of human activities grows 29 (rapid), we are left with a question: what measures should we take 30 (shelter) the "lungs of the planet"?

**【答案】**

21. With    22. the    23. which    24. length    25. known  
26. While/Though/Although    27. leaves    28. are used    29. rapidly    30. to shelter

**【导语】**这是一篇说明文。文章讲述亚马逊雨林在保持地球生态系统平衡方面有积极的作用。

21. 考查介词。句意：亚马逊雨林面积约 600 万平方公里，是中国面积的一半以上。根据句型结构分析可知，后面是一个完整句子，此空应填介词和后面名词构成介词短语

作状语，再根据句意可知，应填介词 with，表“有”。故填 With。

22. 考查冠词。句意：亚马逊雨林面积约 600 万平方公里，是中国面积的一半以上。根据句意及所给句子可知，此处考查倍数表达方式：倍数+the size of。故填 the。

23. 考查定语从句。句意：雨林得名于亚马孙河，其长度接近 6400 公里。根据句型结构分析可知，这里考查非限制性定语从句，先行词为 The Amazon River，充当从句介词 from 后面的宾语，应用关系代词 which。故填 which。

24. 考查名词。句意：雨林得名于亚马孙河，其长度接近 6400 公里。此空前面 in 为介词，后面应加名词。故填 length。

25. 考查非谓语动词。考查过去分词。句意：它们使这个地区拥有地球上最丰富的生物多样性：世界上十分之一的已知物种都能在这里找到。根据句型结构分析可知，此空应填分词修饰后面名词 species，且 species 和 know 为逻辑上的被动关系，所以应填过去分词。故填 known。

26. 考查让步状语从句。句意：虽然大量美洲虎在这里生存，但它们只是这片森林食物链的一个组成部分。根据句型结构分析可知，此处是让步状语从句，应用 while/though/although 引导。故填 While/Though/Although。

27. 考查名词复数。句意：它们以至少 87 种物种为食，包括青蛙。这些青蛙反过来以吃树叶和水果的昆虫为食。leaf 表示“叶子”，是可数名词，根据句意，这里应用复数。故填 leaves。

28. 考查语态和时态。句意：此外，亚马逊雨林是用于食物或药物的物种的宝库。根据句型结构分析可知，此空应作从句的谓语，species 和 use 为被动关系，species 为复数，且由句意可知，句子描述的客观事实，应用一般现在时的被动语态。故填 are used。

29. 考查副词。句意：随着人类活动的影响迅速增长，我们面临一一个问题：我们能承受损害“地球的肺”的代价吗？根据句型结构分析可知，此空应填副词结构形式，修饰前面谓语动词 grows。故填 rapidly。

30. 考查非谓语动词。句意：随着人类活动的影响迅速增长，我们面临一个问题：我们能承受损害“地球的肺”的代价吗？固定短语 afford to do sth.意为：能够做某事，承担起做某事。故填 to damage。

**Passage 4**

**2022-2023 学年下学期·广东深圳高一期末**

Giant panda Ya Ya began her trip back to China on Wednesday from the Memphis Zoo. It marked the end of an agreement with the American Zoo 31 she had spent the past 20 years.

“Our zoo held a goodbye party for Ya Ya \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_(early) this month. She has inspired people \_\_\_\_\_ 33 (learn) more about China. All the zoo workers and the local people \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_(grow) attached to this adorable creature in the past two decades. We will miss her,” the zoo director said at the party.

In 2003, Ya Ya, who was born in the Beijing Zoo, \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to the Memphis Zoo in the US as part of a giant panda protection and research program. To take good care of her, the zoo spent \$16 million \_\_\_\_\_ 36 (build) a giant panda center with \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_(tradition) Chinese cultural elements

Ya Ya plays \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ important role in the research of giant pandas. She has made a positive \_\_\_\_\_ 39 (contribute) to the conservation and public education concerning the species. She also serves \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ a bridge of exchange between America and China. Ya Ya’s journey in America has come to an end, but the cooperation between these two countries in protecting endangered species is still on the way.

