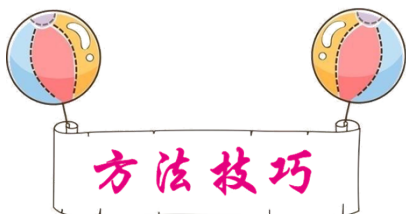


考点 40 短文填空之自由填空

★ 命题趋势

把语法知识测试全部放在语篇中进行，旨在考查考生在语篇中综合运用语言知识的能力。它不但要求考生有扎实的词汇、语法等基础知识和对句型结构的灵活运用能力，而且还要求考生有良好的语感和一定的阅读理解能力。

自由填空是中考短文填空中难度最大的，这种题目因题型的开放性和综合性而备受关注。试题特点是一篇短文挖空 8—10 个单词，且没有任何提示，让考生根据短文内容自由填词，难度较大，主观性较强，有时可能出现多种答案。



1. 解题步骤：

- (1) 快速浏览，了解大意。对于简单把握的空，可以先填出来；
- (2) 上下求索，填出答案。根据上下文及空格前后的逻辑关系，填出正确的词以及正确的形式；
- (3) 通读全文，检查确认。特别要注意，根据文章意思，有些空是否要加入否定前缀。

无提示词的空格一般需要填入冠词、代词、介词、连词（并列连词和从属连词）等虚词。

- (1) 名词前面一般用冠词、代词或介词等。
- (2) 如果需要填入代词，就要考虑到是人称代词的主格、宾格或物主代词的变化、指示代词的用法；
- (3) 并列的两个或多个单词，短语，或句子之间设空，一般填入并列连词 **and, but, or** 等；
- (4) 两句之间，如果不是并列句，则很可能是主从句，因此需要填入从属连词（**what, which, who, how, when** 等）。或者是宾语从句，定语从句或者是状语从句的连接词。这种空格需要同学们根据句子结构，

分析到底是什么从句，从而选择合适的从属连词。

★ 跟踪训练

Passage 1

Mr. Happy always woke up with a sunny smile. He was one of the most cheerful men in the world. His smile

was even 1 than the sun. However, he had one secret that made him sad, 2 nobody knew about it. Then one day, while going out for a walk, Mr. Happy met Miss Beautiful. Mr. Happy smiled as 3 and Miss Beautiful smiled back. But then she stopped and looked at Mr. Happy angrily. “4 rude you are!” she shouted. “Young man, don’t you know that you should raise your 5 when you meet a lady?”

For 6 first time in his life, Mr. Happy lost his smile. “I’m sorry, Miss Beautiful.” Replied Mr. Happy, “But 7 my hat on, I’m not very good-looking and that makes me sad.”

“Really?” asked Miss Beautiful. “Well, let me see. I promise to 8 the secret. Mr. Happy took off his hat. He had only three hairs on his head!”

“Is that all you’re worried about?” asked Miss Beautiful. “Why? 9 loves you because of your bright smile, not of the hairs you have!” Miss Beautiful smiled.

Ever since that day, Mr. Happy hasn’t stopped 10. He is always quick to raise his hat to everyone he meets.

【答案】

1. brighter 2. but

3. usual 4. How 5. hat

6. the 7. without 8. keep 9. Everybody##Everyone 10. smiling

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了快乐先生总是带着灿烂的微笑醒来，他是世界上最快乐的人之一。然而，他有一个秘密，使他难过。后来在美丽小姐的开导下，他终于释怀了，从那天起，快乐先生就没有停止过微笑。

1. 句意：他的笑容甚至比太阳还要灿烂。根据“Mr. Happy always woke up with a sunny smile”和“than the sun”可推测出，他的笑容比太阳还灿烂，空格处应用形容词的比较级。“更灿烂的”brighter。故填 brighter。

2. 句意：然而，他有一个让他伤心的秘密，但是没有人知道。根据“he had one secret that made him sad”和“nobody knew about it”为转折关系，故应用 but。故填 but。

3. 句意：快乐先生像往常一样笑，美丽小姐也笑了笑。结合语境和“as”可推测出，此处为 as usual“像往常一样”。故填 usual。

4. 句意：你是多么粗鲁啊！结合语境和句意可知，这里为感叹句，由“rude”可知，其为形容词，此时应用 how 构成感叹句，且首字母 h 要大写。故填 How。

5. 句意：年轻人，当你遇到一个女士的时候，你不知道你应该举起你的帽子吗？根据“Mr. Happy took off his hat”可知，是举起帽子，“帽子”hat。故填 hat。

