►第 09 讲短文填空(首字母提示+汉语提示+语境提示+综合填空)(讲义)

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【复习目标】

1. 熟练掌握固定搭配、语法等知识

2. 掌握简单有效的解题策略和正确的解题步骤

【网络构建】

【考情分析】

短文填空命题规律

短文填空是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。包括短文首字母提示词填空、汉语提示填空、综合填空、语境提示填空等。语境提示填空（盲填）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。

【名师解难】

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.

【解题三部曲】

读】跳过空格,通读短文,了解大意.

要重视首句,善于以首句的时态、语气为立足点,理清文脉,推测全文时态、主题及大意.

定与断】复读短文,确定语义,判断词形.

A.) 利用上下文的语境,结合所学过的知识,先确定空格处所需词语的意义.

B.)再根据空格在句子中的位置,判断其在句中充当的成分,从而确定所填词的词性,再依据词语搭配和语法规则,判断所填的词的正确形式.

验】读短文,上下参照,验证答案.

在短文的空白处分别填上一个词后,将完成的短文再细读一遍,上下参照,连贯思考.可从上下文内容是否协调一致、顺理成章,语法结构是否正确无误等方面进行综合验证,凡有

疑问必须重新推敲考虑.

【锦囊妙计】

第一招:金睛火眼(认真、细致地观察图画,就可以直接在图画中找到答案或信息.

第二招:有样学样(善于从下文或前文找一模一样的信息.)

第三招:放飞想象(答案可以在图画或文章中推测出来.)

第四招:姿势与实际并重(注意填写动词的时态、语态和名词的单复数)

短文填空解题技巧

夯基·必备基础知识梳理

首字母填空

首字母填空是根据句意和已给出的首字母,在句子的空白处填上适当的单词,使句子意思完整,语法正确的一种题型.该题型既考查学生的单词记忆和拼写能力,又考查学生对句子的理解和运用能力.

满分技巧

1. 跳过空格,不看选项,快速地阅读全文,从整体上感知全文,掌握大意,了解全篇的内容和要旨.

快速阅读时宁粗勿细,切忌只盯住一个句子仓促解题,这样势必因胸无全局而误入歧途.快速阅读时,还要注意找出关键词,这些词在文中起支撑骨架的功能,抓住了关键词就抓住了故事的线索.特别是要重视首句,善于以首句的时态、语气为立足点,理清文脉,推测全文时态、主题及大意.

2. 复读短文,确定语义,判断词形.

把握短文大意后再认真复读短文,利用上下文的语境,结合所学过的知识,先确定空格处所需词语的意义,再根据空格在句子中的位置,判断其在句中充当的成分,从而确定所填词的词性,再依据词语搭配和语法规则,判断所填词的正确形式.如短文难度较大,尤其是难于选词时,从本句的前后观察中一时尚不得要领,就要进一步扩大到上下文中分析.

3. 三读短文,上下参照,验证答案.

在短文的空白处分别填上一个词后,将完成的短文再细读一遍,上下参照,连贯思考.可从上下文内容是否协调一致、顺理成章,语法结构是否正确无误等进行综合验证,凡有疑问必须重新推敲考虑.

汉语提示词填空

此类短文填空题一般会给出汉语意思.做此类短文填空题时,要准确理解语意,根据文中同样结构或类似结构确定应填词的词性和词形.不可简单地都填原形词.若空格内填的是名词,要考虑其单复数形式;若填的是形容词或副词,则要考虑其是否属于比较等级;如若填的是动词,则要特别注意考虑其时态和语态.如在句首,还要考虑其首字母的大写.

综合短文填空

综合短文填空是指文章中有多种提示类型,如英语单词、汉语意思、音标或者不给提示词等.这种题型主要考查考生的整体阅读能力、语言知识的运用能力、逻辑思维能力和书面表达能力,特别是单词和短语的拼写能力.

语境提示填空

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.

提升·必考题型归纳

(一)短文首字母提示填空

(2023·浙江·模拟预测)

根据短文内容,在每一空格内填写一词(首字母已给出),使短文完整连贯.

Life is not easy to most people, so when anything happens, be sure to believe in yourself. When I was young, I was so n____1____ that it was hard for me to talk to anyone. My classmates often l____2____ at me. Then I felt very frustrated.

I was really sad but could do n____3____. Later, something happened, which changed my life. It was an English speech contest. My mother a____4____ me to take part in it. What a terrible idea! It m____5____ I had to speak in front of all the teachers and students of my school!

"Come on, boy. Believe in yourself. You are sure to win." mother said to me.

Then, mother and I talked about many d____6____ topics. At last I chose the topic "Believe in yourself". I tried my best to remember all the speech and p____7____ it over a hundred times. W____8____ my mother's great help, I did well in the contest. I could h____9____ believe my ears when the news came that I had won the first prize.

Since then, things have changed for me. No matter what I do, I try to tell myself to be c____10____ and I will find myself. This is true not only for me but also for everybody, I think.

