

专题 18 语法填空专攻

高考零失误必刷 100 题

1. (2024 上·贵州贵阳·高三贵阳一中校考)

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。

Meat, milk, cheese—just some of the things provided by goats. But now we can also add fire safety to this list. Wildfires 1 (make) possible by hot, dry weather conditions as well as a supply of dead vegetation that serves as fuel. We may have limited control over the first factor, 2 we can control the second. Reducing the fuel load lowers the probability of wildfires occurring, as well as the amount of damage 3 (cause). This is where we can turn to goats to provide a 4 (solve). Goats have a very digestive system. Much vegetation that are toxic (有毒的) to other animals can be eaten by goats. It's not just fully-grown plants 5 goats are able to deal with: any seeds that pass through ago at will not grow. Human clearance teams worry about 6 (send) to hard-to-reach vegetation patches (土地) goats don't. They are 7 (skill) mountain climbers and when standing on their legs, can reach up to two meters to eat shrubs and grass that humans would struggle 8 (reach). Because of this, using goats can reduce both workplace accidents and the amount of money spent 9 fire protection measures. Goatherd shave been found to clear some patches of land for 10 third of the price of human vegetation control teams.

【答案】

1. are made 2. but 3. caused 4. solution 5. that 6. being sent 7. skilled/skilful/skillful
8. to reach 9. on 10. a/one

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道。主要介绍的是有些国家和地区正在用一种不同寻常的方法来消防减灾——山羊消防队。

1. 考查时态和语态。句意：炎热干燥的天气条件以及作为燃料的死亡植被的供应使野火成为可能。分析句子结构可知，此处应为谓语动词，根据句中 serves 可知，句子使用一般现在时，make 与句子主语 Wildfires 之间为被动关系，且主语为名词复数。故填 are made。

2. 考查连词。句意：我们可能无法控制第一个因素，但我们可以控制第二个因素。分析句子结构可知，此处应为连词连接两个句子，结合句意可知，空前后为转折关系，所以此处使用 but。故填 but。

3. 考查非谓语动词。句意：减少燃料负荷降低了发生野火的可能性，也降低了造成的损失。分析句子结构可知，此处应为非谓语动词作定语修饰名词 damage，cause 与被修饰词之间为被动关系，所以此处使用过去分词形式 caused。故填 caused。

4. 考查名词。句意：这就是我们可以求助于山羊来提供解决方案的地方。分析句子结构可知，此处应为名词作宾语，solve 的名词为 solution 意为“解决方案”，且语空前有不定冠词，所以此处使用名词单数形式。故填 solution。

5. 考查强调句型。句意：山羊能处理的不仅仅是成熟的植物:任何经过的种子都不会生长。分析句子结构可知，此处应为强调句型“it be +被强调部分+that/who...”，强调的是 deal with 的宾语，所以此处使用 that。故填 that。

6. 考查非谓语动词。句意：人类清理队担心被送到难以到达的植被地带，而山羊则不担心。分析句子结构可知，此处应是非谓语动词作宾语，介词 **about** 后应为动名词形式，且 **send** 与逻辑主语 **Human clearance teams** 之间为被动关系，所以此处使用动名词的被动形式。故填 **being sent**。
7. 考查形容词。句意：它们是熟练的登山者，当它们用腿站立时，可以到达两米高的地方，吃人类难以到达的灌木和草。分析句子结构可知，此处应为形容词作定语修饰名词 **mountain climbers**，**skill** 的形容词为 **skilled**、**skilful** 和 **skillful** 均可，意为“熟练的”符合句意。故填 **skilled/skilful/skillful**。
8. 考查非谓语动词。句意：它们是熟练的登山者，当它们用腿站立时，可以到达两米高的地方，吃人类难以到达的灌木和草。分析句子结构可知，此处应是非谓语动词作宾语，根据 **struggle to do sth.** 意为“努力做某事，挣扎做某事”符合句意，所以此处使用动词不定式形式，且表示主动意义。故填 **to reach**。
9. 考查介词。句意：正因为如此，使用山羊可以减少工作场所的事故和花费在消防措施上的钱。分析句子结构可知，此处应为固定短语“**spend money on sth.**”意为“花钱在某事上”符合句意，所以此处使用介词 **on**。故填 **on**。
10. 考查冠词/数词。句意：人们发现，牧羊人清理一些土地的费用是人类植被控制小组费用的三分之一。分析句子结构可知，此处应为分数表达法，此处应为基数词，表示数量“一”，所以此处使用冠词 **a** 或者基数词 **one**。故填 **a/one**。

2. (2024·重庆·统考一模)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

With their remarkable spirituality and materiality, ancient books play a 11 (vital) important role in bearing the memories and wisdom of the Chinese nation. Indeed, they have helped to safeguard and extend the Chinese civilization, which boasts 12 unique length, breadth and depth.