6. 句意：在他的一生中，快乐先生第一次失去了笑容。根据“for”和“first time”可知，此处表示“第一次”，

其英文表达为 for the first time。故填 the。

7. 句意: 但是不戴帽子, 我不是很好看, 这让我很伤心。根据“I'm not very good-looking and that makes me sad”可知, 如果没有帽子, 我不好看, 这会让我伤心, 由“my hat on”可推测出, 空格处应用“没有”without。故填 without。

8. 句意: 我承诺会保守秘密。根据“I promise to”和“the secret”可知, 空格处应用动词原形, “保守秘密”keep the secret。故填 keep。

9. 句意: 大家都喜欢你灿烂的笑容, 不是你有多少根头发! 分析句子成分可知, 句子缺主语, 结合句意可知, 此处为“大家”, 根据“loves”可知, 此处应用 everybody 或 everyone, 且首字母 e 要大写。故填 Everybody/Everyone。

10. 句意: 从那天起, 快乐先生就没有停止过微笑。根据“Mr. Happy always woke up with a sunny smile. He was one of the most cheerful men in the world”可推测出, 此处指从那天起, 快乐先生就没有停止过微笑, “微笑”smile, 根据“stopped”可知, “停止做某事”的英文表达为 stop doing sth.。故填 smiling。

Passage2

请阅读下面短文, 根据文章内容, 在空白处填入一个恰当的单词, 使短文通顺、连贯。

As a new way to spread ideas and information, short videos are gaining popularity in China. Some of 11 are about five minutes long, while some are just a few seconds. Most people kill time by watching short videos or by sharing their daily lives, especially funny things 12 happen to them. They not only enjoy watching them, but also 13 interested in making them.



14 are short videos so popular? For one thing, they can help people learn new things easily and quickly. For another, they can even help people 15 money. For example, lots of farmers now use short videos to promote (宣传) their products.

However, every coin has 16 sides. The popularity of short videos can also cause 17. Spending too much time watching or making short videos takes time away from studying, working and other important things. What's worse, we might get 18 information from the videos.

In my opinion, short videos can help us have closer relationships 19 the rest of the world. But we have to think carefully about how much time we should spend 20 them. We also need to be careful about

the information we get from them.

【答案】

11. them 12. that##which 13. are 14. Why 15. make##earn
16. two 17. problems##troubles 18. wrong##incorrect 19. with 20. on

【导语】本文作者主要讨论了短视频的利与弊，并发表了自己的看法。

11. 句意：其中一些大约五分钟长，而有些只有几秒钟。根据“short videos are gaining popularity in China”可知，空处指一些短视频，用 them“它们”指代前文中的“videos”。故填 them。

12. 句意：大多数人通过观看短视频或分享他们的日常生活来消磨时间，特别是发生在他们身上的有趣的事情。句子含有定语从句，先行词是“things”，指物，关系词在从句中作主语，用 that 或 which。故填 that/which。

13. 句意：他们不仅喜欢看它们，而且对制作它们感兴趣。be interested in...“对……感兴趣”，主语是“they”，时态是一般现在时，be 动词用 are。故填 are。

14. 句意：为什么短视频如此流行？根据“For one thing, they can help people learn new things easily and quickly.”可知，本段讲述短视频流行的原因，用 why“为什么”引导特殊疑问句，引出下文。故填 Why。

15. 句意：另一方面，他们甚至可以帮助人们赚钱。make/earn money“赚钱”，固定短语，符合语境，help sb do sth“帮助某人做某事”。故填 make/earn。

16. 句意：然而，事物都有两面性。此处是习语“every coin has two sides”，表示“事物都是有好有坏”。故填 two。

17. 句意：短视频的流行也会带来问题。根据“What’s worse”可知，本段讲述短视频带来的问题，problem/trouble 符合语境，造成的问题不止一个，用复数形式。故填 problems/troubles。

18. 句意：更糟糕的是，我们可能从视频中得到错误的信息。本段讲短视频的坏处，因此是获得错误的信息，wrong/incorrect“错误的”，形容词作定语。故填 wrong/incorrect。

19. 句意：在我看来，短视频可以帮助我们与世界其他地区建立更密切的关系。根据“have closer relationships...the rest of the world”可知，表示和世界建立联系，with“和”。故填 with。

20. 句意：但我们必须仔细考虑我们应该在它们上面花多少时间。“spend+时间段+on sth”，表示“在某事物上花费一段时间”。故填 on。

Passage3

阅读短文，根据语篇要求填空，使短文通顺、意思完整，每空限填一词。

Sugar is regarded today as something to avoid in one's daily meal. Not only does eating too much of it makes us put 21 weight, but it can also raise the chance of catching some diseases. Interestingly enough, it has 22 surprising health benefit: it can heal wounds. Sugar can prevent bad bacteria(细菌)from living and growing. Without these bacteria, the wound can heal faster.

