

专题 17 语法填空

全国各地历年高考真题全收录

2022 年新高考 I 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源”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源”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。

2022 年新高考 II 卷

Henry Tyler made the catch of the year on the weekend. When he saw a young child hanging from a sixth-floor apartment balcony (阳台), Henry ran one hundred metres, jumped over a 1.2-metre fence, and held out his arms to catch the ___36___ (fall) child.

Eric Brown, only three years old, knocked Henry down when he fell. The boy is in the hospital and doctors say he'll be OK.

___37___ Brown family live in an apartment building outside Toronto. On the day of the accident, Mrs. Brown was at work and Eric was at home with his father. They both fell ___38___ (sleep) while watching TV.

Eric woke up a little later when he heard children playing outside. He pushed a chair onto the balcony, and climbed up ___39___ (see) them. When he looked down, he ___40___ (accidental) slipped and fell over the edge. He hung on for a few minutes ___41___ screamed for his father, but his father didn't hear him.

Henry ___42___ (fix) his car when he heard the screams. He looked up and saw Eric hanging from the balcony. He quickly ___43___ (throw) his tools aside, and started running, arms out.

He saved my ___44___ (son) life," said Mrs. Brown. "I don't know ___45___ to thank him."

"I just didn't want the boy to be hurt," said Henry.

【答案】36. falling 37. The 38. asleep 39. to see 40. accidentally

41. and 42. was fixing 43. threw 44. son's 45. how

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述的是正在修车的 Henry 拯救了挂在六楼公寓的阳台上，即将要掉下来的小孩 Eric 的故事。

【36 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：当亨利看到一个小男孩挂在六楼公寓的阳台上时，他跑了 100 米，跳过了 1.2 米高的栅栏，伸出双臂去接要掉下来的孩子。句中的 hold out 为谓语动词，设空处应该使用非谓语动词。根据句意，fall 为动词，意为“掉落”，child 和 fall 之间是主动关系，同时表示正在进行的含义。故应该使用现

在分词作定语。故填 **falling**。

【37 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：布朗一家住在多伦多郊外的一栋公寓楼里。根据句子结构，设空处要填写冠词与 **Brown family** 构成名词短语作主语。**the**+姓氏，意为“某某一家人”，**the** 符合句意。同时该单词置于句首，首字母应该大写。故填 **The**。

【38 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：他们俩看电视的时候都睡着了。根据句子结构可知，设空处应该填写形容词作表语。**sleep** 为动词，意为“睡觉”，其形容词为 **asleep**。**fall asleep** 为固定搭配，意为“熟睡的”，**asleep** 符合句意。故填 **asleep**。

【39 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：过了一会儿，艾瑞克听到孩子们在外面玩耍的声音，醒了过来。他把一把椅子推到阳台上，爬上去看他们。句中的 **climb up** 为谓语动词，设空处应该使用谓语动词。根据句意，他要爬到阳台去看他们（外面玩闹的孩子们。），故应该使用 **to do** 不定式作目的状语。故填 **to see**。

【40 题详解】

考查副词。句意：当他往下看时，不小心滑了一跤，从悬崖边上掉了下去。根据句子结构，设空处应该填写副词修饰动词 **slipped**。**accidental** 为形容词，意为“意外的，失误的”，其副词为 **accidentally**，意为“意外地，失误地”，符合句意。故填 **accidentally**。

【41 题详解】

考查连词。句意：他坚持了几分钟，尖叫喊着他的父亲，但他的父亲没有听到他。根据句子结构，设空处应该填写连词，连接 **hung** 和 **screamed** 两个动作。根据句意，此处表示并列关系。故填 **and**。

【42 题详解】

考查动词。句意：听到尖叫声时，亨利正在修车。根据句子结构，设空处应该填写谓语动词。根据空后的 **when he heard the screams**，可知，设空处的动作是正在发生的，同时该句描述的是过去的事实。故使用过去进行时。**fix** 为动词，意为“修理”，其过去进行时为 **was fixing**。故填 **was fixing**。

【43 题详解】

考查过去式。句意：他迅速把工具扔到一边，伸出胳膊跑了起来。根据句子结构，设空处与空后的 **and started** 构成并且结构。故应该使用一般过去时。**throw** 为动词，意为“扔”，过去时为 **threw**。故填 **threw**。

【44 题详解】

考查名词所有格。句意：他拯救了我儿子的生命。根据句意，**life** 与提示词 **son** 之间是所属关系，故应该使用名词所有格。故填 **son's**。

【45 题详解】

考查特殊疑问词。句意：我不知道如何去感谢他。根据句子结构，设空处填写的是特殊疑问词+to do 不定式结构作宾语。根据句意，how 意为“如何”，符合句意。故填 how。

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。

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**。

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 ____36____ are cutting back on their air travel because of climate change. Travelling to conferences, lectures, workshops, and the like frequently by plane ____37____ (view) as important for scientists to get together and exchange information. But Cobb and others ____38____ (be) now questioning that idea pushing conferences to provide more chances to participate remotely, and ____39____ (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, ____40____ (rough) 200 academics - many of them climate scientists ____41____ (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 ____42____ she could do so remotely; about three-quarters of ____43____ time, they agreed. When the answer, was no, she, declined the ____44____ (invite) . That approach brought Cobb's air travel last year down by 75%, and she plans ____45____ (continue) the practice. "It has been fairly rewarding. ", she says, "a really positive change."

【答案】 36. who/that

37. is viewed##has been viewed

38. are 39. changing

40. roughly

41. have promised

42. whether##if

43. the 44. invitation

45. to continue

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一个由学者团体发行的实践，目的是为了减少学术飞行以应对气候变化危机。

【36 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：亚特兰大佐治亚科技研究院的教授 Kim Cobb 是一个少数但是不断增加的少数学者中的一员，因为气候变化，他们正在削减他们的飞机旅行。名词 academics 后为定语从句且在从句中作主语，应使用关系代词替代，故填 that/who。

【37 题详解】

考查被动语态。句意：对科学家而言，旅行去参加会议、讲座、工作室之类的地方来相聚并交流信息这件事被视为是重要的。描述人们普遍认知的事情用一般现在时，此处也可以表示强调人们从过去到现在的认知，动名词作主语与主谓之间存在被动关系，故填 is viewed 或 has been viewed。

【38 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：但是现在 Cobb 和其他人正在质疑那个想法，推动会议提供更多远程参加的机会以及为了尽自己的能力来应对气候变化危机，他们正在改变他们的个人行为。根据句意可知，此处也应使用现在进行时，主语为复数，故填 are。

【39 题详解】

考查时态。句意：但是现在 Cobb 和其他人正在质疑那个想法，推动会议提供更多远程参加的机会以及为了尽自己的能力来应对气候变化危机，他们正在改变他们的个人行为。分析句子结构可知，此处 and 连接并列的动词 questioning 和 change，故填 changing。

【40 题详解】

考查副词。句意：例如，在一个叫“无飞行科学家”的网站上，自从两年前成立以来，大约有 200 个学者，他们中很多人承诺尽可能少飞行。此处修饰数字用副词 roughly “粗略地大约”，故填 roughly。

【41 题详解】

考查时态。句意：例如，在一个叫“无飞行科学家”的网站上，自从两年前成立以来，大约有 200 个学者，他们中很多人承诺尽可能少飞行。根据时间状语“since+过去时间”可知主句应使用现在完成时，故填 have promised。

【42 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意：对于她的出席，Cobb 开始询问邀请她的组织者是否可以远程进行。显然 ask 后面出现了一个宾语从句，宾语从句句意不完整，whether/if “是否”符合语境，故填 whether 或 if。

【43 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：大约有四分之三的时间，他们同意了。此处特指 Cobb 询问的时间范围内，故填 the。

【44 题详解】

考查名词。句意：当答案是否定的时候，她拒绝了那个邀请。此处需填入名词作动词 decline 的宾语，故填 invitation。

【45 题详解】

考查动词不定式。句意：他打算继续这个实践。动词 plan 后面跟动词不定式，plan to do sth “计划做”，故填 to continue。

2021 年新高考 I 卷

Going to Mount Huangshan reminds me of the popular Beatles' song "The Long and Winding Road".
___56___ 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 ___57___ (human) are.

The hot spring at the foot of the mountain is something you must try after the climb. It will ___58___ (undoubtedly) help you get refreshed! The amazing thing about the spring is that the colder the temperature gets, the ___59___ (hot) the spring! Strange, isn't it? But that's how nature is — always leaving us ___60___ (astonish).

What comes next is the endless series of steps. You can't help wondering how hard it ___61___ (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 ___62___ offers a place where you can sit down to rest your ___63___ (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 ___64___ (I). While you're in China, Mount Huangshan is ___65___ must to visit!

