专题17 语法填空

**2022年高考真题**

**1.【2022年新高考1卷】**

The Chinese government recently finalized a plan to set up a Giant Panda National Park(GPNP). \_\_\_56\_\_\_ (cover)an area about three times \_\_\_57\_\_\_ size of Yellowstone National Park, the GPNP will be one of the first national parks in the country. The plan will extend protection to a significant number of areas that \_\_\_58\_\_\_ (be)previously unprotected, bringing many of the existing protected areas for giant pandas under one authority \_\_\_59\_\_\_ (increase)effectiveness and reduce inconsistencies in management.

After a three-year pilot period, the GPNP will be officially set up next year. The GPNP \_\_\_60\_\_\_ (design)to reflect the guiding principle of “protecting the authenticity and integrity(完整性)of natural ecosystems, preserving biological diversity, protecting ecological buffer zones, \_\_\_61\_\_\_ leaving behind precious natural assets(资产)for future generations”. The GPNP’s main goal is to improve connectivity between separate \_\_\_62\_\_\_ (population)and homes of giant pandas, and \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (eventual)achieve a desired level of population in the wild.

Giant pandas also serve \_\_\_64\_\_\_ an umbrella species(物种), bringing protection to a host of plants and animals in the southwestern and northwestern parts of China. The GPNP is intended to provide stronger protection for all the species \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ live within the Giant Panda Range and significantly improve the health of the ecosystem in the area.

【答案】56. Covering 57. the 58. were 59. to increase 60. is designed

61. and 62. populations 63. eventually 64. as 65. that

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了中国政府决定建立的大熊猫国家公园(GPNP)的计划。

【56题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：该公园占地面积约为黄石国家公园的三倍，将成为中国首批国家公园之一。设空处在句中作非谓语，cover和句子的逻辑主语the GPNP为逻辑的主动关系，应用现在分词的形式作状语，首字母大写。故填Covering。

【57题详解】

考查冠词。句意：该公园占地面积约为黄石国家公园的三倍，将成为中国首批国家公园之一。本句的结构为：倍数+ the size of +比较成份。故填the。

【58题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：该计划将把保护范围扩大到大量以前未受保护的地区，将许多现有的大熊猫保护区纳入一个管理机构，以提高效率，减少管理上的不一致性。设空处在that引导的限制性定语从句中作谓语，先行词为a significant number of areas，先行词在从句中作主语，根据“previously (之前地)”可知从句的时态应为一般过去时，根据主谓一致，从句主语复数，从句谓语复数形式。故填were。

【59题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：该计划将把保护范围扩大到大量以前未受保护的地区，将许多现有的大熊猫保护区纳入一个管理机构，以提高效率，减少管理上的不一致性。设空处在句中作非谓语，做目的状语，应用动词的不定式的形式。故填to increase。

【60题详解】

考查时态语态和主谓一致。句意：GPNP旨在体现“保护自然生态系统的真实性和完整性，保护生物多样性，保护生态缓冲区，为子孙后代留下宝贵的自然资产”的指导原则。设空处在句中作谓语，和句子的主语The GPNP之间为被动关系；叙述客观事实，应用一般现在时。故设空处应为一般现在时的被动语态，主语单数，谓语单数形式。故填is designed。

【61题详解】

考查连词。句意：GPNP旨在体现“保护自然生态系统的真实性和完整性，保护生物多样性，保护生态缓冲区，为子孙后代留下宝贵的自然资产”的指导原则。设空处前后为并列关系，应用and。故填and。

【62题详解】

考查名词。句意：GPNP的主要目标是改善不同种群和大熊猫家园之间的联系，最终达到理想的野生大熊猫数量水平。设空处和and后的复数名词homes并列在句中作宾语，应用可数名词population (种群)的复数的形式。故填populations。

【63题详解】

考查副词。句意：GPNP的主要目标是改善不同种群和大熊猫家园之间的联系，最终达到理想的野生大熊猫数量水平。设空处后为动词achieve，设空处应用副词eventually作状语，修饰动词achieve。故填eventually。

【64题详解】

考查介词。句意：大熊猫还扮演着保护伞的角色，为中国西南和西北地区的许多动植物带来保护。固定短语：serve as (充当)。故填as。

【65题详解】

考查定语从句关系词。句意：该计划旨在为生活在Giant Panda Range的所有物种提供更有力的保护，并显著改善该地区的生态系统健康。设空处为关系词引导限制性定语从句，先行词等于关系词，设空处在从句中作指物的主语，先行词为species，且先行词前为all修饰，只能用关系代词that。故填that。

**2.【2022年全国甲卷】**

A visually-challenged man from Beijing recently hiked (徒步) 40 days to Xi’an, as a first step \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (journey) the Belt and Road route (路线) by foot.

On the 1,100. Kilometer journey, the man Cao Shengkang, \_\_\_62\_\_\_ lost his eyesight at the age of eight in a car accident, crossed 40 cities and counties in three province. Inspired by the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (hold) in Beijing, Cao decided to cover the route by hiking as a tribute (致敬) to the ancient Silk Road. \_\_\_64\_\_\_ friend of his, Wu Fan, volunteered to be his companion during the trip.

Cao and Wu also collected garbage along the road, in order to promote environmental \_\_\_65\_\_\_ (protect). Cao believes this will make the hiking trip even more \_\_\_66\_\_\_ (meaning). The two of them collected more than 1,000 plastic bottles along the 40-day journey.

In the last five years. Cao \_\_\_67\_\_\_ (walk) through 34 countries in six continents, and in 2016, he reached the top of Kilimanjaro, Africa’s \_\_\_68\_\_\_ (high) mountain.

Now, Cao has started the second part of his dream to walk along the Belt and Road route. He flew 4, 700 kilometers \_\_\_69\_\_\_ Xi’an to Kashgar on Sept. 20, \_\_\_\_70\_\_\_\_ (plan) to hike back to Xi’an in five months.

