语法填空题解题技巧

**（要点精讲）**

**题型总体概述：**

语法填空是近年来高考英语科新推出的一种题型。这种题型是通过语篇在语境中考查学生在词汇、语法、句法方面的运用能力，能更全面、科学地反映学生的英语综合水平。本题型分两种情况：一种为有单词提示，一种为无单词提示。

**题型考查范围：**

1. 语境（上下文）

2. 语法：动词（时态、语态、主谓一致、非谓语形式）、名词、代词、介词、冠词、连词、情态动词、形容词和副词的比较级最高级及构词法、固定搭配、复合句、倒装等。

**题型能力要求：**

1. 阅读 / 理解语篇的能力

2. 分析句子结构的能力

3. 熟练运用语法的能力

4. 单词拼写能力和逻辑推理能力

**基本解题步骤：**

在解题前应快速浏览短文，掌握大意，可以先填写有把握的空格。在读懂短文的基础上，再结合短文提供的特定语境去逐句分析，逐题解答。

**具体解题技巧：**

**一、“有单词提示”题型的解题技巧**
       此类题可以考查学生对单词形式变化的掌握程度。单词形式变化主要有两种：一是词的形、数、式的变化，一是词的派生变化。在判断出词的变化之后还应该进一步审题，看是否需要使用复合的变化形式，这一点是很重要的。

**技巧一：**名词形式变化。名词的形式变化主要有单数、复数、所有格的变化。

1. There are many students living at school, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (child) houses are all far from school.
        由students可以判断出横线处应填复数，且作为houses的定语，应用其所有格形式，故答案为child的复合变化形式---复数的所有格children’s。
       **技巧二：**动词形式变化。动词的形式变化比较多，有谓语的变化（时态、语态、虚拟语气），有非谓语的变化（不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词）。

2. A talk \_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) tomorrow is written by Professor Zhang.

句中的is是整句的谓语，所以横线所在的动词应当用作非谓语。从tomorrow可以看出，报告是“将来”作的，故应用不定式；且talk和give之间是动宾关系，故可以判断出横线处应用give的不定式的被动式---to be given。
       **技巧三：**代词形式变化。代词形式变化通常是与人称变化有关的三大类五小类，即人称代词（主格和宾格）、物主代词（形容词性和名词性）、反身代词。另外还有几个不定代词的形式变化，如no one / none、other / another等。

3. The king decided to see the painter by\_\_\_\_\_\_ (he).

由介词by可以看出，横线处应填反身代词himself。
       **技巧四：**形容词、副词比较级变化。英语中大部分形容词和表方式的副词都有原级、比较级和最高级的变化。构成比较级和最高级的方式或通过加后缀-er和-est，或在词前加more / less和most / least，且形容词的最高级前需加the。

4. I am\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tall) than Liu Wen. He is the tallest students in my class.
       此题后句交代了Liu Wen是班上最高的学生，那“我”肯定比他矮，所以不能用taller，只能用表示程度不如的“less tall”。
       **技巧五：**数词形式变化。数词的形式变化包括基数词、序数词，或加后缀-teen、-ty的变化，甚至还有作分母用的序数词的单复数形式，以及one / two / three的特殊变化形式。

5. To my three sons I leave my seventeen horses. My eldest son shall take a half, my second son shall take a \_\_\_\_\_\_ (three) …

从上下文连续起来理解，这是一个分马的计划，大儿子分得a half，也就是“一半”或“二分之一”，那么二儿子应该得“三分之一”，所以要填入作分母的序数词third才能命中目标。

**技巧六：**词的派生。词的派生现象在英语中是很常见的，派生现象主要发生在名词、动词、形容词、副词四种词中。这种题型还有可能检测学生对词根、前后缀、派生词的掌握。

6. Lious lost his wallet yesterday, so he was very \_\_\_\_\_\_ (happiness).
       在这道题中，学生很容易判断出该用形容词，由此将happiness改成happy；但钱包丢了，人应该是不开心的，所以要再加个前缀-un，就成了unhappy。
  **二、“无单词提示”题型的解题技巧**
       此类题目难度较大，但也是有方法可循的。
       **技巧七：**固定短语结构。根据句中横线前后及整句来判断横线前后是否构成一个固定短语，但有时要对横线前或后的几个单词“视而不见”才能命中答案。

7. The children were playing on the ground, enjoying \_\_\_\_\_\_, dirty but happy.
       从句中的happy可以猜出孩子们是开心的，所以应用enjoy oneself短语，故其答案为themselves。

