

专题 04 语法填空 (第 03 期) -2023 届浙江高考模拟试题分项汇编

【浙江省诸暨市 2022-2023 学年高三 12 月诊断性考试】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。

The West Lake, a symbolic attraction in Hangzhou, is regarded as one of the most fascinating sights in China.

The West Lake is divided into five sections by a mountain ____36___ three causeways (堤坝). Three islands stand in the lake. Two pagodas (塔) face each other across the lake. It is a perfect place for visitors ___37___ (experience) the lifestyle of local people.

Su Causeway is one of the best-known sites of the West Lake. It is a long causeway with willow trees and other plants ___38___ either side. When spring comes, the causeway is blanketed by peach blossoms and willow catkins (柳絮), ___39___ (create) an especially beautiful scene.

Three Pools Mirroring the Moon is perhaps the most famous. Its image _____40___ (print) on the one yuan banknotes. On the night of the Mid-Autumn Festival, ____41___ the moon shines full and bright in the sky, a candle is lit inside each of the three pagodas on the water. The light from the pagoda windows and the moon ____42___ (cast) their reflection on the water, hence the name.

Leifeng Pagoda is the oldest <u>43</u> (color) bronze pagoda in China. On the top of it, tourists can enjoy the whole view of the West Lake, particularly when the sunset shines over the pagoda. It is also <u>44</u> ideal place for photographing.

To admire the lake's beauty, visitors can walk around it. This way, you can experience ____45__ (much) of nature.

【答案】

- 36. and 37. to experience 38. on 39. creating 40. is printed 41. when 42. cast 43. colored 44. an 45. more 【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了西湖的著名景点。
- 36. 考查连词。句意: 西湖被一座山和三条堤分为五部分。分析句子结构可知,此处 a mountain 和 three causeways 是并列关系,所以应该用并列连词 and 连接。故填 and。
- 37. 考查非谓语动词。句意: 这里是游客体验当地人生活方式的绝佳场所。分析句子结构可知,"for visitors ______ (experience) the lifestyle of local people"作定语修饰 place,place 后通常用不定式作定语。故填 to experience。
- 38. 考查介词。句意:这是一条长堤,两边种着柳树和其他植物。分析句子结构可知,此处考查固定短语: on either side 意为"两边"。故填 on。
- 39. 考查非谓语动词。句意:春天来临时,长堤被桃花和柳絮覆盖,形成特别美丽的景色。分析句子结构可知,本句已有谓语动词 is blanketed,所以 create 用非谓语形式,此处应该用现在分词做结果状语,表示自然而然的结果。故填 creating。
- 40. 考查动词时态语态和主谓一致。句意:它的形象被印在一元纸币上。分析句子结构可知,本句缺少谓语动词,所以 print 做本句谓语,它和主语 image 之间是被动关系,所以应该用被动语态,描述的是客观事实,用一般现在时,主语 image 为第三人称单数。故填 is printed。
- 41. 考查定语从句关系词。句意:在中秋节的夜晚,月亮挂在空中,又圆又亮,水面上的三座宝塔内各点着一支蜡烛。分析句子结构可知,空处引导的非限制性定语从句,从句结构完整,应用关系副词,先行词 the night of the Mid-Autumn Festival,从句中作时间状语用关系副词 when 引导定语从句。故填 when。



- 42. 考查时态和主谓一致。句意:来自塔窗和月亮的光倒影在水面上,因此得名。分析句子结构可知,本句缺少谓语动词,所以 cast 作本句谓语,与主语 The light 是主动关系,主语 light 为单数,描述现在的事实用一般现在时。故填 casts。
- 43. 考查形容词。句意: 雷峰塔是中国最古老的彩色铜塔。分析句子结构可知,此处修饰空后的名词 pagoda,所以应该用形容词修饰, color 的形容词是 colored"有色的; 彩色的"符合句意。故填 colored。
- 44. 考查冠词。句意:它也是一个理想的摄影场所。分析句子结构可知,place 是可数名词,根据句意,此处表示泛指,所以空前应用不定冠词修饰,空后的 ideal 是元音音素开头,用不定冠词 an。故填 an。
- 45. 考查代词。句意:这样,你可以体验更多的自然。分析句意可知,此处表达"更多"之意,所以应用固定短语 more of。故填 more。

【浙江省强基联盟 2023 届高三上学期 12 月统测】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。

MI/D 240
The digital protection project of the Mati Temple Grottoes in Zhangye city, Northwest China's Gansu Province,
the ancient Silk Road, the Mati Temple Grottoes are famous for Buddhist relics in more than 70 caves, 37 (make)
one of the top three Hexi Buddhism culture grottoes in China, with the <u>38</u> (value) position of Mogao Grottoes in
Dunhuang and Yulin Grottoes in Anxi.
The project launched last Junes, with 39 total investment of 3.89 million yuan (about \$530,000), 40
(include) data collection for the surrounding environment of the grottoes, digital scanning of the murals and sculptures
41 (preserve) in primary caves, 3D reconstruction of cave structures and panoramic warping, among others. Digital
technology is a new approach 42 permanently preserving cultural relics and will take the lend in a new era for future
exhibitions, the institute said.
The work is focused on one of the site's major attractions called the Thousand Boddha Grottoes,43 have eight
caves that are among the best-preserved in the whole site, said Yao Gailan, 44 (direct) of the institute for cultural
heritage preservation in Zhangye.
To preserve the site better, funds have been raised 45 an archaeological investigation involving researchers at
home and abroad is also underway.