The Song and Yuan dynasties saw a peak in the 13 (grow) of Chinese culture, which involved a golden age of ancient books. In this period, paper-making technology matured, ink-manufacturing entered a stage of transformation 14 printing technology reached perfection. Books of the time mainly made of paper, with various binding (装订) formats, 15 (include) scroll binding, butterfly binding and wrapped-back binding 16 (handwrite), block-printed, or rubbed from steles (石碑). They showed beauty in fonts, typography, and binding, 17 made ancient books objects of desire for collectors of all time.

The Shanghai Museum 18 (list) in the first group both of the Nationally Key Institutions and of the Municipally Key Institutions for Safeguarding Ancient Books has attached great importance 19 the editing, research, preservation, and display of ancient books. 20 (conduct) the governmental Opinions on Advancing the Work Concerning Ancient Books in the New Era and to respond to the concern of the public, a large number of masterpieces have been selected in this exhibition for our visitors.

【答案】

11. vitally 12. a 13. growth 14. and 15. including 16. were handwritten 17. which
18. listed 19. to 20. To conduct

【导语】这是一篇说明文。古籍以其非凡的精神性和物质性，承载着中华民族的记忆和智慧，发挥着至关重要的作用，为贯彻落实《政府关于在新时期推进古籍工作的意见》，回应公众的关注，上海博物馆本次

展览精选了大量古籍佳作供大家参观。文章对此进行了介绍。

11. 考查副词。句意：古籍以其非凡的精神性和物质性，承载着中华民族的记忆和智慧，发挥着至关重要的作用。此处修饰形容词 **important** 应用副词 **vitaly** 表示“极其”作状语。故填 **vitaly**。
12. 考查代词。句意：实际上，古它们维护和延续了具有独特长度、广度和深度的中华文明。此处泛指“一个独特长度、广度和深度”，应用不定冠词，且 **unique** 是以辅音音素开头的词，应用 **a**。故填 **a**。
13. 考查名词。句意：宋元时期是中国文化发展的巅峰时期，也是古籍的黄金时代。在介词 **in** 后作宾语应用名词 **growth** 表示“发展”。故填 **growth**。
14. 考查连词。句意：这一时期，造纸技术日趋成熟，油墨制造进入转型阶段，印刷技术日趋完善。句子中 **matured, entered** 和 **reached** 构成并列谓语，所以应用连词 **and**。故填 **and**。
15. 考查现在分词。句意：当时的书籍以纸为主要材料，装订形式多种多样，有卷装、蝶装、精装等，有手写的、雕版的，也有碑刻的。动词 **include** 意为“包括”，和谓语之间没有连词，和逻辑主语 **various binding formats** 构成主动关系，所以应用现在分词形式。故填 **including**。
16. 考查一般过去时的被动语态。句意：当时的书籍以纸为主要材料，装订形式多种多样，有卷装、蝶装、精装等，有手写的、雕版的，也有碑刻的。根据“**Books of the time mainly made of paper**”可知，此处描述过去的事情，应用一般过去时。动词 **handwrite** 意为“手写”，和主语构成被动关系。故填 **were handwritten**。
17. 考查定语从句。句意：它们在字体、版式和装订上都表现出美感，这使得古书一直是收藏者梦寐以求的对象。在非限制性定语从句缺少主语，且修饰句子，所以应用关系代词 **which**。故填 **which**。
18. 考查过去分词。句意：上海博物馆是全国首批重点单位和市首批古籍保护重点单位，一直高度重视古籍的编辑、研究、保护和展示工作。动词 **list** 意为“列入”，和谓语之间没有连词，和主语构成被动关系，且动作已完成，所以应用过去分词形式作后置定语。故填 **listed**。
19. 考查介词。句意：上海博物馆是全国首批重点单位和市首批古籍保护重点单位，一直高度重视古籍的编辑、研究、保护和展示工作。**attach importance to** 意为“重视”，为固定搭配，所以此处应用介词 **to**。故填 **to**。
20. 考查动词不定式。句意：为贯彻落实《政府关于在新时期推进古籍工作的意见》，回应公众的关注，本次展览精选了大量古籍佳作供大家参观。根据“**and to respond**”可知，此处是两个并列的动词不定式作目的状语。动词 **conduct** 意为“贯彻落实”。句首首字母应大写。故填 **To conduct**。

3. (2023·湖南·高三湖南师大附中校考)

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。

Believe it or not, a group of US teens could perform Chinese Mermaid, a classical Chinese play for children, fully in Chinese. The 15 US teens, 21 (age) between 12 and 17, stood out from more than 200 children and spent almost two years 22 (practise), according to Chen Suhan, director and producer of the play's US version. The show's success is thanks 23 the China-US Youth Theater Exchange Program. The program combines theater and Chinese language learning to promote language education and youth 24 (exchange), between China and the US. “All the kids 25 (work) so hard over the last two years, and I feel so proud to see their amazing performance,” Chen said. For American teens, coming to China to perform a Chinese play is 26 unforgettable experience. “Theater for children and young people 27 (be) a ‘world language’ that enables children of different countries and race 28 (communicate) without words. Such theater is the seed

of innocence, 29 (kind) and beauty. It is also the seed of love, culture and friendship from 30 blossoms of the utmost beauty sprouts (长出),” remarked Feng Li, president of China National Theater for Children.