8. His boss was \_\_\_\_\_\_ angry as to fire him.
       如果“跳过”横线后面的angry，就可以发现这里用到一个关联短语so … as to“如此…以至于”，所以so是正解。
       **技巧八：**从句引导词。从句是此题型最为常见的一个考查方向，主要检测学生对引导词的掌握程度。

9. He did not do \_\_\_\_\_\_ his father had asked him to do.
       审题可知横线处为宾语从句的引导词，此引导词在从句中充当宾语且指事项，所以应填what。

10. Those \_\_\_\_\_\_ want to go to the village must sign here.
       经过观察可以判断横线处为定语从句的引导词，进一步观察可知先行词为those且指人，所以应填入who。
       **技巧九：**短语动词结构。短语动词是以动词为中心的两个或多个词构成的短语，此类短语中往往是动词与介词或副词连用。

11. The USA consists \_\_\_\_\_\_ fifty states.
       根据常识可知，美国由50个州组成，故横线处与前一词组合表示“由…组成”，所以答案是of。

12. Mrs. Baker was ill, so her daughter had to ask for leave to take \_\_\_\_\_\_ of her.
       生病需要人照顾，所以答案是care，与前后词构成动词短语take care of。
       **技巧十：**短语介词结构。短语介词即多个词的组合起介词作用，如except for，due to等。

 13. Mr. Smith took a plane to London \_\_\_\_\_\_ of taking a train.
       此题中说到两种交通工具，所以可以理解此句有“坐…而不是坐…”的意思，故答案为instead，以构成介词短语instead of。

14. Just then, he saw a black board in \_\_\_\_\_\_ of him.

细心观察，可以看出填front即可构成介词短语in front of“在…前面”，此题得解。
       **技巧十一：**连词、关联短语结构。常用的连词and，or，but，so，for，while等；常用的关联短语有both … and，either…or，neither…nor，not only…but also等。

15. Little Wang Jun could not go to school, \_\_\_\_\_ his family was too poor.
       此处表示原因，引导的分句其实是一种解释说明，不是必然的因果关系，且前面有逗号隔开，所以填for。

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Marrie and Jannie like going to the theatre.
       横线处的词与后面可以构成both … and，故答案为Both。
       **技巧十二：**冠词、介词和常用的副词。冠词只能是在a，an，the之间判断；常用的介词有in，at，on，before，during等，通常考查固定搭配；副词常考-1y形式的方式副词。

17. Jackie likes to drive at \_\_\_\_ high speed.

这里考查的是不定冠词的习惯用法。答案为a，构成at a high speed“以高速”开车。

18. Old Tom’s granddaughter used to visit him \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday afternoon.
       Saturday afternoon是指定的某天下午，所以不用介词in而用on才是正解。

19. Though Liu Qiang did the same work \_\_\_\_\_\_ Zhang Wen did, he got a lower pay \_\_\_\_\_\_ Zhang Wen.
       第一个横线处可由前面的the same判断出用as， 第二个横线处则可由lower判断出比较意义，故应填than。

20. It was only one day left, \_\_\_\_\_, his father had no idea how to answer him.
       观察上下句，可以看出是转折关系且横线与前后用逗号隔开，排除but，因此应用转折副词however。
       **技巧十三：**上下文中出现的相关词。这一招是最为灵活的，但也是最难的。学生可以根据上下文关系和自己积累的知识，填入某个已出现的词或其反义词，或其同类词。

21. Tony \_\_\_\_\_\_ travelling abroad, but dislikes staying home watching TV.
       由第二句话中的dislikes可以判断，此横线处应该是填其反义词likes。

**（典例剖析）**

【例题1】语法填空题。

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（不多于3个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Are you facing a situation that looks impossible to fix?

In 1969, the pollution was terrible along the Cuyahoga River near Cleveland, Ohio. It 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) unimaginable that it could ever be cleaned up. The river was so polluted that it 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (actual) caught fire and burned. Now, years later, this river is one of 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_most outstanding examples of environmental cleanup.

But the river wasn’t changed in a few days 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_even a few months. It took years of work 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) the industrial pollution and clean the water. Finally, that hard work paid off and now the water in the river is 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (clean) than ever.

Maybe you are facing an impossible situation. Maybe you have a habit 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_is driving your family crazy. Possibly you drink too much or don’t know how to control your credit card use. When you face such an impossible situation, don’t you want a quick fix and something to change immediately?

While there are 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (amaze) stories of instant transformation, for most of us, the 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (change) are gradual and require a lot of effort and work, like cleaning up a polluted river. Just be 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (patience).