【答案】56. What

57. humans

58. undoubtedly

59. hotter

60. astonished

61. was

62. and

63. aching

64. mine

65. a

【解析】本文属于说明文。文章介绍黄山的三种代表性的事物——云海，温泉以及台阶。

【56题】考查主语从句。句意：这次经历的惊人之处在于这世界之外的景色。此处是主语从句，从句缺乏主语，应用 what 引导，指代“经历的事情”。故填 What。

【57题】考查名词复数。句意：当你站在黄山山顶看见波涛汹涌般的云海，你会想到我们人类是多么的渺小。human 是 we 的同位语，we 为复数，应用 human 的复数形式。故填 humans。

【58题】考查副词。句意：它无疑会帮助你恢复精神！修饰动词 help，应用副词 undoubtedly“毫无疑问地”。故填 undoubtedly。

【59题】考查形容词比较级。句意：关于黄山温泉让人惊讶的是，气温越低，温泉越暖和。此处是固定结构“the +比较级，the+比较级”，意为“越……，越……”。故填 hotter。

【60题】考查形容词。句意：但大自然就是这样——总是让我们惊讶。此处是“leave +宾语+宾语补足语”，补充说明宾语 us 的感受，应用-ed 结尾形容词。故填 astonished。

【61题】考查一般过去时。句意：你不禁会想，对当时的人们来说，把这些石头都安置好有多难。分析句子可知，“how hard it ___ 61 ___ (be) for the people then to put all those rocks into place”作 wonder 的宾语，it 是从句的形式主语，不定式为真正主语，谓语动词用单数形式，安置台阶的石头为陈述过去的事情，应用一般过去时。故填 was。

【62题】考查连词。句意：虽然在上山的路上，这是唯一不自然的事情，但它仍然突出了整个冒险，并且提供了一个你可以坐下来休息你疼痛的双腿的地方。分析句子可知，“highlights the whole adventure”与“offers a place”部分为并列关系，都是作 it 的谓语，故用并列连词 and。

【63题】考查形容词。句意：虽然在上山的路上，这是唯一不自然的事情，但它仍然突出了整个冒险，并且提供了一个你可以坐下来休息你疼痛的双腿的地方。分析句子及语境可知，此处应用形容词 aching“疼痛的”修饰名词 legs，意为“疼痛的双腿”。故填 aching。

【64题】考查代词。句意：正如歌中所唱，这条漫长而曲折的道路“永远不会消失”，它将永远留在游客的记忆中。对我来说确实如此。根据前一句“it will always stick in the visitor's memory”可知，本句为 does

指代前一句的 stick, 本句缺乏宾语, 应用名词性物主代词 mine 指代 my memory。故填 mine。

【65 题】考查冠词。句意: 当你在中国的时候, 黄山是一个你一定要去的地方。must 作名词时, 意为“绝对必要的事物”, 为可数名词, 此处泛指“一个必须去的地方”, 应用不定冠词, must 是以辅音音素开头的词, 应用 a。故填 a。

2021 年新高考 II 卷

I've always loved the ocean. In the ____36____ (seven) grade, I started volunteering at the Monterey Bay Aquarium in California. I was upset to learn that many sea animals eat plastic garbage, ____37____ (think) it is food.

I decided to do something ____38____ (educate) people about this problem. I held presentations at schools to teach kids about plastic waste. I wanted to reach businesses too. I decided that if I learned of a company ____39____ used a lot of plastic, I'd send it an email urging it to cut back.

One day, I saw a commercial for a health-care company. People in the ad were using plastic straws (吸管). I found the contact information of the company ____40____ emailed its president. I told him how ____41____ (harm) plastic could be to the environment and asked him to consider using more eco-friendly options. I was so ____42____ (excite) when he wrote back to me. He said he would make sure that the company cut its use of plastic straws in half.

I kept going. Whenever I heard of businesses using plastic, I'd send an email. One of the biggest companies I wrote to ____43____ (be) Alaska Airlines. A company ____44____ (represent) wrote back and told me the airline was switching over ____45____ plastic to paper cups on all of its 1,200 daily flights.

【答案】36. seventh

37. thinking

38. to educate

39. which##that

40. and 41. harmful

42. excited

43. was 44. representative

45. from

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章作者讲述了自己为了保护海洋，减少塑料垃圾所做出的努力。

【36 题详解】

考查序数词。句意：七年级的时候，我开始在加州的蒙特利湾水族馆做志愿者。表示“七年级”用序数词，所以填 **seventh**。

【37 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：当我得知许多海洋动物吃塑料垃圾，以为那是食物时，我很难过。分析句子结构，2 (think) it is food. 用作状语，think 与其逻辑主语 many sea animals 之间是主动关系，用现在分词，所以填 **thinking**。

【38 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：我决定做一些事情来教育人们这个问题。分析句子结构，3 (educate) people about this problem. 用作目的状语，用不定式，所以填 **to educate**。

【39 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：我决定，如果我知道有哪家公司大量使用塑料，我就给它发邮件，敦促它减少使用塑料。分析句子结构，4 used a lot of plastic 是一个定语从句，修饰先行词 a company，关系词在从句中作主语，指物，用 which 或 that 引导该从句，所以填 **which** 或 **that**。

【40 题详解】

考查连词。句意：我找到了这家公司的联系方式，并给公司总裁发了电子邮件。“found”和“emailed”之间是并列关系，用 and 连接两个并列的谓语动词，所以填 **and**。

【41 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：我告诉他塑料对环境的危害，并请他考虑使用更环保的产品。该处为 how 引导的感叹句，how 之后接形容词，所以填 **harmful**。

【42 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：当他给我回信时，我很兴奋。该空作 was 之后的表语，用形容词，修饰人，用 v+ed 形式的形容词，所以填 **excited**。

【43 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：我给写信的最大的公司之一是巴黎阿拉斯加航空公司。根据定语从句的谓语动词“wrote”可知这里描述发生在过去的事情，用一般过去时；one of + 形容词最高级 + 可数名词复数

结构中，谓语动词用单数，所以填 was。

【44 题详解】

考查名词。句意：一位公司代表回信告诉我，该航空公司将把每天 1200 个航班的塑料杯换成纸杯。该空作句子主语，用名词，前面有不定冠词修饰，用名词单数，所以填 representative。

【45 题详解】

考查介词。句意：一位公司代表回信告诉我，该航空公司将把每天 1200 个航班从塑料杯换成纸杯。from sth to sth 从...到..., 所以填 from。

2021 年全国甲卷

The Xi'an City Wall is the most complete city wall that has survived China's long history. It ___41___ (build) originally to protect the city ___42___ the Tang dynasty and has now been completely restored (修复). It is possible ___43___ (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 ___44___ (spend) some time looking at all the defensive equipment at the wall, we decided it was time for some action and what ___45___ (good) than to ride on a piece of history!

We ___46___ (hire) our bikes from the rental place at the South Gate. My bike was old and shaky ___47___ did the job. It took us about 3 hours to go all ___48___ way around the Xi'an City Wall. Supposedly you can do it in two hours, but we stopped at the different gates and ___49___ (watchtower) to take pictures or just to watch the local people going about their ___50___ (day) routines.

【答案】41. was built

42. in

43. to walk

44. spending

45. better

46. hired

47. but

48. the

49. watchtowers

50. daily

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了作者游览西安长城的活动。

【41 题】考查被动语态。句意：它最初是为了保护唐代的城市而建造的，现在已经完全修复了。分析句子可知，空格处为谓语，动词 **build** 和主语之间是被动关系，应用被动语态（**be done**），根据句意和时间状语 **the Tang dynasty** 可知，用一般过去时，谓语动词用过去式，主语 **it** 为第三人称单数，主谓一致，故填 **was built**。

【42 题】考查介词。句意：它最初是为了保护唐代的城市而建造的，现在已经完全修复了。根据句意可知，表示“在某个朝代”应用介词 **in**。故填 **in**。

【43 题】考查动词不定式。句意：在观察了城墙上所有的防御设备后，我们决定是时候采取行动了，还有什么比骑在历史上更好的呢。分析句子可知，此处为句型“**it +be+adj+to do sth.**”，**it** 为形式主语，动词 **walk** 的不定式短语作真正主语。故填 **to walk**。

【44 题】考查动名词。句意：在花了一些时间查看了城墙上所有的防御设备之后，我们决定是时候采取一些行动了，还有什么比骑在历史上更好的呢。分析句子可知，此处 **After** 为介词，故 **spend** 应用其动名词形式作介词宾语。故填 **spending**。