【答案】

1. (n)ervous 2. (l)aughed 3. (n)othing 4. (a)sked 5. (m)eant 6. (d)ifferent

7. (p)ractised/(p)racticed 8. (W)ith 9. (h)ardly 10. (c)onfident

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了作者原来很容易紧张,但是后来在妈妈的帮助下,经过努力,在演讲比赛中活动第一名,从而变成一个自信的人.

1.句意:当我年纪小的时候,我非常紧张,很难和任何人说话.根据"it was hard for me to talk to anyone"可知,我很难和任何人说话;再结合首字母可知,此处应是"我很紧张","紧张的"nervous,形容词作表语.故填(n)ervous.

2. 句意:我的同学经常嘲笑我.根据"My classmates often ... at me. Then I felt very frustrated."和首字母可知,同学经常嘲笑我,我很沮丧.laugh at sb"嘲笑某人",固定短语,根据文章可知是一般过去时,故用过去式laughed.故填(l)aughed.

3. 句意:我真的很难过,但什么也做不了.根据"I was really sad but could do ..."和首字母可知,

我很难过,但什么也做不了."没有什么”nothing.故填(n)othing.

4. 句意:我妈妈让我参加.根据前文可知,我很容易紧张,所以此处应是"妈妈让我去参加”,"让某人做某事”ask sb to do sth,且时态是一般过去时,用过去式asked.故填(a)sked.

5. 句意:这意味着我必须在学校所有的老师和学生面前发言!根据"It ... I had to speak in front of all the teachers and students of my school!”可知,参加演讲比赛意味着要在老师同学面前发言.mean"意味着”,且时态是一般过去时,用过去式meant.故填(m)eant.

6. 句意:然后,妈妈和我谈论了许多不同的话题.根据"Then, mother and I talked about many ... topic”和首字母可知,讨论了许多不同的话题.different"不同的”,形容词作定语,修饰名词topics.故填(d)ifferent.

7. 句意:我尽力记住所有的演讲,并练习了一百多次.根据"... it over a hundred times”和首字母可知,练习演讲一百多次.practise/practice"练习”,且时态是一般过去时,用过去式practised/practiced.故填(p)ractised/(p)racticed.

8. 句意:在妈妈的大力帮助下,我在比赛中取得了好成绩.with one’s help"在某人的帮助之下”,固定短语.故填(W)ith.

9. 句意:当我得了一等奖的消息传来时,我几乎不敢相信自己的耳朵.根据"I could ... believe my ears when the news came that I had won the first prize.”和首字母可知,听到得奖的消息,我几乎不敢相信自己的耳朵.hardly"几乎不”,副词,修饰动作believe.故填(h)ardly.

10. 句意:无论我做什么,我都试着告诉自己要自信,我会找到自己.根据全文可知,我原来因为紧张,几乎没法和人说话,后来通过演讲比赛找到了自信;再结合首字母,故此处应是"告诉自己要自信”,confident"自信的”,形容词作表语.故填(c)onfident.

(2023·湖北武汉·统考模拟预测)

阅读短文,在其后空白处写出各单词的正确形式,单词的第一个字母已给出.

On the first day of my second grade, my father asked me if I could read well. "Yes, I can.” I said. So he gave me a hand-painted map with street names and d____11____ on how to walk to school. He handed me the map with my lunch box and jacket, and simply said to me, "Everything you need to know is w_____12_____ on the map, so you should just read it carefully.”

I was standing in d____13____, scared to death, but he just kissed me goodbye, s____14____ me out of the door. I didn’t know how long it took me to get there, or how many fearful and

a____15____ moments I had, but I did remember forever how I f____16____ when I came around the last corner, and saw my school. I laughed and was p____17____ with myself that I had made it! I wished I could tell him right then that I had made it. When I got home, I didn't see my father. I couldn't wait for him to come back and tell him what had happened. But when he came back, he r____18____ silent.

Years later, I finally got the courage to ask him why he didn't care about what had happened since I was so young then. He said, "I didn't have to ask you. I knew. I followed you the whole way in the car, but f____19____ enough back so that you could not see me. I saw you jump up and down with e____20____. I felt what you felt."

At the moment, I understood everything. Then I couldn't help crying.

【答案】

11. (d)irections 12. (w)ritten 13. (d)oubt 14. (s)ent 15. (a)nxious 16. (f)elt 17. (p)leased 18. (r)emained 19. (f)ar 20. (e)xcitement

【导语】本文作者讲述了父亲让她带地图去找学校的路的故事.

11. 句意:于是他给了我一张手绘的地图,上面有街道名称和上学的方向.根据"a hand-painted map with street names and d…on how to walk to school"并结合单词首字母d可知,地图上画的应该有街道名称和去学校的方向,direction"方向"符合题意,此处用其复数表示泛指.故填(d)irections.

