专题 S402-语法填空 春季高考 题型特训(广东省专用)

# 能力提升之语法填空 150 题

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考生必备知识

结合广东省春季高考的语法填空题考点和出题规律,考生必备知识和能力要求如下:

- (一)词汇知识
  - 积累一定量高频词汇,熟悉其含义、词性和常见用法。
  - 了解词汇派生、合成等构词法,便于进行词性转换和理解生词。例如,通过派生法 将名词"friend"加后缀"-ship"变为"friendship"(友谊),"-ship"表示"关系、性 质、状态"等含义。
- (二) 语境理解能力
  - 具备通过上下文推断句子逻辑关系和语义的能力。
  - 能依据语境准确选择合适语法形式和词汇。比如在一篇讲述旅行经历的文章中,描述过去的行程时,动词就更可能需要用过去时态;若表达对未来行程的期待,则可能涉及到将来时态的运用。
- (三) 语法规则
  - 熟悉英语基本语法结构,包括句子成分(主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、补语等)的概念和用法。
  - 掌握各类词性特点和变化规则,以及动词时态、语态、语气等的变化形式。例如, 形容词通常修饰名词,副词修饰动词、形容词或其他副词,动词时态变化要根据时 间状语或语境确定等。

## 历年真题再现

#### 2021年1月

# IV. 语法填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

# 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。

Peter lived in a village. He was always upset and treated others <u>36</u> (bad). He enjoyed himself by making other <u>37</u> (villager) unhappy. So the whole village avoided <u>38</u> (he) as much as they could. On the day when he turned eighty, <u>39</u> unusual thing happened. Everyone <u>40</u> (hear) the words. "Peter looks happy today. Instead of <u>41</u> (say) something bad, he smiles to everyone he meets." When the whole village got together, Peter

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<u>42</u> (ask) why. He answered, "I'd been running after my happiness <u>43</u> eighty years, but it was <u>44</u> (use). And then I decided to live without it and just enjoy life. That's the reason <u>45</u> I'm happy now."

## 2022年1月

Thanks to Tiger, I was able to contact a friend of <u>44</u> (I), who then called emergency services. It took me the next eight days in hospital <u>45</u> (recover). When I returned home, I bought Tiger a big fish to thank him.

#### 题型特训-2

#### **Exercise 1**

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。

Last January, I visited France with my parents and my younger sister who was born two years later than me. It's my <u>1</u> (two) time to travel there. In a small town, we visited <u>2</u> Chinese restaurant and we <u>3</u> (be) so surprised to find delicious Sichuan food abroad. The owner of the restaurant is a sixty-year-old man from Sichuan. He moved to the town thirteen years ago and opened <u>4</u> (he) restaurant. He <u>5</u> (have) ingredients ( $\[mmmodec mmmodel mmmmodel mmmodel mmmmodel mmmmodel mmmodel mmmmodel mmmmodel mmmodel mmmodel mmmode$ 

This man has helped to spread Chinese culture by bringing Sichuan food <u>8</u> France. It's the <u>9</u> (good) food I have eaten. Culture shouldn't be separated. I think Sichuan food is very important in Chinese culture. I <u>10</u> (real) enjoyed it.

## **Exercise 2**

## 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。

When cultures meet, not just their language or clothing may be different. Often their food will be 11 (great) different too. People on both sides can discover new chances for trading. This text 12 (tell) how some common food plants spread around the world.

As early as 5,000 BC, <u>13</u> (potato) were traded in South America as a valuable type of food. They were <u>14</u> (take) to Europe in the 1500s and their use soon spread across it. Tea

drinking started in China. By the early 1600s, traders had begun to ship tea from China to Europe. Tea drinking soon <u>15</u> (become) fashionable there but because <u>16</u> its high price, it remained a drink for the wealthy.

Sugar cane (甘蔗) was first used to produce <u>17</u> kind of sweet juice over 8,000 years ago on the island of New Guinea. Its use soon spread across South East Asia and then to the <u>18</u> (wide) world.

Cocoa was used to make a cold, spicy drink in Central America over 3,000 years ago. The Europeans brought it back with <u>19</u> (they) in the 1520s and added sugar to make the sweet, hot drink we know today. <u>20</u> it's expensive, many people still love it.

# **Exercise 3**

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

In the final of the men's 100m freestyle at the 2024 Paris Olympics, Chinese athlete Pan Zhanle achieved an unbelievable time of 46.40 seconds, breaking the world record and <u>21</u> (successful) winning the gold medal. This is the <u>22</u> (nine) gold medal for the Chinese delegation (代表团) <u>23</u> this Olympics. It's also the first time that a Chinese athlete has won <u>24</u> Olympic championship in the men's 100m freestyle event.

Foreign reporters \_\_25\_\_ (give) high praise to Pan Zhanle since he won the first place. He has become \_\_26\_\_ (fast) man in the world now and the most shining Asian star in the swimming pool. After the competition, Pan Zhanle was very proud of \_\_27\_\_ (he). He said that this gold medal was of great importance to the country \_\_28\_\_ it was the first time that a Chinese had created history in this event. Facing the disregard (漠视) of foreign athletes, he responded with result of breaking the world record \_\_29\_\_ (answer) everything and winning the recognition of foreign audiences and athletes. His great achievement \_\_30\_\_ (encourage) more and more Chinese kids to learn swimming in the future.

