

专题 07 语法填空解题技巧及进阶练 20 篇（紧贴新教材主题）

模块导航

• 模块一 语法填空解题技巧（方法全梳理）

• 模块二 语法填空（期末真题）进阶练 20 篇

模块一

语法填空技巧

语法填空口诀

动词形、名词数，代词格、级形副，

分析句子结构路，习惯用法要记住，

逻辑关系连词突，介词、冠词各占一空。

中考英语语法填空，不论是单句填空还是短文填空，主要有两种形式的空：用所给词（v、n、pron、adj、adv）的正确形式填空；无提示词填空（prep、conj、art）。说白了，中考就考四道题：

第一道题：动词变形题 是指括号中给出了一个动词，需要对该动词进行形式变化才能符合句子要求的设题类型。此类设题主要有两个角度，其中的一个角度就是考查动词的自身变化【动词的谓语形式（时、语态变化）及非谓语形式（动词不定式、动名词、现在分词和过去分词）】；另一个角度是考查动词与名词、形容词、副词的相互变化【构词法知识】：

第二道题：名词或代词变形题 名词变形题指的是对所给名词进行自身变化（名词的单数变复数、名词变成名词所有格）或者相互变化（名词变形容词、名词变动词、名词变副词）

【构词法知识】：代词变形题主要考查代词的格（主格、宾格、形容词性物主代词、名词性物主代词和反身代词的相互变化，甚至个别不定代词之间的变化：如：many 变成 much, both 变成 neither, other 变成 others 或 another, some 变 any, all 变 none, few 变 little)；

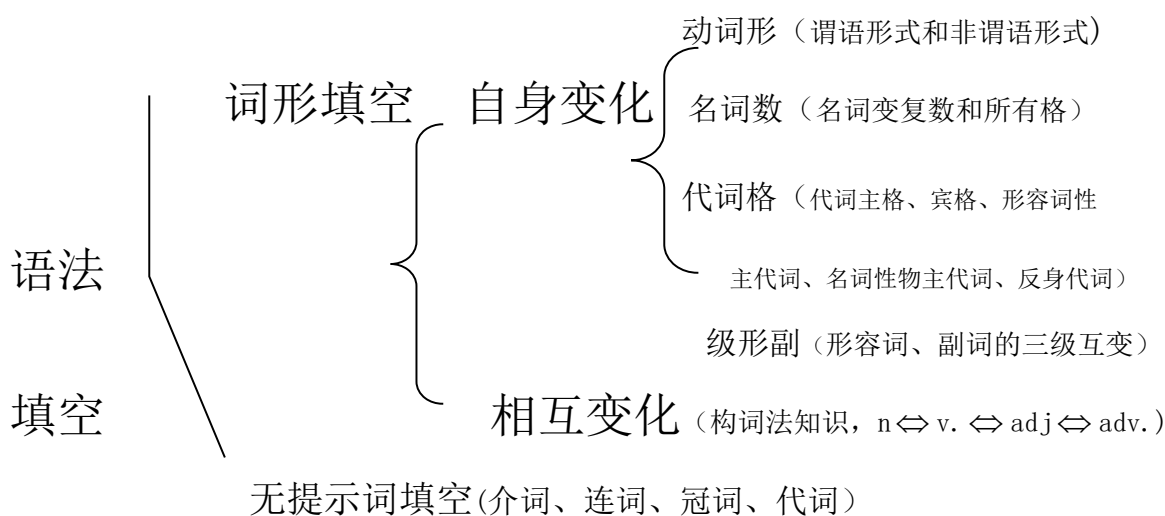
第三道题：形容词或副词变形题 形容词或副词变形题主要考查它们的自身变化（级的变化：原级、比较级、最高级）或者相互变化（形容词变副词、形容词变成动词、形容词变成名词、副词变成形容词）【构词法知识】：

第四道题：无提示词填空题 无提示填空题是一种在不给提示词的前提下，要求根据句意、句法或句子间逻辑关系而填空的设题。这里要填的主要是介词、连词、冠词、代词

it、关系代词/副词。由于不给提示词，实际上加大了解题的难度。解答此类题目（特别是要填的是连词）时，首先要从句意上去考虑，看看句意是否通顺连贯。然后从句子结构上去考虑，看看所填句子是简单句还是复合句，如果是复合句，就要考虑从句连接词的选择。最后从句子间的逻辑上考虑，选择适合句子间逻辑关系的词进行填充。比如因果关系要考虑 so, because 等；转折关系要考虑 but, though；并列关系要考虑 and。如果是缺关系代词/关系副词，则要根据定语从句的句子成分来定夺。而要填的是介词时，一定要关注空格前的动词是不是 vi, 是 vi 要考虑其搭配，更要考虑空格后的词/短语的含义，选择用合适的介词。冠词一般出现在名词或名词短语前，特别是单数可数名词前要考虑 a/an。另外要注意习惯用法。