Modern medicine is just now coming around to the benefits of sugar, but this treatment 23 been practiced for thousands of years. It is often the only method in some areas 24 don't have health care centers or medicine. So if you need 25 care for a cut or burn and you don't have the right medicine at hand, consider the sweet, healing power of sugar.

【答案】21. on 22. a 23. has 24. that 25. to

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。人们认为吃太多糖没有好处，但是糖在愈合伤口方面却有令人惊喜的作用。

21. 句意：吃得太多不仅会使我们体重增加，还会增加感染某些疾病的几率。短语“put on weight”意为“增加体重”，故填 on。

22. 句意：有趣的是，它有一个惊人的健康益处：它可以治愈伤口。糖可以防止有害细菌生存和生长。根据语境可知，此处指他有一个令人惊讶的健康益处，此处表示泛指，且空后“surprising”以辅音音素开头，故填 a。

23. 句意：现代医学刚刚开始认识到糖的好处，但这种治疗已经实践了数千年。由空后的“been practiced”和时间状语“for thousands of years”可知，此处为现在完成时，主语“this treatment”为第三人称单数，故填 has。

24. 句意：在一些没有医疗保健中心或药物的地区，这通常是唯一的方法。此处为定语从句，先行词为“some areas”且从句缺主语，故填 that。

25. 句意：因此，如果你需要护理伤口或烧伤，而手头没有合适的药物，考虑糖的甜味和治疗作用。“need to do sth.”意为“需要做某事”，故填 to。

Passage4

请阅读下面这篇文章，在所给的每个空格中填入一个形式正确、意义相符的单词。

Do you know oil paper umbrellas? They have a 26 of over 1,000 years in China. Liu Weixue is a master at making oil paper umbrellas.

In 2015, Liu 27 up a well-paid job as a designer (设计师). He decided to learn the traditional art of making Yuhang oil paper umbrellas from 28 grandfather. “I want to bring the art to life,” Liu said. “29 it rains, someone uses the umbrella –that’s what I want to see.”

Liu has improved the umbrellas to win the hearts of young people. As the paper used in the past broke

___30___, he started to use thicker paper. In a test, his umbrellas were opened and closed for 1,000 ___31___ without breaking. He also used a lighter bamboo than before to make the umbrellas weigh less.

In 2017, Liu opened an ___32___ shop to sell oil paper umbrellas. Now his shop has more than 80,000 followers. Liu has never thought about ___33___ to sell more umbrellas. What he cares ___34___ is how to make high-quality (高质量的) oil paper umbrellas. His workshop makes no more than 1,500 umbrellas each year.

Liu hopes the art of making oil paper umbrellas can be passed on. He often goes to some local schools to ___35___ students. He also goes to events in different places to promote (推广) the art.

【答案】

26. history 27. gave 28. his 29. When 30. easily

31. times 32. online 33. how 34. about 35. teach

【导语】本文主要介绍了刘伟学对油纸伞制造技术的发扬光大。

26. 句意：它们在中国有 1000 多年的历史。根据“over 1,000 years in China.”可知，此处指油纸伞的历史，“history 历史”，故填 history。

27. 句意：2015 年，刘放弃了一份高薪的设计师工作。根据后文“He decided to learn the traditional art of making Yuhang oil paper umbrellas”可知刘伟学学习油纸伞技术，所以猜测他放弃高薪工作，“give up 放弃”，因为时态为一般过去时态，动词要用过去式，故填 gave。

28. 句意：他决定向祖父学习制作余杭油纸伞的传统艺术。根据语境可知是他的祖父，“his 他的”形容词性物主代词，修饰后面的名词 grandfather，故填 his。

29. 句意：当下雨的时候，有人用伞——这就是我想看到的。分析句子可知，此处为时间状语从句，“when 当……时候”，故填 When。

30. 句意：由于过去使用的纸容易破损，他开始使用更厚的纸。根据下文“he started to use thicker paper.”可知，他开始用更厚的纸，所以猜测过去的纸容易破，“easily 容易地”，副词，修饰后面的名词 break，故填 easily。