【答案】

1. was

2. actually

3. the

4. or

5. to reduce

6. cleaner

7. that / which

8. amazing

9. changes

10. patient

【解析】

语篇解读：本文以花费多年时间解决河流污染为例来告诫我们，当我们面临貌似不可能改善的情况时，一定要有耐心，变化是循序渐进的，是需要付出很多努力的。

1. was 考查时态。句意：当时很难想象这条河能够被清理干净。上一句提到In 1969，所以要用一般过去时。

2. actually 考查词性转换。该空修饰动词caught和burned，所以要用副词形式actually，意为“事实上，实际上”。

3. the 考查冠词。句意：现在，多年之后，这条河流成为了环境清理最杰出的例子之一。该空后面是最高级，所以应填定冠词the。

4. or 考查连词。句意：但是这条河流不是在几天甚至几个月内被改变的。因为本句是否定句，所以应填连词or。

5. to reduce 考查非谓语动词。句意：花费了多年的工作来减少工业污染和净化河水。It takes / took (sb.) some time to do sth. “做某事花费（某人）多长时间”为固定句式，故填动词不定式to reduce。

6. cleaner 考查形容词的比较级。句意：最后辛苦的工作得到了回报，现在河水比以前的干净多了。根据句中比较级的标志词than可知该空应用比较级，故填cleaner。

7. that / which 考查定语从句。句意：可能你有一种让你家人发疯的习惯。根据句子结构可知该空应填定语从句的引导词，先行词是a habit且引导词在定语从句中作主语，故填that或which。

8. amazing 考查词性转换。句意：虽然有一些令人吃惊的快速改观的故事，但是对我们大部分人来说，变化是循序渐进的，并且也是需要很多努力和工作的。设空处用来修饰表示“事物”的名词stories，应该用形容词形式amazing（令人吃惊的），不能用amazed（感到吃惊的）。

9. changes 考查名词。定冠词the后面应该填名词，根据be动词are和require可知应填名词的复数形式，故填changes。

10. patient 考查词性转换。句意：要有耐心。此处be动词后面应填形容词作表语，故填patient（耐心的）。

【难度】一般

【例题2】语法填空题。

阅读下面材料，用不多于 1 个单词的正确形式填空

Yangshuo, China

It was raining lightly when I 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in Yangshuo just before dawn. But I didn’t care. A few hours 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_, I’d been at home in Hong Kong, with 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (it) choking smog. Here, the air was clean and fresh, even with the rain.

I’d skipped nearby Guilin, a dream place for tourists seeking the limestone mountain tops and dark waters of the Li River 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_ are pictured by artists in so many Chinese 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (painting). Instead, I’d headed straight for Yangshuo. For those who fly to Guilin, it’s only an hour away 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_ car and offers all the scenery of the better-known city.

Yangshuo 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) really beautiful. A study of travelers 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (conduct) by the website Trip Advisor names Yangshuo as one of the top 10 destinations in the world. And the town is fast becoming a popular weekend destination for people in Asia. Abercrombie & Kent, a travel company in Hong Kong, says it 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (regular) arranges quick getaways here for people 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Shanghai and Hong Kong.

【答案】

1. arrived

2. before/earlier

3. its

4. that/which

5. paintings

6. by

7. is

8. conducted

9. regularly

10. living

【解析】

语篇解读：本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者到中国阳朔游玩的经历和感受。

1. arrived 句意：就在天亮之前我到了阳朔，天下着小雨。根据前后句时态可知用一般过去时。

2. before / earlier 句意：几个小时前，我在香港家里。注意不可以用ago。

3. its 句意：带着窒息的烟雾。后面为名词，故用its。

4. that / which 句意：漓江被许多艺术家所绘画。考查定语从句，先行词为Li River，在从句中作主语。

5. paintings 句意：漓江被艺术家们绘进很多中国画里。painting为可数名词，注意用复数形式。

6. by 句意：乘汽车只需要一个小时。by car乘汽车。

7. is 句意：阳朔真的很漂亮。这里用一般现在时。

8. conducted 句意：一项网站所进行的调查。过去分词作后置定语，表示被动关系。

9. regularly 考查形容词派生为副词的用法。由于所填的词是用于修饰动词arrange，故要用副词形式。

10. living 句意：住在上海和香港的人们。现在分词作后置定语。

**（精题精练）**

1.阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入适当的词或者括号中词语的正确形式（不多于3个词）。

I remember the occasion when mother sent me to the main road,  about twenty yards away from our house, to invite a passing group of seasonal work-seekers for a meal. She 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (instruct) me to take a basket along and collect dry cow dung (牛粪) for making a fire. I was then to prepare the meal for the group of work-seekers.