一、语法填空题的解题步骤：

1. 若是短文语法填空，就读首段首句，预猜文章大意；（若猜不出文章大意，就快速浏览全文）；如果是单句，直接进第二步。
2. 边读边认边填；（看要填的空有无提示词，有，是哪些词？用以上的方法去套用）
3. 重读以检查核对。



二、易考词性出现背景：

1. 名词
 - 1) 名词出现的背景 动词后作宾语、介词后作宾语、冠词之后、数词之后
 - 2) 名词词形技巧：主要考虑名词的单复数及其所有格形式。
2. 动词
 - 1) 动词出现的背景 主宾或介宾之间的动词。be动词后的动词：进行时与被动语态；情态动词之后缺动词；并列关系中的动词；主谓分离后的谓语动词形式；分词后置作定语：过去分词和现在分词。
 - 2) 动词词形技巧： 主要考虑是要填动词的谓语形式（原形、第三人称单数、过去式、现在分词及其过去分词形式。）还是填动词的非谓语形式（不定式，

现在分词，过去分词)

3. 形容词 1) 形容词出现的背景 作表语、作定语修饰名词、用在某些动词后作宾语补足语

2) 形容词词形技巧: 主要考虑形容词原形、比较级、最高级形式。

4. 副词 1) 副词出现的背景 A. 句首, 作状语修饰整个句子
B. 在动宾结构之后或系表结构之间表程度、方式、频率等, 修饰动词

C. 在所修饰的形容词之前, 作程度副词

2). 副词词形技巧: 主要考虑副词原形、比较级、最高级形式。

5. 代词 代替前文出现的人、物或一件事

6. 介词 注意常用的介词用法和固定搭配

7. 连词 注意上下文及句子之间的逻辑关系

8. 冠词 a\an\the 的用法区分

9. 平时的学习和做题过程中也要注意积累固定搭配和固定句型, 培养语感。

三、方法技巧

题型一、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。

技巧一: 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。

【典例】: 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。

技巧二: 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)。

【典例】: 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。

技巧三：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。

【典例】: 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。

技巧四：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，或通过加后缀一 er 和 est，或在词前 Imore / 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”。

技巧五：数词形式变化

数词的形式变化包括基数词、序数词，或加后缀一 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

【典例】: 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。

技巧六：词的派生

词的派生现象在英语单词中是很常见的，派生现象主要发生在名词、动词、形容词、副词四种词中。这种题型还有可能检测学生对词根、前后缀、派生词的掌握。

【典例】: Lious lost his wallet yesterday, SO he was very____(happiness).

在这道题中，学生很容易判断出该用形容词；钱包丢了，人应该是不开心的，所以要再加个前缀 un，就成了 unhappy。

题型二、未给单词提示题型的技巧

技巧七：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。

【典例】: 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。

【典例】: His boss was ____ angry as to fire him.

如果“跳过”横线后面的 angry，就可以发现这里用到一个关联短语 so...as to...，所以，so 是正解。

技巧八：从句引导词

从句是此题型最为常见的一个方向，主要检测学生对引导词的掌握程度。

【典例】: He did not do ____ his father had asked him to do.

审题可知，横线所在为宾语从句的引导词，此引导词在从句中充当宾语，且指物，所以是 what。

【典例】: Those ____ want to go to the village must sign here.

经过观察可以判断横线所在为定语从句的引导词，进一步观察可知先行词为 those，且指人，所以只能填入 who，在定语从句中做主语。

技巧九：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。

【典例】: The us consists ____ fifty states.

根据常识可知，美国由 50 个州组成，故横线处与前一词组合，表示“由.....组成”，所以答案是 of。

【典例】: 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。

技巧十：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。

【典例】: Mr Smith took a plane to London ____ of taking a train.

此题中说到两种交通工具，所以可以理解此句有“坐.....而不是坐.....”的意思，故答案为 instead，以构成介词短语 instead of。

【典例】: 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。

技巧十一：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。

【典例】: Little Wang Jun could not go to school, ____ his family was too poor.