31. 句意：在一次测试中，他的雨伞开合了 1000 次都没有断裂。根据语境可知，此空应填“time 次数”，1000 后面加名词复数，故填 times。

32. 句意：2017 年，刘开了一家卖油纸伞的网店。根据“Now his shop has more than 80,000 followers.”可知，刘的店铺有超过八千粉丝，所以猜测是网店。“online 网络的”，形容词，修饰后面的名词 shop，故填 online。

33. 句意：刘从来没有想过如何卖出更多的雨伞。分析句子可知，此处为宾语从句，“how 如何”

符合语境，故填 how。

34. 句意：他关心的是如何制作高质量的油纸伞。短语“care about 关心”，故填 about。

35. 句意：他经常去一些当地学校教学生。根据“He often goes to some local schools to”可知，刘去学校教学生，“teach 教”，又因为 to+动词原形，故填 teach。

Passage5

根据短文内容，在文中空格处填上一个恰当的词，使短文完整、通顺。

Greetings from Madrid!

I can't believe I'm finally here! The trip from Hong Kong _____36_____ long and tiring, but I made it.

My hotel is nice and I am staying in a guesthouse in the central area of Madrid. I got a cheap and simple room, much smaller than _____37_____ own room back home. It only has a small bed and shower, _____38_____ it is quite comfortable to stay in.

The _____39_____ here is wonderful. It's warm and sunny, with clear blue skies every day. It's great for sightseeing, because _____40_____ are a lot of things to see and do. I've found a friendly guide here and yesterday I was showed _____41_____ the city. Tomorrow he will take me to Andalusia to visit the city of Granada. I can't _____42_____ to see the Alhambra Palace and other places of interest. Also, I really want to try the _____43_____ there, especially gazpacho, _____44_____ kind of cold soup which I hear is special, very different from anything else in Spain.

I _____45_____ bring you back some presents. See you next month!

Love,

Jamie

【答案】

36. was 37. my 38. but 39. weather 40. there

41. around 42. wait 43. food 44. a 45. will

【导语】本文是作者主要向好友讲述了自己从香港出发的旅游经历。

36. 句意：从香港来的旅程又长又累，但我还是做到了。根据“but I made it”可知时态是一般过去时，主语是第三人称单数，所以用 was，故填 was。

37. 句意：我有一个便宜而简单的房间，比我家的房间小得多。根据主语“I”可知，此处是对比“我家的房间”，用形容词性物主代词 my 修饰后面的名词。故填 my。

38. 句意：它只有一张小床和一个淋浴，但呆在里面很舒服。空前空后是转折关系，所以用 but 连接。故填

but.

39. 句意：这里的天气很好。根据后面“*It's warm and sunny, with clear blue skies every day.*”可知空处指天气好，**weather**“天气”。故填 **weather**。

40. 句意：它非常适合观光，因为有很多东西可以看和做。这里是 **there be** 句型，表示“有……”，故填 **there**。

41. 句意：我在这里找到了一位友好的导游，昨天带我参观了这座城市。根据“*I've found a friendly guide*”可知，空处指“带我参观”，**show around**“带某人参观”。故填 **around**。

42. 句意：我迫不及待地想看看阿罕布拉宫和其他名胜。**can't wait to do sth**“迫不及待地想做某事”，固定短语。故填 **wait**。

43. 句意：还有，我真的很想尝尝那里的食物，尤其是西班牙凉汤，我听说这是一种很特别的凉汤，与西班牙的任何其他汤都不同。根据“*especially gazpacho...cold soup*”可知，空处指 **food**“食物”，不可数名词。故填 **food**。

44. 句意：还有。我真的很想尝尝那里的食物。尤其是西班牙凉汤。我听说这是一种很特别的凉汤。与西班牙的任何其他汤都不同。**a kind of**“一种”，固定表达。故填 **a**。

45. 句意：我会给你带回一些礼物。根据“*bring you back some presents. See you next month!*”及语境可知，用一般将来时，构成是 **will do**，故填 **will**。

Passage6

根据下面短文内容，在短文的空格处填上一个恰当的词，使短文完整、通顺。

Author Elizabeth Becker says we have a responsibility(责任) to respect the places we visit. Some basic rules still hold, such as not traveling at busy times and taking fewer trips but making them longer. The best and easiest 46 to be a responsible traveler is to use common sense and go local.

Respect traditions. Read about the culture and traditions of the places you visit. Understand the local culture and customs to avoid 47 any mistakes. For example, dress properly when you visit temples (寺庙) and don't eat or talk 48 in religious(宗教的) sites. If you visit a beach, leave seashells where you find them and try not to catch fish while swimming.