【答案】

36. has been

completed 37. making 38. valuable 39. a 40. includes 41. preserved 42. to 43. which 44. director 45. and 【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。介绍的是中国西北部甘肃省张掖市马蒂寺石窟的数字保护工程相关的情况。

- 36. 考查谓语动词。句意: 据张掖市地方政府称,中国西北部甘肃省张掖市马缇寺石窟的数字保护项目迄今已完成。分析句子结构可知,此处应填谓语动词形式,该动词与主语 the digital protection project 之间为被动关系且主语是单数,so far 意为"至今为止",用于现在完成时态。故填 has been completed。
- 37. 考查非谓语动词。句意: 马提寺石窟始建于距今约 1600 年前的古丝绸之路沿线,以佛教文物闻名 70 多个石窟,是中国三大河西佛教文化石窟之一,拥有敦煌莫高窟和安溪玉林石窟的宝贵地位。 分析句子结构可知,此处为非谓语动词作结果状语,make 与句子主语 the Mati Temple Grottoes 为主动关系,所以使用现在分词。故填 making。



- 38. 考查形容词。句意:马提寺石窟始建于距今约 1600 年前的古丝绸之路沿线,以佛教文物闻名 70 多个石窟,是中国三大河西佛教文化石窟之一,拥有敦煌莫高窟和安溪玉林石窟的宝贵地位。名词 position 前应该是形容词作定语,所以此处应将 value 转换为形容词 valuable 意为"有价值的"。故填 valuable。
- 39. 考查冠词。句意:该项目于去年 6 月启动,总投资 389 万元 (约合 53 万美元),包括石窟周边环境的数据采集、原始洞穴壁画和雕塑保存的数字扫描、洞穴结构三维重建和全景翘曲等。a total investment of 意为"总投资……"为固定用法。故填 a。
- 40. 考查谓语动词。句意:该项目于去年 6 月启动,总投资 389 万元(约合 53 万美元),包括石窟周边环境的数据采集、原始洞穴壁画和雕塑保存的数字扫描、洞穴结构三维重建和全景翘曲等。 分析句子结构可知,此处应为谓语动词形式,include 与句子主语 project 之间为主动关系,根据全文时态一致原则以及句意可知,此处应用一般现在时态,主语为单数。故填 includes。
- 41. 考查非谓语动词。句意:该项目于去年 6 月启动,总投资 389 万元(约合 53 万美元),包括石窟周边环境的数据采集、原始洞穴壁画和雕塑保存的数字扫描、洞穴结构三维重建和全景翘曲等。 分析句子结构可知,此处应该为非谓语动词作定语修饰 sculptures,preserve 与 sculpture 间为被动关系,结合语意可知该动作已经发生,所以使用过去分词。故填 preserved。
- 42. 考查介词。句意:该研究所表示,数字技术是一种永久保存文物的新方法,并将在未来展览的新时代发挥作用。approach 意为"方法,途径",其后经常跟介词 to 表示"……的方法",且该空处后面跟的是动名词 preserving。故填to。
- 43. 考查连词。句意:这项工作的重点是该遗址的主要景点之一,称为千佛窟,该石窟有八个洞穴,是整个遗址中保存最完好的洞穴之一,张掖文化遗产保护研究所所长姚盖兰说。分析句子结构可知,此处应填连词引导非限制性定语从句,且从句中缺少主语,先行词指的是物。故填 which。
- 44. 考查名词。句意:这项工作的重点是该遗址的主要景点之一,称为千佛窟,该石窟有八个洞穴,是整个遗址中保存最完好的洞穴之一,张掖文化遗产保护研究所所长姚盖兰说。分析句子结构可知,此处应该为名词作同位语,对前面的人物 Yao Gailan 进行解释说明,意为"负责人,管理者"。故填 director。
- 45. 考查连词。句意:为了更好地保护遗址,已经筹集了资金,并正在进行涉及国内外研究人员的考古调查。分析句子结构可知,此处应该为连词连接两个句子,根据句意可知,此空前与空后两个句子之间为并列关系。故填 and。 【浙江省稽阳联谊学校 2022-2023 学年高三上学期 11 月联考】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。

It is widely acknowledged that wealthy people generate more pollution or carbon emissions(排放) than the less fortunate.

The	riches	st 10 percent of humanity was responsible3652 percent of global emissions between 1990 and 2015,
according	g to a ?	2020 Oxfam report. 15 percent of global emissions 37 (produce) by the richest 1 percent alone
during the	at tim	ne. Global income data tracks closely with emissions data: The World Inequality Lab's 2022 report found that
the <u>3</u>	88	(wealthy)10 percent earn 52 percent of all income, while the poorest half of all people earn just 8.5 percent.
On3	<u> </u>	_individual level, people with more wealth are more likely to own cars, travel by airplane and own big
homes	40	consume lots of energy.



Wealthy people are also more likely to invest in the stock market. By giving a company money, investors permit the
company's business practices, 41 (expect)a positive return. So profitable companies tend to
avoid(risk) like reorganizing their supply chain(be) more environmentally friendly.
Still, the blame for greenhouse gas emissions 44 (fall) on companies and governments. While many
companies have taken modest steps to reduce pollution, emissions are still increasing 45 will possibly stay that
way until the governments of major polluters force companies to gradually switch from fossil fuels

【答案】

36. for 37. were produced 38. wealthiest 39. an 40. that##which 41. expecting 42. risks 43. to be 44. falls 45. and

