▶第 08 讲语法填空(讲义)

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四	真题感悟	中考语法填空经典考题精选

【复习目标】

1. 熟练语篇类型和语篇结构

2. 明确命题规律和提问方式

3. 掌握不同题型的解题方法

【考情分析】

语法填空命题规律

语法填空题一共有 10 个空,其中有 6~7 个空考查实词,括号内有给出相关的词,另外的 3~4 个空为考查虚词,不给出相关的词。此题型主要考查学生对语法和词法知识的掌握和运用。要注意不同词性的构词法,学会分析空格里的词在句子中的成分也很重要。其考查形式分为给出提示词和不给出提示词两种：

1.给出提示词的考查内容包括：词性转换（如名词、动词、形容词与副词等的词性转换）；名词单、复数变化；形容词和副词的比较等级变化；动词的时态、语态以及非谓语动词等。

【名师解难】

1. 对于括号内所给出单词的情况

要先从词性考虑, 一般名词考查单数或复数形式和名词的所有格. 人称代词考查主格, 宾格, 形容词性物主代词或名词性物主代词和反身代词. 形容词和副词考查三级的变化或它们之间的转换. 动词考查时态, 语

态

和非谓语动词等用法. 数词考查基数和序数的区别或复数的用法.

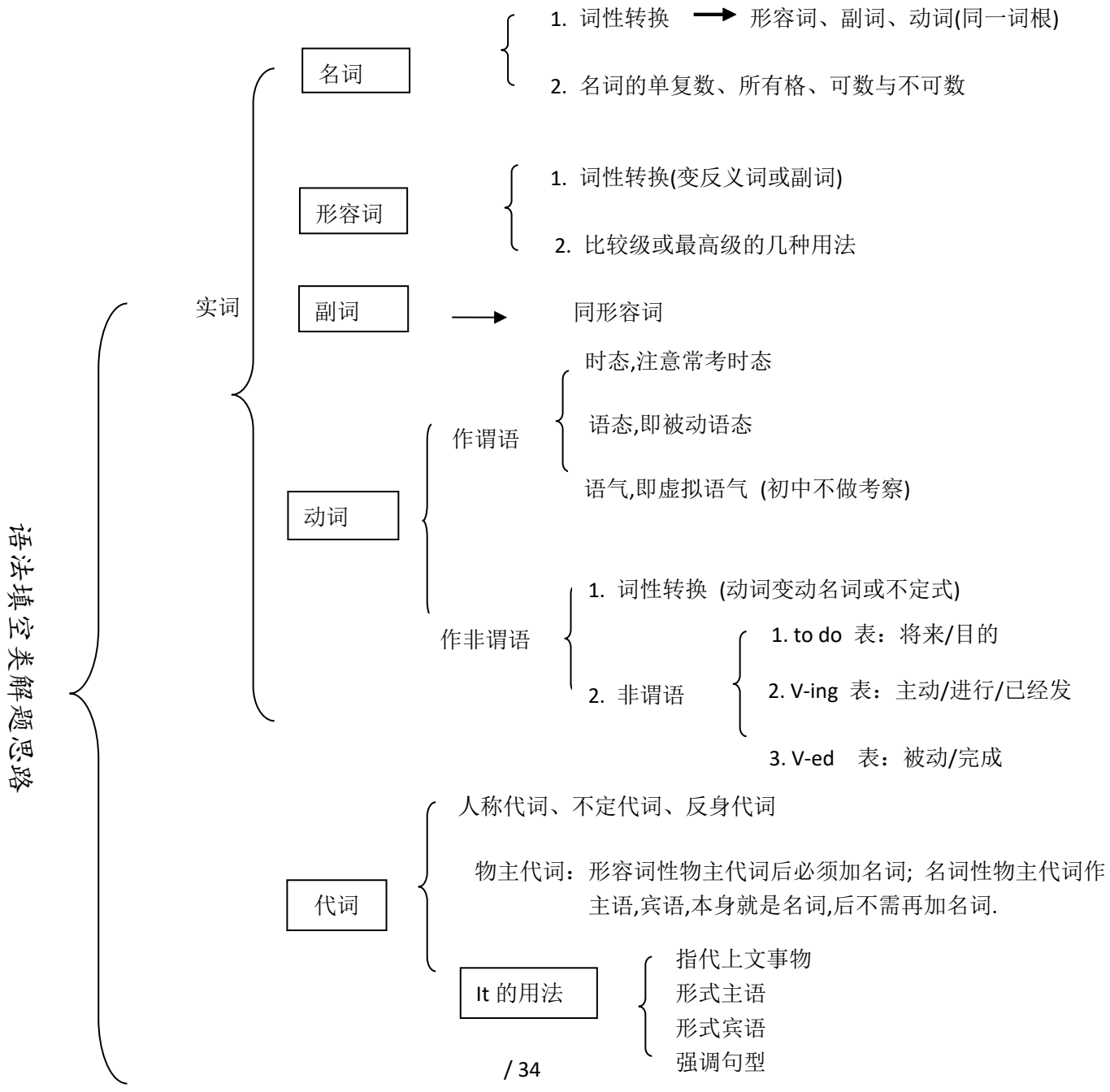
2. 对于不给出词的情况

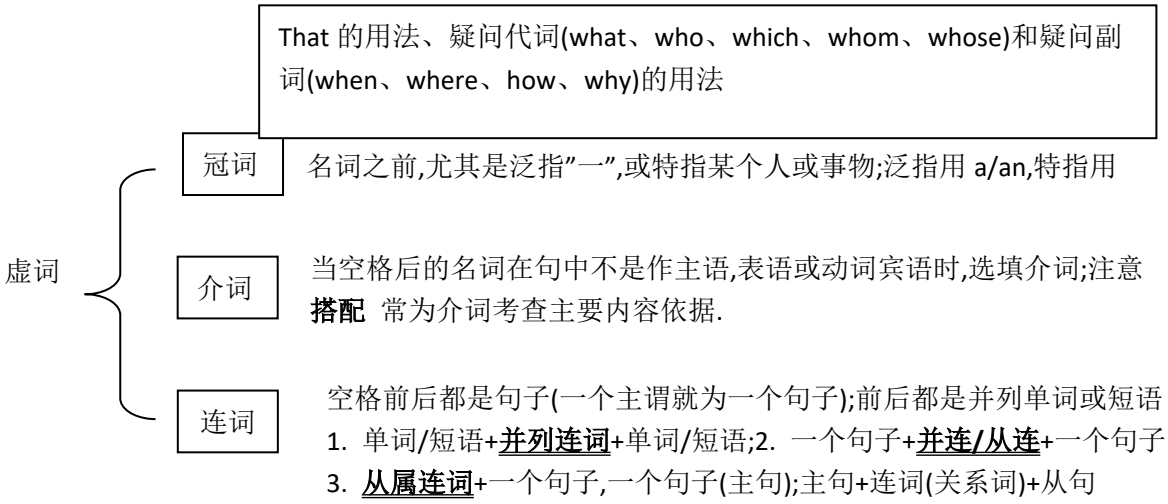
一般考查冠词, 介词和连词. 冠词要看后面名词的读音开头是否是元音, 另外, 是否是特指等情况. 介词要记住固定的搭配. 连词相对最难, 要从上下文判断, 特别是先判断是什么样的从句, 另外, 要根据句子的意思, 句

子成分, 时态等确定关联词. 有时也可能考查到连接副词等.

【网络构建】

根据设题规律, 可将语法填空题的基本思路归纳成下表：