【答案】

21. aged 22. practising 23. to 24. exchanges 25. have worked/have been working 26. an
27. is 28. to communicate 29. kindness 30. which

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道，文章介绍了一群美国青少年完全用中文表演中国古典儿童剧《美人鱼》的情况。

21. 考查形容词。句意：据该剧美国版导演兼制片人 Chen Suhan 介绍，这 15 名年龄在 12 岁至 17 岁之间的美国青少年从 200 多名孩子中脱颖而出，花了近两年时间练习。此处用形容词 aged 作状语，表示“……岁的”。故填 aged。

22. 考查非谓语动词。句意同上。spend... doing sth.“花费……做某事”，故此处用动名词形式。故填 practising。

23. 考查介词。句意：该剧的成功要归功于中美青年戏剧交流项目。thanks to“多亏”。故填 to。

24. 考查名词复数。句意：该项目将戏剧和汉语学习结合起来，促进中美两国的语言教育和青年交流。根据空前的“language education and youth”和空后的“between China and the US”可知，此处应该用复数名词表多种或多次交流。故填 exchanges。

25. 考查时态和主谓一致。句意：“在过去的两年里，所有的孩子都非常努力，看到他们出色的表现，我感到非常自豪，”Chen 说。根据时间状语“over the last two years”可知，此处应该用现在完成时或现在完成进行时，主语 kids 表示复数意义，故填 have worked/have been working。

26. 考查冠词。句意：对于美国青少年来说，来中国演出中国戏剧是一次难忘的经历。experience 意为“经历”时是可数名词，unforgettable 是以元音音素开头的词，因此用不定冠词 an 表泛指概念，此处意为“一次，一个”，故填 an。

27. 考查主谓一致。句意：“儿童和青少年的戏剧是一种‘世界语言’，它使不同国家和种族的儿童能够在没有语言的情况下进行交流。”根据下一句的谓语动词可知，此处需要用一般现在时，句子的主语是 Theater，因此谓语动词应该是第三人称单数形式。故填 is。

28. 考查非谓语动词。句意同上。enable sb. to do sth.“使某人能做某事”。故填 to communicate。

29. 考查名词。句意：这样的戏剧是纯真、善良和美的种子。根据与其并列的“innocence”与“beauty”可知，此处需要用名词作介词 of 的宾语，kindness 是不可数名词。故填 kindness。

30. 考查定语从句。句意：“这也是爱、文化和友谊的种子，孕育出最美的花朵，”中国国家儿童剧院院长 Feng Li 说。分析句子可知，空处引导定语从句，先行词是 the seed，关系词用在介词 from 之后作宾语，应用关系代词 which。故填 which。

4. (2024 上·河北沧州·高三泊头市第一中学校联考)

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，并将答案填写在答题卡上。

A man who recently made his 27th attempt at passing the gaokao, China's national college entrance examination, has ended up falling short of his goal.

Liang Shi, 56, scored 424 points out of a total of 750, which was 34 points ____ 31 ____ (low) than the minimum requirement for being admitted into the second batch of universities in Sichuan Province, *Cover News* reported.

Liang ____ 32 ____ (previous) said that he would go to a satisfactory university ____ 33 ____ stop sitting the gaokao if he managed to meet the requirement for the second batch of universities. However, he was unable to hit that line, ____ 34 ____ meant Liang would not reach that target this year.

The Sichuan native first took the gaokao in 1983. After the first few failed ____ 35 ____ (attempt), his parents persuaded him ____ 36 ____ (enter) a technical school, but he quit after a year. He worked different jobs, got married and earned ____ 37 ____ small fortune, while retaking the test several times. Since 2010, he has sat the gaokao every year. Two years ago, he switched from science subjects in the gaokao ____ 38 ____ liberal arts.

Some netizens have been critical of Liang's "unremitting" attitude, ____ 39 ____ (comment) he is just putting on a show. But Liang insisted that getting a good score in the gaokao was the only way for him to realize his dream of becoming a college student, and that anything else wasn't a concern for him. And he also ____ 40 ____ (state) he would persist in his dream.