【答案】61. to journey 62. who 63. held 64. A 65. protection

66. meaningful 67. has walked 68. highest 69. from 70. planning

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述的是一个失明的北京男子曹盛康徒步旅行一带一路的事情。

【61题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：近日，一名来自北京的盲人徒步40天来到西安，作为“一带一路”徒步旅行的第一步。分析句子结合句意可知，journey为动词，表示“旅行”，step前面有序数词，应用不定式，作后置定语。故填to journey。

【62题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：在1100公里的旅程中，8岁时因一次车祸失明的男子曹盛康穿过了三个省的40个城市和县。分析句子结合句意可知，此处是非限定性定语从句，先行词为Cao Shengkang，指人，在从句中作主语，应用关系代词who引导。故填who。

【63题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：受到在北京举行的“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛的启发，曹决定徒步穿越这条路线，以向古代丝绸之路致敬。分析句子可知，本句已有谓语动词decided，所以hold应用非谓语动词形式，hold与cooperation之间为逻辑动宾关系，应用过去分词，作后置定语，表被动。故填held。

【64题详解】

考查冠词。句意：他的一位朋友吴凡在旅行中自愿成为他的同伴。根据句意可知，此处泛指“他的一个朋友”，应用不定冠词，friend以辅音音素开头，应用a，空处位于句首，首字母大写。故填A。

【65题详解】

考查名词。句意：曹和吴还沿路收集垃圾，以促进环境保护。根据句意和空前的形容词environmental可知，此处应用名词protection，作宾语，protection表示“保护”时，是不可数名词。故填protection。

【66题详解】

考查形容词。句意：曹认为这将使这次徒步旅行更加有意义。此处是make复合结构，应用形容词meaningful，作宾语补足语。故填meaningful。

【67题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：在过去的五年中，曹操穿越了六大洲的34个国家，2016年，他到达了乞力马扎罗山顶，这是非洲最高的山峰。根据时间状语in the last five years可知，此处应用现在完成时，主语Cao为第三人称单数，助动词用has。故填has walked。

【68题详解】

考查形容词最高级。句意：在过去的五年中，曹穿越了六大洲的34个国家，2016年，他到达了乞力马扎罗山顶，这是非洲最高的山峰。根据空前Africa’s可知，此处表示乞力马扎罗山是非洲最高的山脉，应用形容词最高级。故填highest。

【69题详解】

考查介词。句意：9月20日，他从4700公里外的西安飞到了喀什，计划在五个月内徒步回到西安。根据句意和Xi’an to Kashgar 可知，此处表示“从西安飞往喀什”，应用介词from，固定搭配from…to…表示“从……到……”。故填from。

【70题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：9月20日，他从4700公里外的西安飞到了喀什，计划在五个月内徒步回到西安。分析句子可知，已有谓语动词flew，所以动词plan(计划)应用非谓语动词形式，plan与主语He之间为逻辑主谓关系，应用现在分词，表主动。故填planning。

**3.【2022年全国乙卷】**

May 21st this year marks the first International Tea Day, which was named officially \_\_\_61\_\_\_ the United Nations on November 27th, 2019. To celebrate \_\_\_62\_\_\_ festival, a number of events took place at the Chinese Businessman Museum in Beijing on Thursday.

The chairman of the China Culture Promotion Society \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (address) the opening ceremony. “As a main promoter of the International Tea Day, the birthplace of tea and the \_\_\_64\_\_\_ (large) tea-producing country, China has a \_\_\_65\_\_\_ (responsible)to work with other countries to promote the healthy development of the tea industry. It can help to build a community with a \_\_\_66\_\_\_ (share) future for mankind,” he said.

The “First International Tea Day Tea Road Cooperative Initiative” issued (发布) at the ceremony calls for people working in the tea industry to come together to promote international cooperation \_\_\_67\_\_\_ cultural exchanges. A four-year tea promotion —Tea Road Cooperative Plan — was also issued in accordance with the initiative.

\_\_\_68\_\_\_ (strengthen)the connection with young people, the event included a number of public promotional activities on social media, \_\_\_69\_\_\_ (invite) twenty-nine tea professionals from around the world to have thirty-six hours of uninterrupted live broadcasts.

The Chinese Ancient Tea Museum was officially unveiled (揭幕) at the ceremony opening \_\_\_\_\_70\_\_\_\_\_ (it)first exhibition: The Avenue of Truth — A Special Exhibition of Pu’er Tea.



【答案】61. by 62. the 63. addressed 64. largest 65. responsibility

66. shared 67. and 68. To strengthen 69. inviting 70. its

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了为了庆祝第一个国际茶日，中国商会博物馆所举办的一系列活动。

【61题详解】

考查介词。句意：2019年11月27日，联合国正式将5月21日定为第一个国际茶日。根据句意可知，此处表达“被联合国在5月21日命名”。表示被动，使用固定结构“be+过去分词+by”。故填by。

【62题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：为了庆祝这一节日，周四在北京的中国商人博物馆举行了一系列活动。特指International Tea Day这一节日，所以用定冠词the。故填the。

【63题详解】

考查时态。句意：中国文化促进会会长在开幕式上致辞。陈述过去事情，用一般过去时。故填addressed。

【64题详解】

考查形容词最高级。句意：中国是茶的发源地和最大产茶国，作为国际茶日的主要推动者，中国有责任与其他国家共同促进茶产业的健康发展。根据定冠词the和常识可知，中国是最大产茶国，所以用形容词的最高级形式。故填largest。

【65题详解】

考查名词。句意：中国是茶的发源地和最大产茶国，作为国际茶日的主要推动者，中国有责任与其他国家共同促进茶产业的健康发展。不定冠词a后接可数名词的单数形式。故填responsibility。

【66题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这有助于构建人类命运共同体。此处为非谓语动词做定语来修饰名词future。非谓语动词share和名词future之间为被动关系，所以用过去分词作定语。故填shared。

【67题详解】

考查连词。句意：仪式上发布的“首个国际茶日万里茶道合作倡议”呼吁茶业人士团结起来，促进国际合作和文化交流。名词international cooperation和cultural exchanges为并列成分，作动词promote的宾语。故填and。

【68题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：为了加强与年轻人的联系，活动包括在社交媒体上的一系列公共宣传活动，邀请了来自世界各地的29名茶叶专业人士进行36小时不间断的直播。根据句意可知，此处表达“为了加强与年轻人的联系”，需要用不定式作目的状语。故填To strengthen。