12. 句意:你需要知道的一切都是在地图上写的,所以你应该仔细阅读.根据"a hand-painted map"可知,详细信息都被写在了地图上,write"写",根据空前"is"可知,此处是被动语态be done,故动词用其过去分词.故填(w)ritten.

13. 句意:我迟疑地站着,吓得要死,但他只是跟我吻别,把我送出了门.根据"scared to death,"可知,作者迟疑地站着,in doubt"有怀疑的,不确定的".故填(d)oubt.

14. 句意:我迟疑地站着,吓得要死,但他只是跟我吻别,把我送出了门.根据"but he just kissed me goodbye, s…me out of the door."可知,父亲只是跟作者吻别,然后把作者送出了门,send"发送",全文采用了一般过去时,故此处用动词的过去式.故填(s)ent.

15. 句意:我不知道我要花多长时间才能到达那里,或者有多少可怕和焦虑的时刻.根据"or how many fearful and a…moments I had,"可知,此空作定语修饰名词moments,且与fearful并列.结合首字母a可知,此处是anxious"焦虑的,担心的".故填(a)nxious.

16. 句意:但当我来到最后一个角落,看到我的学校时,我确实记得我的感觉.根据"but I did remember

forever how I f…”可知,作者会永远记得当时的感觉,feel"感觉”,全文采用了一般过去时,故此处用动词的过去式.故填(f)elt.

17. 句意:我笑了,对自己很满意,我已经成功了!根据"I laughed and was p…with myself that I had made it!”可知,作者对自己的表现感到很满意,be pleased with"对……满意”.故填(p)leased.

18. 句意:但当他回来时,他保持沉默.根据"he r…silent.”可知,父亲保持沉默,remain"保持”符合题意.全文采用了一般过去时,故此处用动词的过去式.故填(r)emained.

19. 句意:我在车里一路跟在你后面,但足够远以致于你看不见我.根据"so that you could not see me”可知,应该是足够远以致于看不到,far"远的”符合题意.故填(f)ar.

20. 句意:我看见你兴奋得上蹿下跳.根据"jump up and down”可知,应该是很兴奋,空前有介词with,excitement"兴奋”符合题意.故填(e)xcitement.

(2023·江苏镇江·统考一模)

短文填空

The English cultural and tourism magazine "Jiangsu Glimpses" has published a new one. It recommends beautiful museums, d___21___ food, fun routes and spring folk customs in Jiangsu.

What winter takes from here, spring will give it b___22___. After a winter of resting, the flowers in Jiangsu are budding(含苞待放) and the ducks can also f___23___ the warmth of the spring river.

It has become a habit for Chinese t___24___to come to Jiangsu to see flowers in spring. The city flower of Nanjing, plum blossom, now is all around on the Meihua Mountain. "Fure Flower Sea" in Zhenjiang i___25___ many flower fields which are like a colorful blanket. Spring comes and shines on the branches of these flowers in the south of the Yangtze River.

Tea is another g___26___ that comes with the spring of Jiangnan. Many teas with poetic and beautiful n___27___ are all from Jiangsu, such as Suzhou's Biluochun tea, Nanjing's Yuhua tea and Zhenjiang's Jinshancuiya tea. During this period, the tea field provides nice teas and p___28___ places for people to have fun. The tea has special taste b___29___ different tea trees are planted in different planting sites. Nowadays, people can look for tasty tea and enjoy the best s___30___ in Jiangsu, including transportation, accommodation(住宿), sightseeing, and food. In addition to the tea fields, tourists can also

walk into the tea houses and museums or picturesque villages around them.

【答案】

21. (d)elicious/(d)ifferent　22. (b)ack　23. (f)eel　24. (t)ourists　25. (i)ncludes

26. (g)ift　27. (n)ames　28. (p)leasant/(p)erfect　29. (b)ecause

30. (s)ervice/(s)ervices

【导语】本文是一篇说明文.文章介绍了最新出版的《江南一瞥》的主要内容.

21. 句意:它推荐了美丽的博物馆、美味的/各种不同的食物、有趣的路线和江苏的春天民俗.设空处需填形容词修饰其后名词 food,结合首字母可知,修饰食物"不同的"或"美味的"均符合语境.故填(d)elicious/(d)ifferent.

22. 句意:冬天拿走了什么,春天会还回来的.结合首字母分析可知,give back"归还"符合.故填(b)ack.

23. 句意:经过一个冬天的休养,江苏的花儿含苞待放,鸭子也能感受到春江的温暖.设空处需填入动词作谓语,结合首字母可知,feel"感觉"符合语境,因句中有情态动词 can,所以动词使用原形.故填(f)eel.

24. 句意:春天来江苏赏花已成为中国游客们的习惯.设空处需填入名词作主语成分,结合句意和首字母可知,tourist"游客"符合语境,此处指很多游客,所以用其复数形式.故填(t)ourists.