【45 题】考查形容词比较级。句意：在花了一些时间查看了城墙上所有的防御设备之后，我们决定是时候采取一些行动了，还有什么比骑在历史上更好的呢。根据后文比较连（介）词 **than** 可知，此处应用形容词 **good** 的比较级。故填 **better**。

【46 题】考查时态。句意：我们从南门的租赁处租了自行车。分析句子可知，此处为谓语动词，根据上下文可知，此处描述过去发生的事情，用一般过去时，谓语动词用过去式。故填 **hired**。

【47 题】考查连词。句意：我的自行车又旧又摇摇晃晃，但还可以骑。后文 **did the job** 和前文 **My bike was old and shaky** 之间存在转折关系，故用表示转折的连词 **but** 连接。故填 **but**。

【48 题】考查冠词。句意：我们绕着西安城墙走了大约 3 个小时。结合句意表示“一直；完全地”可知短语为 **all the way**，故用定冠词 **the** 限定名词 **way**。故填 **the**。

【49 题】考查名词复数。句意：据说你可以在两个小时内完成，但我们在不同的大门和了望台停下来拍照，或者只是看当地人进行他们的日常生活。根据句意以及前文形容词 **different** 可知，此处可数名词 **watchtower** 是复数概念，应用其复数形式。故填 **watchtowers**。

【50 题】考查形容词。句意：据说你可以在两个小时内完成，但我们在不同的大门和了望台停下来拍照，或者只是看当地人进行他们的日常生活。修饰后文名词 **routines** 应用 **day** 的形容词 **daily**，作定语，修饰

名词。故填 daily。

2021 年全国乙卷

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 ___61___ (educate)about the areas - both in terms of geographical conditions and cultural characteristics, and often provides money for conservation and benefits the ___62___(develop)of the local areas.

Ecotourism has ___63___(it)origin with the environmental movement of the 1970s. It was not widely accepted as a travel concept ___64___ the late 1980s. During that time, increasing environmental awareness made it desirable.

Due to ___65___ growing popularity of environmentally-related and adventure travel, various types ___66___ trips are now being classified as ecotourism. Actually, a true eco-friendly trip must meet the following principles:

- Minimize the impact of ___67___(visit)the place.
- Build respect for and awareness of the environment and cultural practices.
- Provide ___68___(finance)aid and other benefits for local peoples.
- Make sure that the tourism provides experiences for both the visitors and the hosts.

Komodo National Park, officially recognized in 1980, is popular for ecotourism because of its unique biodiversity. ___69___(activity)there range from whale watching to hiking(远足)and accommodations aim ___70___(have) a low impact on the natural environment.

【答案】61. educated

62. development

63. its

64. until

65. the

66. of

67. visiting

68. financial

69. activities

70. to have

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。主要讲述生态旅游通常被认为是到原始地区的低影响旅游。但是由于与环境相关的探险旅行越来越受欢迎，各种各样的旅行现在被归类为生态旅游。实际上，生态旅游必须满足一些规定。

【61 题】考查形容词。句意：这不同于传统的旅游，因为它能让旅行者了解这个地区——无论是地理环境还是文化特色，并且经常为环境保护提供资金，并有利于当地的发展。分析句子成分可知，此处查固定搭配 **become educated about** 表示“对……有所了解”。故填 **educated**。

【62 题】考查名词。句意：这不同于传统的旅游，因为它能让旅行者了解这个地区——无论是地理环境还是文化特色，并且经常为环境保护提供资金，并有利于当地的发展。根据空格前的定冠词 **the** 可知，此处填入名词 **development** 来做动词 **benefits** 的宾语。故填 **development**。

【63 题】考查代词。句意：生态旅游起源于 20 世纪 70 年代的环境运动。根据空格后名词 **origin** 可知，此处形容词性物主代词来修饰名词 **origin**。故填 **its**。

【64 题】考查固定句型。句意：直到 20 世纪 80 年代晚期才作为旅游观念被广泛接受。根据句意可知，此处表示“直到 20 世纪 80 年代晚期才作为旅游观念被广泛接受”，表示“直到……才……”使用固定句型“**not……until……**”。故填 **until**。

【65 题】考查冠词。句意：由于与环境相关的探险旅行越来越受欢迎，各种各样的旅行现在被归类为生态旅游。分析句子结构可知，空格处应填冠词。再结合空格后“**growing popularity of environmental-related and adventure travel**”可知，此处特指与环境相关的探险旅行越来越受欢迎，所以应填定冠词 **the**。故填 **the**。

【66 题】考查介词。句意：由于与环境相关的探险旅行越来越受欢迎，各种各样的旅行现在被归类为生态旅游。**various types of** 为固定搭配表示“各种各样的”，所以空格处应填 **of**。故填 **of**。

【67 题】考查动名词。句意：最大限度地减少拜访这个地方的影响。根据空格前介词 **of** 可知，空格处应填动名词形式来作介词 **of** 的宾语。故填 **visiting**。

【68 题】考查形容词。句意：为当地人民提供财政援助和其他福利。根据空后名词 **aid** 可知，空格处应填形容词来修饰名词 **aid**，**finance** 的形容词形式为 **financial**。故填 **financial**。

【69 题】考查名词。句意：那里的活动从观鲸到徒步旅行并且住宿宗旨是对自然环境影响达到很小。根据谓语动词 **range** 可知，空格处应填用可数名词 **activity** 的复数形式作主语。故填 **activities**。

【70 题】考查非谓语动词。句意：那里的活动从观鲸到徒步旅行并且住宿宗旨是对自然环境影响达到很小。固定短语 **aim to do** 译为“旨在，目的是”。故填 **to have**。

Why do we dream? Scientists aren't completely sure, and they have diverse ____11____ (idea). Dreams might be a side effect of memory making. When you sleep, your brain sorts through everything ____12____ happened during the day, trying to link new experiences to old memories. As it ____13____ (connect) things, your brain turns them into a story, and you get a dream.

【答案】11. ideas

12. that 13. connects

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章解释了我们为什么会做梦的原因。

【11 题详解】

考查可数名词的数。句意：科学家们还不能完全确定，他们有不同的想法。**diverse**“不同的，多种多样的”，形容词作定语，后接可数名词复数；**idea** 想法，可数名词。故填 **ideas**。

【12 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：当你睡觉时，你的大脑会整理白天发生的一切，试图将新经历与旧记忆联系起来。

分析句子结构可知，空处需用连接词引导定语从句，先行词是不定代词 **everything**，关系词在定语从句中作主语，所以此处需用关系代词 **that** 引导定语从句。故填 **that**。

【13 题详解】

考查时态。句意：当它连接事物时，你的大脑将它们变成一个故事，然后你就得到了一个梦。由主句谓语动词 **turns** 可知，空处从句的谓语动词需用一般现在时态，主语是第三人称单数 **it**，所以空处谓语动词需用单数。故填 **connects**。

B

Sam is an in-real-life streamer (播主), and he live streams himself just going about his day. While riding his bike home ____14____ a cold night, he came across a sad-looking elderly woman wandering the streets by herself. The poor woman wasn't able to give him any information about ____15____ she lived. Sam walked her to a nearby convenience store so that she could ____16____ (safe) wait for the police to take her home.

【答案】14. on 15. where

16. safely

【解析】

【分析】本文是记叙文。讲述了生活博主 **Sam** 救助一个老妇人的故事。

【14 题详解】

考查介词。句意：在一个寒冷的夜晚，当他骑着自行车回家时，他遇到了一个看起来悲伤的老妇人独自在街上游荡。表示“在具体的某一天”或“（在具体的某一天的）早上、中午、晚上”等，须用介词 on。故填 on。

【15 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意：这个可怜的老妇人不能说清楚她住在哪里。介词 about 后是宾语从句，根据句意，此处用 where “在哪里；……的地方”符合句意，从句中作地点状语，故填 where。

【16 题详解】

考查副词。句意：山姆带她去了附近的一家便利店，这样她就可以安全地等警察带她回家了。修饰动词 wait 用副词作状语，故填 safely。

C

There ____17____(be) a dramatic rise in the number of extreme weather events over the past 20 years, ____18____(cause) largely by rising global temperatures, according to a new report from the United Nations. From 2000 to 2019, there were 7,348 major natural disasters around the world, ____19____(result) in USD 2,970 billion in economic loss. Much of this increase can be due to climate change. The findings show a critical need ____20____(invest) in disaster prevention.

