

《高考英语语法填空真题含答案解析（2022-2024）》

2022全国甲卷

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式.

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 Interactional Cooperation 63 (bold) 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 cars. 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 seat. 20, 70 (plan) to hike back to Xi'an in five months.

答案解析：

61. to journey

解析：句意为“这是一次徒步旅行丝绸之路的第一步。” 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. who

解析：句意为“在这1100公里的旅程中，这位名叫曹圣康的视力受损男子……”这里需要一个关系代词来引导定语从句，修饰先行词the man，并在从句中作主语，所以填入who。

63. held

解析：句意为“受到在北京举行的‘一带一路’国际合作论坛的启发……”“hold”的过去分词形式在这里作定语，表示被动和完成，所以填入held。

64. A

解析：句意为“他的朋友吴凡自愿在旅途中陪伴他。”这里需要一个冠词来修饰后面的名词friend，所以填入A。

65. protection

解析：句意为“曹和吴在路上收集垃圾，以促进环境保护。”这里需要名词形式，与前面的environmental搭配，表示“环境保护”，所以填入protection。

66. meaningful

解析：句意为“曹相信这将使徒步旅行更加有意义。”这里需要形容词形式，修饰后面的名词trip，所以填入meaningful。

67. has walked

解析：句意为“在过去的五年里，曹已经走过六大洲的34个国家。”这里需要现在完成时态，表示从过去开始一直持续到现在的动作，所以填入has walked。

68. highest

解析：句意为“在2016年，他达到了非洲最高山乞力马扎罗山的山顶。”这里需要形容词的最高级形式，表示“最高的”，所以填入highest。

69. from

解析：句意为“现在，曹已经开始了他的梦想的第二部分，沿着一带一路路线行走。他从西安飞往喀什，距离4700公里。”这里需要表示起点的介词，所以填入from。

70. planning

解析：句意为“他计划在五个月内徒步回到西安。”这里需要现在分词形式，作状语表示正在进行的动作，所以填入planning。

2022年全国乙卷

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

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.

答案解析：

61. by。解析：根据句意，国际茶日是联合国在2019年11月27日正式命名的，表示被动关系，应该使用by。

62. the。解析：festival为可数名词，且这里是特指“国际茶日”这个节日，所以使用定冠词the。

63. addressed。解析：根据句意，中国文化产业促进会主席在开幕式上发表了讲话，应该使用过去时态，且主语the chairman与动词address之间是被动关系，所以使用过去分词形式addressed。

64. largest。解析：根据句意，中国是最大的茶叶生产国，这里表示比较级，应该使用largest。

65. responsibility。解析：根据句意，中国有责任与其他国家合作推动茶产业的健康发展，这里表示“责任”，所以使用名词responsibility。

66. shared。解析：根据句意，中国有责任帮助构建一个人类共享的未来，这里表示“

共享的”，所以使用形容词shared作定语。

67. and。解析：根据句意，这个倡议呼吁茶叶行业的人们一起促进国际合作和文化交流，这里表示并列关系，所以使用and。

68. To strengthen。解析：根据句意，为了加强与年轻人的联系，这里表示目的，应该使用不定式To strengthen。

69. inviting。解析：根据句意，活动包括了一系列社交媒体上的公共推广活动，邀请了来自世界各地的茶叶专业人士进行不间断的直播，这里表示伴随状况，应该使用现在分词形式inviting。

70. its。解析：根据句意，中国古茶博物馆在仪式上正式揭幕，打开了它的第一个展览，这里表示所有格，所以使用its。

2022年新高考I卷

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

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.

答案解析：

56. Covering 解析：这里需要用现在分词作状语，表示与主句主语the GPNP是主动关系。

57. the 解析：这里表示特指Yellowstone National Park的大小，所以用定冠词the。

58. were 解析：根据句意，这里指的是之前未被保护的区域，所以用过去式were。

59. to increase

解析：这里需要用不定式作目的状语，表示设立GPNP的目的之一是提高管理效率。

60. is designed

解析：根据句意，GPNP是被设计来反映某些原则的，所以用被动语态is designed。

61. and 解析：这里表示并列关系，连接两个并列的动名词短语，所以用and。

62. populations 解析：这里指的是大熊猫的不同种群，所以用复数形式populations。

63. eventually

解析：这里需要副词来修饰动词achieve，表示最终达到某种水平，所以用eventually。

64. as 解析：这里表示功能，大熊猫作为一种伞护物种，所以用as。

65. that 解析：这里需要一个关系代词来引导定语从句，修饰先行词all the species，并在从句中作主语，所以用that。

2023年全国甲卷

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

For thousands of years, people have told fables(寓言)___61___(teach) a lesson or to pass on wisdom. Fables were part of the oral tradition of many early cultures, and the well-known Aesop's fables date to the___62___(six) century, B.C. Yet, the form of the fable still has value today,___63___ Rachel Carson says in "A Fable for Tomorrow."