25. 句意:镇江的"未来花海"包括许多花田,它们像一张彩色的毯子.设空处需填动词作谓语成分,结合首字母可知,include"包含"符合语境,此处主语为第三人称单数,所以动词用三单形式.故填(i)ncludes.

26. 句意:茶是江南春天带来的另一份礼物.设空处应填入名词作表语,结合句意和首字母可知,gift"礼物"符合语境,因其前有修饰词 another,所以应使用单数形式.故填(g)ift.

27. 句意:许多有着诗意和美丽名字的茶都来自江苏,比如苏州的碧螺春,南京的雨花茶,还有镇江的金山翠芽茶.设空处需填名词作 beautiful 的中心词,根据"such as Suzhou's Biluochun tea, Nanjing's Yuhua tea and Zhenjiang's Jinshancuiya tea"可知,下文列举的都是茶叶的名字,所以 name"名字"符合语境,此处指很多名字,所以应使用复数形式.故填(n)ames.

28. 句意:在此期间,茶田为人们提供了好茶和令人愉快的/完美的娱乐场所.设空处需填入形容词修饰名词 places,结合首字母可知,修饰场所"令人愉快的"或"完美的"均符合句意.故填(p)leasant/(p)erfect.

29. 句意:茶有特别的味道,由于不同的茶树种植在不同的地点.设空处后内容为"The tea has special taste"的原因,所以连词 because"因为"符合语境.故填(b)ecause.

30. 句意:如今,人们可以在江苏寻找美味的茶,享受最好的服务,包括交通、住宿、观光和食物.设空处需填入名词作 best 的中心词,结合句意和首字母可知,service"服务"符合语境,该词可以用单数表示"整体的服务",也可用复数表示"各方的服务".故填(s)ervice/(s)ervices.

(二)短文汉语提示填空

(2022·浙江杭州·浙江师范大学附属杭州笕桥实验中学模拟预测)

根据短文内容和所给中文提示,在空白处写出单词的正确形式,每空限填一词.

With the help of a virtual reality headset and a three-minute video, people can step into the world of 76-year-old Harry, who ___31___ (生活) with midstage Alzheimer's disease (阿尔茨海默病). They can see how difficult everyday life can be—even doing something as simple as ___32___ (刷) the teeth. Harry mistakes toothpaste for medicine, forgets to lock the door and is continually ___33___ (感到困惑的) about what time it is.

The headset will allow ___34___ (使用者) to experience the special disconnect and sensory impairments (感觉障碍) that a person living with Alzheimer's disease experiences, said Christy Littlefield, an education program specialist and social worker.

Littlefield hopes the virtual reality experience will help caregivers, family and friends better understand what Alzheimer's patients go ___35___ (经历).

"When we launched it, we received different ___36___ (反应)," Littefield said. "Some people are sad because it let them remember ___37___ (所爱的) ones, but it gave them a good ___38___ (理解) of what it's like to live with this disease."

"We hope people will think of their ___39___ (自己的) experience and be more patient when they deal with Alzheimer's patients," she ___40___ (补充道).

【答案】

31. lives 32. brushing 33. confused 34. users 35. through 36. reactions

37. loved 38. understanding 39. own 40. added

【导语】本文主要介绍了一种虚拟现实设备可以帮助人们了解阿尔茨海默病患者的特殊感受,通过这个设备人们可以进入76岁的哈利的世界,体验他日常生活的不便和困惑.作者希望这种设备能够让护理人员、家人和朋友更好地理解阿尔茨海默病患者的经历,并更有耐心地对待他们.

31. 句意:在虚拟现实耳机和一段三分钟的视频的帮助下,人们可以进入76岁的哈利的世界,他患有中期阿尔茨海默病.live"生活",动词;陈述事实应用一般现在时,主语"who"指代"Harry"为第三人称单数,谓语动词live应用三单形式.故填lives.

32. 句意:他们可以看到日常生活是多么的困难,甚至像刷牙这样简单的事情.brush the teeth"刷牙";

介词 as 后接动名词.故填 brushing.

33. 句意:哈利把牙膏当成了药,忘了锁门,还老是担心时间.be confused about"对……感到困惑",形容词短语.故填 confused.

34. 句意:教育项目专家兼社会工作者 Christy Littlefield 说,这款耳机将让用户体验到阿尔茨海默病患者所经历的特殊的断开和感觉障碍.user"使用者",可数名词;空前没有限定词,此处应用复数形式.故填 users.

35. 句意:Littlefield 希望虚拟现实体验能帮助护理人员、家人和朋友更好地了解阿尔茨海默病患者的经历.go through"经历",动词短语.故填 through.

36. 句意:Littlefield 说:"当我们推出它时,我们收到了不同的反应."reaction"反应",在此为可数名词;根据"different"可知,此处应用复数形式.故填 reactions.

37. 句意:有些人很难过,因为这让他们想起了自己所爱的人,但这让他们很好地了解了患有这种疾病的感觉.loved"所爱的",形容词修饰代词 ones.故填 loved.