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。本文用数据表明,富人比穷人产生更多的污染或碳排放。

- 36. 考查介词。句意:根据乐施会 2020 年的一份报告,1990 年至 2015 年间,人类中最富有的 10%的人排放了全球 52%的温室气体。分析句子可知,空格处应填入介词。be responsible for...固定短语,意为"对......负责"。故填 for。 37. 考查动词的时态和语态。句章,全球 15%的排放量是中当时最富有的 1%的人单独产生的。分析句子可知、空
- 37. 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:全球 15%的排放量是由当时最富有的 1%的人单独产生的。分析句子可知,空格处应填入谓语动词。根据句中时间状语 during that time 可知,此处应用一般过去时态。又因 15 percent of global emissions 与 produce 是被动关系,故用被动语态,主语是复数。故填 were produced。
- 38. 考查形容词的最高级。句意: 世界不平等实验室 2022 年的报告发现,最富有的 10%收入占所有收入的 52%,而最贫穷的一半收入仅为 8.5%。根据下文 the poorest half of all people earn just 8.5 percent 可知,空格处应填入形容词的最高级形式,表示"最富有的"。故填 wealthiest。
- 39. 考查冠词。句意:在个人层面上,拥有更多财富的人更有可能拥有汽车、乘飞机旅行和拥有消耗大量能源的大房子。分析句子可知,空格处应填入冠词。此处表示"一个,个人",是泛指,故用不定冠词。由于读音以元音音素开头,故用不定冠词 an。on an individual level 意为"在个人层面上"。故填 an。
- 40. 考查定语从句。句意:同上。分析句子可知,空格处应填入限制性定语从句的引导词。先行词是 big homes,指物,关系词在定语从句中作主语,故用关系代词 that/which。故填 that/which。
- 41. 考查现在分词。句意:通过给公司钱,投资者允许公司的商业行为,期望获得积极的回报。分析句子可知,空格处应填入非谓语动词作伴随状语。主语 investors 与是 expect 主动关系,故用现在分词。故填 expecting。
- 43. 考查动词不定式。句意:同上。分析句子可知,空格处应填入非谓语动词作状语。根据句意可知,此处是目的状语,应用动词不定式。故填 to be。
- 44. 考查动词的时态。句意:尽管如此,温室气体排放的责任还是落在了公司和政府身上。分析句子可知,空格处应填入谓语动词。根据下文"While many companies have taken modest steps to reduce pollution, emissions are still increasing 10 will possibly stay..."可知,此处应用一般现在时态。主语是 the blame,表示单数,故填 falls。45. 考查连词。句意:尽管许多公司已经采取了适度的措施来减少污染,但排放量仍在增加,并且可能会一直保持这种趋势,直到主要污染国政府迫使公司逐步改用化石燃料。分析句子可知,空格处应填入连词。根据句意可知,



此处是并列关系,应用并列连词 and。故填 and。

【浙江省慈溪市 2022-2023 学年高三上学期 12 月适应性考试】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。
This year, China's express delivery36 (firm) handled 552 million parcels on Nov 11,1.8 times the usual daily
average, the State Post Bureau said Saturday. The country's courier sector handled 4.27 billion parcels from Nov 1 to 11, as
online sales rose in the run-up to the annual online shopping bonanza, according to the bureau. The courier sector makes
good preparations for the peak season that may continue until Nov 20, and the delivery network is running37
(smooth).
(initiate) in 2009, Singles' Day (Nov 11) is that time of the year when people, especially singles, loosen their
purse strings for online shopping. 39 started as an experiment thirteen years ago has turned into the world's
40 (big) single-day shopping gala. The date was chosen for the shopping gala 41 Nov 11, written as 11.11,
looks like unitary figures representing singles. And the success of the shopping gala, also called "double 11", owes almost
everything 42 the internet, in other words digital technology.
After years of exponential development, the digital economy43 (become) one of the dominant economic forces
in China. Accordingly, the country has decided to make the digital economy44 driver of development, and promote
digital industrialization and digital45 (transform) of the industry.
36. firms 37. smoothly 38. Initiated 39. What 40. biggest 41. because 42. to 43. has
become 44. a 45. transformation
【文章大意】这是一篇新闻报道。主要介绍了今年的双十一购物节中国的线上消费活力再一次爆发,双十一表明数
字经济是强劲的驱动力。
36. 考查名词的数。句意: 国家邮政局周六表示,今年双十一当天,中国快递公司共处理了 5.52 亿件包裹,是平时
日平均水平的 1.8 倍。由句意可知,此处 firm 是名词,表示"公司",中国快递不只一家公司,所以要用其复数形式,
即 firms, China's express delivery firms 在句中作主语。故答案为 firms。
37. 考查副词。句意:快递行业为旺季做好了充分的准备,旺季将持续到11月20日,而且快递网络运行平稳。分
析句子结构,该空修饰谓语动词 is running,所以要用其副词形式,即 smoothly,作状语。故答案为 smoothly。
38. 考查非谓语。句意: 光棍节(11月11日)始于2009年,是一年中人们尤其是单身人士,增加消费支出进行网
上购物的日子。分析句子结构,该空应填非谓语动词。initiate 和逻辑主语 Singles' Day (Nov 11)之间是被动关系,所
以要用过去分词,即 initiated 作状语;空格置于句首,首字母要大写。故答案为 Initiated。
39. 考查主语从句。句意: 这个始于 13 年前的实验已经变成了世界上最大的单日购物盛会。分析句子结构,此处
考查主语从句,从句中缺主语,指开启的东西,所以要用 what 引导;空格置于句首,首字母要大写。故答案为 What。
40. 考查形容词的最高级。句意: 这个始于 13 年前的实验已经变成了世界上最大的单日购物盛会。根据空前提示
词 the world's,空处要填形容词的最高级形式,即 biggest,表示世界上"最大的"单日购物盛会。故答案为 biggest。
41. 考查状语从句。句意: 之所以选择这一天作为购物节,是因为11月11日(写为11.11)看起来像代表单身人士的
单位数字。分析句子结构,该句子有两个谓语动词: was chosen 和 looks like, 所以空处填连词, 有句意可知, 前后