**【答案】**

31. where    32. earlier    33. to learn    34. have grown    35. traveled/travelled  
36. building    37. traditional    38. an    39. contribution    40. as

**【导语】**本文是一篇新闻报道，主要讲述了大熊猫丫丫回国的最新进展，并阐述了其带给中国的积极影响。

31. 考查定语从句。句意：这标志着她与美国动物园协议的结束，她在美国动物园度过了过去的 20 年。空处引导限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 **the American Zoo**，且从句中缺少地点状语，应用关系副词 **where** 来引导定语从句，故填 **where**。

32. 考查比较级。句意：本月初，我们动物园为丫丫举行了告别派对。此处指这个月的早些时候，应用比较级，**earlier this month** 意为“月初”，故填 **earlier**。

33. 考查非谓语动词。句意：她激励人们更多地了解中国。**inspire sb. to do** 固定搭配，意为“鼓励某人做某事”，故填 **to learn**。

34. 考查时态。句意：在过去的二十年里，所有的动物园工作人员和当地居民都对这只可爱的动物产生了浓厚的兴趣。由 **in the past two decades** 可知，句子应用现在完成时，主语是复数，助动词应用 **have**，故填 **have grown**。

35. 考查时态。句意：2003 年，出生在北京动物园的丫丫作为大熊猫保护和研究计划的一部分，来到了美国孟菲斯动物园。此处是主句的谓语，句子描述过去发生的事，应用一般过去时，故填 **traveled/travelled**。

36. 考查非谓语动词。句意：为了照顾好她，动物园花了 1600 万美元建造了一个具有中国传统文化元素的大熊猫中心。**spend+时间/金钱+(in) doing sth.**为固定搭配，意为“花费时间/金钱做某事”，故填 **building**。

37. 考查形容词。句意：为了照顾好她，动物园花了 1600 万美元建造了一个具有中国传统文化元素的大熊猫中心。此处应用形容词 **traditional** 作定语，修饰名词短语 **Chinese cultural elements**，故填 **traditional**。

38. 考查冠词。句意：丫丫在大熊猫研究中起着重要作用。**play a/an+形容词+role in** 固定搭配，意为“在……扮演着……的角色”，此处 **important** 发音是以元音音素开头，应用 **an**，故填 **an**。

39. 考查名词。句意：她对该物种的保护和公众教育作出了积极的贡献。此处应用名词作宾语，由 **a** 可知，应用单数，**make a...contribution** 固定搭配，意为“做出……的贡献”，故填 **contribution**。

40. 考查介词。句意：她也是中美之间交流的桥梁。**serve as** 固定搭配，意为“充当……”，故填 **as**。

优选提升题

热点考向 01 人与自我—语言学习

Passage 1

2022-2023 学年下学期·江苏常州高一期末

Poetry \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (communicate) in words. To do that \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (successful), it must have something important to say, expressing it in a unique way. Whether you are writing poetry yourself or analysing(分析) poems \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (write) by someone else, you should be thinking about these two broad categories: what is being said, and how it is being expressed.

What is being said may be something unforgettable or something funny, something deeply emotional or something that has just made the writer stop and think. Whatever it is, the theme of the poem will be something worth \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (say). If you are writing a poem yourself and are not very \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (experience), it's best to choose a topic you feel deeply about. Writing a poem \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ begins with 'I remember' is a good way to focus your attention \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ something really memorable.

However, two poems could easily have \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ same theme and yet be completely different. What makes \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (they) different? How they are expressed is the key. It is the way the poet writes that you need to analyse if you are writing about a poem, and if you are writing one yourself, you must choose the form and the words which suit what you want \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (express).

【答案】

1. communicates    2. successfully    3. written    4. saying    5. experienced  
6. that /which    7. on    8. the    9. them    10. to express

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。本文主要介绍了诗歌的主要目的是用独特的方式传达重要的信息。无论是写诗还是分析他人的诗歌，都需要考虑两个主要方面：诗歌表达的是什么和如何表达。同时文章指出诗歌的主题应该是值得说的事情。

1. 考查动词。句意：诗歌用文字交流。分析句子，设空处使用动词作谓语，本文讲述的是关于诗歌的客观事实，故本句使用一般现在时。故填 communicates。
2. 考查副词。句意：要成功地做到这一点，它必须有重要的东西要说，用一种独特的方式表达出来。分析句子，设空处使用 successful 的副词 successfully 作状语，意为“成功地”。故填 successfully。
3. 考查非谓语动词。句意：无论你是自己写诗还是分析别人写的诗，你都应该考虑这两大类：所说的内容和表达的方式。分析句子，空前的 are writing 为谓语动词，设空处使用非谓语动词，句中 poems 与 write 之间为被动关系，故使用过去分词作后置定语。故填 written。
4. 考查非谓语动词。句意：不管是什么，这首诗的主题都是值得一说的。句中 be worth doing 为固定短语，意为“值得做某事”。故填 saying。
5. 考查形容词。句意：如果你是自己写诗，又不是很有经验，最好选择一个你感觉深刻的主题。分析句子，设空处使用形容词作表语，experienced 意为“有经验的”。故填 experienced。
6. 考查定语从句。句意：写一首以“我记得”