【答案】

31. lower 32. previously 33. and 34. which 35. attempts 36. to enter 37. a 38. to
39. commenting 40. stated

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要讲的是每年都参加高考的梁实的故事。

31. 考查比较级。句意：据《封面新闻》报道，56岁的梁实在总分750分中只得了424分，比四川省第二批大学录取的最低要求低34分。由than可知，空格处用比较级lower，故填lower。

32. 考查副词。句意：梁此前曾表示，如果他能够达到第二批大学的要求，他就会去一所满意的大学，不再参加高考。空格处用副词修饰动词said，previous的副词是previously，意为“先前地”，故填previously。

33. 考查连词。句意：梁此前曾表示，如果他能达到第二批大学的录取要求，他将去一所满意的大学，不再参加高考。go和stop之间是并列关系，句子是肯定句，因此空格处用and表并列，故填and。

34. 考查定语从句。句意：然而，他未能达到这条线，这意味着梁今年将无法达到目标。空格处引导的是非限制性定语从句，从句中缺少主语，主语是前面整个主句的内容，因此空格处用which引导定语从句，故填which。

35. 考查名词复数。句意：在最初几次失败的尝试后，他的父母说服他进入一所技校，但一年后他退学了。空前有few，空格处用名词复数，故填attempts。

36. 考查非谓语动词。句意：在最初几次失败的尝试后，他的父母说服他进入一所技校，但一年后他退学了。persuade sb. to do sth.是固定短语，意为“说服某人做某事”，因此空格处用不定式to enter，故填to enter。

37. 考查冠词。句意：他做过不同的工作，结过婚，赚了一笔小钱，同时又参加了几次考试。earn a fortune是固定短语，意为“赚钱”，small是以辅音音素开头的词，因此空格处是a，故填a。

38. 考查介词。句意：两年前，他的高考科目从理科转到了文科。from...to...是固定短语，意为“从……到……”，因此空格处是介词to，故填to。

39. 考查非谓语动词。句意：一些网民对梁的“坚持不懈”态度持批评态度，认为他只是在作秀。句中谓语是have

been, 空格处用非谓语动词, netizens 和 comment 之间是主谓关系, 因此空格处用现在分词, 表主动, 故填 commenting。

40. 考查动词时态。句意: 他还表示, 他将坚持自己的梦想。由 would 可知, 句子时态是一般过去时, 空格处用过去式, 故填 stated。

5. (2024·湖南永州·统考二模)

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。

A skywell, or “tian jing” in Mandarin, is a typical feature of a traditional home in southern and eastern China. 41 (expose) less to the outdoor environment, a skywell is different from a northern Chinese courtyard. Skywells are 42 (relative) common in historic residences in large areas of southern and eastern China.

In today’s rapidly urbanising China, fewer and fewer people live in skywell dwellings, 43 a revival of interest in traditional Chinese architecture is leading some of historic buildings with skywells 44 (restore) for modern times. Meanwhile, some architects are drawing 45 (inspire) from skywells to help keep new buildings cooler, which is a method 46 (combine) design and technology to cool a building without the use of power.

However, there are some 47 (challenge) for bringing skywells into modern designs. The mechanisms of courtyards facilitating natural lighting, ventilation (通风) and rain collection are well known, but applying these principles 48 (need) to be site-specific. Because traditional skywells had different shapes, sizes and features, which were highly dependent 49 their natural surroundings. Adding skywells into modern buildings requires designers to be sensitive to their project’s context and situation, making it difficult to apply them as 50 universal solution.

【答案】

41. Exposed 42. relatively 43. but 44. to be restored 45. inspiration 46. combining
47. challenges 48. needs 49. on 50. a

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国南方和东部传统住宅——天井, 包括其特色和前景等。

41. 考查非谓语动词。句意: 由于较少暴露于室外环境, 天井与中国北方的庭院不同。这里为非谓语动词担当状语, 主语“a skywell”和动词“expose”之间为被动关系, 用过去分词形式; 出现在句首, 首字母大写。故填 Exposed。

42. 考查副词。句意: 在中国南部和东部大片地区的历史住宅中, 天井相对普遍。修饰形容词“common”用副词形式。故填 relatively。

43. 考查连词。句意: 在当今快速城市化的中国, 越来越少的人居住在天井住宅中, 但人们对中国传统建筑的兴趣正在复兴, 一些带有天井的历史建筑正在被修复, 以适应现代社会。空前“fewer and fewer people live in skywell dwellings”和空后“a revival of interest in traditional Chinese architecture is leading some of historic buildings with skywells to be restored for modern times.”之间存在转折关系, 用连词 but 连接。故填 but。

44. 考查非谓语动词。句意: 在当今快速城市化的中国, 越来越少的人居住在天井住宅中, 但人们对中国传统建筑的兴趣正在复兴, 一些带有天井的历史建筑正在被修复, 以适应现代社会。非谓语动词担当宾语补足语, 宾语“skywells”和动词“restore”之间为被动关系, 且表示动作还未发生, 用动词不定式的被动形式。