句意呈因果关系,空后是空前的原因,所以填连词 because,引导原因状语从句。故答案为 because。



- 42. 考查介词。句意:购物狂欢节,也被称为"双 11"的成功,几乎都要归功于互联网,换句话说就是数字技术。根据空前提示词 owes,该空填介词 to,构成固定短语 owe...to...,表示"将......归功于....."。故答案为 to。
- 43. 考查时态。句意: 经过多年的指数级发展,数字经济已成为中国经济的主导力量之一。由时间词 After years of exponential development 和句意可知,此处要用现在完成时,表示过去对现在产生的影响。主语 the digital economy 是单数,谓语动词也要用单数。故答案为 has become。
- 44. 考查冠词。句意:据此,国家决定以数字经济为发展动力,推动数字工业化和产业数字化转型。空后 driver 是可数名词单数,所以该空填冠词,此处表泛指,driver 发音时以辅音音素开头,所以填不定冠词 a。故答案为 a。
- 45. 考查名词。句意:据此,国家决定以数字经济为发展动力,推动数字工业化和产业数字化转型。空前 digital 是形容词,所以该空要填其名词形式,即 transformation,表示"转型",和 and 前的 industrialization 形成并列作宾语。故答案为 transformation。

【浙江省普通高中 2022-2023 学年高三 11 月导向性深研模拟】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。

Debates 36 the subject of carbon capture have been going on recently. Scientists, especially engineers and geologists, have strongly criticized green groups who claimed that carbon capture and storage (CCS) schemes are costly mistakes.

The scientists insisted that such schemes ____37__ (be) vital weapons in the battle against global heating. They also warned that failure to set up ways to trap and store carbon would make it ___38__ (possible) to meet the emissions target by 2050. "CCS is going to be the only effective way in the short term ___39__ (prevent) our steel industry, cement manufacture and many other processes from continuing to pour emissions into the atmosphere," said Professor Stuart Haszeldine, of Edinburgh University. "___40__ we are to have any hope of keeping global temperature increases down below 2 degrees Celsius, we desperately need to develop ways to capture and store carbon dioxide."

Green groups claimed CCS would not make "a meaningful contribution to 2050 climate targets". They said CCS was not reliable to decarbonize the energy system and that CCS had ___41__ history of over-promising and under-delivering. Instead, they urged the construction of more renewable energy plants__42_ (give) priority.

But the claims <u>43</u> (dismiss) by engineers and geologists. "These claims are quite unfair," said Michael Stephenson, director at the British Geological Survey.

A government spokesman for the Department of Energy and Climate Change said, "We are committed to meeting our climate change targets in a way 44 is affordable and provides secure energy to families and businesses. We are considering the role that CCS could play in decarbonization of the UK. But we also need to take government 45 (spend) into account. CCS had better come down in cost."

【答案】

36. around##on##about 37. are 38. impossible 39. to prevent 40. If 41. a 42. to be given 43. were dismissed 44. that##which 45. spending

【文章大意】这是一篇议论文。关于碳捕获的争论最近一直在进行,文章分别给出了支持方、反对方和政府的观点。 36. 考查介词。句意:关于碳捕获的争论最近一直在进行。根据句意可知,此处表示"关于碳捕获的争论",设空处 后面的短语 the subject of carbon capture 作后置定语修饰前面的 debates,应用介词 around 或 on 或 about。故填





around/on/about.

- 37. 考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意: 科学家们坚持认为,这些计划是对抗全球变暖的重要武器。根据句意可知,此处 insist 表示"坚持认为",后面接的宾语从句不需要采用虚拟语气,此处宾语从句中的内容是他们坚持的观点,属于一般事实,应用一般现在时;主语 such schemes 为复数形式,故谓语也用复数形式。故填 are。
- 38. 考查形容词。句意:他们还警告说,如果不能找到捕捉和储存碳的方法,就不可能在 2050 年之前实现排放目标。分析句子可知,此处是 it 作形式宾语结构,真正的宾语为后面的 to do 不定式,设空处应填形容词作宾语补足语;结合句意可知,前面说如果"不能"找到捕捉和储存碳的方法,故此处指"不可能"在 2050 年之前实现排放目标,应填 impossible。故填 impossible。
- 39. 考查非谓语动词。句意: CCS 将是短期内防止我们的钢铁工业、水泥制造和许多其他加工行业继续向大气中排放废气的唯一有效方法。分析句子可知,句中已有谓语动词,设空处只能填非谓语动词形式,结合句意可知,此处表示"做……的方法",way to do sth 为固定搭配,整个 to do 不定式作后置定语修饰名词 way。故填 to prevent。
- 40. 考查条件状语从句。句意:如果我们有希望将全球气温上升控制在 2 摄氏度以下,我们迫切需要找到捕捉和储存二氧化碳的方法。分析句子可知,设空处在句中引导一个从句;结合句意可知,此处表示"如果我们有希望将全球气温控制在 2 摄氏度一下",表示条件,这是一个条件状语从句,应用 if 引导。故填 If。
- 41. 考查冠词。句意:他们表示,CCS 对于能源系统的脱碳并不可靠,而且 CCS 有过承诺过高、兑现不足的历史。设空处在句中限定后面的名词 history,结合句意可知,此处表示"有一段……的历史",应用不定冠词修饰,且 history的发音以辅音音素开头,应用不定冠词 a。故填 a。
- 42. 考查非谓语动词。句意:相反,他们敦促优先建设更多的可再生能源工厂。分析句子可知,此处是 urge...to do 结构,表示"敦促……做",plants 和 give 之间为逻辑被动关系,应用不定式的被动式 to be done,作宾补。故填 to be given。
- 43. 考查动词时态语态。句意:但工程师和地质学家驳斥了这一说法。分析句子可知,设空处在句中作谓语,其主语为 the claims,与动词 dismiss 之间为被动关系;结合语境,此处陈述过去发生的事,应用一般过去时的被动语态,且主语 the claims 为复数形式,故谓语动词也需用复数形式。故填 were dismissed。
- 44. 考查定语从句。句意:我们致力于以一种负担得起,并且能为家庭和企业提供安全能源的方式实现我们的气候变化目标。分析句子可知,空处引导定语从句,先行词是 way,从句中缺少主语,应用关系代词 that 或 which 引导从句。故填 that/which。
- 45. 考查名词。句意:但我们也需要考虑政府支出。分析句子可知,设空处在句中作宾语,结合句意及提示词可知,此处表示"支出",应填名词 spending,抽象概念,不可数。故填 spending。