一、语法填空解题步骤

夯基·必备基础知识梳理

一、中考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)

(1)考点分布一般比较均匀，除动词外，考点一般不重复.

【分配：名词 + 动词*2 + 形容词 + 副词 + 冠词 + 介词 + 连词 + 连接词 + 代词】

(2)有提示词均需要变形，且变形方向是固定的. 因此想不出答案时可以根据考点依次带入排除. (比如 3-4 个无提示词的填空已经填入了冠词、介词、连词，则剩下的大概率是三大从句的连接词或者疑问词)

3. 重读以检查核对.

二、语法填空考查内容

名词：

名词的形式变化主要有**可数名词单数复数、名词所有格、词性转变、固定搭配**.

1、**名词单复数**(依据：横线前有表示复数的词如 a　few, lots　of, these, those, 或者数量词等，或者 there be 句型中 be 动词为复数 are 或 were 形式)

2、**名词所有格**(依据：横线后又是名词且提示词的名词对后面的名词不形成修饰关系，而形成**从属关系**)

3、**名词词性变化**(依据：根据前后文词性判断名词是否要变化成相应的形容词、副词、动词等)

4、固定搭配[*无提示型](固定词组与表达方式,如 pay___to 首先想到 attention)

动词【两大方向：谓语动词与非谓语动词】：

1、时态 + 语态

(依据 1：前后文的时态和形式,或者时间状语;

依据 2：特殊句型;

依据 3：前后文的被动关系)

2、**非谓语动词的三种形式**[doing,,done,to do](根据固定的搭配形式来改变动词形式,如 want to do 就要把 do 变 to do,finish doing 就要把 do 变 doing)

【注意】实义动词与实义动词是不可能以两个动词原形的形式直接衔接在一起的,后面一个一定会变形.