【答案】17. has been

18. caused 19. resulting

20. to invest

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章指出过去 20 年里，极端天气事件的数量急剧增加，这在很大程度上是由全球气温上升造成的，引发重大自然灾害，造成了极大的经济损失，因此人们急需投资于灾害预防。

【17 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：根据联合国的一份新报告，过去 20 年里，极端天气事件的数量急剧增加，这在很大程度上是由全球气温上升造成的。根据时间状语 over the past 20 years 可知，此处使用现在完成时，a dramatic rise 是单数概念，助动词应用第三人称单数形式。故填 has been。

【18 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意同上。a dramatic rise in the number of extreme weather events 与 cause 是逻辑动宾关系，应用过去分词，表被动。故填 caused。

【19 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：2000 年至 2019 年，全球共发生重大自然灾害 7348 起，造成经济损失 2.97 万亿美元。7,348 major natural disasters around the world 与 result 是逻辑主谓关系，且表示一种自然的结果，应用现在分词，作结果状语。故填 **resulting**。

【20 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：研究结果表明，急需投资于灾害预防。根据语境可知，此处表示未来的动作，应用不定式，作后置定语。故填 **to invest**。

2021 年 1 月浙江卷

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 28. that most of the rise is due to gains in BMI in rural areas.

BMI is an internationally recognized measurement tool 29. gives an indication of whether someone is a healthy weight. It is calculated by dividing a 30. (person) weight in kg by their height in meters squared. and a BMI of between 19 and 25 31. (consider) healthy.

The study found that between 1985 and 2017, average rural BMI increased 32. 2. 1 in women and men. In cities, however, the gain 33. (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 34. (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 35. (sharp).

This may be due to some disadvantages for people 36. (live) in the countryside, including 37. (low) levels of income and education, higher costs of healthy foods, and fewer sports facilities.

【答案】

28. **and**

29. **that/which**

30. **person's**

31. **is considered**

32. **by**

33. **was**

34. Studied

35. sharply

36. living

37. lower

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了如今世界各地的人体重越来越超标，主要是由于农村地区体重指数（BMI）增加了，并分析了其中的原因。

28. 考查连词。句意：在一项对 200 个国家 33 年体重指数趋势的研究中，科学家们发现，世界各地的人们体重越来越重，而这主要是由于农村地区体重指数的增加。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，故填 and。

29. 考查定语从句关系代词。句意：BMI 是一种国际公认的测量工具，它可以显示一个人的体重是否健康。分析句子结构可知，tool 是先行词，且在从句中做主语，故填 that/which。

30. 考查名词所有格。句意：它的计算方法是用一个人的体重(公斤)除以身高(米)的平方，BMI 在 19 到 25 之间被认为是健康的。分析句子结构可知，person 是修饰 weight 的，用 person 的名词所有格 person's。故填 person's。

31. 考查动词被动语态。句意：它的计算方法是用一个人的体重(公斤)除以身高(米)的平方，BMI 在 19 到 25 之间被认为是健康的。分析句子结构可知，句子缺少谓语，主语（a BMI）是单数，时态是一般现在时，且主语和 consider 是表被动关系，故填 is considered。

32. 考查介词。句意：研究发现，1985 年至 2017 年间，农村女性和男性的平均 BMI 增加了 2.1。increase by 表示“增加了”；increase to 表示“增加到”。根据正常的成人 BMI 数值（18.5-23.9）可知，increase by 符合语境，故填 by。

33. 考查主谓一致和动词时态。句意：然而，在城市中，女性增加了 1.3，男性增加了 1.6。分析句子结构可知，句子缺少谓语，主语（gain）是单数，时态是一般过去时，故填 was。

34. 考查非谓语动词。句意：1985 年，在被研究的国家中，超过四分之三的城市男性和女性的 BMIs 高于农村地区的男性和女性。分析句子结构可知，句子的谓语是 had，所以 study 用非谓语形式，它的逻辑主语是 countries，表被动关系，故填 studied。

35. 考查副词。句意：但 30 年后，许多国家城市和农村人口的 BMI 差异大幅缩小。分析句子结构可知，sharp 是要修饰动词 narrow，用 sharp 的副词形式 sharply。故填 sharply。

36. 考查非谓语动词。句意：这可能是由于生活在农村的人有一些不利条件，包括较低的收入和教育

水平，较高的健康食品成本，以及较少的体育设施。分析句子结构可知，句子已有谓语动词 **may be**，故 **live** 用非谓语形式，它的逻辑主语是 **people**，表主动关系，做定语，用现在分词形式，故填 **living**。

37. 考查形容词比较级。句意：这可能是由于生活在农村的人有一些不利条件，包括较低的收入和教育水平，较高的健康食品成本，以及较少的体育设施。分析句子结构可知，**including** 说明的是一些不利条件，且后面有 **higher** 和 **fewer**，是并列关系，所以 **low** 也应该用比较级形式，故填 **lower**。

2021 年 6 月浙江卷

It doesn't impress like George Washington's plantation on the Potomac, but Lincoln's home in downtown Springfield, Illinois, ___36___ (prove) irresistible to visitors since it opened to the public. Beautifully restored (修复) to its 1860 appearance, the house was Abraham and Mary Lincoln's home for 17 years. In 1844 they bought it ___37___ \$1,200 and some land from Charles Dresser, who performed their ___38___ (marry) ceremony in 1842.

When the house was built, it was much ___39___ (small) than it is today. Mary's niece wrote, "The little home ___40___ (paint) white. It was sweet and fresh. Mary loved it. She was extremely pretty, and her house was a reflection of ___41___ (she), everything in good taste and in perfect order.

Although Mary loved flowers, ___42___ 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 ___43___ (plant) flowers in the front yard.

___44___ 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 ___45___ (sell) most of their furniture.

【答案】36. has proved/has proven

37. for

38. marriage

39. smaller

40. was painted

41. herself

42. neither

43. to plant

44. The

45. sold

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了美国总统林肯在伊利诺伊州斯普林菲尔德市中心的老房子的变迁历史。

【36题】考查动词。句意：它不像乔治华盛顿在波托马克河畔的种植园那样给人留下深刻印象，但林肯在伊利诺伊州斯普林菲尔德市中心的家，自从向公众开放以来，就被证明对游客来说是不可抗拒的。分析句子成分可知，设空处作谓语动词，Lincoln's home in downtown Springfield Illinois 作主语；结合句意及设空处后的时间状语从句 since it opened to the public 可知，此处指过去发生的事情对现在造成的影响，符合现在完成时概念，故设空处用现在完成时；现在完成时结构是 has/have + 过去分词；主语 Lincoln's home in downtown Springfield Illinois 是第三人称单数，所以助动词用 has，提示词 prove 的过去分词形式是 proved 或 proven。故填 has proved/ has proven。

【37题】考查介词。句意：1844 年，他们以 1200 美元的价格从查尔斯·德莱瑟手中买下了这座房子和一些土地，查尔斯·德莱瑟在 1842 年举行了他们的婚礼。结合句意可知，此处考查固定短语 buy sth. for + 价格，意为“以……价格买某物”。故填 for。

【38题】考查名词。句意：1844 年，他们以 1200 美元的价格从查尔斯·德莱瑟手中买下了这座房子和一些土地，查尔斯·德莱瑟在 1842 年举行了他们的婚礼。结合设空前的形容词性物主代词可知，此处要用名词形式；结合设空处后的 ceremony，可知此处意为“婚礼”；提示词 marry 意为“婚姻”，其名词形式为 marriage，marriage ceremony 意为“婚礼”。故填 marriage。

【39题】考查形容词。句意：这栋房子建成时比现在小得多。结合设空前的 much 和设空后的 than 可知，此处考查形容词比较级固定结构 much+比较级+than，提示词 small 的比较级形式为 smaller。故填 smaller。

【40题】考查被动语态。句意：这个小房子被漆成了白色。分析句子结构可知，设空处作谓语动词，The little home 作主语。结合句意及常识可知，房子是“被漆”的，主语和谓语动词之间是被动关系，所以要用被动语态；根据上文的 was built 可知，此处为一般过去时态；一般过去时的被动语态结构是 was/were+过去分词；主语 The little home 是单数第三人称，所以要用 was，提示词 paint 的过去分词形式是 painted。故填 was painted。

【41题】考查代词。句意：她非常漂亮，她的房子是她自己的写照，一切都很有品位，井井有条。根据句意可知，此处意为“她自己”，可知此处考查反身代词；提示词 she 的反身代词是 herself。故填 herself。

【42题】考查连词。句意：虽然玛丽喜欢花，但她和她的丈夫都不是有名的园丁。根据句意可知，此处考查连词结构“neither...nor...”，意为“既不……也不……”。故填 neither。

【43题】考查动词不定式。句意：玛丽的妹妹弗朗西丝·托德·华莱士经常来前院种花。分析句子结构可

知，设空处作状语；根据句意可知，此处是目的状语；目的状语用动词不定式表示；提示词 **plant** 的不定式形式为 **to plant**。故填 **to plant**。