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_ thought of making an open fire outside at midday, and 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cook) in a large three-legged pot in that intense heat, was sufficient to upset even an angel. I did not manage to hide my feelings from my mother and, after serving the group, she called me to the veranda (走廊) 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_ she usually sat to attend to her sewing and knitting.

5.\_\_\_\_\_\_ straight into my eyes, she asked “Why did you get angry 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_ I requested you to prepare a meal for those poor people?” 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_ my attempt to deny her blame, using the heat of the fire and the sun as an excuse for my rude behavior, mother, she gave me a firm look, 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (say),  “You cannot detect what trouble may lie ahead of you.”

I 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sudden) realized that if I had refused to offer this group of people a meal, 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_ would be impossible that in my travels sometime in the future, I would get these individuals' help.

　　【答案】

1. instructed

2. The

3. cooking

4. where

5. Looking

6. when

7. Despite / Regardless of

8. saying / and said

9. suddenly

10. it

 【解析】

 语篇解读：小时候，母亲让我到我们家附近的路上邀请那些找季节性工作的人来我家吃午饭。我还得捡干牛粪生火。看到我一脸的不悦，母亲批评了我一顿。我认识到也许有一天，我会需要这些人的帮助。

　　1. instructed 考查谓语动词。本空在主语后，空格处需填谓语动词，整篇文章用的是一般过去时，因此应填动词的过去式。

　　2. The 考查冠词。本空在名词前，填定冠词The，表示特指。

　　3. cooking 考查非谓语动词。由空格前的and可知，本空与前面的短语“making an open fire outside at midday”并列，作介词of的宾语，因此填cooking。

　　4. where 考查定语从句。此处为定语从句，先行词为the veranda，关系词在从句中作地点状语，因此填关系副词where。

　　5. Looking 考查现在分词。本空应填现在分词Looking，作状语，表示伴随状况。母亲直视着我的眼睛，问我为什么因帮助别人而闷闷不乐。

　　6. when 考查状语从句。根据句意可知，空格处需填连词when，引导时间状语从句，意为“当…的时候”。

　　7. Despite / Regardless of 考查介词（短语）。结合语境可知，此处填介词Despite“尽管”或介词短语Regardless of“不顾，不管”都可以。

　　8. saying / and said 考查现在分词。say与mother之间存在主谓关系，应用现在分词作状语，表示伴随状况；或用and said做并列谓语。

　　9. suddenly 考查副词。空格在动词前，应填副词suddenly作状语，修饰动词。

10. it 考查代词。代词it用作形式主语，代替后面that引导的主语从句。

【难度】一般

　　2.阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入适当的词或者括号中词语的正确形式（不多于3个单词）。

　　Diana Jacobs thought her family had 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_ workable (可使用的) plan to pay for college for her 21-year-old twin sons: a combination of savings, income, scholarships, and a modest amount of borrowing. Then her husband lost his job, 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_ the plan fell apart.

　　“I have two kids in college, and I want to say ‘come home’, but at the same time I want to provide them 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good education,” says Jacobs.

　　The Jacobs family did work out a 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_: They asked and received more aid from the schools, and each son 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (increase) his borrowing to the maximum (最大值) amount through the federal loan (贷款) program. They will each graduate with $ 20, 000 of debt, but at least they will be able to finish school.

　　With unemployment 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_, financial aid administrators expect to hear more families like the Jacobs. More students are 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (apply) for aid, and more families need student loans. College administrators are 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (concern) that they will not have enough aid money to go around.

　　Financial aid administrators 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a hard time as many companies think that student loans are not profitable enough and have stopped them. The good news, 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_, is that federal loans account for about three quarters of student borrowing, and the government says that money will flow uninterruptedly.