比如实义动词 want,play,practice 在一起,可以形成 want play(错),want to play(对),practice to play(错),practice playing(对)

因此,当做到动词题的时候一定要往前一个词看,找是否有实义动词,如果有,则横线上填写的动词肯定是非谓语动词的三种形式之一.【…动词 _____(动词)】

如果横线与前一个动词之间还夹着别的成分,那需要按着语法来判断.【…动词 + 代词/名词 + _____(动词)】

【用 to do 的其他形式】

1、后置定语(动词不定式在句中作定语时一般都要放在所修饰名词或代词的后面)

如： 1、a chance to do sth 做某事的一个机会　　2、the way to do sth 做某事的办法

3、the best time to do sth 做某事的最佳时间　　4、something to eat 一些吃的东西

5、something to drink 一些喝的东西　　6、a lot of work to do 许多要做的工作

7、get / have a chance to do sth. 得到一个做某事的机会

2、It’s+形容词(adj.)+for(of) +sb +to do sth 对某人来说做某事怎么样

【分析】形容词(adj.)修饰文中的事情既 to do sth 时,人前的介词用 for ;但是如果形容词(adj.)修饰文中的人既 sb 时,人前面的介词用 of.

①It’s hard for me to learn English well.(句子 hard 是修饰动词不定式 to learn English well,意为学好英语难,所以用的介词是 for sb.)

②It’s kind of you to help me.(句中 kind"善良的”修饰 you(人) 意为你善良,所以介词用 of sb.)

3、It takes sb. some time/money to do sth.花费某人多长时间做某事(常考)

4、It’s time for sb. to do sth.是某人做某事的时候了

形容词与副词：

1、 形容词比较级与最高级(依据 1：比较级看句子中是否有 than,最高级看形容词前面是否有 the 或后面有没有 in/of+范围的形式.依据 2：横线前有 even,much、a little/bit 等后面需要用比较级的词)

2、 固定句型(常见的为比较级的相关句型：the more…the more…,more and more.表示建议的句型：had better do sth.表示状态的句型：主语+ be + adj + to do)

3、 形容词副词化(依据：提示词为形容词,空格后有谓语动词或者形容词;或者空格位于句首,用逗号隔开)

4、 动词的 ing 与 ed 形式(依据：横线前有 be 动词或是后面有名词,则用 ing 形式;横线前有人称代词或人名,则用 ed 形式)

5、 否定变化(如 happy 变成 unhappy)】

注意：形容词是修饰名词的,而副词是修饰动词、形容词与副词本身的.

代词：

1、宾格(横线在谓语动词后面)

2、形容词性物主代词(横线后面有名词)

3、名词性物主代词(横线后面没有名词,前面有 of 或者前面有 be 动词等动词)

4、反身代词(横线前有和括号里同一类的且做主语成分的代词,此时把括号内的代词改为反身代词)

5、不定代词(一般以 some/ever/any + thing 为主,其次是 others,another)

数量词考点：

1、基数词变序数词(横线前一般有 the)

2、基数词变次数(一般只考 once,twice)

3、单位词变复数(主要是百-hundred,千-thousand,百万-million,十亿-billion 的用法)

注意： 300 名学生——three hundred students(此时 hundred 后无 s)

成百上千名学生——hundreds of students(hundred 后有了 of 则要加 s)

成百上千名学生——hundreds upon hundreds of students

介词：

1、**单一介词**(即介词表示某种具体的含义,如方向或时间,能够根据上下文含义推理出来)

2、**动词、形容词、介词词组中的固定搭配**,例如：come/be from,fall in love with……

注意：介词的判断依据除了看有没有词组,还可以**依靠横线后的词性**,因为介词后面只能接名词性质的词,所以后面要么是名词和代词,要么是动词 ing 形式.

连词考点：

1、根据词性判断(空格两边词性或结构一致,大概率是并列连词;一个长句被逗号或横线隔开,左右两边结构完整,有可能是连词构成的复合句)

2、根据逻辑判断(并列连词都是有很强的逻辑性的,可以根据上下文的意思来判断)

第一看横线前后的词性结构是否一致,如 It makes us smart and healthy.此时 smart 和 healthy 就属于词性结构一致.

第二看横线前后是否有完整的主谓(宾)结构,如 I don't like her because she smokes too much.左边主谓宾完整,右边主谓完整.

最后看逻辑关系,如果满足第一或第二,只需要把平常常考的连词代入去想就可以了.

【连词总结】and(常与 both 组合出现),or(常与 either 组合出现),but(常与 also 组合出现,形成 not only…but also…),nor(常与 neither 组合出现),because,so 等

注意：however 是副词,常用作连词使用,出现的形式是单独在句首,用逗号与后文隔开：however,后句.也可能是放在中间,左右都用逗号隔开：前句,however,后句

冠词：

1、冠词分类：定冠词(the),不定冠词(a/an),零冠词(一般不考)

[空格后面一定有名词,或是被形容词修饰的名词.所以做题一定要注意往横线后面一直看,看有没有名词出现.]

2、定冠词与不定冠词的区分：**the 用于特指,第二次出现,形容词最高级.a/an 用于泛指,第一次出现,固定搭配.**[根据元音音素来判断用 a 还是 an,【特殊例子特殊记】an + hour / honor / honesty;a + useful / university]

3、**固定词组与搭配**：take a walk,have a fever 中的 a 就是固定的,by the way 中 the 也是固定搭配

句子引导词关系词等【常考的：that / whether / if/which/who 与各类疑问词等】

根据句子的结构和成分分析是考查定语从句还是宾语从句来判定

提升·必考题型归纳

(2024·辽宁·统考模拟预测)

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.