开头的诗是把你的注意力集中在真正难忘的事情上的好方法。分析句子，设空处引导的是定语从句，引导词在从句中作主语，修饰先行词 *poem*，为物，用 *which* 或者 *that*。故答案为 *which/that*。

7. 考查介词。句意：同上。句中 *focus on* 为固定短语，意为“集中注意力在……”。故填 *on*。

8. 考查冠词。句意：然而，两首诗很容易有相同的主题，但却完全不同。句中 *the same* 为固定短语，意为“相同的”。故填 *the*。

9. 考查代词。句意：是什么让他们与众不同？分析句子，设空处使用代词的宾格作宾语，*they* 的宾格为 *them*。故填 *them*。

10. 考查非谓语动词。句意：你需要分析的是诗人的写作方式，如果你是在写一首诗，如果你自己写一首诗，你必须选择适合你想表达的形式和词汇。句中 *want to do* 为固定短语，使用不定式结构作宾语。故填 *to express*。

## Passage 2

### 2022-2023 学年下学期河北沧州高一期末

English language is closely related to the Frisian German and Dutch. England is the first country \_\_\_\_\_ 11 (speak) English and now English is the main language of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, and many island nations in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It is also an \_\_\_\_\_ 12 (office) language of India, the Philippines, Singapore, and many countries in sub-Saharan Africa \_\_\_\_\_ 13 include South Africa. English is the first choice of foreign \_\_\_\_\_ 14 (language) in most countries around the world. \_\_\_\_\_ 15 third of the world's population now use English, which is \_\_\_\_\_ 16 (amaze) to us.

English belongs \_\_\_\_\_ 17 the Indo-European family of languages and is therefore related to most other languages spoken in Europe and Western Asia from Iceland to India. During the course of hundreds of years, English words have been \_\_\_\_\_ 18 (slow) changed from the forms \_\_\_\_\_ 19 (find) in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Russian and German to forms, as in Chinese and Vietnamese. The German and Chinese words for the word “man” \_\_\_\_\_ 20 (be) a typical example. German has five forms: Mann Mannes, Manne, Männer, Männern. Chinese has one form: ren. English stands in between, with four forms: man, man's, men, men's.

#### 【答案】

11. to speak    12. official    13. which/that    14. languages    15. A/One  
16. amazing    17. to    18. slowly    19. found    20. are

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了英语是许多国家的第一语言，并简要介绍了英语的发展史。

11. 考查非谓语动词。句意：英国是第一个说英语的国家。现在英语是美国、英国、加拿大、澳大利亚、爱尔兰、新西兰以及许多加勒比海和太平洋上的海岛国家的主要语言。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中不做谓语，应填非谓语动词形式。根据非谓语动词的用法，当被修饰的名词前有序数词的时候，要使用动词不定式作后置定语，故填 *to speak*。

12. 考查形容词。句意：它也是印度、菲律宾、新加坡以及包括南非在内的亚撒哈拉地区许多国家的官方语言。分析句子结构，空白处在句中作定语修饰后面的名词 *language*，应填形容词，故填 *official*。

13. 考查定语从句。句意：同上。分析句子结构，空白处以及后面的从句部分做定语从句修饰 *sub-Saharan Africa*，因先行词在从句中做主语且表示物，应使用关系代词引导定语从句，故填 *which/that*。

14. 考查名词。句意：在全世界大部分国家，英语被选择为第一外语。根据上下文，空白处需填的 language 指的是除本族语以外的其他语言，应使用名词的复数形式，故填 languages。

15. 考查数词。句意：现在世界上三分之一的人口使用英语，这令我们吃惊。根据空白处后面的序数词 third 可知此处使用了分数，根据分数的表示法，分数的结构为：基数词 + 序数词，因本题无提示词，根据句子结构，应填表示“一个”含义的冠词 a 或代词 one，故填 A/One。

16. 考查非谓语动词。句意：同上。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中不作谓语，需使用非谓语动词形式，根据上文“One third of the world’s population now use English(现在世界上三分之一的人口使用英语)”可知，这是一件令人吃惊的事，故填 amazing。