此处表示原因，引导的分句其实是一种解释说明，不是必然的因果关系，且前面有逗号隔开，所以填 for。

【典例】: ____ 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。

技巧十二: 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。

【典例】: Jackie likes to drive at ___ high speed. 这里考查的是不定冠词的习惯用法, 答案为 a, 构成 at a high speed, “以高速”开车。

【典例】: Old Tom's granddaughter used to visit him ___ Saturday afternoon.

Saturday afternoon 是指定的某天下午, 所以不用介词 in, 而用 on 才是正解。

【典例】: Though Liu Qiang did the same work ___ Zhang Wen did, he got a lower pay ___ Zhang Wen.

第一条横线可由前面的 the same 断出用 as, 第二条横线则可由 lower 断出比较意义, 故答案为 than。

【典例】: It was only one day left, ____, his father had no idea to answer him.

观察上下句, 可以看出是转折关系, 且横线与前后用逗号隔开, 排除 but, 所以答案是 however。

技巧十三: 上下文中出现的相关词

这一招是最为灵活的, 但也是最难的。学生可以根据上下文关系和自己积累的知识, 填入某个已出现的词, 或其反义词, 或其同类的某个词。

答案的线索可能在本句, 可能出现在上下相连的一句, 还可能出现在比较远的地方——上下段中与此段位置大体相当的句子。如果该横线出现在某段的首句, 则线索可能在上下段的首句; 如果横线出现在某段的末句, 则线索可能在上下段的末句, 以此类推。

【典例】: Tony ___ travelling abroad, but dislikes staying home watching TV.

由第二句话中的 dislikes 可以判断, 此横线处应该是填其反义词 likes。

模块二

语法填空 (名校期末真题) 进阶练 20 篇



阅读短文, 在文中空白处填入 1 个适当的单词, 或用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

Hi, I'm Emma. I love fashion design very much. I got a sewing machine (缝纫机) from my father when I was ten as my 10th birthday gift. Then I began to be ___ 1 ___ (interest) in making clothes.

___ 2 ___ (help) people know the importance of protecting the environment (环境), I am going to have a special fashion show. I will use recycled (可循环的) things as material.

I want to design some shirts. They are not ___ 3 ___ (make) of cotton or silk. They are made of old

newspapers! I also want to draw some nice pictures on 4 (they). I will design some jeans too. Jeans are popular 5 teenagers. I will decorate (装饰) the jeans with CDs. With CDs, they will look shining and cool.

My 6 (design) also includes (包括) some necklaces (项链). I will make necklaces out of glass bottles. The necklaces 7 (match) the clothes very well!

What about the 8 (model)? I will choose ten girls and ten boys in our school. 9 boys and girls look smart in different styles of clothes.

With the help of my teachers and classmates, I'm sure it will be 10 wonderful fashion show.

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的词或括号内单词的正确形式，并将答案填写在相应的横线上。

Hello! My name's Peter. I have a happy family. In my family, there are four people: my daughter, my son, my wife and 1 (I). My wife's name is Helen. She's 34 years old and she is a hotel manager. She 2 (work) from Monday to Saturday. She dances really 3 (good). My 4 (daughter) name is Emily. She's 9 years old and she 5 (have) big eyes. She loves 6 (animal) very much. My son's name is Ron. He's 7 years old and he likes sports. I often spend time 7 (play) basketball with him. Sometimes we go 8 (hike) together. I'm 39 years old. I'm 9 doctor. I love reading books. I also like telling 10 (fun) stories and I always make my children laugh. I love my happy family!

Now many people know reading is good for 1 (they) knowledge, 2 they don't like reading books. Some of them only 3 (look) at them on the phone. They always say, "Read novels? Oh, it 4 (be) boring. Read science books? Oh, so difficult."

Many men and women only like staying 5 home. They don't want to go to the library or take part in any reading 6 (activity). I think their friends need to talk 7 them and ask them 8 (read) books for 30 minutes every day.

Do you want to have 9 rich and meaningful life? Please go to the library 10 read books every day! I hope everyone can be knowledgeable.

There are four seasons in a year. It is difficult for me 1 (pick) the best season because they are all special to me.

Spring is a good season because it is not too cold 2 too hot. If you take a walk in a park, you'll see plants beginning to grow. Birds start to sing early in the morning. People often say, "A whole year's work

depends on a good ___3___ (start) in spring.” In such a lovely season, every day is hopeful for ___4___
(I).