【浙江省91高中联盟2022-2023 学年高三上学期期中】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。

Traffic deaths 36 (increase) in the past several years. U.S. traffic death toll reached a 16-year high in 2021, with nearly 43,000 deaths.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimated that 9,560 people died in motor vehicle 37 (crash) between January and March, up 7% from the same period the year before. That would make it the deadliest first three months of the year since 2002.



be revised in coming months. The report doesn't include information on39 the crashes happened, but Dr. Cliff					
said one third of traffic deaths are(typical) caused by drivers influenced by alcohol or other substances.					
A number of issues are causing rise in traffic deaths, Mr. Adkins said, including careless driving and fewer					
police officers on the road(see) a police car gets drivers to slow down, he said. He also said roads aren't					
designed to make it safe for bicyclists(share) the road with cars.					
The regulator said the state with the biggest increase of deaths was Delaware,44 more than doubled its					
traffic deaths to 50 in the first quarter, compared with 19 in the same period the year before. They fell the most in Rhode Island, dropping by 50% 45 an estimated seven deaths.					
【答案】					
36. have increased##have been					
increasing 37. crashes 38. released 39. why##how 40. typically 41. the 42. Seeing 43. to share					
44. which 45. to					
【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章说在过去几年,美国的交通死亡人数一直在增加,并且分析了其中的原因。					
36. 考查时态。句意:交通死亡人数在过去几年有所增加。根据句意和句中的时间状语 in the past several years 可知,					
句子应该用现在完成时或现在完成进行时。故填 have increased 或 having been increasing。					
37. 考查可数名词单复数。句意:美国国家公路交通安全管理局估计,今年1月至3月,有9,560人死于机动车事					
故,较上年同期增长 7%。 根据句意和所给可数名词 crash 可知,空格处应该填入 crash 的复数形式 crashes 作介词					
in 的宾语,指 1 月到 3 月期间造成 9,560 人死亡的所有机动车事故。故填 crashes。					
38. 考查过去分词。句意: 汽车安全监管机构表示,周三公布的数据不够准确,未来几个月还将进行修订。根据句					
意和所给动词 release 分析句子可知, 空格处的词是定语, 修饰前面的名词 numbers, 因为动词 release 和名词 numbers					
之间是被动关系,所以应该用过去分词作定语。故填 released。					
39. 考查连接副词。句意:该报告没有包括事故发生的具体情况,但克里夫说,三分之一的交通死亡案例通常是由					
受酒精或其他物质影响的司机造成的。空处引导宾语从句,句子成分完整,需用连接副词,根据 but 后面的内容"one					
third of traffic deaths are (typical) caused by drivers influenced by alcohol or other substances." ¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬					
知,此处说的是报告没有包括事故发生的原因或是如何发生的,所以可以用连词 how 或 why。故填 how 或 why。					
40. 考查副词。句意: 该报告没有包括事故发生的具体情况,但克里夫说,三分之一的交通死亡案例通常是由受酒					
精或其他物质影响的司机造成的。空格处应该填入 typical 的副词形式 typically 作状语,修饰后面的动词 caused。故					
填 typically。					
41. 考查冠词。句意: 阿德金斯说,许多问题导致了交通死亡人数的上升,包括粗心驾驶和路上警察的减少。根据					
句意和空格后的 rise in traffic deaths 可知,此处说的是从第一段就提到的交通死亡人数增加这件事,指前面提到的					
事,应该用定冠词 the。故填 the。					
42. 考查动名词。句意:他说,看到警车会让司机减速。空格处应该用 see 的动名词形式在句中作主语。故填 Seeing。					
43. 考查不定式。句意: 他还说, 道路的设计不能让骑自行车的人与汽车安全地共享道路。根据句意和句中的 make					
可知,此处是考查固定句型 make+it+adj.+for sb. to do sth.,其 it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的不定式复合结构					

The auto-safety regulator said the numbers _____38___ (release) on Wednesday are not accurate enough and remain to

for sb. to do sth.。故填 to share。



44. 考查定语从句。句意:该监管机构表示,死亡人数增加最多的州是特拉华州,今年第一季度,该州的交通死亡 人数增加了一倍多,达到50人,而去年同期为19人。 根据句意分析句子可知,空格后的部分是一个非限制性定 语从句,该定语从句缺少主语,代替先行词 Delaware 在从句中作主语,应用关系代词 which。故填 which。

45. 考查介词。句意: 罗得岛州的死亡率下降最多,下降了50%,估计有7人死亡。根据句意和句中的动词 drop 可知,此处是考查 drop 和介词 to 的搭配 drop to (下降到)。故填 to。

【浙江省舟山市 2022-2023 学年高考首考模拟英语试卷(二)】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。

Water shortage is one of the56 (great) crises facing us today, with two thirds of the global population living
in areas57 water is scarce(稀缺的) for a month or more every year. There are two contributing factors
this problem: increasing global demand for water, and unsustainable means by which these demands are being
met. Yet, despite global water usage already increasing threefold (三倍) over the last fifty years, it59 (predict)
that there will be a further 60%-100% increase in water usage by 2050.
This is not just60 matter of turning the tap off when you brush your61 (tooth), cutting your
showers down to 3 minutes, or sharing the washing-load with your flatmates. In fact, daily activities of human make up less
than 4% of our total water consumption, with the remaining 92%(fall) into two 'invisible' categories: the
industrial production of household items, and the production of food. Astonishingly, 69% of our total daily water
consumption comes from the63 (grow) and production of food alone.
64 (unfortunate), there is no single go-to reference book for the exact number of liters used in the production
of any individual food item. This is a hard pill to swallow, for we have other factors65 (consider) when
weighing up the benefits of every food choice: taste, cost and convenience.
【答案】
56. greatest 57. where 58. to 59. is predicted 60. a 61. teeth 62. falling 63. growth 64. Unfortunately 65. to
consider