Double Ninth Festival is one of the most important Chinese traditional festivals. People climb mountains, drink chrysanthemum wine(菊花酒) or wear zhuyu to celebrate it. The ____1____ (reason) for these things are told in a beautiful story about a brave young man, Heng Jing.

About 2000 years ago, in the River Ru there lived ____2____ devil (魔鬼). He made people sick. Heng Jing's parents died from the illness, so Heng Jing decided to kill the devil. He went deep into the mountains to study kung fu and made ____3____ (he) strong. After learning the devil would come again to his home village on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month, he went back. He ____4____ (lead) the people from his village up a mountain. He asked them ____5____ (carry) zhuyu and drink some chrysanthemum wine. It's believed that zhuyu would make the devil scared ____6____ the wine would protect them from illnesses. And ____7____ (final), Heng Jing killed the devil. The whole village celebrated, because they ____8____ (save) by the brave young man. That is why today the festival is connected with mountain climbing, zhuyu and chrysanthemum wine.

Because "jiu" can also mean "long", it's also named Elders' Day these days. It's a day to show respect for elderly people and wish them a much ____9____ (long) and healthier life.

Respecting elderly people can be shown not only ____10____ this special day but also in daily life. Please respect and care for the old around us.

【答案】

1. reasons　2. a　3. himself　4. led　5. to carry

6. and　7. finally　8. were saved　9. longer　10. on

【导语】本文主要介绍了重阳节的那些习俗的背后故事.

1. 句意：这些事情的原因都在一个美丽的故事中讲述了一个勇敢的年轻人,恒景.根据"are"可知,主语需要复数,故填 reasons.

2. 句意：大约两千年前,汝河里住着一个魔鬼.根据"devil"可知,需要一个冠词表示泛指,devil 是辅音音

素开头，故填 a.

3．句意：他深入深山学习功夫，使自己变得强壮．根据"made"可知，此处是指让他自己强壮，用反身代词，故填 himself.

4．句意：他带领村民上山．根据"he went back"可知，句子时态是一般过去时，lead 的过去式是 led，故填 led.

5．句意：他让他们拿着茱萸，喝点菊花酒．ask sb to do sth"要求某人做某事"，此处用动词不定式，故填 to carry.

6．句意：据信，茱萸可以使魔鬼害怕，酒可以保护他们免受疾病．根据"zhuyu would make the devil scared "和"the wine would protect them from illnesses"可知，两者是并列关系，故填 and.

7．句意：最后，恒景杀了恶魔．根据"Heng Jing killed the devil"可知，副词修饰整个句子，finally 符合句意，故填 finally.

8．句意：全村的人都在庆祝，因为他们被那个勇敢的年轻人救了．根据"by"和"The whole village celebrated"可知，句子时态是一般过去时，且是被动语态，主语是复数，be 动词用 were，故填 were saved.

9．句意：这是一个向老年人表示尊重并祝愿他们健康长寿的日子．根据" much "可知，此处需要比较级，longer 符合句意，故填 longer.

10．句意：尊重老人不仅可以在这个特殊的日子里表现出来，也可以在日常生活中表现出来．根据"this special day"可知，具体的一天前用介词 on，故填 on.

（2023·黑龙江绥化·校考模拟预测）

根据短文内容用所给词的适当形式填空.

Books play an ___11___ (importance) role in our life. Then which book is your favorite?

As a book lover, my favorite book is *Robinson Crusoe*. This book was ___12___ (write) by Daniel Defue. And so far, it ___13___ (influence) many students like me. Every time I read it, I see a tall and strong Robinson. He is a brave man. I like him so ___14___ (more). When Robinson was young, he ___15___ (dream) of sailing on the sea day and night. ___16___ (unlucky), after he grew up, he actually lived on an island for 28 years, where no people lived. During ___17___ (that) years, he had to experience hunger and fight against natural disasters (灾害). Finally, the great man succeeded in ___18___ (deal) with a lot of difficulties and went out of the island because of his fighting spirit and hard work.

The book moves me deeply. Our life cannot be lucky all the time. Just as the ___19___

(say) goes, ″ No pains, no gains.” And only hard work can lead _____20_____ (we) to a better life.

【答案】

11. important　12. written　13. has influenced　14. much　15. dreamed/dreamt

16. Unluckily　17. those　18. dealing　19. saying　20. us

【导语】本文介绍了作者最喜欢的《鲁宾逊漂流记》的内容.

11. 句意：书籍在我们生活中起着重要的作用.importance″重要性”,是名词,修饰名词 role,用形容词,故填 important.

12. 句意：这本书是丹尼尔·笛福写的.write″写”,主语 this book 与谓语 write 之间是被动关系,因此用被动语态,故填 written.