Summer is great because children can have ___5___ long time to relax. The summer holiday is in this season. Many ___6___ (tradition) outdoor activities are still popular. For example, relaxing in the pool and enjoying ice cream ___7___ (be) my favourite activities.

Autumn is also a wonderful season because of the colourful leaves. ___8___ you have a walk with your friends in a park, you will see many beautiful leaves falling from trees.

Winter is a nice season because everything is covered with snow and looks so beautiful. You can have fun making ___9___ (snowman) in winter.

Now you know why I can't choose just one of the seasons as my favourite. I'm just interested ___10___ very single one of them.

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词 (有提示词的，填入所给单词的正确形式)

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, fall and winter. In spring, the weather is warm. It is a good season for ___1___ (hike). This is a ___2___ (hope) season. Summer ___3___ (come) after spring. It is very hot. The children like to go ___4___ (swim). It often rains and sometimes it rains ___5___ (heavy). In fall it is cool. It's a good time ___6___ (go) hiking. The farmers are busy ___7___ (harvest). The ___8___ (leaf) fall from the trees. Winter is a very cold season in the year. The wind blows ___9___ (strong). Sometimes it snows, and we can make ___10___ (snowman).

The weather in different ___1___ (country) is different. Also, the weather in different seasons is different.

In spring, it is often ___2___ (wind) in March and it is always warm in April and May. It ___3___ (rain) sometimes, so trees and grass have much water to grow (生长) in May.

In summer, it's hot in the day and cool ___4___ night. It usually rains a lot in July ___5___ August. The days ___6___ (be) long and the nights are short.

The weather in autumn is nice. It's always warm and ___7___ (sun) in September and October. People like ___8___ (go) out in this season. Winter is always from December ___9___ February. It's very cold in winter and it snows sometimes. It's a good time for people to make ___10___ (snowman).

阅读短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或用括号内所给词的正确形式填空，使短文通顺、连贯。

I am Li Hui from China. The Spring Festival is very important in my country. Like Christmas, it happens

every year ____1____ not on the same day. It usually comes ____2____ January or February. I've got some ____3____

(photo) of it. Please have a look at them.

Here's the ___4___ (one) photo! It's a few days before the Spring Festival. My mother usually ___5___ (clean) our house. Look at the food on the table! We always buy a lot of food before the festival.

Oh, I love this photo. We are celebrating the Spring Festival with a traditional family dinner on the evening before it. There ___6___ (be) so much delicious food. I enjoy ___7___ (eat) *jiaozi*—a kind of dumpling. After dinner, we watch ___8___ special programme on TV.

In this photo, my parents and I are visiting my uncles and aunts. We are wearing ___9___ (us) new sweaters and coats. I always get a *hongbao*. It means ___10___ (luck) money.

The Chongyang Festival is a traditional (传统的) festival in China. We also call it the Double Ninth Festival ___1___ it falls on the ninth day of the ninth month on the Chinese lunar (农历) calendar. It has a history of more than 2,000 years. In Chinese culture, the number nine is the largest number—it's a homonym (同音词) to the Chinese word *jiu*, which means "a long and ___2___ (health) life". In China, people usually go hiking or climb mountains ___3___ their family and friends during the festival. Besides, they drink Chrysanthemum wine (菊花酒) ___4___ eat Chongyang cakes on that day. They think these can bring them good luck and best ___5___ (wish).

Today, the Double Ninth Festival has ___6___ new meaning (意思). It's a special day for us ___7___ (show) our love to the elders. Some people may go to the old ___8___ (people) homes to give the elders presents and help them. The festival usually ___9___ (come) in the beautiful season of autumn. Many families would like to go for outdoor activities and enjoy ___10___ (they).

The Mid-Autumn Festival is one of the most important festivals in China. According to the Chinese lunar calendar, the 15th day of the 8th month is the middle of autumn, ___1___ it's called the Mid-Autumn Festival.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is ___2___ evening activity when families get together to light lanterns and eat mooncakes. When the night ___3___ (fall), people sit together, chatting and appreciating the round moon. On that night, the moon seems to be the roundest and ___4___ (bright) of the month. The full moon is a symbol for family reunion (团聚). That day is also known ___5___ the Festival of Reunion.

The ___6___ (celebrate) of the Mid-Autumn Festival can date back to more than 2,000 years ago. At that time, Chinese emperors ___7___ (pray) to Heaven for a good year. They chose certain days of the year to worship (敬奉) the sun and the moon. In the western district of Beijing is the Yuetan Park, which originally was the Temple of Moon. Every year the emperors would go there ___8___ (show) respect for the moon.