Carson uses a simple, direct style common to fable. In fact, her style and tone(口吻)are seemingly directed at children. "There was once a town in the heart of America. ___64___ all life seemed to enjoy peaceful co-existence with its surroundings," her fable begins, ___65___(borrow) some familiar words from many age-old fables. Behind the simple style, however, is a serious message. ___66___(intend) for everyone.

___67___(difference) from traditional fables, Carson's story ends with an accusation instead of a moral. She warns of the environmental dangers facing society, and she teaches that people must take responsibility ___68___ saving their environment.

The themes of traditional fables often deal with simple truths about everyday life. However, Carson's theme is a more weighty ___69___(warn) about environmental

destruction. Carson proves that a simple lyric form that has been passed down through the ages can still ____70____ (employ) today to draw attention to important truths.

答案及解析：

61.to teach

解析：此空应填入非谓语动词形式，表示目的或结果。根据句意“人们已经讲述了数千年的寓言，为了传授教训或传递智慧”，可知此空应表示目的，故用不定式to teach。

62.sixth

解析：此空需要填入一个序数词，表示“第六”。根据句意“著名的《伊索寓言》可追溯到公元前六世纪”，可知应填入sixth。

63.as

解析：此空需要填入一个连词，连接前后两个句子。根据句意“然而，寓言的形式在当今仍然有价值，正如Rachel Carson在《明天的寓言》中所说的那样”，可知应填入as，表示“正如，正像”。

64.Where

解析：此空需要填入一个关系词，引导非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词town，并在从句中作地点状语。根据句意“在美国的心脏地带有一个小镇，那里所有的生命似乎都与其周围的一切和平共处”，可知应填入where。

65.borrowing

解析：此空需要填入一个非谓语动词形式，表示伴随或结果。根据句意“她的寓言以‘借用’了许多古老寓言中的熟悉词语开始”，可知此空应表示伴随，且与主语her fable构成主动关系，故用现在分词borrowing。

66.Intended

解析：此空需要填入一个非谓语动词形式，表示原因、条件、方式、让步或伴随等。根据句意“然而，在简单的风格背后，却是一个针对每个人的严肃信息”，可知此空应表示“针对”，且与主语a serious message构成被动关系，故用过去分词intended作后置定语。

67.Different

解析：此空需要填入一个形容词，修饰后面的介词短语from traditional fables。根据句意“不同于传统寓言，Carson的故事以一个指责而非道德结论结束”，可知应填入different。

68.for

解析：此空需要填入一个介词，与后面的动名词saving构成固定搭配。根据句意“她警告说社会正面临环境危险，她教导人们必须为拯救他们的环境承担责任”，可知应填入for，表示“为了”。

69.warning

解析：此空需要填入一个名词，作为is的表语。根据句意“然而，Carson的主题是关于环境破坏的更严重警告”，可知应填入warning，表示“警告”。

70.be employed

解析：此空需要填入一个谓语动词，与主语a simple lyric form构成被动关系。根据句意“Carson证明了一种通过时代流传下来的简单抒情形式今天仍然可以被用来吸引人们对重要真理的注意”，可知应填入be employed，表示“被雇佣，被利用”。由于情态动词can后接动词原形，故用be。

2023年全国乙卷

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Beijing is a city bridging the ancient and the modern. From Buddhist temples to museums, narrow hutong 61 royal palaces, it is home to more than 3,000 years of glorious history even down to its lay-out, with the city keeping its carefully 62 (build) system of ring roads.

But for all its ancient buildings, Beijing is also a place 63 welcomes the fast-paced development of modern life, with 21st-century architectural 64 (wonder) standing side by side with historical buildings of the past.

It is a distinct visual contrast(反差) that shouldn't work, 65 somehow these two very different worlds make a good combination. 66 (visit) several times over the last 10 years, I 67 (amaze) by the co-existence of old and new, and how a city was able to keep such a rich heritage (遗产) while constantly growing. As a photographer, I have spent the last two years 68 (record) everything I discovered.