17. 考查介词。句意：英语属于印欧语系，因此与大部分欧洲人以及从冰岛到印度的西非国家说的语言有关系。根据下文“the Indo-European family of languages(印欧语系)”可知英语属于印欧语系，又因为 belong to 为固定搭配，故填 to。

18. 考查副词。句意：在几百年的时间里，英语单词慢慢地从梵语、希腊语、拉丁语、俄语以及德语的形式变化为汉语以及越南语的形式。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中作状语，修饰后面的动词 changed，应填副词形式，故填 slowly。

19. 考查非谓语动词。句意：同上。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中不作谓语，需使用非谓语动词形式，因其逻辑主语 forms 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，应使用过去分词形式，故填 found。

20. 考查主谓一致。句意：德语和汉语中的“人”这个字就是一个典型的例子。分析句子结构，句子的主语为复数，根据主谓一致的用法，系动词 be 应使用复数，故填 are。

### Passage 3

#### 2022-2023 学年下学期·浙江丽水高一期末

A series of exhibitions, activities and forums helped promote Thursday’s International Chinese Language Day to a even 21 (broad) audience. 22 (mark) the 14th International Chinese Language Day, 23 falls on April 20, Cape Town in South Africa witnessed the opening of a special exhibition: The Way of Type—Modernization of Chinese Typography(活版印刷术). By showing the development 24 (start) from ceramic movable type(陶瓷活字), the exhibition gives visitors 25 overview of the general landscape of the modern development of Chinese characters.

This is just one of the celebrations held 26 (global) on Chinese Language Day. In the headquarters of UNESCO in Paris, the day was celebrated early on Tuesday with a singing performance in both Chinese and French by a performer 27 (dress) in qipao. The 2023 Chinese Language Day was celebrated under the theme of “Chinese Wisdom for a Green World” by the UN in the hope 28 contributing Chinese knowledge in green and sustainable development. This will also echo 29 (meeting) such as the Water Conference and the SDG Summit(峰会) that 30 (hold) by the UN throughout 2023.

#### 【答案】

21. broader      22. To mark      23. which      24. starting      25. an  
26. globally      27. dressed      28. of      29. meetings      30. will be held

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。文章主要讲述了为纪念第 14

个国际汉语日，南非开普敦举办了一场特别展览：字道——汉字设计的现代之路艺术展，吸引了广泛的观众参加。

21. 考查比较级。句意：一系列的展览、活动和论坛将周四的国际汉语日推向了更广泛的受众。even 在句子中表示“更”，用在比较级前加强语气，broader 意为“更广泛的”，作定语修饰 audience，故填 broader。

22. 考查动词不定式。句意：为纪念 4 月 20 日的第 14 个国际汉语日，南非开普敦举办了一场特别展览：字道——汉字设计的现代之路艺术展。此处为动词不定式作目的状语，且空格位于句首，故填 To mark。

23. 考查定语从句。句意：为纪念 4 月 20 日的第 14 个国际汉语日，南非开普敦举办了一场特别展览：字道——汉字设计的现代之路艺术展。分析句子结构可知，空格处引导非限制性定语从句，the 14th International Chinese Language Day(第 14 个国际汉语日)是先行词，它在从句中作主语，指物，因此使用 which 引导定语从句，故填 which。

24. 考查现在分词。句意：展览展示从陶瓷活字开始的发展历程，让参观者大致了解了汉字现代发展的全貌。分析句子结构可知，start 在句子中不作为谓语动词使用，development 发出 start 的动作，二者之间为主动关系，因此使用 start 的现在分词作定语，故填 starting。

25. 考查冠词。句意：展览展示从陶瓷活字开始的发展历程，让参观者大致了解了汉字现代发展的全貌。overview 为可数名词，在句子中为泛指意义，且是以元音音素开头的单词，因此使用不定冠词 an，故填 an。

26. 考查副词。句意：这只是全球在汉语日举行的庆祝活动之一。使用副词作状语修饰过去分词 held，global 的副词是 globally，故填 globally。

27. 考查过去分词。句意：周二早些时候，在巴黎联合国教科文组织总部，一名身着奇装异服的表演者用中文和法语演唱了这一天。分析句子结构可知，dress 在句子中不作为谓语动词使用，performer 承受 dress 的动作，因此使用 dress 的过去分词作定语，故填 dressed。

28. 考查固定短语。句意：联合国以“中国智慧建设绿色世界”为主题，庆祝了 2023 年中国语文日，希望为绿色可持续发展贡献中国知识。in the hope of: 带着……的希望，故填 of。