Usually, in mid-autumn, farmers have just finished gathering their crops and bringing in fruits from their farms. They are very 9 (satisfy) that they have a harvest. At the same time, they also feel like celebrating after a year of hard work. Therefore, the Mid-Autumn Festival has gradually become a 10 (wide) celebrated festival for ordinary people.

根据短文内容及所给提示，补全文中单词或用所给单词的适当形式填空。

Zhang Ming is 1 good boy. He is 2 (I) best friend. We are both twelve years old and we are in the same school. Every morning, we walk to school together. There 3 (be) four classes in the morning and three classes in the afternoon. I like Chinese and he 4 (like) English. We often play basketball together after school. It's 5 (interest). I don't have a basketball 6 he does. He likes to eat 7 (carrot) a lot. He 8 (say) they are delicious (美味的). He always keeps 9 (he) room tidy. His birthday is 10 1st June. It's also Children's Day. How lucky!

When you smell the fragrance (香味) of zongzi in the air, you will know it's time for the Dragon Boat Festival. It falls on the 1 (five) day of May of the lunar calendar.

The Dragon Boat Festival is one of the most important 2 (tradition) festivals in China. People 3 (celebrate) it in memory of Qu Yuan (about 340 BC-278 BC). Qu Yuan, a great poet, threw 4 (he) into the Miluo River in Hunan Province after the collapse (灭亡) of his country. When people heard about his 5 (die), they went to the bank of the Miluo River. They worried that Qu Yuan's body would be eaten by fish, 6 they threw rice into the river and drove boats in the river, hoping to scare fish away from his body.

After that, people started the tradition of dragon boat racing. This event takes place wherever there is 7 river or a lake. Boat races are part of the festival for Chinese people. The team that wins 8 (usual) has the best teamwork.

The boat race may be the most interesting part of this day, but eating zongzi is a close second. People usually add dried fruit, meat or other ingredients (配料) 9 the rice so as to make it more delicious.

Another festival tradition is to drink yellow wine (酒). In old times, it is believed that people fell ill 10 (easy) in warm May. They thought drinking this wine could protect them from illnesses. People would also hang wormwood (艾草) in the hope of keeping bad things away from them.

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Hello! I'm Sandra. I have many family 1 (photo). Here is a photo of my 2 (aunt) family.

This is my aunt, Cindy. She is my mother's sister. Cindy is a Chinese teacher and she likes her job. She 3 (spend) lots of her time reading in her room. Who is this man (男人)? His name is Paul. He is my uncle. He has a big farm. There are many kinds 4 animals on it, like pigs, horses, sheep and 5 (goose). The grass there is green. They have two sons — Jack and Jason. They 6 (be) twins. They look 7 same. They're tall 8 handsome. They have big eyes. However (然而), they have some differences. Jack likes 9 (play) football. And he can play it 10 (real) well. Jason likes fishing. They often help on my uncle's farm and have fun playing there.

What a happy family!

阅读短文，在文中空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

It is autumn. It's a good time to go on a school trip to a farm. A trip to a farm can be 1 (tire), but we can learn a lot from it. We can get closer (更近的) to nature, 2 we can learn to do things with our hands. Our class trip to Sunnyside Farm is coming. I will enjoy 3 (I) on the farm! The fruits there are waiting for me. I really enjoy 4 (pick) fruits.

Before I go on the trip, my father gives me some tips (建议). 5 (one) of all, I need to wear comfortable (舒服的) clothes and shoes. On the school trip, I will do lots of activities 6 walking and climbing. Second, I have to take some water with me. I need to drink lots of water when I work outside. 7 weather can be hot sometimes. Third, I can take a music player with me. Then I will not feel bored (无聊的) on the bus.

I think the tips are 8 (real) helpful. And I borrow a camera (照相机) from my sister because I want to take some photos and make 9 (video). After I get home, I will share them with my friends on the Internet!

Now, I'm ready 10 (leave) for the farm. I hope to have fun with my classmates there.

Hobbies are activities (活动), which we do in our free time. Some hobbies are 1 (real) expensive, and some are dangerous. Here are the most popular ones.

Collecting hobbies. We can collect 2 of things. Usually people collect stamps, postcards or coins. Some people collect unusual things like old cars, old motorbikes or other 3 (interest) things, which could be very expensive.

Art hobbies—going to the theatre and concert; playing an instrument; 4 (paint); writing poetry. There are many clubs—such as singing, dancing, etc.