【69题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：为了加强与年轻人的联系，活动包括在社交媒体上的一系列公共宣传活动，邀请了来自世界各地的29名茶叶专业人士进行36小时不间断的直播。此处为非谓语动词，逻辑主语the event与invite之间为主动关系，所以用现在分词作状语。故填inviting。

【70题详解】

考查代词。句意：在开幕式上，中国古茶博物馆正式揭牌，开启了它的第一个展览：大道遗真——普洱茶专题展。名词exhibition前用形容词性物主代词。故填its。

**4.【2022年1月浙江卷】**

Kim Cobb,a professor at the Georgia  Institute of Technology in Atlanta ,is one of a small but growing minority of academics 56     are cutting back on their air travel because of climate change ,Travelling to conferences ,lectures ,workshops,and the like-frequently by plane 57     (view)as important for scientists to get together and exchange information .But Cobb and others 58     (be)now questioning  that idea  pushing conferences to provide more chances to participate remotely and 59     (change) their personal behavior to do their part in dealing with the climate change crisis . On a website called No Fly Climate Sci. For example. 60     (rough)  200 academics- many of them climate scientists 61     (promise) to fly as little as possible  since the effort started two years  ago.

Cobb ,for her part ,started to ask conference organizers who invited her to speak 62     she could do so remotely ,about three quarters of 63     time,they agreed ,When the answer was no,she declined the  64     (invite) .That approach brought Cobb’s air travel  last year down by 75%,and she plans 65     (continue) the practice .“It has been fairly rewarding.” she says .”a really positive change”

【答案】

56．who／that 57．is viewed／has been viewed 59．changing 60．roughly

61．have promised 62．whether／if 63．the 64．invitation 65．to continue

解析：本文是一篇记叙文。一位美国教授为了应对气候变化，积极减少学术活动中的航空旅行，并充分利用远程科技找到替代方案。

详解：

56．who／that 考查定语从句的关系代词。根据句子结构可知，空白处缺少引导定语从句的关系代词。先行词是academics（大学教师），关系代词在此指人，在定语从句中作主语，故填who或者 that。

57．is viewed／has been viewed 考查谓语动词。句子的主语是作为单数概念的动词-ing 短语Travelling tothe like，与view是被动关系，句子陈述的是一个客观事实，也可以表示“（至今）一直被看作／视为”，故此空可填一般现在时或者现在完成时的被动语态。

58．are 考查谓语动词。句子的主语是Cobb and others，根据空白后的now questioning 可知此处缺少构成现在进行时的助动词are。

59．changing 考查非谓语动词。逻辑主语 Cobb and others与change之间是主动关系，故填动词-ing形式changing，changing 与pushing 是并列关系，共同作句子的状语。

60．roughly 考查词性转换。此处应用副词roughly 修饰数词200，意为“大约”。

61．have promised 考查谓语动词。句子的主语是复数名词academics，再根据后面的由since引导的时间状语从句可知，此处应用现在完成时。

62．whether／if 考查宾语从句的连接词。分析句子结构可知，空白处引导宾语从句，作ask的宾语，从句不缺少成分，再根据本句末的 they agreed可知，Cobb询问会议举办方她是否能远程演讲，因此填 whether／if。

63．the 考查定冠词表示特指和在固定搭配中的用法。about three-quarters of the time（约四分之三的情况下）与固定搭配 most of the time（多数情况下）在结构上类似。

64．invitation 考查词性转换。此处作declined的宾语，故应用名词invitation。

65．to continue 考查非谓语动词。动词句型 plan to do sth 意为“计划做某事”。

**2021年高考真题**

**1.【2021.6新高考一卷】**

Going to Mount Huangshan reminds me of the popular Beatle's song "The Long and Winding Road".      1      is so breathtaking about the experience is the out-of-this-world scenes. The rolling sea of clouds you see once you are at the top will remind you how tiny we      2      (human) are.

The hot spring at the foot of the mountain is something you must try after the climb. It will      3      (undoubted) help you get refreshed! The amazing thing about the spring is that the colder the temperature gets, the      4      (hot) the spring! Strange, isn't it? But that's how nature is—always leaving us      5      (astonish).

What comes next is the endless series of steps. You can't help wondering how hard it      6      (be) for the people then to put all those rocks into place. Though it is the only unnatural thing on your way up the mountain, still it highlights the whole adventure      7      offers a place where you can sit down to rest your      8      (ache) legs.

As the song goes, this long and winding road "will never disappear", and it will always stick in the visitor's memory. It sure does in      9      (I). While you're in China, Mount Huangshan is      10      must to visit!

【答案】What ; humans ; undoubtedly ; hotter ; astonished ; was ; and ; aching ; mine ; a

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文，去游览黄山时，作者想起甲壳虫乐队的流行歌曲《蜿蜒长路》，这条漫长而曲折的道路永远留在游客的记忆中。

【解析】1： 考查名词性从句。分析题目，空格处无提示词。分子句子结构可知，\_\_\_\_\_is so breathing about the experience 作 is 的主语，为主语从句。从句中缺少主语，指代事情；且空格位于句首。故填What。

2： 考查名词。分析句子结构可知，空处所填词应该作 we 的同位语，故应该填名词的复数形式。故填humans。

3： 考查副词。分析句子结构可知，空格所填词应该修饰动词help，故应用副词形式。Undoubted 变副词，直接在词尾加ly。故填undoubtedly。

4： 考查形容词比较级。分析句子结构可知，此处考查 the more… the more… 的固定用法；所以空格处应填形容词的比较级。故填hotter。

5： 考查非谓语动词。此句中含有 "leave sb./sth. + adj." 结构， 表示 "使……处于某种状态" 。因为宾语us与动词astonish为被动关系，此处应该过去分词形容词astonished作宾语补足语，说明人的感受，意为 "感到吃惊的"。故填astonished。

6： 考查动词时态和主谓一致。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填谓语动词。根据空后的提示词then可知，表示当时的情况，故此处谓语动词应用一般过去时；从句主语为it，是第三人称单数形式。故填was。