29. 考查名词的数。句意：这也将与联合国将在 2023 年全年举行的水大会和可持续发展目标峰会等会议相呼应。meeting 是可数名词，在句子中为泛指意义，需要变复数，故填 meetings。

30. 考查时态和语态。句意：这也将与联合国将在 2023 年全年举行的水大会和可持续发展目标峰会等会议相呼应。根据句中的“will echo”可知，hold 使用一般将来时，并且 the Water Conference and the SDG Summit 承受 hold 的动作，因此从句的谓语动词使用一般将来时的被动语态，故填 will be held。

#### Passage 4

#### 2022-2023 学年下学期·山东潍坊高一期末

China is widely known for its ancient civilization, and among the many \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_(factor) the writing system has played an important role.

The earliest written Chinese was based on pictures, \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_(date) back several thousand years to the use of animal bones and shells where symbols \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_(carve) by ancient Chinese people. Later the symbols became \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ well-developed writing system. Over time, it developed into different forms, because there was a time when people were divided geographically \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ it in turn led to many varieties of dialects and characters. It was after Emperor Qinshihuang united the seven major states that the Chinese writing system began



to develop in one direction. The writing system was 36 great importance in uniting the Chinese people



and culture.

Ever since, the writing system 37 (become) an important means connecting China's present with its past, which made it possible for people in modern times 38 (read) the classic works written by Chinese in ancient times. The high regard for it can be seen in the development of Chinese calligraphy, 39 has been an important part in Chinese culture.

Today, as China plays a 40 (great) role in global affairs, more and more international students are beginning to appreciate China's culture and history.

**【答案】**

31. factors    32. dating    33. were carved    34. a    35. and  
36. of    37. has become    38. to read    39. which    40. greater

**【导语】** 本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了中国文字的发展历史及其作用与地位。

31. 考查名词。句意：中国以其古老的文明而闻名，在众多因素中，书写体系发挥了重要作用。分析句子结构可知，此处为名词作宾语，空前有 many 修饰，应为名词复数。故填 factors。

32. 考查非谓语动词。句意：最早的书面汉语是一种以图画为基础的语言，它可以追溯到数千年前使用动物的骨头和贝壳的时期，中国古代人在那上面雕刻符号。分析分析结构可知，此处为非谓语动词作状语，与逻辑主语 the earliest written Chinese 为主动关系，结合句意可知，此处表示当前的状态，所以使用现在分词。故填 dating。

33. 考查谓语动词。句意：最早的书面汉语是一种以图画为基础的语言，它可以追溯到数千年前使用动物的骨头和贝壳的时期，中国古代人在那上面雕刻符号。分析句子结构可知，where 引导定语从句，从句中无谓语，所以此处应为谓语动词，该动词与主语为被动关系，所以使用被动语态，根据动作的发出者是 ancient Chinese people 及语境可知，应用一般过去时态，且主语是复数。故填 were carved。

34. 考查冠词。句意：后来，这些符号已成为一个完善的书写体系。分析句子结构可知，空后的 writing system 为可数名词单数，可数名词单数前需要有限定词，结合句意，此处表泛指，所以填不定冠词，well-developed 的第一个音节为辅音。故填 a。

35. 考查连词。句意：多年以来，这一书写体系发展成不同的形式，因为在那段时间人们在地理上是分开的，这造就了方言和文字的多样化。分析句子结构可知，此处应为连词连接两个句子，结合句意可知，空前与空后之间为并列关系。故填 and。

36. 考查介词。句意：这一书写体系对于链接中华民族和中华文化的统一具有重要意义。分析句子结构可知，此处为“of+抽象名词”相当于形容词的用法，of importance 相当于 important 作表语。故填 of。

37. 考查谓语动词。句意：从此，书写系统成为连接中国现在与过去的重要手段，使近代人阅读古代中国人写的经典作品成为可能。分析句子结构可知，此处为谓语动词，根据 ever since 可知，此处用现在完成时态，该动词与句子主语为主动关系，且主语 the writing system 为名词单数。故填 has become。

38. 考查非谓语动词。句意：从此，书写系统成为连接中国现在与过去的重要手段，使近代人阅读古代中国人写的经典作品成为可能。分析句子结构可知，此处为非谓语动词，it 作形式宾语，所以用不定式结构为真正宾语，且与逻辑主语 people 间为主动关系。故填 to read。

39.

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/835141001140011224>