【文章大意】这是一篇议论文。文章通过分析生活和工业生产两方面的用水量来说明水资源短缺这一问题的紧迫性。

- 56. 考查形容词。句意: 水资源短缺是我们今天面临的最大危机之一。one of +the +形容词最高级+名词复数是英语 中最高级的固定搭配,表示"……是……中最……之一",故空处需要填形容词最高级。提示词为 great,其最高级形 式为 greatest。故填 greatest。
- 57. 考查定语从句。句意: 全球三分之二的人口每年有一个月或更长时间生活在缺水地区。空前为先行词 areas"地 区",在定语从句中作地点状语,此处需要填关系副词 where 表地点。故填 where。
- 58. 考查介词。句意:造成这一问题的因素有两个:全球对水的需求不断增加,以及满足这些需求的不可持续的手 段。固定用法 the factor to sth.表示"……的因素",其中 to 为介词。故填 to。
- 59. 考查动词。句意: 然而,尽管全球用水量在过去五十年中已经增长了三倍,但据预测,到 2050年,全球用水 量将进一步增长 60%-100%。分析句子成分可知, it 作形式主语, 代后面的从句。从句中提到的内容和 predict"预测" 是动宾关系,即被动;根据全文可知,时态为一般现在时。故填 is predicted。
- 60. 考查冠词。句意:这不仅仅是刷牙时关上水龙头,把洗澡时间缩短到3分钟,或者和你的室友一起洗衣服的事 情了。固定短语 a matter of 意为"只是……的问题而已",符合句意。故填 a。



- 61. 考查名词。句意:这不仅仅是刷牙时关上水龙头,把洗澡时间缩短到3分钟,或者和你的室友一起洗衣服的事情了。提示词 tooth 意为"牙齿",是可数名词,刷牙需要用到复数形式。故填 teeth。
- 62. 考查独立主格结构。句意:事实上,人类的日常活动只占我们总用水量的不到 4%,剩下的 92%落在两个"看不见的"类别:家庭用品的工业生产和食品的生产。固定短语 fall into 意为"落入、分成",与 the remaining 92%为主谓关系,故用现在分词形式表主动。故填 falling。
- 63. 考查名词。句意:令人惊讶的是,我们每天总用水量的 69%仅来自于食物的生长和生产。根据空前定冠词 the 和空后 and production 并列名词可知,空处需要填名词。提示词为动词 grow,其名词形式为 growth。故填 growth。
- 64. 考查副词。句意:不幸的是,目前还没有一本参考书可以详细说明生产任何一种食品所需的确切公升数。分析句子可知,空处需要填一个副词来修饰整个句子,提示词 unfortunate 是形容词,表示"不幸的",副词形式为 unfortunately,放在句首需要大写字母"U"。故填 Unfortunately。
- 65. 考查非谓语动词。句意:这是一颗难以下咽的药丸,因为我们在权衡每种食物选择的好处时还有其他因素要考虑,例如味道、成本和便利性。分析句子成分可知,is 为谓语动词,故空处需要填非谓语动词的形式。根据句意,空处需要表达"要考虑",即表将来,故用 consider 的不定式形式表将来。并且 have sth. to do 为固定用法表示"有……要……",符合句意。故填 to consider。

【2023届浙江省台州市高三上学期第一次教学质量评估试题】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。

Located at a 30-minute drive from Wuzhen, Maming village is the polar opposite of the famed36 (tour)
destinations. There are hardly any crowds here. The old houses are not as well maintained. Time seems to stand still in the
village, making it a perfect day-trip destination for travelers who want37 authentic experience of rural life.
most people are sill asleep at 3 a.m., Tu Yuanqing and his father are already up on their feet, arranging
cups, boiling water and preparing tea39 (leaf) for their teahouse. Around 4 a.m., the space is a hive of activity as
elderly residents, most of them40 (age) sixty and above, sip cups of tea while41 (chat) cheerfully with
one another. Some villagers can also42 (find) playing mahjong in a small room lit by a solitary light bulb.
Here, tea is a way of life. The street that the Tu teahouse is on may only be fifty meters long, but there are three other
similar establishments. Not that anyone really cares about the43 (compete). Tu says he helps run the teahouse,
which was handedto him by his grandfather,45 (simple) because it is an integral part of their village
culture.
【答案】

36. tourist 37. an 38. While##Although##Though 39. leaves 40. aged 41. chatting 42. be found 43. competition 44. down 45. simply

【文章大意】本文是一篇新闻报道。主要介绍了马鸣村这个能真正体验乡村生活的村庄。

- 36. 考查形容词。句意: 马鸣村距离乌镇 30 分钟车程,与著名的旅游目的地截然相反。分析句子结构可知,空后是名词 destinations,所以空处应填形容词,tour 的形容词是 tourist。故填 tourist。
- 37. 考查冠词。句意:时间在村子里似乎静止不动,对于想要真正体验乡村生活的旅行者来说,它是一个完美的一日游目的地。分析句子结构可知,experience 意为"经历"时,为可数名词,本句用的单数,所以前应用不定冠词修