　　【答案】

1. a

2. and / so

3. with

4. solution / way

5. increased

6. rising

7. applying

8. concerned

9. have been having

10. however

【解析】

语篇解读：本文是一篇记叙文。戴安娜•雅各布斯一家为了供双胞胎儿子上大学，制订了一个还贷计划。但随着计划的破灭，问题出现了。

　　1. a 考查冠词。依据文章可知，Jacobs一家有着一个可行的还贷计划，此处表示泛指，因此用不定冠词a修饰。

　　2. and / so 考查连词。前后两个单句间缺少连接词，再依据两个单句间的逻辑关系可知，此处表并列或者因果关系，因此填and或so。

　　3. with 考查介词。provide sb. with sth. 表示“为某人提供某物”，为固定搭配。

　　4. solution / way 考查名词。依据后文可知，此处是指Jacobs一家想出了解决办法，work out a solution / way表示“想出解决办法”。

　　5. increased 考查动词时态。本文是过去发生的事情，因此要用过去时态。

　　6.  rising 考查非谓语动词。依据后文的“financial aid administrators expect to hear more families like the Jacobs”可知，此处是指失业率上升的情况，unemployment与rise之间是主谓关系，故用现在分词。

　　7. applying 考查动词时态。此处应用现在进行时表示正在进行的动作。

　　8. concerned 考查形容词。此处是指大学管理人员担心没有足够的钱，因此用concerned表示“担心的”。

　　9. have been having 考查动词时态。依据文章最后一段可知，此处是指在困难时期动作一直在持续，因此用现在完成进行时态，表示动作的持续性。

10. however 考查副词。依据语境可知，此处是转折关系，且用逗号隔开，因此用however。

【难度】较难

　　3.阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入适当的词或者括号中词语的正确形式（不多于3个单词）。

　　Many kinds of music can stir the 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (imagine) and produce strong feeling. For some people, romantic composers such as Chopin and Tchaikovsky enhance (提高) feelings of love and sympathy. Religious and spiritual 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_can help some people feel peace or lessen their pain. But one musician seems to have a unique ability of healing the human body－Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Scientists have found Mozart's music to be remarkable in its ability 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (calm) its listeners. It can also increase their perceptions (感知力), and help them express themselves more clearly.

　　Many amazing cases have been documented using Mozart as a healing aid. For example, a tiny premature (不成熟的) baby 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (name) Krissy, who weighed just 1.5 pounds at birth,　was on total life support. Doctors thought she had little chance of survival. Her mother insisted 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ playing Mozart for Krissy, and 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ saved her daughter's life. Krissy lived, 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ she was very small for her age and slower than the average child. At the age of four, she showed an 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ in music and her parents gave her violin lessons.

　　To their astonishment, Krissy was able to play musical pieces from memory that 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ far beyond the ability of an average four-year-old. 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) music helped her improve in all areas of her life.

　　【答案】

1. imagination

2. music

3. to calm

4. named

5. on

6. it

7. but

8. interest

9. were

10. Playing

【解析】

语篇解读：本文主要讲了音乐可以激发人的想象，使人产生强烈的情感。

　　1. imagination 考查名词。结合动词stir和定冠词the可知此处用名词imagination作宾语。

　　2. music 考查名词。由上下文可知，此处表示宗教和精神音乐能够帮助人们感受平和、消除痛苦。故填入名词music。

　　3. to calm 考查动词不定式。ability后常接动词不定式，且不定式用主动形式。

　　4. named 考查过去分词。named Krissy作后置定语，修饰baby，name与baby为动宾关系。

　　5. on 考查固定搭配。她的妈妈执意为她放莫扎特的音乐。insist on doing sth. 执意做某事。

　　6. it 考查代词。it代指playing Mozart。

　　7. but 考查并列连词。but在此表示转折关系，连接两个并列单句。

　　8. interest 考查名词。show an interest in … 表示“表现出对…的兴趣”。

　　9. were 考查谓语动词。先行词为musical pieces，表示复数概念，从句缺系动词，且表示过去的情况，故用were。

　　10. Playing 考查动名词。所填词作主语，表示主动关系及一般情况，故用动名词Playing。

【难度】一般

　　4.阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入适当的词或者括号中词语的正确形式（不多于3个单词）。

　　Online shopping is coming into fashion in most cities, where people are able to make full use of the rapidly-developed internet technology. Nowadays, can we find a person 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_ hasn't experienced online shopping? Definitely not.

　　Online shopping 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (welcome) by most people due to various reasons. From the perspective (视角) of the consumer, it can save some time for people who don't have much spare time. Just click the mouse, they can get 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_ they want while staying at home. For the retailers (零售商), it can cut some costs for those who don't have much circulating funds. 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (compare) with the traditional trade mode (风格), it saves them the need to rent a house. 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_, there are still some 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_ in online shopping. First, a face-to-face deal makes online shopping less reliable and trustworthy. Second, people will lose the fun of bargain.

