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# 语法填空

# 一、语法填空的考点或考查内容



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**1. 纯空格题：通常考冠词、介词、代词和连词等四类词。**

**冠词**：a, an, the

**介词**：in, on, at, with, as ( 作为 ), before, after, by, from, through, to, for等

**代词**：one, another, other, both, none, I, we, you等人称

**连词**：(1) and, or, but, however ( 两个完整的句子之间 )

(2) that, which, who, whom, whose, when, where, why ( 引导定语从句 )

(3) that, whether, if, whose, which, who, what, when, where, how, why ( 引导名词性从句 )

(4) when, before, after, until, while, because, so, if, unless, although, as ( 引导状语从句 )



**2 . 用括号中所给词填空：通常考谓语动词的时态和语态、非谓语动词、形容词和副词的比较等级、词类转换等。**

**3 . 倒装句中的助动词和强调谓语动词的助动词（ do, does, did ）, 以及情态动词、强调结构中的it, that等都可能在纯空格题中进行考查，名词的数和所有格也可能在用括号中所给词填空空中进行考查，同学们千万不可忽视。**

**4 . 短文难度：没有超出课标的生词，但有课标单词的派生词。**

**5 . 短文题材：或体现文化内涵，或给人心灵以启迪等。**

## 6. 考点设置：

- ①纯空格题：设6—7个小题。
- ②用括号中所给词填空：设3—4个小题。
- ③170—200词。

## 7. 答案特点：

- ①纯空格题：一个小题或者一个空格只能填一个单词。
- ②用括号中所给词正确形式填空：填一个或两个单词。

尽管如此，平时的训练中也要训练填一个、两个或多个单词的情况。非谓语动词中，带to的不定式、现在分词的完成式都可能填两个单词；谓语动词的将来时、进行时和完成时等也都可能填两个单词，而现在完成进行时（have been doing）等就可能填三个单词，被动语态（be+过去分词）至少都要填两个单词。

## 二、解题策略



### 1. 通读全文，把握大意。

解题前，应快速浏览短文，把握全文大意，这一步非常重要。

### 2. 结合语境，试填空格。

◆分析思考空格所缺单词的词性（根据句子结构的完整性）

◆确定具体要填的单词和所给词的正确形式（根据句子的结构和意义，及句子之间的逻辑关系）

具体来说，可按设题类型分为三类情况：

### (1) 纯空格试题的解题技巧

首先，分析句子结构，确定填哪类词。然后，再根据句子的意思，确定具体填什么词；或根据两句间的逻辑关系确定具体用哪个连词。

确定填哪类词有以下6个技巧：

**技巧1 . 缺主语或宾语，一定是填代词或名词（多考代词）**

例1 She did not hesitate for long: although her father smoked a pipe only once in a while, she knew that this was a present which was bound to please 38.

解析：不定式后动词please缺少宾语，应填代词；又从文章和句子意思可知是给父亲买礼物，使他高兴，确定填him.

**例2** He asked his teacher, “Sir, the water was awful. Why did you pretend to like \_\_\_\_\_.”

**解析：**不定式后动词like缺少宾语，应填代词；又从前面句子可知是说这水很难喝，学生是问老师为什么假装喜欢这水呢，确定填代词it代替这水。

**例3** I can send a message to Kenya whenever I want to, and \_\_\_\_\_ gets there almost in a second.

**解析：**and连接前后两个句子，and后面的句子缺主语，应填名词或代词；结合前一分句，不难推知，“马上可到达那里”的是the message，替代the message用代词it。





**技巧2 . 如果句子基本结构完整 , 名词前面  
无限定词 ( 冠词、不定代词和形容词性物主代词 ) , 则设在该  
名词前的空格很大可能填限定词。**

**例4 It is said that a short-tempered man in the Song  
Dynasty (960—1279) was very anxious to help \_\_\_\_\_ rice crop  
grow up quickly.**

**解析 : 名词rice crop前还没有限定词 , 应当填限定词 ; 根  
据句意 , 这个急性子人当然是急于使 “他的” 禾苗长得快 , 故  
填形容词性物主代词his。**





**例5** Besides, shopping at this time of the year was not 33 pleasant experience: ...

**解析：**experience句中意思为经历，可数名词单数，其前没有限定词；再根据句子意思“每年这个时候购物不是一件让人很愉快的经历”，确定填冠词a。

**例6** ...the head of the village was tying up his horse to my car to pull it to 35 small town some 20 kilometers away where there was a garage.