故填 to be restored。

45. 考查名词。句意：与此同时，一些建筑师正在从天井中汲取灵感，帮助新建筑保持凉爽，这是一种结合设计和科技的方法，无需使用电力即可为建筑降温。分析句子成分可知，空处为名词形式，担当宾语。故填 **inspiration**。
46. 考查非谓语动词。句意：与此同时，一些建筑师正在从天井中汲取灵感，帮助新建筑保持凉爽，这是一种结合设计和科技的方法，无需使用电力即可为建筑降温。非谓语动词担当后置定语，被修饰词“a method”和动词“combine”之间为主动关系，用现在分词形式。故填 **combining**。
47. 考查名词的数。句意：然而，将天井融入现代设计中存在一些挑战。根据空前的“some”以及本句谓语动词“are”可知，空处为名词的复数形式。故填 **challenges**。
48. 考查谓语动词。句意：众所周知，庭院促进自然采光、通风和雨水收集的机制，但应用这些原则需要因地制宜。这里为本句谓语动词，根据上一句的时态可知，本句时态为一般现在时；主语为动名词“applying these principles”，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。故填 **needs**。
49. 考查固定短语。句意：因为传统的天井有不同的形状、大小和特点，这高度依赖于其自然环境。固定短语：**be dependent on**，意为“依赖于……”，符合句意。故填 **on**。
50. 考查冠词。句意：在现代建筑中添加天井要求设计师对项目的背景 and 情况保持敏感，这使得它们很难作为一种通用的解决方案来应用。修饰名词单数，表示泛指，用不定冠词。故填 **a**。

6. (2024 上·河北·高三阶段练习)

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。

“The real China that I saw with my own eyes was so different 51 what the Western media had been portraying for years,” says Wong, who studied in China. The Chinese government 52 (award) her a scholarship in 2013. Wong studied the Chinese language at Central China Normal University in Wuhan for a year, 53 then went to Shijiazhuang and completed her Bachelor’s in law at the Hebei University of Economics and Business in 2018.

“China was full of energy,” Wong recalls. She says she 54 (impress) by the culture, people and landscapes when she was in China. “I really have wonderful 55 (memory) of my visits,” Wong says.

Wong now works as a 56 (manage) at Dingjin Real Estate Development Co and oversees Nausori Plaza, 57 is one of its largest investments in Fiji.

China’s ambassador to Fiji, Zhou Jian, says Fijians are becoming more interested in 58 (learn) about China. 59 (recent), many young people and students have traveled to China.

“If you’ve never been to China, you should visit,” Wong says. “It’s the only way you will know what China 60 (true) is.”

【答案】

51. from 52. awarded 53. and 54. was impressed 55. memories 56. manager 57. which
58. learning 59. Recently 60. truly

【导语】本文是记叙文。文章通过讲述 Wong 在中国的学习和生活经历，展现了她对中国的深刻印象和美好回忆，同时也提到了中国对斐济的投资和影响，以及越来越多斐济年轻人和学生前往中国的情况。

51. 考查介词。句意：“我亲眼所见的真实中国与西方媒体多年来所描绘的完全不同，”曾在中国留学的 Wong 说。此处是固定搭配：be different from 意为“与...不同”。故填 from。
52. 考查动词。句意：2013 年，中国政府向她颁发了奖学金。分析句子结构可知，award 作本句谓语，根据时间状语 in 2013，用一般过去时。故填 awarded。
53. 考查连词。句意：Wong 在武汉的华中师范大学学习了一年的汉语，然后去了石家庄，并于 2018 年在河北经济贸易大学完成了法学学士学位。根据句意，“Wong studied the Chinese language at Central China Normal University in Wuhan for a year”以及“then went to Shijiazhuang and completed her Bachelor’s in law at the Hebei University of Economics and Business in 2018.”是并列关系，用 and 连接。故填 and。
54. 考查动词时态和语态。句意：她说，在中国的时候，中国的文化、人民和风景给她留下了深刻的印象。分析句子结构可知，impress 作本句谓语，和主语 she 之间是被动关系，用被动语态，描述的是已发生的事，用一般过去时。故填 was impressed。
55. 考查名词。句意：Wong 说：“我对这些访问有着美好的回忆。”空前是形容词，所以空处应填名词作宾语，memory 意为“回忆”为可数名词，用复数形式。故填 memories。
56. 考查名词。句意：Wong 现在是鼎金房地产开发有限公司的经理，负责管理 Nausori 广场，这是该公司在斐济最大的投资之一。空前是冠词，所以空处应填名词作宾语，根据句意，此处指人，应是 manager 意为“经理”符合语境。故填 manager。
57. 考查定语从句。句意：Wong 现在是鼎金房地产开发有限公司的经理，负责管理 Nausori 广场，这是该公司在斐济最大的投资之一。分析句子结构可知，空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是 Nausori Plaza，在从句中作主语，用 which 引导。故填 which。
58. 考查非谓语动词。句意：中国驻斐济大使周健说，斐济人对了解中国越来越感兴趣。空前是介词，所以空处应是动名词作宾语。故填 learning。
59. 考查副词。句意：最近，许多年轻人和学生到中国旅游。空处修饰空后整个句子，用副词修饰，位于句首，首字母应大写。故填 Recently。
60. 考查副词。句意：这是你了解中国真实面貌的唯一途径。空处修饰空后的动词，所以用副词修饰。故填 truly。