The 69 (remark) development of this city, which is consciously designed to protect the past while stepping into the modern world, 70 (mean) there is always something new to

discover here ,and I could be photographing Beijing for the next 50 years.

答案及解析：

61. 答案：to

解析：此处考查的是介词短语作定语，表示从佛教寺庙到博物馆，再到狭窄的胡同和皇家宫殿。介词“to”表示“到”，用于连接两个并列的名词短语，即“narrow hutong”和“royal palaces”，表示从前者到后者。因此，填入“to”是正确的。

62. 答案：built

解析：此处考查的是非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知，“the city”是主语，“keeping”是现在分词作状语，表示伴随的动作或状态。“its carefully _____ (build) system of ring roads”是定语，修饰主语“the city”。由于“system”和“build”之间是被动关系，所以要用过去分词“built”作定语，表示“被精心建造的道路系统”。因此，填入“built”是正确的。

63. 答案：that/which

解析：此处考查的是定语从句的关系代词。分析句子结构可知，“Beijing is also a place _____ welcomes the fast-paced development of modern life”是一个定语从句，修饰先行词“place”。由于定语从句中缺少主语，且先行词指物，所以要用关系代词“that”或“which”来引导。因此，填入“that”或“which”都是正确的。

64. 答案：wonders

解析：此处考查的是名词复数。根据句意“21世纪的建筑奇观与历史建筑并肩而立”，可知此处指的是多个建筑奇观，因此要用名词复数形式。又因为“wonder”是可数名词，所以其复数形式为“wonders”。因此，填入“wonders”是正确的。

65. 答案：but

解析：此处考查的是连词。根据句意“这是一个本应不起作用的鲜明视觉对比，但不知何故，这两个截然不同的世界却形成了一个很好的组合”，可知前后两句之间存在转折关系。因此，要用连词“but”来连接前后两个句子。

66. 答案：Having visited

解析：此处考查的是非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知，“_____ (visit) several times over the last 10 years”是状语，表示动作发生的时间或背景。由于“visit”与逻辑主语“I”之间是主动关系，且动作发生在谓语“was amazed”之前，所以要用现在分词的完成式“Having

visited ”来表示。因此，填入 “ Having visited ” 是正确的。

67. 答案：was amazed

解析：此处考查的是时态和语态。根据句意 “ 在过去的十年里，我参观过很多次，对
新旧并存感到惊讶 ”，可知 “ amaze ” 这一动作发生在过去，且主语 “ I ” 与 “ amaze
” 之间是被动关系。因此，要用一般过去时的被动语态 “ was amazed ” 来表示。

68. 答案：recording

解析：此处考查的是非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知，“ I have spent the last two years
_____ (record) everything I discovered ” 中，“ spend time (in) doing sth. ” 是固定短
语，表示 “ 花费时间做某事 ”。因此，要用动名词 “ recording ” 来作宾语。

69. 答案：remarkable

解析：此处考查的是形容词。根据句意 “ 这个有意识地设计为在保护过去的同时步入
现代世界的城市的显著发展 ”，可知此处要用形容词来修饰名词 “ development ”。又
因为 “ remark ” 的形容词形式为 “ remarkable ”，意为 “ 显著的 ”，所以填入 “ remar
kable ” 是正确的。

70. 答案：means

解析：此处考查的是时态和主谓一致。分析句子结构可知，“ _____ (mean) there is
always something new to discover here ” 是主句，表示 “ 意味着这里总有新的东西可以
发现 ”。由于全文描述的是现在的情况，所以要用一般现在时。又因为主语 “ The
_____ (remark) development of this city ” 是单数形式，所以谓语也要用单数形式 “ me
ans ”。因此，填入 “ means ” 是正确的。

2023新高考全国 卷

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Whenever I tell people that I teach English at the Berlin Zoo, I almost always get a
questioning look. Behind it, the person is trying to figure out who exactly I teach...the
animals?

Since June 2017, right before the 56 (arrive)of the two new pandas, Meng Meng and Jiao
Qing, I have been helping the panda keepers at the zoo to feel more comfortable and 57
(confidence)speaking English. And who do they speak English 58 ?