Learn the Language. 49 expects you to become fluent (流利), but try to learn some basic phrases such as “please” and “thank you”. You'll be amazed at how much nicer and more helpful people will be if they know you're making an effort to get used to their culture.

Spend local. Stay away from international hotels and restaurants run by foreigners. 50 using local guides, buying local products and staying in family run hotels, you're not only giving back to the community, but

you also get a better understanding of the country you stay in and the people who 51 there.

Bargain(讲价) fairly. Always be 52 when you try to get a lower price. Sometimes goods at local market can seem expensive. Nobody likes to be cheated and it may be fun to bargain, but remember that for the local people bargaining may not be a game. So try not to be too rude (粗鲁的) when bargaining.

Don't litter. In some countries, getting rid of waste is a big problem, so don't throw rubbish on the ground. Doing so is harmful to the environment and unpleasant for others. Hold on to your rubbish 53 you find a bin(垃圾箱).

【答案】 46. way 47. making 48. loudly 49. Nobody 50. By

51. live 52. polite 53. until##before##unless##till

【导语】 本文介绍了成为一名负责任的游客的方式。

46. 句意： 成为一个负责任的旅行者的最好也是最简单的方法就是运用常识和去当地。所填词被形容词最高级 best、easiest 修饰， 应该是一个名词， 下文“ is to use common sense and go local”提供的是一种成为负责任旅行者的方法， 因此所填词的意思是“方法”， way， 名词，“方式、方法”， 符合此处的要求， 故填 way。

47. 句意： 了解当地的文化习俗可以避免犯错。avoid， 动词，“避免”， 固定搭配 avoid doing“避免做某事”， 所填空后有名词 mistakes, mistakes 常与 make 搭配, make mistakes“犯错误”， 用在此处符合语境， 故填 making。

48. 句意： 例如， 当参观寺庙的时候， 穿着要朴素， 在宗教遗址不要吃东西或者大声说话。此句主干结构完整， 所填词位于动词 talk 后， 是用来修饰动词 talk 的， 应该用副词形式， 根据常识， 在宗教遗址不能大声说话， loudly， 副词，“大声地”， 故填 loudly。

49. 句意： 没有人期望你语言流利， 但是要尽力学一下基础的语句， 例如“请”和“谢谢”。根据转折连词“but”可以判断出 but 前的句子和 but 后的句子表达的意思相反， but 后的句子是学一些基础用语， 因此 but 前的句子要表达没有人期望你语言流利， nobody“没有人”， 因为位于句首， 首字母要大写， 故填 Nobody。

50. 句意： 通过用本土导游， 购买特产和住农家乐， 你不仅能回馈社会， 而且也能更好的理解你待的乡村和那里居住的人们。根据“using local guides, buying local products and staying in family run hotels”判断出所填词是介词， 在这里表方式， by， 介词， 表方式， 译为“通过”， 代入此空中符合语境， 故填 By。

51. 句意： 通过用本土导游， 购买特产和住农家乐， 你不仅能回馈社会， 而且也能更好的理解你待的乡村和那里居住的人们。根据“the country you stay in”（你待的乡村）可以判断出所填空要表达“居住在这里的人们”， 是先行词加定语从句结构， 从句用一般现在时态， 先行词 people 在从句中做主语， live， 动词，“居住”， 做谓语， 用原形， 故填 live。

52. 句意： 讲价的时候也要有礼貌。根据“So try not to be too rude (粗鲁的) when bargaining.”判断出此处要表达“讲价时也不要粗鲁”， not rude=polite, polite, 形容词，“有礼貌的”， 故填 polite。

53. 句意：拿着你的垃圾直到找到垃圾桶。通过分析句子结构可以判断出所填单词是连词，连接主句“Hold on to your rubbish”和从句“you find a bin(垃圾箱)”，要表达“直到找到垃圾桶”或者“在找到垃圾桶之前”或者“除非找到垃圾桶”，译为“直到”的连词有 until、till，译为“之前”的连词是 before，译为“除非”是 unless，故填 until/before/unless/till。

Passage7

请阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，在空白处填入一个恰当的单词，使短文通顺、连贯。

Ladies and gentlemen,

I'm glad to make this speech at the graduation ceremony.

First of all, I hope all of us will be better in the future. We will graduate, but looking back at the three years, we had happiness and sadness.

Since I started junior high school, I have 54 a lot. I used to be shy, but now I am outgoing! And I am really 55 to my math teacher. When I was down because of making a mistake, she told me, “Failure is the mother of 56.” And the most important thing that I have learned from her is that when I am facing some difficulties, I can keep calm and try my best to 57 them.