7. (2024·河南·统考模拟预测)

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。

Whenever you have to write a paper, a letter, or any other document for work or school, you probably head toward the computer. Now, most people reach for 61 (keyboard) faster than they pick up pens. In a Scottish primary school, however, Mr. Norman Lewis is taking a different approach. He feels that neat handwriting 62 (be) still an important skill, so he has his students write not only by hand but also 63 old fashioned fountain pens.

Fountain pens 64 (use) in schools long ago and have been regaining popularity lately because they are refillable. Today, a writer 65 (simple) throws an empty pen away and gets 66 new one.

So far, Mr. Lewis is pleased with the results of his experiment. He reports that his students are taking more care with their work, and their self-confidence has improved as well. He is happy with the 67 (improve) he sees in

his students' writing 68 in his own writing. He knows that computers are here 69 (stay) and that they

will not disappear. However, he believes that the practice with fountain pens helps students to focus, to write faster, and they can feel proud of 70 (they).

【答案】

61. keyboards 62. is 63. with 64. were used 65. simply 66. a 67. improvement
68. and 69. to stay 70. themselves

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了在苏格兰的一所小学里，诺曼·刘易斯让学生使用老式钢笔写字取得良好效果的故事。

61. 考查名词的数。句意：现在，大多数人拿起键盘的速度比拿起笔的速度还快。根据空格前的介词 for 可知，空格处应填名词作宾语，keyboard 为可数名词，前面没有冠词应用名词的复数形式。故填 keyboards。

62. 考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意：他觉得整洁的书写仍然是一项重要的技能，所以他不仅让学生手写，还让他们用老式的钢笔写字。空格处作谓语，本句陈述的是客观事实，应用一般现在时，且主语 handwriting 为不可数名词，应用动词的第三人称单数形式。故填 is。

63. 考查介词。句意：他觉得整洁的书写仍然是一项重要的技能，所以他不仅让学生手写，还让他们用老式的钢笔写字。根据空格后的名词 old fashioned fountain pens 可知，空格处应填介词，表示“使用”应用介词 with。故填 with。

64. 考查动词时态和语态。句意：钢笔很久以前就在学校里使用了，最近又重新流行起来，因为它们可以重新填充。空格处作谓语，根据时间状语 long ago 可知，应用一般过去时，主语 Fountain pens 和动词 use 之间是被动关系，应用一般过去时的被动语态。故填 were used。

65. 考查副词。句意：今天，一个作家只是把一支空笔扔掉，再买一支新的。空格处作状语，修饰动词 throws，应用副词形式。故填 simply。

66. 考查冠词。句意：今天，一个作家只是把一支空笔扔掉，再买一支新的。空格后的代词 one 指代可数名词 pen，此处表示泛指，且 new 是以辅音音标开头，应用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

67. 考查名词。句意：他很高兴看到他的学生和他自己的书写都有了改善。根据空格前的冠词 the 可知，空格处应填名词作介词 with 的宾语，表示“改善”是 improvement，为不可数名词。故填 improvement。

68. 考查连词。句意：他很高兴看到他的学生和他自己的书写都有了改善。空格前短语 in his students' writing 和空格后的短语 in his own writing 为并列关系，应用 and 表示这种关系。故填 and。

69. 考查非谓语动词。句意：他知道电脑会一直存在，不会消失。根据空前的动词 are 可知，空格处应填不定式作表语，be to do 为固定搭配，表示“必定会”，是对未来的一种推测。故填 to stay。

70. 考查代词。句意：然而，他认为，用钢笔练习可以帮助学生集中注意力，写得更快，他们可以为自己感到自豪。根据空格前的介词 of 可知，空格处应填代词作宾语，根据句意“他们自己”应用 themselves。故填 themselves。

8. (2023·重庆·高三重庆市第十一中学校校考)

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。

China's top liquor maker Guizhou Moutai company and domestic coffee chain Luckin Coffee have got 71

hit on their hands with a new baijiu-flavored latte released on Monday, 72 quickly sold out in Beijing.

The latte, 73 (decorate) with the iconic Moutai logo, contains less than 0.5 percent of 53 degree Moutai, and soon became one of the most discussed 74 (topic) on Chinese social media with people curious about how traditional Chinese liquor would taste with coffee.