Not the pandas, even though 59 language used for the medical training instructions is
actually English. They talk to the flood of international tourists and to 60 (visit)Chinese

zookeepers who often come to check on the pandas, which are on loan from China. They also need to be ready to give 61 (interview) in English with international journalists. This is 62 they need an English trainer.

So, what are they learning? 63 (basic), how to describe a panda's life. It's been an honor to watch the panda programme develop 64 to see the pandas settle into their new home. As a little girl, I 65 (wish) to be a zookeeper when I grew up. Now, I'm living out that dream indirectly by helping the panda keepers do their job in English.

答案及解析：

56. 答案：arrival

解析：此空需要填入一个名词，与介词“of”搭配，表示“两只新熊猫的到来”。动词“arrive”的名词形式是“arrival”，因此填入“arrival”是正确的。

57. 答案：confident

解析：此空需要填入一个形容词，与“feel more comfortable”并列，表示“感觉更舒适和更自信”。动词“confidence”的形容词形式是“confident”，因此填入“confident”是正确的。

58. 答案：to/with

解析：此空需要填入一个介词，表示“他们和谁讲英语”。根据语境，可以推断出他们可能是和游客或者其他讲英语的人，因此可以用“to”表示“对……讲”或者用“with”表示“和……一起讲”。两者均可，所以填入“to”或“with”都是正确的。

59. 答案：the

解析：此空需要填入一个冠词，修饰名词“language”，表示特指“用于医疗培训指令的语言”。因此，应该填入定冠词“the”。

60. 答案：visiting

解析：此空需要填入一个形容词或者现在分词，修饰名词“Chinese zookeepers”，表示“来参观的中国饲养员”。由于“visit”是动词，所以需要用其现在分词形式“visiting”作为形容词，表示“正在参观的”。因此，填入“visiting”是正确的。

61. 答案：interviews

解析：此空需要填入一个名词，与“give”搭配，表示“给予采访”。由于“interview”是可数名词，且在此处表示多个采访，所以需要用其复数形式“interviews”。因

此，填入 “ interviews ” 是正确的。

62. 答案：why

解析：此空需要填入一个连词，引导表语从句，解释 “ 为什么他们需要一位英语培训师 ”。根据语境，可以推断出 “ 为什么 ” 是合适的连词，因此填入 “ why ” 是正确的。

63. 答案：Basically

解析：此空需要填入一个副词，修饰整个句子，表示 “ 基本上，他们学习的是…… ”。动词 “ basic ” 的副词形式是 “ basically ”，因此填入 “ basically ” 是正确的。

64. 答案：and

解析：此空需要填入一个连词，连接两个并列的动词不定式短语 “ to watch the panda programme develop ” 和 “ to see the pandas settle into their new home ”，表示 “ 观看熊猫项目的发展和看到熊猫适应新环境 ”。由于两个短语是并列关系，所以需要连词 “ and ” 来连接。因此，填入 “ and ” 是正确的。

65. 答案：wished

解析：此空需要填入一个动词，表示 “ 我小时候希望成为一名饲养员 ”。由于全文时态为一般过去时，所以需要动词的过去式 “ wished ” 来表示过去的希望。因此，填入 “ wished ” 是正确的。

2024新课标I卷

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Heatherwick Studio recently built a greenhouse at the edge of the National Trust's Woolbeding Gardens. This beautiful structure, named Glasshouse, is at the centre of a new garden that shows how the Silk Road influences English gardens even in modern times.

The latest _56(engineer) techniques are applied to create this protective _57(function) structure that is also beautiful. The design features ten steel “ sepals(萼片) ” made of glass and aluminium(铝). These sepals open on warm days _58(give) the inside plants sunshine and fresh air. In cold weather, the structure stays _59(close) to protect the plants.

Further, the Silk Route Garden around the greenhouse _60(walk) visitors through a journey influenced by the ancient Silk Road, by which silk as well as many plant species came to Britain for _61 first time. These plants included modern Western

_62(favourite)such as rosemary,lavender and fennel.The garden also contains a winding path that guides visitors through the twelve regions of the Silk Road. The path offers over300 plant species for visitors to see, too.

The Glasshouse stands _63a great achievement in contemporary design,to house the plants of the southwestern part of China at the end of a path retracing(追溯)the steps along the Silk Route _64brought the plants from their native habitat in Asia to come to define much of the _65(rich)of gardening in England.