Of course, I am really looking forward to going to senior high school. I will study 58 and make greater progress! Thank all of you for listening to me!

【答案】54. changed 55. thankful 56. success 57. solve 58. harder

【导语】本文是一篇演讲稿，作者在毕业典礼上分享他在初中三年的快乐和悲伤。

54. 句意：自从我上初中以来，我改变了很多。根据“I used to be shy, but now I am outgoing!”可知，我过去害羞，现在外向，因此表示我改变了很多，change“改变”，是动词，根据“Since I started junior high school,”可知，此处用现在完成时，故填 changed。

55. 句意：我真的很感谢我的数学老师。根据后文的“When I was down because of making a mistake, she told me, “Failure is the mother of...””可知，我的数学老师鼓励我，因此我要感谢他，be thankful to 表示“感谢……”，故填 thankful。

56. 句意：她告诉我：“失败是成功之母”。根据名言可知，失败是成功之母，success“失败”，是名词，作为介词 of 的宾语，用名词，故填 success。

57. 句意：我从她身上学到的最重要的是，当我遇到困难时，我能保持冷静，尽我最大的努力去解决。根据“when I am facing some difficulties,”可知，当我面对困难的时候，我应该努力去解决它们，solve“解决”，是动词，try one's best to do sth“尽最大努力做某事”，故填 solve。

58. 句意：我会更加努力学习，取得更大的进步！study hard“努力学习”，根据“make greater progress”可知，此处用比较级，故填 harder。

Passage8

There's 59 big clock in a city. It hangs very high. When traveling around the city, one visitor asked his friend, "Why is the clock so high? It is very inconvenient (不方便的). If I were inside a car, 60 would be very difficult for me to tell the time!"

His friend said: "Years ago, the clock 61 much lower. But soon people found that they had to change its height. You see, whenever someone stood by the clock. they would look at their own watch, and then at the big clock. When they found that their time was different 62 the clock's, they would adjust (调整) the clock by themselves! Finally, after so many adjustments. the clock broke."

"Now," the visitor's friend said, "everyone just adjusts their watches 63 match the clock, since they can't reach it any more."

【答案】59. a 60. it 61. was 62. from 63. to

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，一个游客询问朋友为什么大钟挂的这么高，朋友回答钟高了以后每个人都只是调整自己的手表以匹配时钟。

59. 句意：城市里有一个大钟。分析句子可知，此空泛指一个大钟，且“big”为辅音因素开头，故填 a。

60. 句意： 如果我在车里，我很难知道时间！固定句型 it is+adj.+for sb. to do 意为“对某人来说做某事怎么样”，故填 it。

61. 句意：几年前，时钟要低得多。分析句子可知，此空缺系动词，又因为“Years ago”可知，为一般过去时，且主语“the clock”为单数，故填 was。

62. 句意：当他们发现自己的时间与时钟的时间不同时，他们会自

63. 句意：每个人都只是调整自己的手表以匹配时钟，因为他们再也够不到了。分析句子可知，此空应填“to”与“match”构成不定式短语，作已调整时钟！固定短语 be different from 意为“与……不同”，故填 from。目的状语。故填 to。

Passage9

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。

There was a blind girl in a small village. She hated herself 64 she was blind. In fact, she loved nobody except her boyfriend. He was always ready to help 65. She used to tell her boyfriend, "If I could see the 66, I would marry you."

One day, someone donated(捐赠) a pair of eyes to her. When the bandages(绷带) came off, she was able to _____67_____ everything, including her boyfriend, for the _____68_____ time. He asked her, “Now that you can see the world, will you _____69_____ me?” The girl looked _____70_____ her boyfriend and was greatly surprised to see that he was blind. She had never expected that. She would not like to be with a blind husband for the rest of her life, so she refused to marry him.

Her boyfriend left _____71_____ girl in tears. A few days _____72_____, he wrote a letter to her, saying, “My dear, take good _____73_____ of your eyes. Before they are yours, they were mine.”