【44 题】考查冠词。句意：林肯夫妇在 1856 年把房子扩大到了整整两层，以满足他们日益增长的家庭的需要。根据句意可知，此处意为“林肯一家”；根据设空后的 **Lincolns** 可知，此处考查“the+姓氏复数”，表示夫妇俩，或者一家人。设空处位于句首，所以首字母要大写。故填 **The**。

【45 题】考查动词。句意：1861 年林肯当选美国总统后，他们租了房子，卖掉了大部分家具。分析句子成分可知，设空处和前面的动词 **rented** 一起做并列谓语；根据时间状语 1861 可知，此处用一般过去时态，提示词 **sell** 的过去式形式是 **sold**。故填 **sold**。

2020·新课标I

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

【解析】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**。

2020·新课标II

Decorating 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 gifts 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】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。故填 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。

2020·新课标III

In ancient China lived an artist. ____61____ 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 would. ____63____ (choose), but when he presented his masterpiece to the emperor's chief minister, the old man 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 clouds. ____69____ (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

【解析】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 he 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兴起，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**。

2020·山东卷

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

【解析】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。

2020 年北京卷

A

Oliver is a host of a TV programme on food. He says food___1___(play) a big role in his life. "My mum was a great cook, and she'd sometimes let me have a try," he said. The first dish Oliver prepared for his family was fried chicken wings. He made it with his mum's help. Oliver says if you're___2___(luck) enough to have someone close to you who enjoys cooking, ask them___3___you can join in when it's possible.

【答案】1. plays/has played/is playing/has been playing

2. lucky 3. if/whether

【解析】

【分析】 本文是记叙文，主要介绍了美食节目主持人奥利弗。

【1 题详解】

考查时态。句意：他说食物在他的生命中扮演着重要角色。此处表示现在的状态，也可以表示从过去一直到现在延续的状态，所以可以用现在时，现在进行时，现在完成时和现在完成进行时。故填 **plays/has played/is playing/has been playing**。

【2 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：奥利弗说，如果你足够幸运，身边有一个喜欢烹饪的人。空前有 **be** 动词，所以空处填形容词做表语。故填 **lucky**。

【3 题详解】

考查连词。句意：问他们你是否有可能加入他们。____ **you can join in when it's possible** 是宾语从句，从句成分完整，但缺“是否”的意思，故填 **if/whether**。

B

Single-use plastic bags are used at most a few times before they **4** (throw) away. It takes them hundreds of years **5** (break) down. Many of these bags end up in the ocean where larger ones can trap sea creatures, such as turtles and dolphins. Over time, the bags fall apart **6** countless tiny pieces, and fish can accidentally eat some of them. Now, lots of **7** (country) and regions are taking action to ban the sale of such bags to stop people using them.

【答案】 4. are thrown

5. to break

6. into/to 7. countries

【解析】

【分析】 这是一篇说明文，介绍了一次性塑料袋的危害，应禁止使用。

【4 题详解】

考查时态语态。句意：一次性塑料袋在扔掉之前最多使用几次。本文讲的是客观事实，应该用一般现在时，主语 **they** (Single-use plastic bags) 和谓语动词 **throw** 之间是被动关系，应用一般现在时的被动语态，且谓语动词用复数形式。故填 **are thrown**。

【5 题详解】

考查动词不定式。句意：它们用几百年的时间才分解。固定句型 **It takes sb./sth. + 一段时间 + to do sth.** (花某

人/物多长时间干某事），此处用动词不定式（to do）作真正主语，It 形式主语。故填 to break。

【6 题详解】

考查介词。句意：随着时间的推移，这些袋子分解成无数的小碎片，鱼可能会不小心吃掉其中一些。固定搭配 fall apart into/to...（分崩离析成……），介词 into/to 可表“进入……之中/变成……”。故填 into/to。

【7 题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：现在，许多国家和地区正在采取行动禁止销售这种袋子，以阻止人们使用。lots of 修饰可数名词复数，故填 countries。

C

A piece of stone___8___(find) on a Dutch beach suggests that our extinct human relatives, known as Neanderthals, were cleverer than previously thought. The Neanderthals___9___(live) alongside human ancestors in Europe for tens of thousands of years, before dying out about 40, 000 years ago. They were much stronger than modern humans, but it's long been assumed that human ancestors were___10___(smart) than the Neanderthals. However, the stone tool made by Neanderthals suggests otherwise.

【答案】8. found

9. lived/had lived/had been living

10. smarter

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了在荷兰海滩上发现的一块石头表明已经灭绝的人类亲戚尼安德特人比我们之前认为的更聪明。

【8 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在荷兰海滩上发现的一块石头表明，我们已经灭绝的人类亲戚尼安德特人比我们之前认为的更聪明。句子的谓语为 suggests，设空处在句中作非谓语和逻辑主语之间是逻辑的被动关系。故答案为 found。

【9 题详解】

考查动词的时态和语态。句意：尼安德特人与人类祖先一起在欧洲生活了数万年，直到大约 4 万年前灭绝。设空处在句中作谓语，结合句意，此处是指在灭绝之前一直生活了数万年。设空处的动作发生在灭绝之前，结合时间状语 for tens of thousands of years。故应用过去完成时态或者过去完成进行时态；又因动作发生在过去，强调过去发生的动作，也可用一般过去时。故答案为 lived/had lived/had been living。

【10 题详解】

考查形容词的比较级。句意：但长期以来，人们一直认为人类祖先比尼安德特人更聪明。设空处前为 **were** 设空处应用形容词，设空处后的 **than** 表示比较，应用比较级。故答案为 **smarter**。

2020·浙江卷

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】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。

2020 年 1 月浙江卷

Something significant is happening to the world population-it is aging. The median(中位数的)age of an American in 1950___56___(be)30-today it is 41 and is expected___57___(increase)to 42 by 2050. For Japan, the___58___(number)are more striking-22 in 1950, 46 today and 53 in 2050. In 2015, one in 12 people around the world were over 65; by 2050, it will be one in six.

This aging of the population is driven___59___two factors. The first is declining birthrates, which means old generations are large___60___(compare)to younger generations, and so, on average, the population becomes___61___(old)than before. This is___62___(particular>true in the US. The second reason is that people are living longer. A child born in the US today has___63___very realistic chance of living beyond 100 and needs to plan accordingly.

People tend to focus on the first factor. However, greater attention should___64___(place)on longevity(长寿).

It isn't just that people are, on average, living longer. It's also that they are on average healthier___65___more productive for longer. Therefore, they can work for longer, consume more and in general be a boost to the economy.

【答案】56. was

57. to increase

58. numbers

59. by 60. compared

61. older 62. particularly

63. a 64. be placed

65. and

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。主要说明了世界人口正面临老龄化问题，并分析了其产生的两个原因。

【56 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：1950 年美国人的中年年龄是 30 岁，今天是 41 岁，预计到 2050 年将增加到 42 岁。

结合上文 in 1950 可知应用一般过去时，且主语为 The median age of an American，故谓语动词应用第三人称单数。故填 was。

【57 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意同上。根据短语 be expected to do sth. “被期望做某事”后跟不定式，故填 to increase。

【58 题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：对日本来说，这个数字更加惊人——1950 年是 22 岁，今天是 46 岁，2050 年是 53 岁。number 为可数名词表示“数字”，且根据下文 are 可知主语应用复数形式，故填 numbers。

【59 题详解】

考查介词。句意：人口老龄化是由两个因素造成的。表示“由；被”应用介词 by。故填 by。

【60 题详解】

考查动词时态语态。句意：首先是出生率的下降，这意味着老一代比年轻一代人口多，因此，平均而言，人口比以前老龄化。短语 be compared to “与……相比；与某事相提并论”，故填 compared。

【61 题详解】

考查形容词比较级。句意同上。根据下文 than before 可知应用形容词比较级，故填 older。

【62 题详解】

考查副词。句意：在美国尤其如此。此处修饰形容词 true 应用副词，故填 particularly。

【63 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：今天在美国出生的孩子有非常现实的机会活到 100 岁以上，因此需要做出相应的计划。

chance 为可数名词，此处表示泛指应用不定冠词，且 very 为辅音音素开头的单词，故填 a。

【64 题详解】

考查动词时态语态。句意：然而，更多的关注应放在寿命上。本句中主语与谓语动词构成被动关系，且 should 后跟动词原形，故填 be placed。

【65 题详解】

考查连词。句意：而且，平均而言，他们更健康，更长寿。结合上下文语境可知此处连接上下文两个并列短语应用连词 and，故填 and。

2019·全国卷 I

The polar bear is found in the Arctic Circle and some big land masses as far south as Newfoundland. While they are rare north of 88°, there is evidence ___ 61 ___ they range all the way across the Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada. It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been ___ 62 ___ (poor) studied; however, biologists calculate that there are about 20,000-25,000 polar bears worldwide.