In Beijing, the Moutai-flavored latte sold out in some Luckin Coffee locations before midday. And many had to shut down their online ordering system with orders 75 (flood) in. People have been sharing their reactions after trying the latte on social media, most agreeing that the aroma of the baijiu is 76 (probable) strong. Some people said they even felt dizzy after drinking the coffee on account 77 its alcohol content.

Some also wonder whether they will be allowed to drive after drinking the latte. In response, Luckin Coffee states that underage people, pregnant women, drivers and those who are allergic to alcohol 78 (advise) not to order the drink. On Monday, an officer from the Beijing Traffic Administration Bureau also asked people not to drive, no matter how much alcohol is actually in the latte.

Moutai 79 (run) snazzy marketing campaigns in recent years to appear to younger customers, such as by rolling out Moutai ice cream, figurines, scented sachets, canvas bags and other 80 (culture) creative products.

【答案】

71. a 72. which 73. decorated 74. topics 75. flooding 76. probably 77. of 78. are advised
79. has run 80. cultural

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要讲的是中国最大的白酒制造商贵州茅台和国内咖啡连锁店瑞幸咖啡于周一推出了一款新的白酒味拿铁，并在北京迅速售罄。

71. 考查冠词。句意：中国最大的白酒制造商贵州茅台和国内咖啡连锁店瑞幸咖啡于周一推出了一款新的白酒味拿铁，并在北京迅速售罄。get a hit 是固定短语，意为“获得一次成功”，因此空格处是不定冠词 a。故填 a。

72. 考查定语从句。句意：中国最大的白酒制造商贵州茅台和国内咖啡连锁店瑞幸咖啡于周一推出了一款新的白酒味拿铁，并在北京迅速售罄。此处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词 baijiu-flavored latte，指物，关系词在从句中作主语，应用关系代词 which。故填 which。

73. 考查非谓语动词。句意：这款装饰着标志性茅台标志的拿铁，含有不到 0.5% 的 53 度茅台，很快成为中国社交媒体上讨论最多的话题之一，人们好奇传统的中国白酒和咖啡搭配起来会是什么味道。句中谓语是 contains，空格处用非谓语动词，latte 和 decorate 之间是逻辑动宾关系，应用过去分词，表被动。故填 decorated。

74. 考查名词复数。句意：这款装饰着标志性茅台标志的拿铁，含有不到 0.5% 的 53 度茅台，很快成为中国社交媒体上讨论最多的话题之一，人们好奇传统的中国白酒和咖啡搭配起来会是什么味道。topic 是可数名词，固定短语 one of+可数名词复数。故填 topics。

75. 考查非谓语动词。句意：由于订单大量涌入，许多商家不得不关闭网上订购系统。此处 flood 与 orders 为主动关系，应用现在分词，作宾补。故填 flooding。

76. 考查副词。句意：人们在社交媒体上分享了他们品尝这款拿铁后的反应，大多数人都认为这款白酒的香气可能很浓。此处修饰形容词 strong，应用副词 probably“可能”，作状语。故填 probably。

77. 考查介词。句意:一些人说, 由于咖啡中的酒精含量, 他们喝完后甚至感到头晕。固定短语 on account of 表示“由于”。故填 of。

78. 考查时态语态。句意: 对此, 瑞幸咖啡表示, 建议未成年人、孕妇、司机和对酒精过敏的人不要点这种饮料。主语与谓语构成被动关系, 应用被动语态, 根据上文 states 可知, 此处使用一般现在时的被动语态, 主语 underage people, pregnant women, drivers and those 是复数, be 动词使用 are。故填 are advised。

79. 考查时态。句意: 近年来, 为了吸引年轻消费者, 茅台开展了一系列时髦的营销活动, 比如推出茅台冰淇淋、小雕像、香囊、帆布袋和其他文化创意产品。根据后文 in recent years 可知, 此处使用现在完成时, 主语为 Moutai, 助动词用 has。故填 has run。

80. 考查形容词。句意: 近年来, 为了吸引年轻消费者, 茅台开展了一系列时髦的营销活动, 比如推出茅台冰淇淋、小雕像、香囊、帆布袋和其他文化创意产品。此处修饰名词 products, 应用形容词 cultural“文化的”, 作定语。故填 cultural。

9. (2024·湖南衡阳·高三衡阳市八中校考期末)

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。

Using a three-dimensional (3-D) transmission electron microscopy technique, a group of Chinese scientists have discovered a new phenomenon in the deformation (变形) of nanometals, which will help improve material design and engineering applications.

Huang Xiaoxu, a world-renowned scientist in the field of materials science, 81 (lead) a team at the College of Materials Science and Engineering of Chongqing University and its cooperators, created the world's first 3-D microscopy technique system 82 tracked the rotations of individual grains in a nanograined nickel before and after in situ nanomechanical testing. The testing enables the observation of how the materials respond to applied stress in 83 (they) native state, which is fundamental to understand their mechanical 84 (property), said the research.