7： 考查并列连词。分析句子结构可知，两个谓语动词highlights和offers之间缺少连接词进行连接；同时，两个动作间为并列关系，所以应填并列连词。故填and。

8： 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知，因为名词legs与动词ache为主动关系，所以此处应该填现在分词作定语修饰 legs。故填aching。

9： 考查代词。根据提示词可知，句意为：这首歌必定会留在我的记忆中。句中it指代the song, does指代动词sticks，空格处应指 my memory， 为了避免重复，用名词性物主代词来代替 "形容词性物主代词 + 名词"。故填mine。

10： 考查冠词。分析句子结构可知，must 为名词，表示 "必须的事" ，所以前应用冠词，且无特指。故填a。

1. **【2021.6全国甲卷】**

The Xi'an City Wall is the most complete city wall that has survived China's long history. It      1      (build) originally to protect the city      2      the Tang dynasty and has now been completely restored（修复）. It is possible      3      (walk) or bike the entire 14 kilometers.

We accessed the wall through the South Gate. The wall is 12 meters high and from here you can see streams of people moving inside and outside the City Wall.

After      4      (spend) some time looking at all the defensive equipment at the wall, we decided it was time for some action and what      5      (good) than to ride on a piece of history!

We      6      (hire) our bikes from the rental place at the South Gate. My bike was old and shaky      7      did the job. It took us about 3 hours to go all      8      way around the Xi'an City Wall. Supposedly you can do it in two hours, but we stopped at the different gates and      9      (watchtower) to take pictures or just to watch the local people going about their      10      (day) routines.

【答案】was built ; in ; to walk ; spending ; better ; hired ; but ; the ; watchtowers ; daily

【文章大意】本文是一篇小游记，作者向我们简要地介绍了西安古城墙以及他自己骑自行车游完整个城墙的所见所闻。

【解析】1：考查动词的时态/语态以及主谓一致。根据句子结构可知，空格填写谓语动词， 又因it指代前面The Xi'an City Wall，和build是被动关系，且是在 the Tang dynasty被建立，故用过去式的被动语态。本句句意：它最初是在唐代为保护这座城市而建的，现在已经完全修复。故填was built。

2 ：考查介词。在唐朝the Tang dynasty，是段时间，故填 in。

3 ：考查非谓语动词。本句是典型的It is adj. + to do的形式，故填 to walk 。

4 ：考查非谓语动词。After 介词后加doing形式，故填spending。

5 ：考查形容词的词性转换。根据句中 "than" 可知，应该填写形容词的比较级的形式，故填better。

6 ：考查动词的时态。根据句子的结构可知空格应该填写谓语动词，根据后文My bike was old可知， 应该为过去的时态，主语为we, 为主动语态，故填hired。

7 ：考查连词。此处表示我的自行车又旧又晃，后面能用。所以是转折的关系，故填but。

8 ：考查冠词。 all the way 为固定搭配，意为 "自始自终，一路上" 。故填the。

9 ：考查名词。根据句子结构， and 前后一致， and前是the different gates，名词的复数形式，所以空格也应该是名词的复数形式。故填watchtowers。

10 ：考查形容词。此处表示 "观察当地人的日常生活" ，修饰routines, 故用形容词，故填daily。

1. **【2021.6全国乙卷】**

Ecotourism is commonly regarded as low impact （影响）travel to undisturbed places. It is different from traditional tourism because it allows the traveler to become      1      (educate) about the areas—both in terms of geographical conditions and cultural characteristics, and often provides money for conservation and benefits the      2      (develop) of the local areas.

Ecotourism has      3      (it) origin with the environmental movement of the 1970s. It was not widely accepted as a travel concept      4      the late 1980s. During that time, increasing environmental awareness made it desirable.

Due to      5      growing popularity of environmentally-related and adventure travel, various types      6      trips are now being classified as ecotourism. Actually, a true eco-friendly trip must meet the following principles:

●Minimize the impact of      7      (visit) the place.

●Build respect for and awareness of the environment and cultural practices.

●Provide      8      (finance) aid and other benefits for local peoples.

●Make sure that the tourism provides positive experiences for both the visitors and the hosts.

Komodo National Park, officially recognized in 1980, is popular for ecotourism because of its unique biodiversity.      9      (activity) there range from whale watching to hiking （远足） and accommodations aim      10      (have) a low impact on the natural environment.

【答案】educated ; development ; its ; until ; the ; of ; visiting ; financial ; Activities ; to have

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文，本文向读者简要介绍了以生态环境为主要景观的旅游起源和特点。

【解析】

1 ：考查形容词作表语。根据空前为become可知，空格处所填词应作become的表语。句意：这与传统的旅游业不同，因为它可以使游客了解到这些区域的一些知识。故填educated。

2 ：考查名词作宾语。根据空前冠词the和空后介词of可知，空格应填名词。句意：……并且对于当地地区的发展有益。故填development。

3： 考查形容词性物主代词。空格所填词与空后的origin一起作has的宾语；同时与空后的origin构成限定关系，因此应填形容词物主代词。句意：生态旅游业起源于20世纪70年代的环保运动。故填its。

4： 考查时间介词。根据空前有not可知，此处until与not一起构成固定用法not… until，意为 "直到……才……" 。句意：直到20世纪80年代后期，它才作为一种旅游概念被广泛接受。故填until。

5： 考查定冠词。空格处所填词与空后的growing popularity of…一起作to的宾语，构成the growing popularity of…的固定用法。句意：因为与环境相关的且有冒险性的旅行越来越流行……。故填the。

6： 考查介词。根据空格前后为名词并具有所属关系。句意：……各种各样的旅行被归类于生态旅行。故填of。

7： 考查非谓语动词。分析题目，句子中已经有一个谓语动词，判断空格处填非谓语动词。空处作介词of的宾语，所以应使用动名词作介词宾语。句意：最小化参观一个地方的影响。故填visiting。

8： 考查形容词。空前为动词，空后为名词，故判断此空填形容词形式修饰后面的名词aid。因此应使用finance的形容词形式financial。句意：为当地居民提供经济帮助和其他益处。故填financial。

9： 考查可数名词复数。空格所填词作主语，同时谓语动词range为非三单形式，因此应使用名词复数形式。句意：那里有从鲸鱼观赏到远足等活动……。故填Activities。

10： 考查非谓语动词。分析题目，句子中已经有一个谓语动词，判断此处填非谓语动词。aim to do sth，意为 "目的在于做某事" ，因此应填不定式形式。句意：……并且食宿是为了对自然环境有小的影响。故填to have。

1. **【2021.6浙江卷】**

It doesn't impress like George Washington's plantation on the Pohomac, but Lincoln's home in downtown Springfield, Illinois,      1      (prove) irresistible to visitors since it opened to the publie. Beautifully restored（修复）tp its 1860 appearance, the house was Abraham and Mary Lincoln's home for 17 years. In 1844 they bought it      2      ＄ 1,200 and some land from Charles Dresser, who performed their      3      (marry) ceremony in 1842.