**解析：**因单数可数名词town前还没有限定词，应填限定词；根据句意，是指将车拉到离那里大约有20公里远的一个小镇上去修理，表示“一个”，用不定冠词，故填a。

**例7** After the student left, the teacher let \_\_\_\_\_ student taste the water.

**解析：**student为可数名词单数，前无限定词；根据句子意思“这个学生离开后，老师让‘另一个’学生尝这水”，确定填不定代词another。



**技巧3 . 如果句子基本结构完整，名词或代词在句中既不作主语、表语，也不作动词的宾语时，其前面的空格通常是填介词。**

**例8** When Jane got home, with her small but well-chosen present in her bag, her parents were already \_\_\_\_\_ table having supper.

**解析：**分析句子知道名词table在句中不作主语、宾语，也不作were的表语，空格处应填介词，使table成为介词的宾语；根据having supper确定应填介词at，因为at table表示“在餐桌边，在进餐”，也是固定搭配。

**例9** The young man went home \_\_\_\_\_ a happy heart.

**解析：**a happy heart在句中不作主语、表语，也不作动词的宾语，空格处应填介词；根据句子意思“他怀着高兴的心回家了”，确定填介词with。

**技巧4 . 如果两个句子（即两个主谓结构）之间没有分号或句号，也没有关联词连接或引导，则填并列连词或从属连词。**

**例10 He was very tired from/after doing this for a whole day, \_\_\_\_\_ he felt very happy since the crop did “grow” higher.**

**解析：两个句子间是逗号且无关联词连接，则空格处一定是填关联词；再根据前一句他感到very tired和后一句子的very happy得出前后为转折关系，确定填并列连词but。**

**例11** Jane paused in front of a counter \_\_\_\_\_ some attractive ties were on display.

**解析：**两个句子间没有分号或句号，也没有关联词连接或引导；分析句子意思可知后一句为定语从句，要填的词既引导了这个定语从句，又在此从句中作地点状语，确定填关系副词 where。

**例12** I wanted to see as much of the city as possible in the two days \_\_\_\_\_ I was to return to Guangzhou.

**解析：**因I wanted to...是一个句子，I was to return...也是一个句子，这两个句子之间没有连词，也没有分号或句号，一定是填连词；根据句意和两句之间的逻辑关系，可知“参观这个城市的尽可能多的地方”应是在“返回广州”之前，故填before。





**技巧5 . 若结构较完整，空格后的谓语动词是原形，特别是与上下文时态不一致或主谓不一致时，很可能是填情态动词或表示强调或倒装的助动词(do, does, did等)。**

**例13** What is acceptable in one country \_\_\_\_\_ be considered extremely rude in another.

**解析：**句中What is acceptable in one country是主语从句，空格后的be considered是谓语；因其中的be是原形，故空格处必定是填情态动词或助动词does（由语境可知是一般现在时，主语是第三人称单数）；由句意及作者的语气可知，需填表示“可能”的情态动词may。



**技巧6 . 和it有关的一些特殊句型也是判断纯填空题的一个重要技巧。**

**A . 根据it作形式主语或形式宾语的句型来判断空格处是否应填it。**

**例14 She remembered how difficult \_\_\_\_\_ was to choose a suitable Christmas present for her father. (广东高考)**

**解析：分析句子可知，宾语从句中真正的主语是后面的不定式to choose...，空格处应填入作形式主语的it。**

**B . 根据强调句结构**

**“It is/was+被强调部分+ that/who+句子剩下部分” 判断空格处填it还是that。**

**例15 ... and \_\_\_\_\_ was only after I heard she became sick that I learned she couldn't eat MSG.**

**解析：分析句子结构可知该句为强调句句型应填it。**

**强调句判断方法：**

**去掉it is/was...that看句子结构是否仍然强调完整的方法来判断句子是否为强调句。**

## (二) 给出提示词的解题技巧



### 1. 动词：

(1) 给出的提示词为动词时，考生应首先分析句子结构，判断该动词在句中是谓语动词还是非谓语动词，或者是否需要转换词性等，然后再具体解题。

例16 ...people stepped on your feet or \_\_\_\_\_ (push) you with their elbows, hurrying ahead to get to a bargain.