答案解析：

56. 答案：engineering

解析：此句讲述的是最新的技术被应用来创建这个既美观又实用的结构。这里需要填入一个名词来表示“工程”的技术，所以正确答案是engineering(工程学的)。

57. 答案：functional

解析：此句中提到这个结构是保护性的，同时也是美观的。这里需要一个形容词来描述这个结构的功能性，所以正确答案是functional(功能的)。

58. 答案：to give

解析：此句讲述的是萼片在温暖的日子打开，以便给内部的植物阳光和新鲜空气。这里需要一个不定式来表示目的，所以正确答案是to give(给)。

59. 答案：closed

解析：此句中提到在寒冷的天气里，结构会保持关闭以保护植物。这里需要一个形容词来描述结构的状态，所以正确答案是closed(关闭的)。

60. 答案：walks

解析：此句讲述的是丝绸之路花园如何引导游客进行一次受古代丝绸之路影响的旅程。这里需要一个动词来表示花园对游客的作用，所以正确答案是walks(走，引导)。

61. 答案：the

解析：此句中提到丝绸之路带来了许多植物物种，这是它们第一次来到英国。这里需要一个冠词来修饰后面的名词“first time”，所以正确答案是the(定冠词“the”)。

62. 答案：favourites

解析：此句中提到这些植物包括现代西方人喜欢的物种。这里需要一个名词的复数形式来表示多种受欢迎的植物，所以正确答案是favourites(喜爱的事物)。

63. 答案：as

解析：此句中提到玻璃房是当代设计的巨大成就。这里需要一个介词来表示玻璃房的地位，所以正确答案是as(作为)。

64. 答案：that/which

解析：此句中提到玻璃房位于一条追溯丝绸之路脚步的路径的尽头，这条路径带来了植物。这里需要一个关系代词来引导定语从句，所以正确答案是that或which。

65. 答案：riches

解析：此句中提到这些植物从亚洲的原生地来到英国，定义了英国园艺的大部分丰富性。这里需要一个名词的复数形式来表示丰富性，所以正确答案是riches(丰富，财富)。

2024年新课标II卷

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Chinese cultural elements commemorating (纪念)Tang Xianzu, 56 is known as “ the Shakespeare of Asia,” add an international character to Stratford-upon-Avon, William Shakespeare ’ s hometown.

Tang and Shakespeare were contemporaries and both died in 1616. Although they could never have met, there are common 57(theme) in their works, said Paul Edmondson, head of research for the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. “ Some of the things that Tang was writing about 58(be) also Shakespeare ’ s concerns. I happen to know that Tang ’ s play The Peony Pavilion(《牡丹亭》)is similar in some ways 59 Romeo and Juliet. ”

A statue commemorating Shakespeare and Tang was put up at Shakespeare ’ s Birthplace Garden in 2017. Two years later, a six-meter-tall pavilion, 60(inspire) by The Peony Pavilion, 61(build) at the Firs Garden, just ten minutes ’ walk from Shakespeare ’ s birthplace.

Those cultural elements have increased Stratford ’ s international 62(visible), said Edmondson, adding that visitors walking through the Birthplace Garden were often amazed 63(find) the connection between the two great writers.

64(recall) watching a Chinese opera version of Shakespeare ’ s play Richard III in

Shanghai and meeting Chinese actors who came to Stratford a few years ago to perform parts of The Peony Pavilion, Edmondson said, “ It was very exciting to hear the Chinese language 65 see how Tang ’ s play was being performed. ”

答案解析：

56. who - 这里需要一个关系代词来引导定语从句，修饰先行词 “ Tang Xianzu ”，并在从句中作主语。

57. themes - 根据句意，这里应该用名词的复数形式，表示 “ 共同的主题 ”。

58. were - 根据句意，这里应该用动词的过去进行时，表示过去某个时间点正在进行的动作或状态。

59. to - 这里需要用介词to表示比较的对象，即《牡丹亭》在某些方面与《罗密欧与朱丽叶》相似。

60. inspired - 这里需要用过去分词作定语，表示 “ 由《牡丹亭》启发 ”。

61. was built - 根据句意，这里应该用被动语态，表示 “ 亭子被建造 ”。

62. visibility - 根据句意，这里应该用名词，表示 “ 国际能见度 ” 或 “ 国际知名度 ”。

63. to find - 这里需要用不定式作状语，表示惊讶的原因。

64. Recalling - 这里需要用现在分词作状语，表示伴随状态，相当于时间状语从句。

65. and - 根据句意，这里需要一个并列连词来连接两个并列的动作 “ 听 ” 和 “ 看 ”。

2024年全国甲卷

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Although parks of all sizes and types exist at any level, the national parks, in particular, tend_61_(catch) our attention because of their large size and variety. They are_62_(treasure) of American heritage (遗产).How did the national park system come about? On a cool , starry night in mid- September 1870 , four men relaxed before a campfire along the Firehole River in _63_is now northwestern Wyoming. They_64_(be) part of a 15-member exploring party that had spent almost five awesome weeks in witness of the natural beauties there.