When the house was built, it was much      4      (small) than it is today. Mary's niece wrote, pretty, "The little home      5      (paint) white. It was sweet and fresh. Mary loved it. She was extremely pretty, and her house was a reflection of      6      (she), everything in good taste and in perfect order."

Although Mary loved flowers,      7      she nor her husband was known as a gardener. A long-time neighbor said they never planted trees and only kept a garden for one year. Mary's sister, Frances Todd Wallace, often came over      8      (plant) flowers in the front yard.

      9      Lincolns enlarged the house to a full two stories in 1856 to meet the needs of their growing family. Three of the four Lincoln sons were born here. After Lincoln was elected President of the US in 1861, they rented the house and      10      (sell) most of their furniture.

【答案】has proved 或 has proven ; for ; marriage ; smaller ; was painted ; herself ; neither ; to plant ; The ; sold

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了在伊利诺伊州的首府斯普林菲尔德市中心林肯的家的相关情况。

【解析】

1.考查现在完成时。结合句中since一词，可以判断句子的谓语应该用现在完成时。句意：自从它开放后，林肯的家已经证明是让游客们不可抵挡地想去参观的。

2 ：考查介词。buy sth. for +价格，表示以什么价格购买某物。句意：1844年，他们以1200美元的价格购买了这个房子和一些地。

3 ：考查名词。此题考查动词变名词，marry→marriage，这里表示结婚仪式。句意：Charles Dresser 于1842年在这里举行了他们的结婚仪式。

4 ：考查形容词的比较级，句中有than这个提示词，much修饰比较级。句意：当房子建好时，它比现在要小得多。

5 ：考查一般过去时的被动语态。句意：这个小房子被粉刷成白色。房子被粉刷，所以用被动。动作发生在过去，所以用一般过去时。

6 ：考查反身代词。句意：她非常漂亮，并且她的房子就是她的写照，每件东西都摆放整齐，品味也很好。

7 ：考查连词，neither…nor…，既不……也不…（两者都不）。句意：虽然玛丽喜欢花，但是她和她的丈夫都没有以园艺者而著称。

8 ：考查动词不定式作目的状语。句意：玛丽的妹妹经常来拜访，在前院里种些花。

9 ：考查定冠词the，the Linclons 林肯一家人。the+姓氏的复数，表示一家人。句意：林肯一家人在1856年把房子扩建为一栋二楼，以满足他们日益增长的家人的需求。

10 ：考查一般过去时。句意：1861年，林肯被选举为国家总统后，他们租了房子并且卖掉了大部分的家具。rent和sold为并列谓语，用and连接，所以都用一般过去时。

1. **【2021.1浙江卷】**

In a study of 33 years of trends in Body Mass Index（体重指数）across 200 countries the scientists found that people worldwide are getting heavier      1      that most of the rise is due to gains in BMT in rural areas.

BMI is an internationally recognized measurement tool      2      gives an indication of whether someone is a healthy weight. It is calculated by dividing a      3      (person) weight in kg by their height in meters squared, and a BMI of between 19 and 25      4      (consider) healthy.

The study found that between 1985 and 2017, average rural BMI increased      5      2.1 in women and men. In cities, however, the gain      6      (be) 1.3 in women and 1.6 in men.

The researchers described "striking changes" in the geography of BMI. In 1985, urban men and women in more than three quarters of the countries      7      (study) had higher BMIs than men and women in rural areas. But 30 years later, the BMI difference between urban and rural people in many countries had narrowed      8      (sharp).

This may be due to some disadvantages for people      9      (live) in the countryside, including      10      (low) levels of income and education, higher costs of healthy foods, and fewer sports facilities.

【答案】and ; that 或 which ; person's ; is considered ; by ; was ; studied ; sharply ; living ; lower

【文章大意】介绍了一项关于体重指数的研究，描述了不同时期城乡体重指数的差异及其背后的原因。【解析】1 ：考查连词。句意：科学家人们发现人们越来越胖了，这个现象背后的原因是偏远地区人们体重指数的增加。分析句子结构可知that people worldwide are getting heavier和that most of the rise is due to gains in BMI in rural areas.都是found引导的宾语从句，是并列关系，故答案为and。

2 ：考查关系代词。句意：BMI是全球公认的表示体重是否处于健康状态的测量工具。分析句子结构可知gives an indication of whether someone is a healthy weight.是BMI is an internationally recognized measurement tool的定语从句，先行词为tool, 故答案为that/which。

3 ：考查名词所有格。句意：BMI的计算方式是用人的体重数（以千克为单位）除以身高数（以米为单位）的平方。分析句子结构It is calculated by dividing a  (person) weight可知weight和person是从属关系。故答案为person's。

4 ：考查被动语态。句意：介于19-25的BMI数值被认为是健康的。分析句子结构a BMI of between 19 and 25   (consider) healthy.可知 Consider做谓语，主语是单数，根据句意谓语动词应为被动且时态为一般现在时，故答案为 is considered。

5 ：考查介词。句意：研究发现1985-2017年间，男人和女人BMI的平均数值上升了2.1。increase by+数值表示增长了多少，故答案为by。

6 ：考查系动词。句意：然而在城市里，女人增长数值是1.3，男人增长为1.6。分析句子结构可知主the gain是单数且该句陈述过去研究数据时态为一般过去时，故答案为was。