　　7.\_\_\_\_\_\_ is undeniable (不可否认的) that shopping on the internet has become an irresistible (无法抗拒的) trend in modern 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_. It's of great urgency that we need to make the relative laws with the rapid 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grow) of online shopping. Only in this way can we enjoy the pleasure and convenience of online shopping without the concern of 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cheat).

  【答案】

1. who / that

2. is welcomed

3. whatever / what

4. Compared

5. However

6. disadvantages

7. It

8. society

9. growth

10. being cheated

【解析】

语篇解读：本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了网购。

　　1. who / that 考查关系代词。先行词为a person，引导词在定语从句中作主语，故用who或that。

　　2. is welcomed 考查语态。Online shopping与动词welcome是动宾关系，且此处表示现在的情况，故用一般现在时的被动语态。

　　3. whatever / what 考查名词性从句。所填词引导宾语从句，表示“（任何）…的东西”，故填入whatever或what。

　　4. Compared 考查过去分词。compared with …（与…相比较）作状语，compare与it为动宾关系。

　　5. However 考查转折副词。根据语境分析，前面阐述了网购和网络营销的好处，下面介绍的是缺点，故所填词表示转折关系，再根据空格后面的逗号分析，此空该填入However。

　　6. disadvantages 考查行文逻辑。根据下文列举的两条可知，此处指缺点、不利之处，故此处该填入名词disadvantages。

　　7. It 考查形式主语。根据句子结构可知，句子的真正主语是that引导的从句，故空格处应填入形式主语It。

　　8. society 考查名词。根据语境分析，此处指现代“社会”，故用society。

　　9. growth 考查词性转换。根据空格前的with the rapid和后面的介词of可知用名词growth。

　　10. being cheated 考查动名词。of为介词，其后接动名词，且we与cheat为动宾关系，故用being cheated。

 【难度】一般

　　5.阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入适当的词或者括号中词语的正确形式（不多于3个单词）。

　　My husband and children think they are very lucky that they are living and that it’s Christmas again. They can’t see that we live on a dirty street in a dirty house among people 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_ aren’t very good. But Johnny and children can’t see this. What a pity it is 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_ our neighbors have to make 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (happy) out of all this dirt. I decided that my children must get out of this. 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_, the money that we’ve saved isn’t nearly enough.

　　The Mc Garitys have money but they are so proud. They look down upon 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_ poor. The Mc Garity girl just yesterday stood out there in the street 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) from a bag of candy while a ring of hungry children watched her. I saw those children looking at her and crying in their hearts; and 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_ she couldn’t eat any more she threw the rest down the sewer (下水道). Why, is it only because they have money? There is more to happiness than money in the world, isn’t there?

　　Miss Jackson, who 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) at the Settlement House, isn’t rich, but she knows things. She understands people. Her eyes look straight into 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she talks with you. She can read your mind. I’d like 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) the children be like Miss Jackson when they grow up.

　　【答案】

1. who

2. that

3. happiness

4. However

5. the

6. eating

7. when

8. teaches

9. yours

10. to see

 【解析】

 语篇导读：一个小小的社区是世间万象的缩影，表现各异的人们生活在同一个社区里，人们的生活态度和理解方式也不尽相同。

　　1. who 本题考查定语从句关系词的用法。分析句子结构可知，空格处需要填关系代词who引导定语从句，修饰名词people，who在从句中作主语。

　　2. that 本题考查名词性从句的引导词。分析句子结构可知，空格处应该填连词that引导主语从句，it是形式主语。

　　3. happiness 本题考查词性转换。根据语境可知，空格处应该填名词，作动词make的宾语。

　　4. However 本题考查副词的用法。根据语境可知，前后句子之间为转折关系，所以空格处填表示转折的副词However。

　　5. the 本题考查冠词的用法。“the＋形容词”表示一类人，此处指穷人。

　　6. eating 本题考查非谓语动词的用法。分析句子结构可知，空格处需要填一个现在分词，作伴随状语。

　　7. when 本题考查状语从句引导词的用法。分析句子可知，空格处应该填连词when，引导时间状语从句。

　　8. teaches 本题考查谓语动词的用法。分析句子结构可知，定语从句中缺谓语动词，关系代词who在从句中作主语，指代先行词Miss Jackson，所以从句中谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

　　9. yours 本题考查代词的用法。根据语境可知，空格处需要填名词性物主代词yours，作介词into的宾语。 look straight into one’s eyes 意思是“直视某人的眼睛”，yours=your eyes。

　　10. to see 本题考查非谓语动词的用法。would like to do sth. 为固定用法。

【难度】较难