38. 句意:有些人很难过,因为这让他们想起了自己所爱的人,但这让他们很好地了解了患有这种疾病的感觉.understanding"理解",名词作宾语.故填 understanding.

39.句意:她补充说:"我们希望人们在与阿尔茨海默病患者打交道时,能考虑到自己的经历,更有耐心."own"自己的",形容词修饰名词"experience".故填 own.

40.句意:她补充说:"我们希望人们在与阿尔茨海默病患者打交道时,能考虑到自己的经历,更有耐心."add"补充道",动词;讲述过去发生的事情用一般过去时,谓语动词 add 用过去式 added.故填 added.

(2023·浙江金华·统考三模)

阅读下面短文,然后根据括号内所给汉语意思写出单词的正确形式.每空限填一词.

In ancient China lived an artist whose paintings were ___41___ (几乎) lifelike. The artist's influence had made him proud. One day the emperor wanted to get his image done, as a ___42___ (结果) he called all great artists to come and present their finest works, so that he could ___43___ (选择) the best. The artist was sure he would be chosen, but when he showed his painting to the emperor's chief minister, the old man laughed. The ___44___ (睿智的) old man told him to travel to the Li River, perhaps he could learn a little from the greatest artist in the world.

___45___ (充满了) with curiosity, the artist packed his bags and left. When he asked the villagers on the ___46___ (岸边) of the river where he could find the great artist, they

smiled and ___47___ (指着) down the river. The next morning he hired a boat and set out to find the ___48___ (著名的) painter. As the small boat moved, gently ___49___ (沿着) the river he was left speechless by the mountains being silently reflected in the water. He passed milky white waterfalls and mountains in many shades of blue. And when he saw the mists (薄雾) rising from the river and the soft ___50___ (云) surrounding the mountain tops, he was reduced to tears. The artist was finally humbled (谦卑) by the greatest artist on earth, Mother Nature.

【答案】

41. almost 42. result 43. choose 44. wise 45. Filled 46. bank 47. pointed 48. famous/well-known 49. along 50. clouds

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了一位画家画画栩栩如生,有一天他将画送给宰相时,这位睿智的老人告诉他去漓江旅行——也许他可以从世界上最伟大的艺术家那里学到一些东西.画家最后发现这位世界上最伟大的艺术家就是大自然母亲.

41. 句意:中国古代有一位画家,他的画几乎栩栩如生."几乎"almost,副词修饰动词 were.故填 almost.

42. 句意:有一天,皇帝想给自己画像,于是他召集了所有伟大的艺术家来展示他们最好的作品,这样他就可以从中选出最好的.result"结果",as a result"因此",固定短语.故填 result.

43. 句意:有一天,皇帝想给自己画像,于是他召集了所有伟大的艺术家来展示他们最好的作品,这样他就可以从中选出最好的."选择" choose,且 could 后加动词原形.故填 choose.

44. 句意:这位聪明的老人让他去漓江旅行,也许他可以从世界上最伟大的艺术家那里学到一点东西."睿智的" wise,形容词作定语,修饰名词 old man.故填 wise.

45. 句意:满怀好奇,这位艺术家收拾好行李离开了.分析句子可知此处应是非谓语形式,主语 the artist 与动词"充满"之间是被动关系,用过去分词表被动含义,"充满" fill,过去分词是 filled.故填 Filled.

46. 句意:当他问河岸上的村民在哪里可以找到这位伟大的艺术家时,他们微笑着指着河的下游."岸边" bank,on the bank of"在……岸边",故填 bank.

47. 句意:当他问河岸上的村民在哪里可以找到这位伟大的艺术家时,他们微笑着指着河的下游."指着" point,由并列谓语动词 smiled 可知,此处应用过去式,point 的过去式是 pointed.故填 pointed.

48. 句意:第二天早上,他租了一条船,出发去找那位著名的画家."著名的" famous/well-known,形容词作定语修饰名词 painter.故填 famous/well-known.

49. 句意:小船缓缓地在河上移动,群山在水中无声地映出倒影,这让他哑口无言."沿着" along,介词.故填

along.

50. 句意：当他看到河上升起的薄雾和山顶周围柔软的云时,他流下了眼泪."云”cloud,可数名词,此处应用复数.故填clouds.

(2023·浙江湖州·校联考三模)

根据短文内容和所给的中文提示,在空白处写出单词的正确形式,每空限填一词.

Now, it may be difficult to predict the future, but many people believe that we will live on Mars by the year 2100. Our own planet, Earth, is becoming more and more ___51___(拥挤的)and polluted. Well, what problems do we need to ___52___(解决)before we can get to Mars?