号内单词的正确形式。

饰, authentic 为元音音素开头,应用冠词 an。故填 an。

- 38. 考查状语从句连接词。句意:虽然大多数人凌晨 3 点还在睡觉,但涂元庆和他的父亲已经站了起来,摆好杯子,烧水,为茶馆准备茶叶。分析句子结构,根据句意可知,空处引导让步状语从句,应填 although 或者 though 或者 while 意为"尽管,虽然"之意。故填 Although 或者 Though 或者 While。
- 39. 考查名词。句意:虽然大多数人凌晨 3 点还在睡觉,但涂元庆和他的父亲已经站了起来,摆好杯子,烧水,为茶馆准备茶叶。分析句子结构可知,此处为固定搭配: tea leaf 意为"茶叶"为可数名词,此处应该用复数形式。故填 leaves。
- 40. 考查形容词。句意:大约凌晨 4点。在这里,大多数 60岁以上的老年人一边喝着茶,一边愉快地聊天,是一个活跃的场所。分析句子结构可知,空处和空后的 sixty and above 一起构成非谓语动词,修饰空前的 them,所以空处应填形容词,age 的形容词是 aged。故填 aged。
- 41. 考查非谓语动词。句意:大约凌晨 4点。在这里,大多数 60岁以上的老年人一边喝着茶,一边愉快地聊天,是一个活跃的场所。分析句子结构可知,当 while 引导的从句中的主语跟主句的主语是同一个人或物时,这是 while 引导的从句中的主语和 be 动词可省略,此处 while 引导的时间状语从句,主语都是 elderly residents,while 引导的从句应用现在进行时,所以主语和 be 动词省略。故填 chatting。
- 42. 考查动词语态。句意:一些村民还在一个只有一个灯泡的小房间里打麻将。分析句子结构可知,本句缺少谓语,所以 find 做本句的谓语动词,和主语 villagers 之间是被动关系,应该用被动语态,又空前是情态动词 can,所以后应接动词原形。故填 be found。
- 43. 考查名词。句意:并不是说没有人真正关心竞争。分析句子结构可知,空前是冠词 the 后接名词,所以空处应填名词, compete 的名词是 competition。故填 competition。
- 44. 考查介词。句意:涂说,他帮助经营这间他祖父传给他的茶馆,只是因为这是他们村庄文化不可分割的一部分。 分析句子结构可知,此处考查固定搭配: hand down 意为"相传"。故填 down。
- 45. 考查副词。句意:涂说,他帮助经营这间他祖父传给他的茶馆,只是因为这是他们村庄文化不可分割的一部分。分析句子结构可知,空处修饰空后的整个句子,所以应该用副词修饰,simple 的副词形式是 simply。故填 simply。 【2023 届浙江省绍兴市高三 11 月高考科目诊断性考试】阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括

If you've ever wondered what dreams taste like, you're in for a treat, because Coca-Cola is releasing another new limited-edition flavor to its Creations lineup. ____36___ (call) Dreamworld, the latest Coke is supposed to taste like dreams.

"This limited-edition flavor is your gateway into a lively, ____37___ (energy) world where anything is possible; where imaginations are free to discover the magic in ordinary moments," Coca-Cola said in ____38___ press release.

The release of the new flavor is a part of the company's effort ____39___ (attract) new Gen Z consumers through Coca-Cola Creations, ____40___ will introduce a series of unexpected beverages and experiences across physical and digital worlds.

"Coca-Cola Dreamworld taps into Gen Z's passion ____41___ the great potential of the mind by exploring ____42___ a dream tastes like," Alessandra Cascino, Coca-Cola North America Operating Unit's creative shopper

program director, said in a statement. "Like the Coca-Cola Creations that came before it, Dreamworld plays with the



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unexpected 43 it will no doubt provoke discovery and debate among consumers...and that we welcome."

Starting Monday, Aug 15, Dreamworld will be available in grocery and gas _____44___ (station) across the US. There will be both regular and zero-sugar options available, and it 45 (sell) by the bottle and in cans.

【答案】

36. Called 37. energetic 38. a 39. to attract 40. which 41. for 42. what 43. so 44. stations 45. will be sold

【文章大意】本文是说明文。文章主要介绍可口可乐公司新推出的一款可乐 Dreamworld。

- 36. 考查非谓语动词。句意:被叫做梦幻世界,最新的可乐应该是梦幻般的味道。分析句子结构和意思可知,动词 call 和句子主语 the latest Coke 是逻辑上的动宾关系,所以用过去分词形式,表示被动。故填 Called。
- 37. 考查形容词。句意:可口可乐在新闻稿中表示:"这款限量版是你进入一个充满活力的世界的大门,在这里一 切皆有可能;在这里,想象力可以自由地在平凡时刻发现神奇。"分析句子结构和意思可知,这里需要形容词做定 语,修饰后面的名词 world。故填 energetic。
- 38. 考查冠词。句意: 见第 2 题详解。分析句子结构和意思可知,这里需要不定冠词修饰后面的可数名词单数 press release,表示泛指,"一"的意思。故填 a。
- 39. 考查非谓语动词。句意:新口味的发布是该公司努力通过可口可乐创意吸引新的 Z 世代消费者的一部分,可口 可乐创意将在实体和数字世界中推出一系列意想不到的饮料和体验。分析句子结构和意思可知,"attract new Gen Z consumers through Coca-Cola Creations"是 effort 的定语,常用不定式作定语。故填 to attract。
- 40. 考查定语从句。句意: 见第 4 题详解。分析句子结构和意思可知," 5 will introduce a series of unexpected beverages and experiences across physical and digital worlds"是非限制性定语从句,先行词是 Creations,在从句中做主 语,指物,用关系代词 which。故填 which。
- 41. 考查介词。句意:可口可乐梦想世界通过探索梦想的味道,挖掘 Z 世代对大脑巨大潜力的热情。分析句子结构 和意思可知,这里考查固定搭配 passion for,表示"……的热情"的意思。故填 for。
- 42. 考查宾语从句。句意: 见第 6 题详解。分析句子结构和意思可知, " 7 a dream tastes like"是宾语从句, 从句中缺少介词 like 的宾语,指物,"什么"的意思,用从属连词 what。故填 what。
- 43. 考查连词。句意:就像之前的可口可乐创意一样,梦幻世界也在玩意想不到的游戏,因此,它无疑会引起消费 者的发现和争论……我们对此表示欢迎。分析句子结构和意思可知,空格前后两个分句是因果关系,用连词 so。故 填 so。
- 44. 考查名词的数。句意:从8月15日星期一开始,梦想世界将在美国各地的杂货店和加油站提供。分析句子结 构和意思可知,station 是可数名词,前面没有限定词,所以名词用复数形式,表示泛指。故填 stations。
- 45. 考查动词时态语态和主谓一致。句意:将有常规和零糖两种选择,并按瓶装和罐装出售。分析句子结构和意思 可知,这句话描述的是将来的情况,所以谓语用一般将来时。句子主语 it 和动词 sell 是被动的关系,所以用一般将 来时的被动结构。故填 will be sold。
- 【2023届浙江省舟山市高三1月份首考英语模拟试题】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。

Debates have been going on ___61__ the subject of carbon capture. Scientists, especially engineers and geologists,



have strongly criticized green groups who claimed that carbon capture and storage (CCS) schemes are costly mistakes.