Modern methods ___ 63 ___ tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive ___ 64 ___ (perform) consistently over a large area. In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut ___ 65 ___ (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a ___ 66 ___ (believe) that populations are increasing. Scientists have responded by ___ 67 ___ (note) that hungry bears may be congregating(聚集) around human settlements, leading to the illusion(错觉) that populations are ___ 68 ___ (high) than they actually are. Of ___ 69 ___ nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six ___ 70 ___ (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.

【语篇解读】本文为科普文类说明文，介绍了北极熊的生存现状。

61. 【解析】考查同位语从句。根据句子结构分析可知，主句为 there be 句型，且结构完整，空格后为同位语从句，解释说明中心词 evidence 的内容，故填 that。

62. 【解析】考查副词用法。根据句意和结构分析可知，此处用副词 poorly 修饰谓语动词 has been studied，意为“研究很少”。故填 poorly。

63. 【解析】考查介词用法。此处 tracking polar bear populations 作 Modern methods 的定语，用 of 连

接, “methods of doing sth.”,意为“.....的方法”, 构成固定结构。或者意为“对于跟踪北极熊的方法”用 for。故填 of/for。

64. 【解析】考查非谓语动词。主系表结构之后, 常用不定式作原因或目的状语, 句意: 跟踪北极熊的现代方法只是在二十世纪八十年代以来开始采用, 并且在如此大区域内持续采用是昂贵的, 故此处用 to perform。

65. 【解析】考查时态。根据上下文语境, 尤其是时间状语 in recent years 可知, 主句用现在完成时态, 故填 have reported。

66. 【解析】考查名词。根据其前不定冠词和其后的同位语从句可知, 空格处为名词形式, 故填 belief。

67. 【解析】考查非谓语动词。根据其前介词 by 可知, 此处用动名词主动形式, 故填 noting。

68. 【解析】考查形容词比较级。根据其 after than they actually are 可知, 此处为形容词的比较级, 故填 higher。

69. 【解析】考查定冠词。此处为特指, 意为“在已知的 19 个北极熊亚种群中”, 故填 the。

70. 【解析】考查主谓一致。根据 three are declining, 此处数词 six 作主语, 代指前文中的“polar bear subpopulations”, 故用复数谓语, 一般现在时, 故填 are。

2019·全国卷 II

A 90-year-old has been awarded “Woman Of The Year”for ___61___ (be)Britain's oldest full-time employee-still working 40 hours a week. Now Irene Astbury works from 9am to 5pm daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield, ___62___ she opened with her late husband Les. Her years of hard work have ___63___ (final)been acknowledged after a customer nominated(提名)her to be Cheshire's Woman Of The Year.

Picking up her “Lifetime Achievement” award, proud Irene ___64___ (declare) she had no plans ___65___ (retire) from her 36-year-old business. Irene said, “I don't see any reason to give up work. I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I ___66___ (make) over the years. I work not because I have to, ___67___ because I want to.”

Granddaughter Gayle Parks, 31-who works alongside her in the family business-said it remained unknown as to who nominated Irene for the award. She said, “We don't have any idea who put grandma forward. When we got a call ___68___ (say)she was short-listed, we thought it was ___69___ joke. But then we got an official letter and we were blown away. We are so proud of her. It's ___70___ (wonder).”

【语篇解读】本文为记叙文。讲述了九十高龄的 Irene 作为英国最年长的全职员工, 依然在宠物店做着朝九晚五的工作, 没有退休的打算, 她被颁发“年度女士”称号。

61.being【解析】考查非谓语动词。根据其前介词 for 可知，此处用动名词形式作宾语，故填 being。

62.which【解析】考查非限制性定语从句。分析句子结构可知，先行词为 the pet shop，在非限制性定语从句中作 opened 一词的宾语，故用 which。

63.finally【解析】考查副词用法。根据空格所处位置可知，此处应用副词形式作状语，修饰谓语动词 have been acknowledged，意为“最终得以认可”，故填 finally。

64.declared【解析】考查谓语动词。根据上下文可知，该句主语为 Irene，此处为谓语成分，根据后文 had 以及 said 可知用一般过去时态，故填 declared。

65.to retire【解析】考查不定式作定语。此处用 to do sth 做后置定语，用来修饰前面的名词 plan，表示“.....的计划”，故填 to retire。

66.have made【解析】考查动词时态。根据该定语从句中的时间状语“over the years”可知，此处用现在完成时态，句意：我喜欢到这里来看看我的家人和我这些年来交到的朋友们。故填 have made。

67.but【解析】考查并列连词。根据句意逻辑可知，此处为转折关系，句意：我工作不是因为我不得不做，而是因为我想做。此处用 but 与前文 not 呼应，构成“不是.....而是.....”之意，故填 but。

68.saying【解析】考查非谓语动词。根据其后的宾语从句可知，此处用现在分词形式 saying 作后置定语，解释名词 call 的内容，call 与 say 是主动关系，故填 saying。

69.a【解析】考查冠词用法。根据句意“我们还以为这是一个玩笑”可知，此处 joke 为泛指，故填 a。

70.wonderful【解析】考查形容词作表语。根据句子结构可知，在系动词 is 之后用形容词形式作表语，故填 wonderful。

2019·全国卷 III

On our way to the house, it was raining ___61___ hard that we couldn't help wondering how long it would take ___62___ (get) there. It was in the middle of Pearl City.

We were first greeted with the barking by a pack ___63___ dogs, seven to be exact. They were well trained by their masters ___64___ had great experience with caring for these animals. Our hosts shared many of their experiences and ___65___ (recommend) wonderful places to eat, shop, and visit. For breakfast, we were able to eat papaya(木瓜) and other fruits from their trees in the backyard.

When they were free from work, they invited us to local events and let us know of an interesting ___66___ (compete) to watch, together with the story behind it. They also shared with us many ___67___ (tradition) stories about Hawaii that were ___68___ (huge) popular with tourists. On the last day of our week-long stay, we ___69___ (invite) to attend a private concert on a beautiful farm on the North Shore under the

stars, ____70____ (listen)to musicians and meeting interesting locals.

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了他们去夏威夷度假途中的经历以及到了主人家后受到的礼遇，主人热情招待他们，还在工作之余带他们参加了很多当地的活动。

61.【解析】考查副词。句意：在我们去那座房子的路上，雨下得如此大以至于我们不能不想还要多久才能到达那里。“so...that...”意为“如此……以至于...”，引导结果状语从句。故填 so。

62.【解析】考查不定式。句中的 would 提示我们作者还没有到达那座房子，wondering 后的句子不缺谓语，此处应填非谓语动词，故填 to get。

63.【解析】考查介词。“a pack of”意为“一群”。故填 of。

64.【解析】考查定语从句。句意：它们被他们的主人训练地很好，它们的主人在照顾这些动物方面很有经验。先行词为 masters（主人），且从句缺主语。故关系词填 who。

65.【解析】考查一般过去时。句意：我们的主人跟我们分享了很多他们的经历并推荐了一些很好的吃饭、购物和参观的地方。“and”前后两个动作“shared”与“recommended”是并列关系，时态一致。故填 recommended。

66.【解析】考查名词。由空格前的不定冠词 an 与空格后的不定式 to watch 可以确定空格处应该填名词形式。故填 competition。

67.【解析】考查形容词。空格修饰名词 stories，应用形容词形式，tradition 的形容词为 traditional，故填 traditional。

68.【解析】考查副词。空格处单词修饰形容词 popular，应用副词形式，huge 的副词为 hugely，故填 hugely。

69.【解析】考查一般过去时的被动语态。由“on the last day of our week-long stay”可知，句子时态为一般过去时。根据句意：我们被邀请去参加一场私人音乐会，所以用被动语态。主语为 we，故填 were invited。

70.【解析】考查分词。本句谓语动词为“were invited”，所以 70 题空格处动词 listen 应用非谓语动词形式。听音乐这个动作是由 we 发出的，所以选用现在分词形式。也可由 and 前后连接两个并列的结构这一规律解题，and 后 meeting interesting locals 为分词形式，故空格处填 listening。

2019·浙江卷

There are several reasons why school uniforms are good idea. First of all, uniforms help the school look smart. The students feel that they belong to a particular group. When every pupil in the school wears the uniform, nobody ____56____ (have) to worry about fashion(时尚). Everybody wears ____57____ same style of clothes. Uniforms can be useful in unexpected ways, A school in Ireland has introduced an interesting new uniform. On the edge of the jacket,

there is a piece of cloth ____58____gives off light in the dark. When the children are walking or ____59____ (cycle) to school on dark mornings, car drivers can ____60____ (easy) see them.