First of all, transport should be much better. At ___53___(目前;现在), humans need to spend several months going to Mars by spaceship. However, by 2100, spaceships may travel at half the speed of light. Then, it would only take us two or three ___54___(天;日)to get there! Without ___55___(疑问;疑惑), humans need food, water and air to live. Scientists should develop plants that can be grown on Mars. These plants will ___56___(生产;制造)the food, water and air that we need. However, there is no answer for all these problems right now. There is also a problem for us to live in the environment of Mars. Mars has less gravity than Earth. This is dangerous because we can easily jump too ___57___(高)and fly slowly away into space there. We will have to wear special shoes to make ___58___(我们自己)heavier.

Besides, I ___59___(推断;料想)food would not be the same—meals might be in the form of pills and will not be as delicious as they are today. Also, space travel will probably make many people feel very ___60___(不舒服的). In some ways, life on Mars would not be better than that on Earth today.

【答案】

51. crowded 52. solve 53. present 54. days 55. doubt 56. produce 57. high 58. ourselves 59. suppose 60. uncomfortable

【导语】本文讲述的是假如我们将来去了火星生活会发生哪些变化.

51. 句意：我们自己的星球,地球,正变得越来越拥挤和污染.根据"and polluted”可知此处"拥挤的”应用形容词crowded作表语.故填crowded.

52. 句意：但是在我们去火星之前,我们需要解决哪些问题呢?根据"What problems”可知"解决”应用动词

solve表示,根据"need to"可知动词短语need to do sth表示"需要做某事",此处应用动词solve的原形.故填solve.

53. 句意:目前,人类需要花几个月的时间乘坐宇宙飞船前往火星.根据"目前;现在"可知应用介词短语at present表示.故填present.

54. 句意:那时,我们只需要两三天就可以到达那里!根据"two or three"可知后接复数名词,因此"天;日"应用名词day,其复数形式为days.故填days.

55. 句意:毫无疑问,人类需要食物、水和空气来生存.介词短语without doubt意为"毫无疑问".故填doubt.

56. 句意:这些植物将生产我们需要的食物、水和空气."生产;制造"应用动词produce来表示,will后加动词原形.故填produce.

57. 句意:这将是危险的,因为我们很容易跳得太高,慢慢地飞到那里的太空.根据"jump too"可知"高"应用副词high来修饰动词jump.故填high.

58. 句意:我们将不得不穿特殊的鞋子,使自己更重."我们自己"应用反身代词ourselves.故填ourselves.

59. 句意:此外,我想食物也不一样——饭菜可能是药丸的形式,不会像今天这样美味."推断;料想"应是动词suppose来表示,句子应用一般现在时,主语为I,谓语用动词原形.故填suppose.

60. 句意:此外,太空旅行可能会让许多人感到非常舒适.根据"feel"可知后接形容词作表语."不舒服的"应用形容词uncomfortable来表示.故填uncomfortable.

(三)短文语境提示填空

(2023·山西大同·模拟预测)

请阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,在空白处填入恰当的单词,使短文通顺、连贯.每空一词.

The Great Wall isn't China's only man-made wonder that has been well-known all over the world. Another is the Grand Canal(大运河)—the longest man-made waterway in the world.

__61__ a length of about 2, 700 kilometers, the canal runs from Beijing to Zhejiang Province. __62__ is more than 2, 500 years old. During the Spring and Autumn period, Han Gou, was built in today's Jiangsu Province. It then became the Grand Canal during the Sui Dynasty.

The Grand Canal has an important role __63__ developing the country's economy(经济) and keeping it stable(稳定的). People in ancient China moved things by horse or __64__ foot. It

was very slow. Large things, like bags of grain(谷物) and tea. ___65___ did people solve the problems? It was the Grand Canal ___66___ made things faster and easier to move across a long distance.

During the Sui Dynasty, for example, fine grains grew in the south. But they were kept in the capital, in the north. With the Grand Canal, people ___67___ able to quickly send grain to the capital. The canal also made the economy grow fast. Thanks ___68___ the canal, silk, tea and coal were all sent ___69___ the north and south. The canal, in fact, played a big part in building the Forbidden City. Bricks were sent ___70___ Shandong and Jiangsu, while wood was sent from Hunan.

"The Great Wall is the symbol of the firm backbone of China, while the Grand Canal is the bloodline that goes through the hearts of Chinese people." said Shan Jixiang

【答案】

61. With 62. It 63. in 64. on 65. How

66. that 67. were 68. to 69. between 70. from

【导语】本文主要介绍了中国大运河的有关情况.

61. 句意:这条运河从北京到浙江省,拥有大约2, 700千米的长度.根据语境,此处应用with的复合结构作伴随状语,意思为"伴有、带有",首字母要大写.故填With.

62. 句意:它有2500多年的历史.根据前句的"the canal"可知,此空应是说这条运河的历史,用"it"代指,注意句首单词首字母大写.故填It.

63. 句意:大运河在发展国家经济和保持经济稳定方面起着重要作用.此空应为固定短语have an important role in doing sth."在某件事情中拥有重要作用".故填in.