7 ：考查非谓语动词。句意：1985年，这个国家3/4的城市里的被调查男女的BMI值比偏远山区的男女数值高。分析句子结构可知study做urban men and women in more than three quarters of the countries的定语，动词分词做定语与逻辑主语是被动关系，故答案为 studied。

8 ：考查副词。句意：30年后，很多国家的BMI数值的城乡差异急剧下降。根据句子结构可知the BMI difference… had narrowed   (sharp). 修饰动词narrow要用副词，故答案为 sharply。

9 ：考查非谓语动词。句意：这可能是因为住在乡村的人们的条件不好。分析句子结构可知 live in the countryside是people的后置定语，动词分词作定语且live与逻辑主语people是主动关系, 故答案为living。

10 ：考查形容词比较级。句意：乡下的人条件差一些，包括更低的收入和教育水平，更高的健康食物花销和更少的体育设施。分析句子结构可知levels of income and education与higher costs of healthy foods, and fewer sports facilities. 是并列关系，前后结构要一致由higher和fewer可知low要用形容词比较级，故答案为lower。

2020年高考真题

1. 【2020·全国卷I】

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 become the first country to land a spacecraft on the far side of the moon. The unmanned Chang’e-4 probe (探测器) - the name was inspired by an ancient Chinese moon goddess 61． (touch) down last week in the South Pole-Aitken basin. Landing on the moon’s far side is 62． (extreme) challenging. Because the moon’s body blocks direct radio communication with a probe, China first had to put a satellite in orbit above the moon in a spot 63． it could send signals to the spacecraft and to Earth. The far side of the moon is of particular 64． (interesting) to scientists because it has a lot of deep craters (环形山)， more so 65． the familiar near side. Chinese researchers hope to use the instruments onboard Chang’e-4 66． (find) and study areas of the South Pole-Aitken basin. ＂This really excites scientists,＂ Carle Pieters, a scientist at Brown University, says, ＂because it 67． (mean) we have the chance to obtain information about how the moon 68． (construct)＂ Data about the moon’s composition, such as how 69． ice and other treasures it contains, could help China decide whether 70． (it) plans for a future lunar (月球的) base are practical.

【答案】

61．touched

62．extremely

63．where

64．interest

65．than

66．to find

67．means

68．is constructed

69．much

70．its

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。中国成为第一个将航天器降落在月球背面的国家，文章主要介绍了中国无人月球探测器嫦娥四号发射的意义。

61．.考查时态。句意：无人月球探测器嫦娥四号——名字的灵感来源于古代的中国月亮女神——上周在南极艾特肯盆地着陆。此处是句子的谓语，根据时间状语last week可知应使用一般过去时，故填touched。

62．考查副词。句意：登录月球的背面是极其有挑战性的。空处修饰形容词challenging，应使用extreme的副词形式，故填extremely。

63．考查定语从句。句意：中国首先必须把一颗人造卫星送入月球轨道上的一个点，人造卫星可以在这个点向航天器和地球发射信号。分析句子可知，空处引导一个定语从句，先行词是a spot，关系词替代先行词在从句中作地点状语，应用where引导。故填where。

64．考查名词。句意：月球背面让科学家尤其感兴趣。根据空前的形容词particular可知，空处应填名词，interest是不可数名词，be of interest to sb.意为“(某物)使某人感兴趣”。故填interest。

65．考查介词。句意：因为它比熟悉的一面有更多的深环形山。根据空前的比较级more so可知，此处填介词than，表示“比……更”。故填than。

66．考查非谓语动词。句意：中国的研究者希望使用嫦娥四号上的设备来发现和研究南极艾特肯盆地。此处表示目的，应使用不定式作目的状语。故填to find。

67．考查时态和主谓一致。句意：“这真的使科学家们激动，”布朗大学的一位科学家Carle Pieters说：“因为它意味着我们有机会获得月球是如何构造的信息。”根据上文“This really excites scientists”可知，此处也使用一般现在时，主语是it，所以空处谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式means，故填means。

68．考查时态、语态和主谓一致。句意同上。分析句子可知，此处是宾语从句谓语动词，谓语construct与主语the moon之间是被动关系，应使用被动语态，再由上下文可知此处应使用一般现在时，主语the moon是单数，故填is constructed。

69．考查形容词。句意：关于月亮构成的数据，比如它含有多少水和其他财富，可以帮助中国决定它未来月球基地的计划是否实用。ice是不可数名词，应使用much修饰，故填much。

70．考查代词。句意同上。根据空后的名词plans可知，此处应使用形容词性物主代词its，故填its。

2. 【2020·全国卷II】

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。

Deorating with Plants, Fruits and Flowers for Chinese New Year

Chinese New Year is a 61． (celebrate) marking the end of the winter season and the beginning of spring. This is why decorating with plants, fruits and flowers 62． (carry) special significance. They represent the earth 63． (come) back to life and best wishes for new beginnings.

These are some of the most popular in many parts of the country:

Oranges: Orange trees are more 64． decoration; they are a symbol of good fortune and wealth. They make great gifs and you see them many times 65． (decorate) with red envelopes and messages of good fortune.

Bamboo: Chinese love their “Lucky Bamboo” plants and you will see them often in their homes and office. 66． (certain) during the holiday period, this plant is a must. Bamboo plants are associated 67． health, abundance and a happy home. They are easy 68． (care) for and make great presents.

Branches of Plum Blossoms (梅花): The 69． (beauty) long branches covered with pink-colored buds (蓓蕾) make fantastic decorations. The plum trees are 70． first to flower even as the snow is melting(融化). They represent the promise of spring and a renewal of life.