13. 句意：迄今为止,它影响力像我一样的很多学生.influence″影响”,根据″so far”可知,此处用现在完成时,主语 it 是第三人称单数形式,谓语用第三人称单数形式,故填 has influenced.

14. 句意：我非常喜欢它.more″更多的”,是 many 或 much 的比较级,so much″如此多”,故填 much.

15. 句意：当鲁滨逊小的时候,他梦想着日夜在海上航行.dream″梦想”,根据″When Robinson was young”知,此处用一般过去时,故填 dreamed/dreamt.

16. 句意：不幸的是,他长大后,他在一个无人居住的小岛上生活了 28 年.unlucky″不幸的”,是形容词,此处修饰整个句子,用副词,故填 Unluckily.

17. 句意：在那些年里,他必须经历了饥饿和与自然灾害作斗争.that″那个”,其复数形式是 those,修饰复数名词 years,用 those,故填 those.

18. 句意：最后,由于他的战斗精神和努力工作,这位伟人成功地克服了许多困难,走出了孤岛.deal″应对”,succeed in doing sth″成功地做某事”,故填 dealing.

19. 句意：俗话说：″一分耕耘,一分收获.”say″说”,其名词是 saying″谚语”,有定冠词 the 修饰,用名词,故填 saying.

20. 句意：只有努力工作才能使我们过上更好的生活.we″我们”,是主格形式,其宾格形式是 us,作为动词 lead 的宾语,用宾格形式,故填 us.

(2023·江苏宿迁·校联考一模)

根据短文内容，用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空，使短文完整.

Major General Jing Haipeng, one of the first generation of Chinese astronauts, is the

first Chinese person ____21____(return)to space and travel three ____22____(time)into orbit. On Tuesday, he would carry out a fourth space journey through Shenzhou XVI mission. So far, he ____23____(be)a crew commander for the third time.

Born to a poor family in a village in Shanxi province's Yuncheng city, Jing is the first child of his farmer parents. Jing studied very hard at school in the hope of ____24____(go)to university to get the family out of poverty and make his parents happy. So he never ____25____(buy)a single meal at middle school and lived on dry food and salted vegetables he brought from home. "The hard life had not only given me the courage to face so many ____26____(difficulty)and challenges, but also inspired(鼓舞)me to chase my dream." he said. "At middle school, I wished I could become a fighter jet pilot, protecting our motherland's blue skies." Jing said. The chance soon came in March 1985, the young man applied and took part in the choice process successfully. Three months ____27____(late), he went to an Air Force flight college in Baoding, Hebei province. After five and a half years of strong training, Jing was designated to a fighter jet unit at the age of 24.

"I always told ____28____(I)that top pilots only come from those who train hardest." Jing said. In the years in the fighter jet unit, he ____29____(consider)as an excellent pilot. In the summer of 1996, Jing was told ____30____(experience)physical exams by his leader without knowing the reason. He soon learned that the body check was part of the choice for China's first astronauts.

【答案】

21. to return　22. times　23. has been　24. going　25. bought　26. difficulties

27. later　28. myself　29. was considered　30. to experience

【导语】本文介绍了中国航天员景海鹏.

21. 句意：景海鹏少将是中国第一代宇航员之一,是第一位返回太空并三次进入轨道的中国人.the first person to do"第一个做……的人",固定搭配,所以此空应填 return"返回"的不定式形式,故填 to return.

22. 句意：景海鹏少将是中国第一代宇航员之一,是第一位返回太空并三次进入轨道的中国人.根据"...travel three...into orbit."可知,此处表示 three times"三次",故填 times.

23. 句意：到目前为止,他已经是第三次担任机组指挥官了.根据"So far"可知,本句为现在完成时,其构

成为 have/has+done，又因为主语 he 为第三人称单数，所以谓语动词用三单，故填 has been.

24. 句意：景在学校学习很努力，希望能上大学，让家里摆脱贫困，让父母幸福. 因为空前有介词 of，所以此空应填 go"去”的动名词形式，故填 going.

25. 句意：因此，他在中学时从未买过一顿饭，靠从家里带来的干粮和咸菜生活. and 连接并列成分，结合动词 lived 可知，此空应填 buy 的过去式，故填 bought.

26. 句意：艰苦的生活不仅让我有勇气面对如此多的困难和挑战，也激励我追逐梦想. many 后加可数名词复数形式，所以此空应填 difficulty"困难”的复数形式，故填 difficulties.

27. 句意：三个月后，他去了河北保定的一所空军飞行学院. 根据"Three months..., he went to an Air Force flight college in Baoding, Hebei province.”可知，此处表示三个月后，three months later"三个月后”，故填 later.

28. 句意：我一直告诉自己，顶尖的飞行员只来自那些训练最刻苦的人. 根据"I always told...that top pilots only come from those who train hardest.”可知，此处表示景海鹏告诫自己，所以此空应填 I 的反身代词形式 myself，故填 myself.