Sports games. Everybody does some sport activities—sports can keep 5 (we) fit. Many students are members of 6 sports club—basketball or swimming.

Another popular hobby is watching TV or a video, playing computer or video games, but it is not so good 7 your eyes and your mind. Many people here like to spend their free time reading books, magazines and newspapers. Some people enjoy 8 (listen) to music. Going out can be very expensive now.

Many students would like 9 (make) use of their hobbies in their future jobs, such as working with computer, 10 it is not so easy. Hobbies are very important for us. A man would be poor and unhappy without a hobby.

阅读下面短文，根据语境或所给单词的提示，在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词，要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确，使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

Hello, everyone! Welcome to our Sunshine Club: I'm Mary. Let 1 (I) show you around now.

First, let's go to the music room. There 2 (be) 20 students in it. Miss Black is an 3 (America) teacher. She is kind and she makes friends 4 students. Next we are going to another room—the art room. You can draw 5 (picture) in this room. That is 6 (they) teacher, Mr Green. He is very 7 (friend).

Finally, it's time to visit 8 chess room. Here all the students are very quiet—no one 9 (talk). The tall man with short hair is Mr White. Kids like his classes.

In the end, I hope all of you have fun here 10 you are welcome to join us.

读下面的短文，用括号内所给的单词的适当形式填空，并将答案填在答题卷上。

Some 1 (student) are talking about the clubs in 2 (they) school. Here 3 (be) all the clubs. Lisa wants 4 (join) the chess club, but she can't play chess. John can 5 (play) chess. Bob wants to join the English club because he is good 6 English. But he doesn't like 7 (play) chess. Mary can play 8 guitar so she wants to join music club. She can also sing 9 dance. She likes music. Bob 10 (like) music, too. So, they join the music club together.

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Taking part in sports activities can help keep fit. In our daily life, older people usually 1 (get) up early and go to the park to exercise, practising Tai Chi, for example. Middle-aged and young people would like 2 (go) to a gym after work. Children like to have all 3 (kind) of sports training classes.

To most Chinese people, they like to see sports as 4 relaxing activity. For them, relaxing both body 5 mind is important. It feels good to do exercise 6 one hour every day. However, time spent on sports and exercise by people of different 7 (age) is different. Young people and older people spend more time joining in sports activities. Only 40% of middle-aged people do exercise every day. We seldom see 8 (they) on the sports field. In China, people usually join in some popular sports, like mountain-climbing, 9 (swim), fast walking, cycling and some ball games. All of these activities are 10 (real) interesting. As well, some common but popular sports activities that city people like are square dance, roller-skating and bowling.

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

On Sunday, Leo and 1 (he) friends go to the West Hill Farm. It's far from their school, so they go there on their school bus. They take some food and drinks with them. When they get to the farm, the farmers 2 (be) very glad to see them.

 3 the farm, they see many kinds of 4 (animal), like cows, rabbits and chickens. Look 5 the rabbits. They are so cute! The girls help the farmers feed (喂养) the 6 (horse) and the boys get some water for the farmers. In the afternoon, the students go to play on the hill. Bob 7 David fly a kite with their dog. Kate and Lucy sing some 8 (song) with Jenny. Leo 9 (play) games with Alan near the hill. They all have 10 happy Sunday.

The world is developing faster and faster, but the resources (资源) on Earth 1 (get) fewer and fewer. In order to protect 2 (they), we must do something.

Save water. Water is the source of life. No water, no life. The lack (缺乏) of water has become one of the biggest 3 (problem) in the world, so it's very important for us 4 (save) it. We should not only protect our drinking water 5 also make full use of it.

Save electricity (电). Electricity is so important 6 it's hard to imagine life without it. Everyone should do his or her best to save electricity. We should never forget 7 (turn) off the lights or other electric machines when we don't use them.

Save trees. Trees are 8 (real) helpful. They play 9 important role in our life. Please stop 10 (cut) them down and try to plant more trees so that we can make our world a green one to live in.

阅读下面短文，在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词。(有提示词的，填入所给单词的正确形式)

Dear Tom,

Let me tell you something about China's New Year's Day.

New Year's Day is the most important day in 1. We call it the Spring Festival, too. It usually comes in January 2 February. Before the Spring Festival, Chinese people usually clean up 3 (they) houses and buy all kinds of delicious food.

Children like the Spring Festival best, because they can wear new clothes and get lucky 4 from their grandparents, parents, uncles and aunts.