What should _65_(do) with such a beautiful place? They wondered out loud. This area, with _66_(it)unique and breathtaking natural beauty, must be well preserved _67_all

people of the nation to enjoy - as a national park. They all agreed and vowed (承诺) to promote the idea at the _68_ (complete) of their journey. Their promotional work paid off. Two years later, 18 years before Wyoming became a state, Yellowstone became the first national park in the United States and the world. Yellowstone was the _69_ (large) United States national park - 2.2 million acres - until Wrangell- Saint Elias in southern Alaska, _70_ became a national monument in 1978 , took the honors as a national park in 1980 with 12.3 million acres.

答案：

61. to catch

62. treasures

63. what

64. were

65. be done

66. its

67. for

68. completion

69. largest

70. which

解析：

61. "Tend to"是一个固定搭配，表示倾向于做某事，后面跟动词原形，所以用"to catch"。

62. "Treasure"它们是美国的遗产的瑰宝，treasure这里是可数名词，前面they are是复数形式，所以treasure也要用复数。

63. "What "用来引导一个名词性从句，表示现在是什么样，这里指的是现在的位置。

64. "They"指的是四个男人，是复数形式，所以用"were"，表示他们当时的状态。

65. "What should be

done"是一个被动语态的疑问句，表示应该对这样一个美丽的地方做些什么。

66. "Its"是形容词性物主代词，用来修饰"unique and breathtaking natural beauty"，表示这个地区的。

67. "For all people of the nation to enjoy"表示为了全国人民享受，用"for"引导目的状语。

68.

"Completion"是名词，表示旅程的完成，这里是说他们在旅程结束后推广这个想法。

69. "Largest"是形容词最高级，用来比较Yellowstone和其他美国国家公园的大小。

70. "Which"引导非限制性定语从句，指代前面提到的Wrangell-Saint Elias，并在从句中作主语。

2024年北京卷

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

Slowing down can contribute significantly to personal growth. Taking the time 11 (rest) allows us to develop a deeper sense of 12 (self-aware). When we slow down, we create space to reflect on our thoughts and emotions, which helps us identify important areas of our lives and 13 (give)us the opportunity to make right choices. To practise this, we need to establish clear 14 (boundary)in our personal and professional life.

B

On April 5, 2024, John Tinniswood 15 (name)the world's oldest living man. And when 16 (ask)about his new title, he shared the secret: moderation(适度). Tinniswood, 17 doesn't smoke and rarely drinks, credited moderation for helping him stay healthy during his long life. "If you eat too much or do too much of anything, you're going to suffer eventually," he said.

C

One day, I saw a boy walking along George Street with an armful of books. I thought 18 myself, "Why would he carry all his books?" Just then, some kids ran at him, 19 (knock)his books out of his arms. His glasses went flying and landed in the grass. My heart went out to him, and I 20 (jog)over to him. As I handed him the glasses, he looked

at me and said, " Thanks! "

解析：

A部分：

11. "to rest" 是不定式短语作目的状语，表示“休息”的目的。
12. "self-awareness" 是名词，表示“自我意识”，是"a deeper sense of"的宾语。
13. "gives" 是动词的第三人称单数形式，与主语"which"保持一致。
14. "boundaries" 是名词复数形式，表示“界限”，与"clear"和"establish"搭配。

B部分：

15. "was named" 是被动语态，表示 John Tinniswood 被命名为世界上现存最年长的男性。
16. "asked" 是过去分词，与"when"连用，构成时间状语从句的被动语态。
17. "who/that" 是关系代词，引导定语从句，修饰先行词"Tinniswood"。

C部分：

18. think to oneself是固定搭配，表示“在心里想”。
19. "knocking" 是现在分词，作状语，表示动作正在进行。
20. "jogged" 是过去式，表示动作已经发生。