The scientists insisted that such schemes ___62___ vital weapons in the battle against global heating. They also warn that failure to set up ways to trap and store carbon would make it ___63___ (possible) to meet the emissions target by 2050.
"CCS is going to be the only effective way in the short term ___64__ (prevent) our steel industry, cement manufacture and many other processes from continuing to pour emissions into the atmosphere," said Professor Stuart Haszeldine, of Edinburgh University. "__65__ we are to have any hope of keeping global temperature increases down below 2 degrees Celsius, we desperately need to develop ways to capture and store carbon dioxide."

Green groups claimed CCS would not make "a meaningful contribution to 2050 climate targets". They say CCS was not reliable to decarbonize the energy system and that CCS has ___66__ history of over-promising and under-delivering. Instead, they urged the construction of more renewable energy plants ___67__ (give) priority.

But the claims ___68__ (dismiss) by engineers and geologists. "These claims are quite unfair," said Michael Stephenson, director at the British Geological Survey.

A government spokesman for the Department of Energy and Climate Change said, "We are committed to meeting our climate change targets in a way 69 is affordable and provides secure energy to families and businesses. We are considering the role that CCS could play in decarbonization of the UK. But we also need to take government 70 (spend) into account. CCS had better come down in cost."

【答案】

- 61. around##about##on##over 62. are 63. impossible 64. to prevent 65. If 66. a 67. to be given 68. were dismissed 69. which##that 70. spending
- 【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了围绕碳捕捉和储存技术(CCS)存在的争议。科学家认为,CCS 计划对于抗击全球变暖和实现排放目标是必要的。绿色组织声称 CCS 还没有达到预期的效果,并提倡使用可再生能源。科学家们对此提出批评,因为他们认为 CCS 技术已经成熟。政府希望 CCS 能更便宜。
- 61. 考查介词。句意: 围绕碳捕获的主题一直在进行辩论。名词 debate 后面可接介词 around、about、on 或 over,表示"关于……的辩论"。故填 around/about/on/over。
- 62. 考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意: 科学家们坚持认为,此类计划是对抗全球变暖的重要武器。结合语意可知,此处 insisted 意为"坚持认为",所以其后的宾语从句用陈述语气,"such schemes ___2__ vital weapons in the battle against global heating"是一般事实,所以使用一般现在时。设空处充当从句中的系动词。因为从句主语 schemes 是复数,所以系动词也要用复数形式。故填 are。
- 63. 考查形容词。句意:他们还警告说,如果不能建立捕集和储存碳的方法,到 2050 年都不可能实现碳排放目标。 "make it adj. to do sth."是形式宾语的一个结构,it 是形式宾语,后面是形容词作宾语补足语,由语意可知,不能建立捕集和储存碳的方法的后果是,不可能在 2050 年之前实现碳排放目标,所以需填意为"不可能的"的形容词 impossible。故填 impossible。
- 64. 考查非谓语动词。句意: CCS 将是短期内防止我们的钢铁工业、水泥制造业和许多其他工艺继续向大气排放废气的唯一有效途径。way 后面可加不定式,表示"做……的方式",结合语意,所以此处 prevent 需用不定式形式 to prevent。故填 to prevent。
- 65. 考查状语从句。句意: 如果我们希望将全球温度升高控制在2摄氏度以下,我们就迫切需要开发捕获和储存二



氧化碳的方法。由语意可知,"希望将全球温度升高控制在 2 摄氏度以下"和"迫切需要开发捕获和储存二氧化碳的方法"之间是假设关系,所以应用表示假设的连词 if。句首字母要大写。故填 If。

- 66. 考查冠词。句意:他们表示,CCS 并不是一种可靠的能源系统脱碳方式,而且 CCS 有过度承诺和交付不足的历史。此处 history 是泛指,且该单词是以辅音音素开头,所以需填表示泛指的不定冠词 a。故填 a。
- 67. 考查非谓语动词。句意:相反,他们敦促优先建设更多可再生能源工厂。动词 give 和谓语动词 urged 之间没有连词,urge sb/sth to do sth.是固定短语,give 需用不定式形式,充当宾语补足语,又因为 give 和 plants 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,所以需用不定式的被动式。故填 to be given。
- 68. 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。句意:但工程师和地质学家驳回了这些说法。由语意可知,事情发生在过去,所以此处需用一般过去时。主语 claims 和动词 dismiss 之间是被动关系,所以动词需用被动语态。claims 是复数,所以谓语也要用复数形式。故填 were dismissed。
- 69. 考查定语从句。句意:我们致力于以负担得起的方式实现我们的气候变化目标,并为家庭和企业提供安全的能源。分析句子结构可知,设空处需填引导词,引导定语从句, is 是从句的系动词,affordable 是从句表语,则引导词充当从句主语,先行词是 way,所以可用 which 或 that 引导。故填 which 或 that。
- 70. 考查名词。句意: 但我们也需要考虑政府支出。短语 take... into account 意为"考虑", take 后面可接名词或名词短语, 所以 spend 需用名词形式 spending, 表示"支出"之意。故填 spending。



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