5 the morning of the Spring Festival, parents get up very early and start to 6 dumplings. They often put coins (硬币) in some dumplings, and we can have 7 luck in the new year if we eat the dumplings with a coin in it.

After we have breakfast, we can do 8 lot of things. We usually play cards and 9 (visit) our friends and relatives (亲戚). Some people also like to set off firecrackers (放鞭炮). It is very interesting.

During the Spring Festival, families get together and have a big family 10. Chinese people have a very happy time together.

Yours,
Kangkang

参考答案与试题解析

专题 07 语法填空解题技巧及进阶练 20 篇（紧贴新教材主题）

模块导航

- 模块一 语法填空解题技巧（方法全梳理）
- 模块二 语法填空（期末真题）进阶练 20 篇

模块一

语法填空技巧

语法填空口诀

动词形、名词数，代词格、级形副，
分析句子结构路，习惯用法要记住，
逻辑关系连词突，介词、冠词各占一空。

中考英语语法填空，不论是单句填空还是短文填空，主要有两种形式的空：用所给词（v、n、pron、adj、adv）的正确形式填空；无提示词填空（prep、conj、art）。说白了，中考就考四道题：

第一道题：动词变形题 是指括号中给出了一个动词，需要对该动词进行形式变化才能符合句子要求的设题类型。此类设题主要有两个角度，其中的一个角度就是考查动词的自身变化【动词的谓语形式(时、语态变化)及非谓语形式(动词不定式、动名词、现在分词和过去分词)】；另一个角度是考查动词与名词、形容词、副词的相互变化【构词法知识】；

第二道题：名词或代词变形题 名词变形题指的是对所给名词进行自身变化（名词的单数变复数、名词变成名词所有格）或者相互变化（名词变形容词、名词变动词、名词变副词）

【构词法知识】：代词变形题主要考查代词的格（主格、宾格、形容词性物主代词、名词性物主代词和反身代词的相互变化，甚至个别不定代词之间的变化：如：many 变成 much, both 变成 neither, other 变成 others 或 another, some 变 any, all 变 none , few 变 little)；

第三道题：形容词或副词变形题 形容词或副词变形题主要考查它们的自身变化（级的变化：原级、比较级、最高级）或者相互变化（形容词变副词、形容词变成动词、形容词变成名词、副词变成形容词）【构词法知识】；

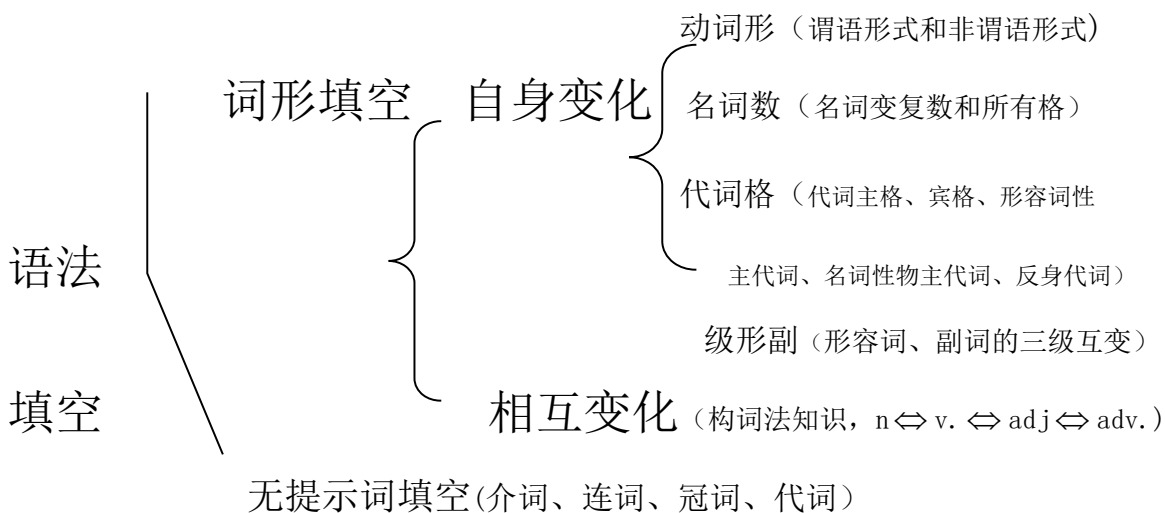
第四道题：无提示词填空题 无提示填空题是一种在不给提示词的前提下，要求根据句意、句法或句子间逻辑关系而填空的设题。这里要填的主要是介词、连词、冠词、代词 it、关系代词/副词。由于不给提示词，实际上加大了解题的难度。解答此类题目（特别是要填的是连词）时，首先要从句意上去考虑，看看句意是否通顺连贯。然后从句子结构上去考虑，看看所填句子是简单句还是复合句，如果是复合句，就要考虑从句连接词的选择。最后从句子间的逻辑上考虑，选择适合句子间逻辑关系的词进行填充。比如因果关系要考虑 so, because 等；转折关系要考虑 but, though；并列关系要考虑 and。如果是缺关系代词/关系副词，则要根据定语从句的句子成分来定夺。而要填的是介词时，一定要关注空格前的动词是不是 vi, 是 vi 要考虑其搭配，更要考虑空格后的词/短语的含义，选择用合适的介词。冠词一般出现在名词或名词短语前，特别是单数可数名词前要考虑 a/an。另外要注意习惯用法。