【答案】

61．celebration

62．carries

63．coming

64．than

65．decorated

66．Certainly

67．with

68．to care

69．beautiful

70．the

【解析】

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了用一些植物、水果和鲜花装饰中国新年的寓意。

61．考查名词。句意：中国新年是一个庆祝冬天的结束和春天的开始。不定冠词a后接名词形式。故填celebration。

62．考查主谓一致。句意：这就是为什么用植物、水果和鲜花装饰具有特殊意义的原因。这是一个表语从句，从句主语为动名词短语decorating with plants, fruits and flowers，所以谓语动词用单数形式。故填carries。

63．考查非谓语动词。句意：它们代表着大地的复苏和对新开端的美好祝愿。句中谓语动词为represent，所以这里为非谓语动词。名词earth与come back to之间为主动关系，所以用现在分词作后置定语。故填coming。

64．考查短语。句意：桔子树不仅仅是装饰品；more than不仅仅，不只是。故填than。

65．考查非谓语动词。句意：它们是很好的礼物，你会经常看到它们装饰着红包和好运的信息。句中them指代前句中的orange trees，与decorate之间为被动关系，所以用过去分词作宾语补足语。故填decorated。

66．考查副词。句意：当然在假期期间，这种植物是绝对必要的事物。介词短语做时间状语，因此只有改变成副词才能复合句子结构，用副词形式做状语。故填Certainly。

67．考查短语。句意：竹类植物与健康、富足和幸福的家庭联系在一起。be associated with与……相联系。故填with。

68．考查非谓语动词。句意：它们很容易照顾，也很适合作为礼物。这里考查“be +形容词 + to do”结构。填to care。

69．考查形容词。句意：美丽的长枝上覆盖着粉红色的花蕾，做成漂亮的装饰。修饰名词branches，用形容词形式。故填beautiful。

70．考查冠词。句意：雪还在融化时，梅花是第一个开花的。这里表示特指，所以序数词first前要加定冠词the。故填the。

3. 【2020·全国卷III】

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。

In ancient China lived an artist61． paintings were almost lifelike. The artist’s reputation had made him proud. One day the emperor wanted to get his portrait (画像) done so he called all great artists to come and present their 62． (fine) work, so that he could choose the best. The artist was sure he would63．(choose), but when he presented his masterpiece to the emperor’s chief minister, the old nan laughed. The wise old man told him to travel to the Li River～perhaps he could learn a little from the greatest artist in the world.

Filled with 64． (curious), the artist packed his bags and left. 65． he asked the villagers on the banks of the river where he could find the legendary (传奇的) artist, they smiled and 66． (point) down the river. The next morning he hired a boat and set out 67． (find) the well-known painter. As the small boat moved, 68． (gentle) along 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 rising from the river and the soft clouds69． (surround) the mountain tops, he was reduced to tears. The artist was finally humbled (谦卑) by the greatest artist 70． earth, Mother Nature.

【答案】

61．whose

62．finest

63．be chosen

64．curiosity

65．When/As

66．pointed

67．to find

68．gently

69．surrounding

70．On

【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。主要记叙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。

61．考查定语从句。句意：中国古代有一位画家，他的画几乎栩栩如生。此处为定语从句修饰先行词artist，且先行词在从句中作定语，故应用关系代词whose。故填whose。

62．考查最高级。句意：一天，皇帝想让人给他画一幅肖像，于是他把所有伟大的画家都请来，展示他们最好的作品，以便他挑选最好的。结合句意，皇帝想要画家最好的作品，表示“最好的”此处应用形容词最高级finest。故填finest。

63．考查动词语态。句意：画家确信他会被选中，但是当他把他的杰作送给皇帝的宰相时，这位老人笑了。本句中主语he与谓语动词choose构成被动关系，且would后跟动词原形。故填be chosen。

64．.考查名词。句意：怀着好奇心，艺术家收拾行囊离开了。with为介词，后跟名词curiosity作宾语，表示“好奇心”。故填curiosity。

65．考查连接词。句意：当他问河岸上的村民，他在哪里可以找到这位传奇艺术家时，他们笑着指着河的下游。本句为时间状语从句，表示“当……时候”，且从句中动词asked为短暂性动作动词，不能用while引导，故应用when或as引导。句首单词首字母要大写。故填When/As。

66．考查动词时态。句意：当他问河岸上的村民，他在哪里可以找到这位传奇艺术家时，他们笑着指着河的下游。根据上文they smiled and可知此处应用一般过去时。故填pointed。

67．考查非谓语动词。句意：第二天早上，他租了一条船，出发去找这位著名的画家。结合句意表示“出发去做某事”短语为set out to do sth.，后跟不定式做目的状语。故填to find。

68．考查副词。句意：当小船缓缓地沿着江面移动时，山在水中的倒影使他说不出话来。此处修饰动词moved应用副词gently作状语，表示“缓缓地”。故填gently。

69．考查非谓语动词。句意：当他看到雾气从河上升起，山顶上乌云环绕，他不禁流下了眼泪。分析句子结构可知，the soft clouds 69 (surround) the mountain tops是独立主格结构做状语，surround在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语clouds构成主动关系，故应用现在分词。故填surrounding。

70．考查介词。句意：这位艺术家最终被世界上最伟大的艺术家——大自然母亲所折服。结合句意表示“在世界上”短语为on earth。故填on。

4. 【2020·山东卷】

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。

Many people have the hobby of collecting things, e.g. stamps, postcards or antiques. In the 18th and 19th centuries, 36． (wealth) people travelled and collected plants, historical objects and works of art. They kept their collection at home until it got too big 37． until they died, and then it was given to a museum. The 80,000 objects collected by Sir Hans Sloane, for example, 38． (form) the core collection of the British Museum 39． opened in 1759.

The parts of a museum open to the public 40． (call) galleries or rooms. Often, only a small part of a museum’s collection 41． (be) on display. Most of it is stored away or used for research.

Many museums are lively places and they attract a lot of visitors. As well as looking at exhibits, visitors can play with computer simulations (模拟) and imagine 42． (they) living at a different time in history or 43．(walk)through a rainforest. At the Jorvik Centre in York, the city’s Viking settlement is recreated, and people experience the sights, sounds and smells of the old town. Historical 44． (accurate) is important but so is entertainment. Museums must compete 45．people’s spare time and money with other amusements. Most museums also welcome school groups and arrange special activities for children.