【答案】

64. because 65. her 66. world 67. see 68. first

69. marry 70. at 71. the 72. later 73. care

【导语】本文讲述了一个失明女孩在接受了男友捐献的眼球之后恢复光明，却在看到男友失明之后，不愿履行之前说愿意嫁给他的承诺的故事。

64. 句意：她讨厌她自己，因为她看不见。前后句之间是因果关系，她讨厌她自己的原因是“她看不见”。故填 because。

65. 句意：他总是准备着去帮助她。根据“In fact, she loved nobody except her boyfriend.”可知，此处指的是帮助“失明女孩”，即帮助她；且作“help”的宾语。故填 her。

66. 句意：如果我能看见这个世界，我就嫁给你。根据“Now that you can see the world”可知，此处表示看见这个世界。故填 world。

67. 句意：当绷带解开，她第一次可以看见一切事物，包括她的男朋友。根据“everything”，此处表示看见一切，see“看见”，动词；且“be able to”后跟动词原形。故填 see。

68. 句意：当绷带解开，她第一次可以看见一切事物，包括她的男朋友。根据“for the...time.”可知，此处表示失明女孩手术后“第一次”可以看见一切，for the first time 表“第一次”。故填 first。

69. 句意：既然你能看见这个世界了，你愿意嫁给我吗？根据“If I could see the world, I would marry you.”可知，此处是指男孩问是否愿意嫁给他，marry“嫁”，动词；will 后跟动词原形。故填 marry。

70. 句意：女孩看着她的男朋友，很惊讶的发现他看不见。固定短语 look at 意为“看着”。故填 at。

71. 句意：她的男朋友含着泪离开了这个女孩。此处特指这个女孩，用定冠词 the。故填 the。

72. 句意：数天后，他写了一封信给她。根据“A few days”可知，此处是指一些天后，later“以后”。故填 later。

73. 句意：亲爱的，照顾好你的眼睛。根据“take good...of your eyes.”可知，此处是指照顾好你的眼睛。take good

care of 表“照顾好”。故填 care。

Passage10

At the National Library of China (中国国家图书馆, NLC) in Beijing, some repairers (修理工, 维修者) are shaking off centuries of old dust (尘土, 粉尘, 灰尘) to repair the ancient books.

Xie Jincheng, one of the repairers, has been doing this for about 10 years. However, he can only repair a few pages a day, and it sometimes 74 him several days to fix just one page. It takes quite a long time to 75 for the right paper to repair the books. “Sometimes it is impossible to get similar paper, so we need to process the paper ourselves,” Xie said.

Du Weisheng is another repairer at the NLC. Ancient book repairing is a lifelong job for him. Du, 69, has worked as an ancient book repairer 76 1974. He is happy to see young people 77 his team and choosing to stay. “They have good educational backgrounds, and bring a more scientific way to the book repairing,” Du said. In 2013, a training center was 78 up at the NLC to train more professional repairers.

Now, the NLC is 79 to some of China’s best-known literary (文学的) treasures. It houses more than 3 million ancient Chinese books. It’s the biggest collection of its kind.

Science and technology also helps with the protection of the ancient treasures. In 2016, a national-level database (数据库) of ancient Chinese books went online for public use. Nearly 21,000 copies of such books at the NLC are included in the database. Readers can read them 80 at any time without causing any danger to them.

Thanks to the repairers and other worker sat the NLC, the public no longer have 81 finding these ancient books and they can know more about the fantastic ancient Chinese culture.

【答案】 74. takes 75. look 76. since 77. joining 78. set 79. home 80. safely 81. difficulty

【导语】 本文主要介绍了中国国家图书馆的两位古书维修工，由于他们和其他工作人员的努力，人们可以更多地了解中国古代文化。

74. 句意：有时只修复一页需要花费几天的时间。It takes sb.+时间+to do sth.“花费某人时间做某事”，固定句型。全文为一般现在时态，主语是第三人称单数。故填 takes。

75. 句意：寻找一张合适的纸来修理这些书要花很长时间。根据“...for the right paper to repair the books”可知，应该是寻找合适的纸来修理这些书。look for“寻找”，动词短语。It takes+时间+to do sth.“花时间做某事”，to后面跟动词原形。故填 look。

76. 句意：自 1974 年以来，69 岁的杜一直是古籍修理工人。现在完成时表示“从某一时间点开始”常用 since

来引导时间状语。故填 since。

77. 句意: 他很高兴看到年轻人加入他的团队并选择留下来。根据下文“choosing to stay”可知, 应该是年轻人加入了他的团队。see sb.doing sth.“看见某人做某事”, 动词短语。故填 joining。

78. 句意: 2013 年, NLC 成立了一个培训中心, 以培训更多的专业维修人员。set up“建立”, 动词短语。此处为被动语态: be+动词的过去分词。故填 set。

79. 句意: 现在, NLC 是中国一些最著名的文学瑰宝的所在地。根据下文“It houses more than 3 million ancient Chinese books.”可知, 国家图书馆已成为中国最著名的文学瑰宝的所在地。be home to“为……的所在地”, be 动词后跟名词作表语。故填 home。