But can uniforms help improve school standards? The answer ____61____ this question is not clear. One study in America found that students' grades ____62____ (improve) a little after the school introduced uniforms. But some students didn't want ____63____ (wear) the uniform. Other American studies showed no ____64____(connect) between uniforms and school performance.

School uniforms are ____65____ (tradition) in Britain, but some schools are starting to get rid of them. Some very good schools don't have a uniform policy. However, uniforms are still popular. Pupils at about 90 percent of British secondary schools wear uniforms.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了学生穿校服的几个好处。

56. has/will have 【解析】考查时态。句意：当每个学生在校穿校服时，没有人会担心时尚问题。本句是 when 引导的时间状语从句，遵循主将从现原则，因此，主句可以使用将来时 will do；根据语境可知，本文叙述的是客观事实，因此，本句亦可用一般现在时，主语是 nobody，谓语用 has。故填 will have/has。

57.the 【解析】考查冠词。句意：每个人都穿相同风格的衣服。same 是形容词，意思是“相同的”，常与 the 连用修饰名词。故填 the。

58. that/which 【解析】考查定语从句。这是个限制性定语从句，先行词是 cloth，指物，从句中缺少主语，因此，可以用 that 或 which 引导。故填 that/which。

59. cycling 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：当孩子们在黑暗的早晨步行或骑车上学时，汽车司机很容易看到它们。or 连接两个并列成分，根据 or 前的 walking 可知，此处要用 cycling。故填 cycling。

60. easily 【解析】考查副词。分析句式可知，设空处所给词是修饰动词 see，修饰动词要用副词，因此，用 easy 的副词形式。故填 easily。

61. to 【解析】考查介词。句意：这个问题的答案不清楚。the key/answer to ...这是固定搭配，“……的答案是……”。故填 to。

62. improved 【解析】考查时态。句意：美国的一项研究发现，在学校引入校服后，学生的成绩有所提高。本句是 after 引导的时间状语从句，前后时态保持一致，从句使用了一般过去式，主句用一般过去式。故填 improved。

63. to wear 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：但是，有一些学生不想穿学生服。want to do sth 想要做某事，这是 want 的固定用法。故填 to wear。

64. connection/connections 【解析】考查名词。句意：其他的美国研究表明校服和学校表现之间没有联

系。no 是形容词，形容词修饰名词，位于名词前，名词可用复数也可用单数形式。connect 是动词，“联系”的意思，因此，要用其名词形式。故填 connection/connections。

65. traditional 【解析】考查形容词。句意：穿校服在英国是一个传统，但是一些学校开始允许学生上学不用穿校服。are 是系动词，其后常用形容词作表语，tradition 是名词，“传统”的意思，因此，用其形容词形式。故填 traditional。

2019·北京卷

A

On the first day of my first grade, I stood by the door with butterflies in my stomach. I ___1___(voice)my biggest concern to my mother. “How will I make friends?” She handed me advice. “Be yourself.” For the past 20 years. I have lived by these words. Soon I will graduate and become part of the real world. Nervously ___2___(face) challenges, I know I will whisper to ___3___(I) the two simple words “Be yourself”.

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。作者一年级对交友感到困惑，妈妈的话让他受益终身。

1.voiced 【解析】考查时态。句意：我向妈妈表达了我最大的担忧，“我将如何交朋友？”此处的 voice 是动词，“表达”的意思，作谓语。叙述的是一年级的事情，用过去式。故填 voiced。

2.facing 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：紧张地面对挑战，我知道我将轻声对自己说两个简单的字“做你自己”。分析句式可知，此处是做句子的状语，要用非谓语动词，其逻辑主语是 I，与逻辑主语之间是主动关系，用现在分词作状语。故填 facing。

3.myself 【解析】考查代词。句意：紧张地面对挑战，我知道我将轻声对自己说两个简单的字“做你自己”。本句的主语是 I，当宾语与主语是同一人称时，宾语要用反身代词。故填 myself。

B

Earth Day, ___4___(mark)on 22 April, is an annual event aiming to raise public awareness about environmental protection. First celebrated ___5___ 1970, the Day now includes events in more than 190 countries and regions(地区). No matter what you like to do, there is a way to get involved in various ___6___(activity) on Earth Day. You can plant a tree, make a meal with locally grown vegetables, or save power—the possibilities are endless.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了地球日这一节日。

4.marked 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：地球日于 4 月 22 日举行，是一项旨在提高公众环保意识的年度活动。分析句式可知，设空处是要做名词 Earth Day 的后置定语，且与其之间是被动关系，要用过去分词。故填 marked。

5.in【解析】考查介词。句意：第一次庆祝是在1970年。如今，这一天的活动遍及190多个国家和地区。在年份前要用介词in。故填in。

6.activities【解析】考查名词。句意：无论你喜欢做什么，有一个方法可以让你参与地球日的各种活动。根据设空前的various可知，此处要用名词的复数形式。故填activities。

C

Does the name of the college you attend really matter? Research on the question ___7___(suggest)that, for most students, it doesn't. What students do at college seems to matter much more than ___8___ they go. The students benefitting most from college are those ___9___ are totally engaged(参与)in academic life. taking full advantage of the college's chances and resources(资源), Students should have a proper attitude towards college before thinking about which college to attend, and it's never too early to make necessary preparations for a healthy and ___10___(meaning)college experience.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了研究表明，大学的名气对学生来说并不重要，从大学生活中受益最多的是完全投入学术生活、充分利用大学的机会和资源的学生。所以要以正确的态度来选择大学。

7. suggests/suggested/has suggested 【解析】考查时态。句意：对于这个问题的研究表明，对于大多数学生来说，它不重要。这里表示研究的客观结果，所以用现在时或一般过去时均可，故填 suggests/suggested/has suggested。

8. where【解析】考查宾语从句。句意：学生在大学里做什么似乎比去哪里（哪所大学）更重要。这里表达去哪所大学，表示地点，作状语。故用where。

9. who/that【解析】考查定语从句。句意：从大学中获益最多的学生是那些完全投入学术生活的学生。___3___ are totally engaged(参与)in academic life.是定语从句，修饰先行词those，空格处在句中作主语，代指人，故填who或that。

10. meaningful【解析】考查形容词。这里与前面的healthy并列，修饰后面的名词college experience，故此处也要用形容词。故填meaningful。

2018·全国卷I

According to a review of evidence in a medical journal, runners live three years ___61___(long) than non-runners. You don't have to run fast or for long ___62___ (see) the benefit. You may drink, smoke, be overweight and still reduce your risk of ___63___ (die) early by running.

While running regularly can't make you live forever, the review says it ___64___ (be) more effective at lengthening life ___65___ walking, cycling or swimming. Two of the authors of the review also made a study

published in 2014 66 showed a mere five to 10 minutes a day of running reduced the risk of heart disease and early deaths from all 67 (cause).

The best exercise is one that you enjoy and will do. But otherwise ... it's probably running. To avoid knee pain, you can run on soft surfaces, do exercises to 68 (strength) your leg muscles (肌肉), avoid hills and get good running shoes. Running is cheap, easy and it's always 69 (energy). If you are time poor, you need run for only half the time to get the same benefits as other sports, so perhaps we should all give 70 a try.

【文章大意】 本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了跑步的好处，它可以帮助人们延年益寿。

61. longer 【解析】考查副词的比较级。医学报告显示：经常跑步的人比不跑步的人多活 3 年。根据 than 可知用比较级，故填 longer。

62. to see 【解析】考查不定式作目的状语。你不必跑地太快或时间太长就能看到它的好处。此处不定式作目的状语，故填 to see。

63.dying 【解析】考查动名词。你也许喝酒、吸烟或超重，但仍然通过跑步会减少早亡的风险。此处 of 是介词，其后用动名词。故填 dying。

64.is 【解析】考查动词的时态和主谓一致。医学报告显示：跑步比散步、骑车和游泳更能有效地延长寿命。这里叙述的是一个事实，故用一般现在时，且主语是 it，要用第三人称单数。故填 is。

65.than 【解析】考查比较句型。跑步比散步、骑车和游泳更能有效地延长寿命。根据文章中的 more effective 可知此处填 than。

66.that 或 which 【解析】考查定语从句的关系词。此处 a study 是先行词，其在定语从句中作主语，故填 that 或 which。

67.causes 【解析】考查名词复数。一项研究表明，仅仅每天 5 到 10 分钟的跑步，就能减少各种原因的心脏病和早亡。根据句意用复数形式。故填 causes。

68.strengthen 【解析】考查词形变化。锻炼以增强你腿上的肌肉。此处 to 是不定式符合，其后用动词原形。故填 strengthen。

69.energetic 【解析】考查词形变化。跑步总是让人充满活力的。根据 it's 可知，系动词后用形容词作表语。故填 energetic。

70.it 或 running 【解析】考查代词或名词的用法。我们都应该试试跑步。此处 give it a try 意为：试试。此处 it 可以指 running。故填 it 或 running。

2018·全国卷 II

Diets have changed in China — and so too has its top crop. Since 2011,the country 61 (grow) more

corn than rice. Corn production has jumped nearly 125 percent over ___62___ past 25 years, while rice has increased only 7 percent.