**【答案】**

36．wealthy

37．or

38．formed

39．which/that

40．are called

41．is

42．themselves

43．walking

44．accuracy

45．for

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了博物馆藏品的来源及博物馆给人们带来的好处和面临的挑战。

36．考查形容词。句意:在18和19世纪，富人旅行并收集植物、历史物品和艺术品。此处修饰名词people，应使用形容词，做定语。故填wealthy。

37．考查连词。句意:他们把自己的藏品留在家里，直到收藏变得太大或者自己去世，然后这些藏品被捐给一家博物馆。根据语境可知，前后陈述的是两者可能性，应使用连词or:或者。故填or。

38．考查动词时态。句意:例如，汉斯•斯隆爵士的8万件藏品构成了1759年开馆的大英博物馆的核心藏品。此处是谓语动词，根据时间状语in1759可知，应使用一般过去时。故填formed。

39．考查定语从句。句意:例如，汉斯•斯隆爵士的8万件藏品构成了1759年开馆的大英博物馆的核心藏品。此处是限定性定语从句，先行词是the British Museum，关系词在从句中做主语，应使用关系代词which/that引导。故填which/that。

40．考查动词时态及语态。句意:博物馆对公众开放的部分被称为画廊或展厅。此处描述的是客观使用，应使用一般现在时；主语与call是逻辑动宾关系，应使用被动语态，且主语是复数概念。故填are called。

41．考查主谓一致。句意:通常，博物馆只展出一小部分藏品。此处描述的是客观事实，应使用一般现在时，主语a small part of a museum’s collection是单数概念，谓语动词应使用第三人称单数形式，且后面的Most of it is stored away or used for research.中的is也是提示。故填is。

42．考查反身代词。句意:除了观赏展品，游客还可以玩电脑模拟游戏，想象自己生活在一个不同的历史时期，或者漫步在热带雨林中。此处指代visitors，意为“他们自己”，应使用反身代词。故填themselves。

43．考查非谓语动词。句意:除了观赏展品，游客还可以玩电脑模拟游戏，想象自己生活在一个不同的历史时期，或者漫步在热带雨林中。此处与living是并列成分，共同做imagine的宾补，imagine sb doing sth. “想象某人做某事”。故填walking。

44．考查名词。句意:历史的准确性很重要，但娱乐也很重要。此处做主语，位于形容词historical之后，应使用名词，意为“历史的准确性”。故填accuracy。

45．考查介词。句意:博物馆必须和其他娱乐活动竞争人们的业余时间和金钱。此处是固定短语:compete for，意为: “为了……竞争”。故填for。

5. 【2020·浙江卷】

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。

Some time after 10，000 BC，people made the first real attempt to control the world they lived 56． ，through agriculture. Over thousands of years，they began to depend less on 57． could be hunted or gathered from the wild，and more on animals they had raised and crops they had sown.

Farming produced more food per person 58． hunting and gathering，so people were able to raise more children. And，as more children were born，more food 59．(need). Agriculture gave people their first experience of the power of technology 60．(change)lives.

By about 6000 BC，people 61． (discover)the best crops to grow and animals to raise. Later，they learned to work with the 62． (season)，planting at the right time and，in dry areas， 63． (make)use of annual floods to irrigate(灌溉)their fields.

This style of farming lasted for quite a long time. Then，with 64． rise of science，changes began. New methods 65． (mean)that fewer people worked in farming. In the last century or so，these changes have accelerated. New power machinery and artificial fertilizers(化肥)have now totally transformed a way of life that started in the Stone Age.

【答案】

56．in

57．what

58．than

59．was needed

60．to change

61．had discovered

62．seasons

63．making

64．the

65．meant.

【解析】

【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了农业的发展历史。

56．考查介词。句意：公元前10000年以后，人们第一次真正尝试通过农业来控制他们所居住的世界。分析可知，“they lived \_\_\_\_\_”应是之前名词the world 的定语从句，定语从句引导词被省略，可推知先行词应是在从句中作宾语，即：they lived in the world. live in+名词，意为“居住在某地”。故填in。

57．考查名词性从句。句意：在几千年的时间里，他们开始减少对我们从野外采集的猎物的依赖，而更多地依赖他们饲养的动物和播种的庄稼。分析句子，宾语从句部分缺主语，所以引导词应为“连接代词”。根据句意，此处缺“什么”之意。故填what。

58．考查固定搭配。句意：农业比狩猎和采集的人均粮食产量更高。结合句意可知，此句中将农业生产与狩猎和采集相比，应用比较连词than。more… than，意为“比……更”故填than。

59．考查时态语态。句意：随着越多的小孩出生，越多的食物被需要。分析句子，逻辑主语和need之间表示被动逻辑。同时此处描述的是过去的时间，所以时态应用过去时。故此处应用过去时的被动语态。food为不可数名词。故填was needed。

60．考查非谓语动词。句意：农业让人们第一次体验到技术改变生活的力量。分析句子，简单句中已有动词gave故提示词部分需用非谓语动词。分析句意，此处需用不定式表示目的。故填to change。

61．考查时态。句意：大约在公元前6000年，人们已经发现了最适宜种植的庄稼和最适宜饲养的牲畜。分析句子，简单句中除了提示词外无其余动词，故此处需用动词的时态。逻辑主语和提示词之间表示主动逻辑。by + 过去时间 译为“到…为止”，后面的句子用过去完成时。故填had discovered.

62．考查名词复数。句意：后来，他们学会了因地制宜，在适当的时间播种，在干旱地区，利用每年的洪水来灌溉农田。分析句子，提示词的词性为为可数名词，应用复数形式。故填seasons。

63．考查非谓语动词。句意：后来，他们学会了因地制宜，在适当的时间播种，在干旱地区，利用每年的洪水来灌溉农田。分析句子，make所处的分句中无主语，故此处需用非谓语动词。make use of和逻辑主语they之间表示“主动”关系。所以此处用现在分词形式（doing）形式做状语。故填making。

64．考查定冠词。句意：随着科学的崛起，事情发生了变化。with the rise of 译为“随着的崛起”是固定短语。故填the。

65．考查时态。句意：新方法意味着更少的人从事农业。分析句子，主句部分无其他动词，故此处需填时态。文章的整体时态是过去时，根据时态一致原则此处也应为过去时。逻辑主语和动词之间表示主动关系。所以此处填过去时的主动形式。故填meant。