# **Exercise 4**

请认真阅读下面短文,在答题卡标有题号的横线上,填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的 正确形式。

What kind of life do we want to have? How should we face problems? Maybe we can find the answers from the movie *The Boy and the Heron*, which came out on the <u>31</u> (three) of April.

The movie is about a boy <u>32</u> (name) Makoto who wants to know what life is really like. Makoto moves to a new place with his dad after his mom's <u>33</u> (die). There, he meets a talking heron (苍鹭). The heron takes him to a <u>34</u> (wonder) place where he has many adventures. Makoto meets many difficulties, <u>35</u> he doesn't give up. He tries his best to deal

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36 them. This helps him understand what courage and duty are. It also helps him learn about himself. 37 (final), he finds the real meaning of life.

The story of the movie was written by Havao Miyazaki several years ago. He made  $\_38$  movie for his grandson to tell him something. Although the real world can be difficult, it's full of honesty and  $\_39$  (kind).

All in all, this movie is great for everyone. It makes us think and ask 40 (we) how we can value the people and things around us. It also brings us joy and helps us understand life better.

### **Exercise 5**

根据下面短文内容,用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

There are four people in my family-my dad, my mom, my younger brother and I.

I admire (羨慕) my dad most. That's because he has the <u>41</u> (good) memory (记忆) of us. He can always <u>42</u> (remember) the things that he reads. Isn't it wonderful? He's also <u>43</u> (interest) in soccer. On weekends, he often buys <u>44</u> (ticket) and takes my brother and me to watch soccer games. My dad, my brother and I also love to watch my mom dance. She can dance <u>45</u> (beautiful), just like a beautiful butterfly. She got many prizes in many dancing competitions. And she <u>46</u> (choose) to be a dancer as her life-time job when she was young. My brother is not a hard-working boy. He always does <u>47</u> worst in tests. However, although he is young, he really has a talent <u>48</u> languages. Now he can speak <u>Chinese</u>, English <u>49</u> a little Russian. What's more, he is a creative boy and always giving good ideas. What about me? I enjoy <u>50</u> (act) different roles. My family always say I act pretty well. I hope I can be an actor like Leonardo DiCaprio one day.

## **Exercise 6**

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。

If you go to another country, what kinds of things would you buy? Would you buy a camera in Japan, some 51 (beauty) clothes in France, or a watch in Switzerland?

No matter <u>52</u> you may buy, you might think those products were made in those <u>53</u> (country). <u>54</u>, you could be wrong.

Kang Jian is a 17-year-old student from Shanghai. Last year he <u>55</u> (go) to visit his aunt and uncle in San Francisco. He found it interesting that so many products in the local shops were made in China. "I wanted to buy a toy car <u>56</u> my cousin, but even though most of the toys are American brands, they were made in China."

Toys are not the only things made in China. "Once I wanted to buy a pair of basketball <u>57</u> (shoe)," he explains. "But I had to visit five or six stores before <u>58</u> (find) a pair made in America!" He realized that Americans can hardly avoid buying products made in China. "In fact," he continues, "there were many other things there made in China—footballs, handbags, pet food, mobile phones. Even American flags are made in China!" Kang Jian thinks it's great that China is

so good at making <u>59</u> (this) everyday things. However, he hopes that in the future China will also get <u>60</u> (good) at making high-technology products that people can buy in all parts of the world.

# **Exercise 7**

# 阅读下面短文,在空白处填入一个恰当的单词或用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

Many people often meet such difficult situations. They don't know the way in a new place, and they are too shy <u>61</u> ask people for the ways. Here are some tips on how to ask for the way <u>62</u> (polite).

First, we must know some important and useful <u>63</u> (expression), such as "Excuse me" "Could you please ..." and "Thanks a lot". For example, when we want to ask someone strange for the way, we should say "Excuse me" at first. After we know how to get to the final place, we should say "Thanks" to <u>64</u> (other). Next "Could you please ..." is often used while <u>65</u> (ask) strangers. In some countries, people also use it in many different situations. It's also polite to shake hands with the strangers. It is important to learn <u>66</u> to use right languages in different situations.

67 (two), we often need to take some useful things with us. They usually include pens, special maps, cameras, smartphones <u>68</u> so on. Sometimes a pen can help us to reach the right place. We can write down the important words about the place, and then we can show them to the <u>69</u> (strange) who we want to ask for help. Of course, smartphones can also help us a lot. The GPS on them can help us find the correct way. Before we go to a strange place, we can get some photos about it online. Then we can show the photos about it to the strangers when we ask for directions.

All above are polite and useful ways to find the way to a place. Hope they are <u>70</u> (help).

#### **Exercise 8**

#### 阅读下面短文,用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

It's said that there is a golden bird on the top of Mount Qomolangma. If <u>71</u> mountaineer (登山者) reaches the top and catches the golden bird, the wind won't blow him away. Dechen Ngodrup, a 36-year-old brave man from Tibet, has <u>72</u> (succeed) reached the top of Mount Qomolangma five times and got the "golden bird".

Dechen grew up in Tashizom, the <u>73</u> (close) town to Mount Qomolangma. When he was young, he often saw people <u>74</u> (wear) colourful mountaineering suits and walking toward Mount Qomolangma. Dechen asked <u>75</u> (he),"When can I climb the mountain like them?"

Dechen's dream started in 2004. That year, he <u>76</u> (get) into the Tibet Lhasa Himalaya Mountaineering Guide School and received professional climbing training. In 2006, he reached

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