80. 句意: 读者可以在任何时候安全地阅读, 而不会对他们造成任何危险。根据下文at any time without causing any danger to them.”可知, 读者可以安全地阅读。safely“安全地”, 副词修饰动词“read”。故填 safely。

81. 句意: 多亏了国家图书馆的维修人员和其他工作人员, 公众再也不难找到这些古书了。have difficulty (in) doing sth.“做某事有困难”, 动词短语。故填 difficulty。

真题过关

(2022·四川·巴中市教育科学研究所中考真题)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容在空白处填入恰当的词, 并用其正确形式使短文完整、通顺、正确。将答案写到答题卡上相应的位置。

I haven't seen my teacher Mr. Jenkins since I finished school, but I often think about him. I wasn't good at most school 82. The only thing that I could remember is where the rain comes from! However, when I was 15 and went in Mr. Jenkins' class, everything changed.

Before I 83 by Mr. Jenkins, science had simply been a subject full of strange words to me. I didn't know what CO₂ was and I didn't really want to know, 84. I found it so boring and difficult, but Mr. Jenkins made everything interesting. He used to teach things 85 seemed difficult with lots of examples and in simple language. One day, he even took us outside and built a rocket! I remember that he let us 86 some fuel (燃料) into the rocket, and then another student lit a match to set 87 off. It was great fun.

I know that I wasn't smart, 88 Mr. Jenkins made me feel that I had my own strengths. Then, I became 89 active student in learning new things. I was 90 in the study of the stars and planets and he asked me to give a report to the class. Now I take a job as a science teacher 91 Mr. Jenkins.

【答案】

82. subjects 83. was taught 84. either 85. which 86. pour

87. it 88. but 89. an 90. interested 91. like

【导语】本文作者回忆了数学老师詹金斯先生对自己的影响，他常常用大量的实例和简单的语言来解释那些看似困难的事情，使作者爱上了学习。

82. 句意：学校里的大多数科目我都不擅长。根据“good at most school”可知，此处指学校科目，subject“科目”，可数名词，前面有most修饰，用复数，故填 subjects。

83. 句意：在詹金斯先生教我之前，科学对我来说只是一门充满陌生词汇的学科。根据“went in Mr. Jenkins’ class”及“Before I ... by Mr. Jenkins”可知，詹金斯先生是一位老师，所以此处指在被詹金斯先生教之前，teach“教”，根据“by Mr. Jenkins”可知，此处用被动语态结构，描述过去发生的事情，用一般过去时被动语态“was/were done”的结构，主语I是第一人称，助动词用was，故填 was taught。

84. 句意：我也不想知道。根据上文语境“我不知道二氧化碳是什么。”以及下文“I found it so boring and difficult.”我发现它是如此的无聊和困难。结合“And I didn’t really want to know, ...”可知是我也不想知道，either“也”，副词，通常用于否定句，且放在句末，故填 either。

85. 句意：他常常用大量的例子和简单的语言来教那些似乎很难的事情。此处是定语从句，先行词“things”是指物，在从句中作主语，用which引导定语从句，故填 which。

86. 句意：我记得他让我倒一些燃料到火箭，然后另一个学生点燃了一根火柴把它点燃。根据“some fuel（燃料）into the rocket”可知，是将燃料倒进火箭里，pour...into“将.....倒进.....”，let sb do sth“让某人做某事”，故填 pour。

87. 句意：我记得他让我倒一些燃料到火箭，然后另一个学生点燃了一根火柴把它点燃。设空处指代的是前面提到的“the rocket”，单数形式，所以用it来替代，故填 it。

88. 句意：我知道我不聪明，但詹金斯先生让我觉得我有自己的长处。“I know that I wasn’t smart”与Mr. Jenkins made me feel that I had my own strengths”是转折关系，故填 but。

89. 句意：然后，我成为一个积极学习新事物的学生。此处表示一位积极学习的学生，此处表示泛指，且“active”是以元音音素开头，故填 an。

90. 句意：我对恒星和行星的研究很感兴趣，他让我在班上做一个报告。根据“I was...in the study of the stars and planets”可知，此处指对恒星和行星的研究很感兴趣，be interested in“对.....感兴趣”，故填 interested。

91. 句意：现在我像詹金斯先生一样做科学老师。根据“Now I take a job as a science teacher ... Mr. Jenkins.”可知，作者像詹金斯先生一样做了一名科学老师，like“像”，故填 like。

（2022·内蒙古通辽·中考真题）

阅读短文，根据语篇意义填空，使短文通顺，意思完整，每空限填一词。

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/548007036040007002>