A taste for meat is ___63___ (actual) behind the change: An important part of its corn is used to feed chickens, pigs, and cattle. Another reason for corn's rise: The government encourages farmers to grow corn instead of rice ___64___ (improve) water quality. Corn uses less water ___65___ rice and creates less fertilizer(化肥) runoff. This switch has decreased ___66___ (pollute) in the country's major lakes and reservoirs and made drinking water safer for people.

According to the World Bank, China accounts for about 30 percent of total ___67___ (globe)fertilizer consumption. The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture finds that between 2005—when the government ___68___ (start) a soil-testing program ___69___ gives specific fertilizer recommendations to farmers - and 2011, fertilizer use dropped by 7.7 million tons. That prevented the emission(排放) of 51.8 million tons of carbon dioxide. China's approach to protecting its environment while ___70___ (feed) its citizens "offers useful lessons for agriculture and food policymakers worldwide." says the bank's Juergen Voegelé.

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。文中讲述了中国为保护环境在农作物种植上做了一些变化并得到了世界上的知名人士的认可。

61. has grown 【解析】考查时态。since 加时间点，主句要用现在完成时。句意：2011 年以来，中国种植的玉米比水稻多。故填 has grown。

62. the 【解析】考查冠词。句意：玉米产量在过去 25 年里增长了近 125%，而大米只增长了 7%。故是特指在过去的 25 年里。故填 the。

63. actually 【解析】考查副词。句意：对肉的需求实际上是这种变化的背后原因。句子结构完整，用副词修饰句子。故填 actually。

64. to improve 【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：为了改善水质政府鼓励农民种植玉米而不是大米。没有连词可以且谓语动词是 encourages，故 improve 应该用非谓语动词。此处表示目的，故用不定式。故填 to improve。

65. than 【解析】考查连词。句意：玉米比大米使用的水更少。根据关键词 less 可知，填比较连词。故填 than。

66. pollution 【解析】考查词性转换。句意：这一转变减少了中国较大的湖泊和水库的污染，使人们的饮用水更加安全。has decreased 后跟名词作宾语，故填 pollution。

67. global 【解析】考查词性转换。句意：中国约占全球化肥总消费量的 30%。fertilizer consumption 是

名词短语，故应该用形容词修饰。故填 **global**。

68.started 【解析】考查谓语动词。句意：在 2005 年政府开始了一项土壤测试项目。本句是 **when** 引导的定语从句，由于时间是 2005 年，故用过去时。故填 **started**。

69. that/which 【解析】考查定语从句关系词。根据空后的谓语动词 **gives** 可知，该空缺少主语，指代 **program** 并且引导后面的句子。指物用 **that/which**，故填 **that** 或者 **which**。

70. feeding 【解析】考查省略句。句意：中国在养活中国人民的同时又保护了环境。这一做法为全世界的农业和粮食政策制定人提供了很有用的经验。空格处表示正在进行的动作，**while** 后面省略掉了 **China is**，省略句的原则：在时间状语从句、条件状语从句、让步状语从句中，如果从句的主语和主句的主语一致且含有 **be** 动词时，那么可以把主语和 **be** 动词一块省略。故填 **feeding**。

2018·全国卷 III

I'm not sure ____ 61 ____ is more frightened, me or the female gorilla(大猩猩) that suddenly appears out of nowhere. I'm walking on a path in the forest in the Central African Republic. Unexpectedly, I'm face-to-face with the gorilla, who begins screaming at ____ 62 ____ top of her lungs. That makes her baby scream, and then a 400-pound male appears. He screams the ____ 63 ____ (loud) of all. The noise shakes the trees as the male beats his chest and charges toward me. I quickly lower myself, ducking my head to avoid ____ 64 ____ (look) directly into his eyes so he doesn't feel ____ 65 ____ (challenge).

My name is Mireya Mayor. I'm a ____ 66 ____ (science) who studies animals such as apes and monkeys. I was searching ____ 67 ____ these three western lowland gorillas I'd been observing. No one had seen them for hours, and my colleagues and I were worried.

When the gorillas and I frightened each other, I was just glad to find ____ 68 ____ (they) alive. True to a gorilla's unaggressive nature, the huge animal ____ 69 ____ (mean) me no real harm. He was just saying: "I'm king of this forest, and here is your reminder!" Once his message was delivered, he allowed me ____ 70 ____ (stay) and watch.

61. which/who

【解析】考查宾语从句。句意：我不确定哪一个更害怕，我，还是突然出现的雌性大猩猩。此处为宾语从句，空格处表示选择，所以用 **which** 表示“哪一个”

62. the

【解析】考查冠词。此处为固定短语 **at the top of**，此处表示以最大的肺活量喊叫。

63. loudest

【解析】考查最高级。根据后面的 of all 可知，他声音最大，所以用最高级 loudest。

64. looking

【解析】考查动词。动词 avoid 后要加 doing。此处表示避免直接看他的眼睛。用 looking。

65. challenged

【解析】考查非谓语。根据语境可知，此处表示不直视他的眼睛，他就不会感到被挑战性。feel 为系动词，表示“被挑战”，用过去分词 challenged。

65. scientist

【解析】考查名词。根据语境可知，我是一名科学家。scientist 科学家。

67. for

【解析】考查动词短语搭配。search for 是固定搭配，表示“寻找”，表示“我”在寻找“我”研究的三只西部低地大猩猩。

68. them

【解析】考查代词。此处做 find 的宾语，所以用宾格 them。

69. meant

【解析】考查谓语动词。分析本句的句子成分可知，本句缺少谓语，再根据总体时态可知要用一般过去时，所以用 meant。

70. to stay

【解析】考查非谓语动词。固定短语 allow sb to do 允许某人做某事，应该用 to stay。

2018·浙江卷

Few people I know seem to have much desire or time to cook. Making Chinese 56 (dish) is seen as especially troublesome. Many westerners 57 come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap 58 can be to eat out. I still remember 59 (visit) a friend who'd lived here for five years and I 60 (shock) when I learnt she hadn't cooked once in all that time.

While regularly eating out seems to 61 (become) common for many young people in recent years, it's not without a cost. The obvious one is money; eating out once or twice a week may be 62 (afford) but doing this most days adds up. There could be an even 63 (high) cost on your health. Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in 64 (weigh) problems.

If you are not going to suffer this problem, then I suggest that the next time you go to your mum's home 65 dinner, get a few cooking tips from her. Cooking food can be fun. You might also begin to notice the effects

not only on your health but in your pocket.

【文章大意】作者描述了人们喜欢在外面吃饭的现象，分析了其对身体和花费的不良影响，建议我们在家做饭。

56. dishes

【解析】考查名词。此处指中国菜，表示泛指应该用名词复数，故填 dishes。

57. who/that

【解析】考查关系代词。句中包含定语从句，先行词是 westerners 指人，在定语从句中做主语，用关系代词 who/that 引导，故填 who/that。

58. it

【解析】考查 it 用法。句子为感叹句，正常语序应该是 it can be cheap to eat out. 其中不定式 to eat out 是真正主语，用 it 是形式主语。故填 it。

59. visiting

【解析】考查动词形式。此处指我记得去拜访一个在这里住了五年的朋友，表示记得做过某事用 remember doing sth.，故填 visiting。

60. was shocked.

【解析】考查形容词。此处表示我感到很震惊。shock 的主语是 I, 用形容词和系动词组成系表结构，表示过去发生的事，系动词用过去式。故填 was shocked。

61. have become

【解析】考查动词时态。根据时间状语 in recent years 可知用现在完成时，seems to 后用动词原形，故填 have become。

62. affordable

【解析】考查形容词。此处表示一周一两次外出吃饭是负担得起的，系动词 be 后用形容词作表语，表示“负担得起的”故填 affordable。

63. higher

【解析】考查形容词比较级。此处修饰名词 cost 用形容词，由 even 表示程度修饰比较级，故填 higher。

64. weight

【解析】考查名词。此处指体重问题，用名词修饰 problems，故填 weight。

65. for

【解析】考查介词。表示去母亲家去吃饭，表示目的用介词 for，故填 for。