29. 句意：在战斗机部队的几年里，他被认为是一名优秀的飞行员. he 与 consider 为被动关系，其构成为：be+done，又因为"In the years in the fighter jet unit”可知，本句为一般过去时，主语 he 为第三人称单数，be 用 was，故填 was considered.

30. 句意：1996 年夏天，景在不知道原因的情况下，被领导叫去参加体检. be told to do"被告知去做某事”，固定搭配，所以此空填 experience"经历”的不定式形式，故填 to experience.

(2023·山东聊城·统考三模)

阅读下面短文，在空白处按要求填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式. 每空 1 个单词.

I’m a Russian farmer and just know some ____31____ (expression) in English. I know just enough to ask for help ____32____ (polite) when I get into trouble. Last month I went to UK and had ____33____ (冠词) good time. Let me tell you what I did on the first day in London, the capital of the UK.

I got up early in the morning and asked a hotel clerk where I could ____34____ (have) breakfast. The clerk showed me the ____35____ (direct) to the dinning hall. After breakfast, I wanted to go to Hyde Park. So I asked the clerk again. "Could you please tell me how I can get to Hyde Park from here?" I was ____36____ (help) again by the clerk. He suggested me going there ____37____ (介词) foot because it was not far. I said "thank you" to him and

started to walk towards the park. I stayed in the park for three hours and I felt hungry. But I didn't know where I could find something to eat. So I walked up to a young man. "Excuse me, do you know ____38____ (连词) there is a restaurant around here?" I asked the young man. With his help, I found a good restaurant. I enjoyed ____39____ (I) the whole day.

It is important to learn how to use the right language in different situations. This will help you communicate ____40____ (good) with other people.

【答案】

31. expressions　32. politely　33. a　34. have　35. direction

36. helped　37. on　38. if/whether　39. myself　40. better/well

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了作者去英国旅行并有礼貌地向他人寻求帮助的经历.

31. 句意：我是一个俄罗斯农民,只知道一些英语表达.some 修饰可数名词的复数,expression 意为"表达方式",是可数名词,复数是 expressions,故填 expressions.

32. 句意：当我遇到麻烦时,我只知道礼貌地请求帮助.ask 为实义动词,用副词修饰,polite 意为"礼貌的",是形容词,其副词形式为 politely,故填 politely.

33. 句意：上个月我去了英国,玩得很开心.have a good time 意为"玩得开心",是动词短语,故填 a.

34. 句意：我早上起得很早,问旅馆的店员我可以在哪里吃早餐.could 是情态动词,后面跟动词原形,故填 have.

35. 句意：店员告诉我去餐厅的方向.定冠词 the 后跟名词,direct 意为"直接的",名词形式为 direction"方向",故填 direction.

36. 句意：我再次得到了店员的帮助.根据"So I asked the clerk again."可知,我再次询问店员,所以是我被店员帮助,句子是一般过去时,该句应为一般过去时的被动语态,其结构为"was/were done",所以此处用 help 的过去分词 helped,故填 helped.

37. 句意：他建议我步行去那里,因为那里不远.on foot 意为"步行",故填 on.

38. 句意："打扰一下,你知道这附近有餐厅吗?",我问那个年轻人.该句是宾语从句,根据句意可知,作者想知道附近是否有餐厅,所以用连接词 if/whether"是否"引导宾语从句,故填 if/whether.

39. 句意：我一整天玩得很开心.enjoy oneself 意为"玩得开心", I 的反身代词是 myself"我自己",故填 myself.

40. 句意：这将有助于你与他人进行好地/更好地沟通.此处修饰动词应用副词形式,形容词 good 的比较级为 well"好地",根据"It is important to learn how to use the right language in different

situations.”可知,此处是指好地或更好地沟通,well 比较级为 better,故填 well/better.

(2023·山东济宁·济宁二模)

The jouney of the Communist Party of China (CPC) was marked by many important things. The places of these things now also become "red revolutionary bases (革命根据地)". The "red spirit" has a deep influence on lots of Chinese people, both old ____41____ young.

For example, the CPC's birthplace of Jiaxing in Zhejiang is a popular symbol of courage and pioneering spirit. Jinggangshan in Jiangxi is known as the "cradle (摇篮) of the Chinese revolution". Mao Zedong ____42____ (start) the first revolutionary base there.

Other places such as Yan'an in Shaanxi and Linyi in Shandong are also "old revolutionary bases". The CPC worked together with people to fight in wars. A hundred years have passed, and these "revolutionary bases" ____43____ (change) greatly so far. Some of them are no longer poor villages, and others become popular tourist areas. There are many young people who are trying their best to work for their hometowns in many ways.

How are the young people from these places influenced by "red spirit"? How do they carry out the spirit in their ____44____ (day) lives? To answer these questions, TEENS has interviewed several local young people. "Their stories showed that the 'red spirit' would never be out of time. It will keep ____45____ (encourage) us to work hard, feel thankful and serve others," Wang Jie, a young man said.