They found that the nanosized grains sometimes experience lattice rotations different from the 85 (theory) prediction. This unexpected lattice rotation occurs more often in the larger grains and is due to a phenomenon 86 (call) back stress, which generates the rotation.

Huang Xiaoxu's team 87 (develop) 3-D microscopy techniques over the past 10 years. The microscopy is equipped 88 self-developed controlling hardware and software to enhance the efficiency of image collection and processing.

“In the past, with conventional microscopy, scientists could only observe the material deformation in a two-dimensional way, 89 often led to incomplete or even misleading results,” said Huang. “Now we can 90 (eventual) observe the deformation in 3-D, and our first finding using the technique.”

【答案】

81. leading 82. and 83. their 84. properties 85. theoretical 86. called 87. has been developing
88. with 89. which 90. eventually

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了利用三维透射电子显微镜技术, 一组中国科学家发现了纳米金属变形的现象, 文章详述了该发现的意义。

81. 考查非谓语动词。句意：黄晓旭是世界知名的材料科学科学家，他带领重庆大学材料科学与工程学院的团队及其合作者，创造了世界上第一个三维显微技术系统，该系统可以在原位纳米力学测试前后跟踪纳米镍中单个颗粒的旋转。本句谓语为 **created**，此处应用非谓语动词，且 **Huang Xiaoxu** 与 **lead**“带领”为主动关系，应用现在分词。故填 **leading**。
82. 考查连词。句意：世界知名的材料科学科学家黄晓旭带领重庆大学材料科学与工程学院的团队及其合作者，创造了世界上第一个三维显微技术系统，并在原位纳米力学测试前后跟踪了纳米颗粒镍中单个颗粒的旋转。分析句子结构可知，空前的 **created the world's first 3-D microscopy technique system** 和空后的 **tracked the rotations of individual grains in a nanograined nickel before and after in situ nanomechanical testing** 为并列关系，本空用连词 **and** 连接。故填 **and**。
83. 考查形容词性物主代词。句意：研究人员表示，该测试可以观察到材料在其原始状态下对施加应力的反应，这是了解其机械性能的基础。此处使用形容词性物主代词 **their**“它们的”，作定语，修饰 **native state**。故填 **their**。
84. 考查名词的数。句意：研究人员表示，该测试可以观察到材料在其原始状态下对施加应力的反应，这是了解其机械性能的基础。 **property**“性质，特性”。结合句意和空前的 **their** 可知，特性不止一个，此处使用名词 **property** 复数形式，作 **understand** 的宾语。故填 **properties**。
85. 考查形容词。句意：他们发现，纳米颗粒有时会经历与理论预测不同的晶格旋转。此处使用形容词 **theoretical**“理论的”，作定语，修饰名词 **prediction**。故填 **theoretical**。
86. 考查非谓语动词。句意：这种意想不到的晶格旋转更常发生在较大的颗粒中，这是由于一种叫做背应力的现象，它产生了旋转。本句谓语为 **occurs** 和 **is due to**，此处应用非谓语动词，且 **phenomenon** 与 **call**“称呼，给……命名”为被动关系，应用过去分词，作定语。故填 **called**。
87. 考查动词时态。句意：在过去的 10 年里，黄晓旭的团队一直在开发 3D 显微镜技术。结合时间状语 **over the past 10 years** 可知，过去的动作持续到现在，句子时态用现在完成进行时，主语 **Huang Xiaoxu's team** 为第三人称单数，助动词用 **has**。故填 **has been developing**。
88. 考查介词。句意：显微镜配有自主研发的控制硬件和软件，提高了图像采集和处理的效率。此处使用介词 **with**，**be equipped with**“装备有，配有”为固定短语。故填 **with**。
89. 考查定语从句。句意：“在过去，用传统的显微镜，科学家只能以二维的方式观察材料的变形，这往往导致不完整甚至误导性的结果，”黄说。分析句子结构可知，本空引导非限制性定语从句，修饰主句，应用关系代词 **which** 引导。故填 **which**。
90. 考查副词。句意：现在我们最终可以观察到三维变形，这是我们使用该技术的第一个发现。此处使用副词 **eventually**“最终”，作状语，修饰动词 **observe**。故填 **eventually**。

10. (2024 上·吉林长春·高三东北师大附中期末)

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。

China has many famed explorers. There was Zhang Qian, 91 traveled into Central Asia, 92 (open) corridors of trade that became the Silk Road. Zheng He was a great mariner in the 15th century. Yet these voyages 93 (undertake) under the direction of governments Xu Xiake was different.

Born in 1587, Xu Xiake grew up in a rich family. Yet he rejected the 94 (comfort) life to travel the lost

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