一、语法填空题的解题步骤：

1. 若是短文语法填空，就读首段首句，预猜文章大意；（若猜不出文章大意，就快速浏览全文）；如果是单句，直接进第二步。

2. 边读边认边填；（看要填的空有无提示词，有，是哪些词？用以上的方法去套用）

3. 重读以检查核对。



二. 易考词性出现背景:

- 名词
 - 名词出现的背景 动词后作宾语、介词后作宾语、冠词之后、数词之后
 - 名词词形技巧: 主要考虑名词的单复数及其所有格形式。
- 动词
 - 动词出现的背景 主宾或介宾之间的动词. be动词后的动词: 进行时与被动语态; 情态动词之后缺动词; 并列关系中的动词; 主谓分离后的谓语动词形式; 分词后置作定语: 过去分词和现在分词。
 - 动词词形技巧: 主要考虑是要填动词的谓语形式(原形、第三人称单数、过去式、现在分词及其过去分词形式。)还是填动词的非谓语形式(不定式, 现在分词, 过去分词)
- 形容词
 - 形容词出现的背景 作表语、作定语修饰名词、用在某些动词后作宾语补足语
 - 形容词词形技巧: 主要考虑形容词原形、比较级、最高级形式。
- 副词
 - 副词出现的背景
 - 句首, 作状语修饰整个句子
 - 在动宾结构之后或系表结构之间表程度、方式、频率等, 修饰动词
 - 在所修饰的形容词之前, 作程度副词
 - 副词词形技巧: 主要考虑副词原形、比较级、最高级形式。
- 代词 代替前文出现的人、物或一件事
- 介词 注意常用的介词用法和固定搭配
- 连词 注意上下文及句子之间的逻辑关系
- 冠词 a\an\the 的用法区分
- 平时的学习和做题过程中也要注意积累固定搭配和固定句型, 培养语感。

三、方法技巧

题型一、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。

技巧一：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。

【典例】: 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。

技巧二：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)。

【典例】: 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。

技巧三：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。

【典例】: 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。

技巧四：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 Imore / 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”。

技巧五：数词形式变化

数词的形式变化包括基数词、序数词，或加后缀一 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

【典例】: 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。

技巧六：词的派生

词的派生现象在英语单词中是很常见的，派生现象主要发生在名词、动词、形容词、副词四种词中。这种题型还有可能检测学生对词根、前后缀、派生词的掌握。

【典例】: Lious lost his wallet yesterday, SO he was very ____ (happiness).

在这道题中，学生很容易判断出该用形容词；钱包丢了，人应该是不开心的，所以要再加个前缀 un，就成了 unhappy。

题型二、未给单词提示题型的技巧

技巧七：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。

【典例】: 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。

【典例】: His boss was ____ angry as to fire him.

如果“跳过”横线后面的 angry，就可以发现这里用到一个关联短语 so...as to...，所以，so 是正解。

技巧八：从句引导词

从句是此题型最为常见的一个方向，主要检测学生对引导词的掌握程度。

【典例】: He did not done ____ his father had asked him to do.

审题可知，横线所在为宾语从句的引导词，此引导词在从句中充当宾语，且指物，所以是 what。

【典例】: Those ____ want to go to the village must sign here.

经过观察可以判断横线所在为定语从句的引导词，进一步观察可知先行词为 those，且指人，所以只能填入 who，在定语从句中做主语。

技巧九：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。

【典例】: The us consists ____ fifty states.

根据常识可知，美国由 50 个州组成，故横线处与前一词组合，表示“由.....组成”，所以答案是 of。

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/658023102046007013>