【答案】41. and 42. started 43. have changed 44. daily 45. encouraging

【导语】本文主要讲述了"红色精神"深深地影响了许多中国人.

41. 句意："红色精神"深深地影响着许多中国人,包括老年人和年轻人."both...and..."意为"……和……都",故填 and.

42. 句意：毛泽东在那里建立了第一个革命根据地.根据"Mao Zedong...the first revolutionary base there."可知,毛泽东建立第一个革命根据地是发生在过去的事情,动词用过去式,start"创办"的过去式为 started,故填 started.

43. 句意：一百年过去了,这些"革命根据地"发生了很大的变化.根据"so far"可知,本句为现在完成时态,其构成为：have/has+done,又因为主语为复数,所以用"have+done",故填 have changed.

44. 句意：他们是如何在日常生活中弘扬这种精神的?根据"How do they carry out the spirit in their...lives?"可知,本空缺定语修饰名词 lives,day 的形容词形式为 daily"日常的",故填 daily.

45. 句意：它将不断鼓励我们努力工作，心存感激，为他人服务. keep doing 意为"持续做某事”，故填 encouraging.

（2023·山东济宁·济宁学院附属中学校考二模）

Tai Chi is a symbol of Chinese culture. It was first developed in China as wushu, but it’s becoming one of the _____46_____ (popular) sports around the world. It _____47_____ (practice) by over 100 million people in more than 150 countries.

Tai Chi is a mix of breathing, meditation (冥想) and slow movements. As you make your movements, you breathe deeply and easily with meditation. This helps you free _____48_____ (you) from pressure.

Caitlin, a young German beginner, says that Tai Chi is a fun exercise, easy to learn, and people don’t have to be good _____49_____ it to enjoy it. He loves the feeling of calm he gets from it.

It’s best to learn Tai Chi from a teacher, so you can either look for local clubs or ask at school about classes. You can also take an online class and try Tai Chi at home.

It’s _____50_____ perfect way to help give you a sense of happiness and peace after spending a tiring day. It’s worth a go, isn’t it?

【答案】46. most popular　47. is practiced　48. yourself/yourselves　49. at　50. a

【导语】本文是一篇说明文. 文章介绍了我国的传统文化——太极.

46. 句意：它最初是作为武术在中国被发展的，但是它正在成为世界各地最受欢迎的运动之一. "one of+the+形容词最高级+名词复数”意为"最……之一”，所以此处形容词应用其最高级，故填 most popular.

47. 句意：它被超过 150 个国家的 1 亿多人练习. 主语 it 和谓语 practice 为逻辑上的动宾关系，应用被动语态，其谓语结构为"be+done”，根据语境可知句子时态为一般现在时，主语为第三人称单数，故填 is practiced.

48. 句意：这帮助你/你们放松你/你们自己. 此处和主语"you”一致，应用其反身代词，故填 yourself/yourselves.

49. 句意：Caitlin，一个年轻的德国初学者说太极是一个有趣的运动，易学，人们不需要擅长它就可以享受它. 根据"easy to learn”和"and”可知，be good at"擅长于”符合语境，故填 at.

50. 句意：它是一个在度过令人疲惫的一天后帮助给你快乐宁静感觉的完美方式. 根据 way"方式”为可数名词单数可知，此处应填不定冠词，而"perfect”为辅音音素开头，故填 a.

(2023·贵州六盘水·统考二模)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的词或括号内单词的正确形式.



"Yo ho … Hello … The mountain is green, and I can sit for a while …" This clear 51 loud song can be heard every morning. It is from the deep forest of the Wulingyuan scenic spot 52 Zhangjiajie, Hunan Province. Who sings the song? It's Nie Jingming. This is how Nie calls the wild macaques (猕猴), his good friends, to him.

Nie, nearly 50 years old, was born into 53 monkey training family. He has been taking care of wild macaques for more than 20 years. Every morning, he 54 (sing) to them. After they hear 55 (he) song, they jump to him from the rock walls and the forest. They know their good friend is waiting for them.

Nie gets up early and comes home late every day. 56 (look) for macaques, he walks around the forest. He also studies their living habits and feeds them 57 (careful). Over time, Nie has developed a close relationship with them. And he 58 (call) "King of Monkeys" by locals. Now, the Wulingyuan scenic spot has become a paradise (乐园) for wild macaques to live and reproduce (繁殖). It has also become Nie's second home.

Nie is like a parent, and all the macaques are like his children. "The macaques are 59 (love) and cute. They are not only good scenery, but also friends of local people and 60 (tourist)," he said, "I will always take care of them, and I hope more people will join me."

【答案】

51. and 52. in 53. a 54. sings 55. his 56. To look 57. carefully 58. is called 59. lovely 60. tourists

【导语】本文讲述了武陵源风景区的聂景明几十年来照顾猕猴的故事.

51. 句意：每天早晨都能听到这首清晰响亮的歌曲.根据"clear ... loud"可知用 and 连接表并列关系的形容词.故填 and.