解析：提示词push在句中与stepped作并列谓语，要用一般过去时，填pushed。



**(2) 如果一个句子没有谓语动词，或者提示词与已有谓语动词之间是并列关系时，所给提示词就是谓语动词，此时要根据语境考察时态和语态。**

**例17 Her mother was excited. “Your father has at last decided to stop smoking,” Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (inform).**

**解析：主句没有谓语，考时态和语态；根据文章意思可知Jane是“被”她母亲告知父亲决定戒烟的，确定应用一般过去时和被动语态，填was informed.**

**例18** After a long journey, the young man \_\_\_\_\_  
(present) the water to the old man.

**解析：**主句没有谓语，考时态和语态，根据文章语境可知  
时态为过去时，应填presented.

**(3) 如果句子已有谓语动词，给出的动词提示词也不作并列谓语时，则考查非谓语动词，这时要根据句子所缺成分和非谓语动词各自用法特点，选择动词-ing、动词-ed和不定式，具体确定方法如下：**

**提示词在句中作目的状语、only后的结果状语、情感形容词或动词后的原因状语时，通常用不定式。**



**例19** For example, the proverb, “ plucking up a crop \_\_\_\_\_ (help) it grow”, is based on the following story.

**解析：**分析结构可知句子已有谓语is based，help在此为非谓语；根据句子意思，把禾苗拔高的目的是帮助它们长高，确定用不定式作目的状语，填to help。

**(4)** 提示词给的是动词有时也会考查词类转换，考生须仔细分析句子结构，正确填词。

**例20** But Jane knew from her past experience that her  
\_\_\_\_\_ (choose) of ties hardly ever pleased her father.

**解析：**分析句子可知，choose在同位语从句中作主语，且在形容词性物主代词her后，确定用名词形式choices。

## 2. 形容词和副词：

**(1) 提示词为形容词或副词，重点考察它们的比较等级、形容词副词之间的词性转换，具体解题技巧如下：**

**考察形容词和副词的比较等级。一般来说，如果有表示范围的in/of介词短语，用最高级；than的前面要用比较级，但考生要特别注意的是，在特定语境中，“than+比较对象”和表示比较范围的of/in短语常常被省略。**



**例21** He was very tired after/from doing this for a whole day, but he felt very happy since the crop did “grow” \_\_\_\_\_ (high).

**解析：**由语境可知，他忙了一整天后很累，但是仍然感到很开心是因为庄稼被拔过后确实比之前“长”的“高”些了，这是省略了than before的隐性比较级，确定填higher。

**例22** The water was simply the container for an act of kindness and love. Nothing could be \_\_\_\_\_ (sweet).

**解析：**由语境可知，这水是好心和爱的表现，没有什么比它更甜了，这是省略了than the water的隐性比较级，确定填sweeter。



(2) 形容词和副词之间的词类转换。修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子，作状语，用副词形式；作表语、定语或补语，通常用形容词形式。

例23 We drank together and talked 38 (merry) till far into the night.

解析：修饰动词talked要用merry的副词形式，确定填merrily。

例24 His teacher took a deep drink, smiled 34 (warm), and thanked his student very much for the sweet water.

解析：修饰动词smiled要用warm的副词形式，确定填warmly。

## 总结：

1. 首先熟悉语境。
2. 对于连词、介词、关系代词、关系副词等，不仅要理解它们的意思，还要熟记它们，在考试时能准确、快速地提取它们。
3. 对于动词，要掌握常用的时态、语态和非谓语动词的用法。
4. 对于句子，要能够分析其结构，懂得在什么时候该用什么词性。
5. 对于单词，不仅要背诵其意义和拼写，还好掌握基本的词形变换。

## 练习:



**Valentine's Day is the time of the year when couples show their love for each other by sending cards, flowers and chocolates. Its origins are unclear and hidden in the river of time. Nobody knows 71 (exact) who St. Valentine was, although some historians suggest he was a Roman killed 72 the third century AD by a Roman Emperor. It is said 73 the first recorded Valentine's card was sent by the imprisoned Duke of Orleans in 1415. It is believed that he tried to find 74 (comfortable) from his imprisonment by writing love poems to his wife.**





Now, Valentine's Day 75 (celebrate) in many countries around the world. However, the traditions often differ from place to place. In Japan, for example, it is normal for the woman 76 (send) chocolates to the man, 77 in South Korea April 14th is known as "Black Day" and is when the 78 (fortunate) men who received nothing on Valentine's Day gather to eat noodles and show sympathy for each other.

Technological developments have also played their part in 79 (keep) Valentine's Day relevant in the 21st century. Valentine's e-cards 80 (be) very popular in recent years.

**考点：介绍情人节的说明文**

**难度系数：3**



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