64. 句意:中国古代的人们用马或步行搬运东西.此空应为固定短语on foot"步行".故填on.

65. 句意:人们是如何解决这些问题的.根据空后"solve the problems"可知,此处应该是问人们是如何解决这些问题的.故填How.

66. 句意:正是大运河使长距离运输变得更快.分析句子可知,此句用了强调句型It be...that...,意思为"正是……".故填that.

67. 句意:有了大运河,人们就能够快速地把谷物送往首都.本题应为固定短语be able to"能够做某事",此处应用一般过去时,且主语为people,名词复数,be应变为were.故填were.

68. 句意:多亏有这条运河,丝绸、茶叶和煤炭都可以在南方和北方之间运输.此题为thanks to"多亏了",

固定短语.故填to.

69. 句意：多亏有这条运河,丝绸、茶叶和煤炭都可以在南方和北方之间运输.根据句意和语境可知此题应为短语between…and"在两者之间".故填between.

70. 句意：砖是从山东和江苏运来的,而木材从湖南运来.根据下文"...while wood was sent from Hunan."可知,此句用了短语be sent from "从……运来".故填from.

(2023·广东佛山·统考三模)

Sally is a 13-year-old middle school student. She enjoys ____71____ and she has been to many places. Kunyu Mountain is one of the most wonderful places.

Kunyu Mountain is a place of ____72____ near Sally's hometown. She went to climb it with her dad five years ago. At first, she thought it was such a high mountain that she could ____73____ reach the top. When she looked up, she always saw that there were many white clouds around it. ____74____ it was beautiful, she was not interested in looking at it. She felt very ____75____ because of the 3-hour walk and she had a pain in her legs. However, she said to ____76____ that she couldn't give up climbing because it was her dream to climb to the top. It was cold and the wind was very strong. Finally, she reached the top ____77____ the help of her dad. Seeing the mountains from the top, she found the ____78____ of the rocks were different. Some looked like humans, and some looked like wild animals. Sally was ____79____ excited that she couldn't help shouting when getting to the top.

In our lives, the top is our dream. The climbing is difficult but worth your hard work. Just prepare more so that you can completely ____80____ to the top. Whatever the result is, at least we have tried our best. I believe that our dreams can come true.

【答案】

71.traveling 72.interest 73.not/never 74.Although/Though 75.tired 76.herself 77.with 78.shapes 79.so 80.get

【导语】本文讲述了Sally爬山的经历,这个故事告诉我们,人生中的顶峰就是我们的梦想,虽然攀登困难,但值得我们的努力,只要我们准备充分,就能实现梦想.

71. 句意：她喜欢旅行并且去了很多地方.根据"she has been to many places."可知,她喜欢旅行,enjoy traveling"喜欢旅行",故填traveling.

72. 句意：Kunyu Mountain是Sally家乡附近的名胜古迹.a place of interest"名胜古迹",故填

interest.

73.句意:起初,她认为这是一座如此高的山,她永远也不可能到达山顶.根据"it was such a high mountain"可知,她认为不可能到达山顶,故填 not/never.

74. 句意:虽然它很漂亮,但她没有兴趣去看它.根据"she was not interested in looking at it"可知,虽然它很漂亮,但是她没有兴趣看.though/although 引导让步状语从句,故填 Although/Though.

75. 句意:因为 3 个小时的步行,她感到非常累,而且她的腿疼.根据"because of the 3-hour walk and she had a pain in her legs"可知,她感到很累,故填 tired.

76. 句意:然而,她对自己说,她不能放弃攀登,因为爬到山顶是她的梦想.say to oneself"自言自语",主语是 she,所以用 herself,故填 herself.

77. 句意:最后,在父亲的帮助下,她到达了山顶.with the help of"在某人的帮助下",故填 with.

78. 句意:从山顶看群山,她发现岩石的形状不同.根据"Some looked like humans, and some looked like wild animals."可知,石头的形状是不一样的,shape"形状",根据"were different"可知主语是复数形式,故填 shapes.

79.句意:Sally 如此兴奋以致于当她到达山顶时禁不住大叫起来.根据"that she couldn't help shouting when getting to the top"可知,考查句型 so…that…"如此……以致于……",故填 so.

80. 句意:多做些准备,这样你就能完全到达顶峰.根据"I believe that our dreams can come true."可知,梦想成真,到达山顶;根据"can"是情态动词后面用动词原形,到达用 get to sp.表达,故填 get.

(2023·河南濮阳·统考二模)

阅读短文,根据语篇要求填空,使短文通顺、意思完整.请将答案写在下面题号后的横线上.每空限填一词.

Chinese traditional culture has a long history. There ___81___ many folk art forms. Paper cutting is a typical one.