52. 句意：它来自湖南省张家界武陵源风景区的森林深处.根据"Zhangjiajie, Hunan Province"可知大

地点前用介词 in. 故填 in.

53. 句意：年近 50 岁的聂出生于一个驯猴家庭. 此处泛指"一个驯猴家庭"，monkey 以辅音音素开头，其前用不定冠词 a. 故填 a.

54. 句意：每天早上，他唱歌给他们听. 根据"Every morning"可知用一般现在时，主语"he"后用动词第三人称单数形式 sings. 故填 sings.

55. 句意：当它们听到他的歌声后，它们从岩壁和森林里跳向他. 根据"song"可知用形容词性物主代词 his 表示"他的". 故填 his.

56. 句意：为了寻找猕猴，他在森林里走来走去. 此处用动词不定式 to look 作目的状语，句子开头首字母大写. 故填 To look.

57. 句意：他还研究它们的生活习惯，并仔细喂养它们. 此处用副词修饰动词，careful 的副词形式 carefully，意为"仔细地". 故填 carefully.

58. 句意：他被当地人称为"猴王". 主语"he"与动词 call 之间是动宾关系，结合上下文可知用一般现在时的被动语态，主语"he"后用 be 动词 is，call 的过去分词形式 called. 故填 is called.

59. 句意：猕猴很可爱. 根据"... and cute"可知 and 连接并列形容词作表语，love 的形容词形式 lovely，意为"可爱的". 故填 lovely.

60. 句意：它们不仅是好风景，也是当地人和游客的朋友. 根据"but also friends of local people and ... (tourist)"可知此处表示当地人和游客的朋友，此处用复数形式 tourists. 故填 tourists.

(2023·浙江湖州·校考三模)

阅读下面的短文，在空白处填入一个适当的词，或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式.

Hua Weiguang took up taking photos after he retired. He used to be ___61___ teacher. Ten years ago, Hua found some people planting trees ___62___ his hometown, Horqin in Inner Mongolia. And then he started to take photos of them.

In Hua's photos, many things can ___63___ (find), from the sandstorms to young trees, as well as the people ___64___ fight against desertification (沙漠化).

It was difficult to plant trees here. The workers had to cover ___65___ (them) or their mouths would be full of sand. They wore ___66___ (hat), scarves and goggles (护目镜) all the time. In summer, it was so hot that the workers had to lie down on the ground next to their cars to cool off. They ___67___ had to eat their lunch with the blowing sands. What about sunstroke (中暑)? Well, they took some medicine, ___68___ (drink) a little water and then

continued working.

Now with the improvement of the environment, animals are living there ___69___ (healthy). Without Hua's photos, no one would believe that this change is possible.

So far, China's forest ___70___ (increase) by over 70,000,000 hectares (公顷). One tree after another, these people built a green Great Wall.

【答案】

61. a　62. in　63. be found　64. who/that　65. themselves　66. hats　67. also

68. drank　69. healthily　70. has increased

【导语】本文主要介绍了华伟光为在沙漠中种树的人拍照,从照片中可以了解人们和沙漠化的斗争以及成果.

61. 句意：他曾经是一名教师.此处泛指"一名老师",teacher 以辅音音素开头,用不定冠词 a.故填 a.

62. 句意：十年前,华在他的家乡内蒙古科尔沁发现一些人在种树.根据"his hometown"可知是在他的家乡,用介词 in.故填 in.

63. 句意：在华的照片中,可以找到许多东西.主语 things 和 find"发现"之间是被动关系,此处用含情态动词的被动语态 can be done.故填 be found.

64. 句意：在华的照片中,可以找到许多东西,从沙尘暴到年轻的树木,以及与沙漠化作斗争的人们.句子是定语从句,先行词是 people,关系词在从句中作主语,用 who/that 引导定语从句.故填 who/that.

65. 句意：工人们必须把自己盖住,否则他们的嘴里就会充满沙子.根据"The workers had to cover..."可知工人要盖住他们自己,用反身代词 themselves.故填 themselves.

66. 句意：他们一直戴着帽子、围巾和护目镜.根据"scarves and goggles"可知此处用名词复数 hats"帽子".故填 hats.

67. 句意：他们还不得不在风沙中吃午饭.根据"The workers had to..."可知他们不仅要盖住自己,还不得不在风沙中吃午饭,also"也".故填 also.

68. 句意：他们吃了一些药,喝了一点水,然后继续工作.根据"took some medicine"可知句子用一般过去时,动词用过去式 drank"喝".故填 drank.

69. 句意：现在随着环境的改善,动物们健康地生活在那里.修饰动词 living 用副词 healthily"健康地".故填 healthily.

70. 句意：到目前为止,中国的森林面积增加了 2 万多公顷.increase"增加",根据"So far"可知句子用现在完成时,主语是 China's forest,助动词用 has.故填 has increased.

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/837033154160006145