Paper cutting has been around for more than 1,500 years. Although nobody knows who it was invented by, it's still popular with people. In ancient times, people used paper cutting ___82___ decorate (装饰) and honor their ancestors (祭祀祖先). Now, it is a symbol of wishes ___83___ good luck and a happy new year. Paper cutting sounds very easy but ___84___ is difficult to make. The paper, usually red, is folded before it is cut with scissors. ___85___ most common pictures for paper cutting are flowers, animals, and things about Chinese history. Paper cutting in Shanxi is the most famous because the pictures in paper cutting are very beautiful.

Paper cutting has been inherited (继承) since ancient times. It's a symbol of Chinese culture. As teenagers, we also need to pass it on.

【答案】81. are　82. to　83. for　84. it　85. The

【导语】本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍中国的传统文化之一——剪纸.

81. 句意:有许多民间艺术形式.此处是 there be 句型,时态是一般现在时,主语"many folk art forms"是复数,故填 are.

82. 句意:在古代,人们用剪纸来装饰和纪念他们的祖先.use sth to do sth"用某物做某事",故填 to.

83. 句意:现在,它是祝福好运和新年快乐的象征.wishes for"对……的期望",故填 for.

84. 句意:剪纸听起来很简单,但做起来很难.此处指代"Paper cutting",用 it 代替,故填 it.

85. 句意:剪纸最常见的图案是花、动物和有关中国历史的东西.最高级前用定冠词 the 修饰,故填 The.

(四)短文综合填空

(2023·福建福州·福建省福州第十六中学校联考模拟预测)阅读下面短文,根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示,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.

Three-Character Classic had been one of the most popular texts for primary education in China for 700 years until the middle of last century. Almost all __86__ (child) at school used to recite the text of 1,248 characters.

Most historians have attributed (归功于) this text to Wang Yinglin, __87__ famous writer of the Southern Song Dynasty. It was s__88__ that Wang wrote it to spread Confucian (儒家的) classics and the knowledge of Chinese history among kids. It tells them that before one __89__ (begin) to study history, he or she must become skilled in classic works at first. So he wrote the text both __90__ /ʃɔ t/ and simple, very suitable for reading and reciting. A__91__ it has stopped being used as a text for primary schools, many people in China can still recite some of it.

Three-Character Classic is divided __92__ six parts, each talking about a certain topic. The text begins with the main ideas of Confucianism and stresses traditional values. It also teaches that people working hard will be rewarded, while __93__ /ðəʊz/ who waste time on play will regret for it one day.

Because of its beautiful verses (诗节) and simple styles, it was later translated into different languages, such as English, __94__ /frentʃ/ and Italian. During the 1860s, it

was ____95____ (wide) used as a text in private schools in Japan. Now, it has been listed by the UNESCO as one of its recommended readings for students worldwide.

【答案】

86. children 87. a 88. (s)aid 89. begins 90. short 91. (A)lthough 92. into 93. those 94. French 95. widely

【导语】本文主要介绍了我国最受欢迎的小学教育教材之一《三字经》.

86. 句意:学校里几乎所有的孩子都会背诵这篇 1248 个字的课文.all 后加名词复数 children"孩子".故填 children.

87. 句意:大部分历史学家将此文本归因于南宋著名文学家王应麟.此处泛指"一名文学家",famous 以辅音音素开头,用不定冠词 a.故填 a.

88. 句意:据说王写这本书是为了向孩子们传播儒家经典和中国历史知识.根据"Wang wrote it to spread Confucian classics and the knowledge of Chinese history among kids"可知是据说他写这本书是传播儒家经典和中国历史,it is said that..."据说".故填(s)aid.

89. 句意:它告诉他们,在开始学习历史之前,他或她必须首先熟练掌握经典作品.begin"开始",根据"It tells..."可知句子用一般现在时,主语是 one,谓语动词用单三.故填 begins.

90. 句意:所以他写的文章既简短又简洁,非常适合阅读和背诵.根据音标可知,此处是单词 short"简短的".故填 short.

91. 句意:尽管它已经不再被用作小学课本,但在中国,许多人仍然可以背诵其中的一些.根据"it has stopped being used as a text for primary schools, many people in China can still recite some of it."可知前后两句是让步关系,用 although 引导让步状语从句.故填(A)lthough.

92. 句意:《三字经》分为六个部分,每个部分都讲一个特定的话题.be divided into"被分为".故填 into.

93. 句意:它还教导人们,努力工作的人会得到回报,而那些在游戏上浪费时间的人总有一天会后悔的.根据音标可知,此处是单词 those"那些".故填 those.

94. 句意:它后来被翻译成不同的语言,如英语、法语和意大利语.根据音标可知,此处是单词 French"法语".故填 French.

95. 句意:19 世纪 60 年代,它在日本私立学校被广泛用作文本.修饰动词 used 用副词 widely"广泛地".故填 widely.

(2023·福建南平·武夷山一中校考模拟预测)

阅读下面的短文,根据语境、音标或单词的提示,在每个空格内填入一个适当的单词,使短文意思完整,

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/926041021231010214