

《高考英语语法填空真题15（含答案解析）》

2020年全国II卷

第二节 (共10小题;每小题1.5分, 满分15分) 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。

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.

答案解析：

61. celebration

此处需要名词形式, 表示中国新年是一个庆祝活动, 标记着冬天的结束和春天的开始。Celebration意为“庆祝活动”。

62. carries

此处的句子主语是动名词短语“decorating with plants, fruits and flowers”, 所以谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。Carry的第三人称单数形式是carries。

63. coming

此处需要现在分词形式，表示植物、水果和花朵代表了大地复苏。Come的现在分词形式是coming。

64. than

根据句意，这里应该也是比较级结构，表示橘树不仅仅是装饰。所以应该填than，构成more than a decoration，意为“不仅仅是一个装饰”。

65. decorated

此处需要过去分词形式，表示橙子常常被装饰成带有红包和吉祥话语的样式。Decorate的过去分词形式是decorated。

66. Certainly

此处需要一个副词，表示毫无疑问地，特别是在节日期间，这种植物是必须的。Certainly意为“当然，毫无疑问地”。

67. with

此处需要介词with，表示竹子植物与健康、丰富和家庭幸福相关联。Be associated with意为“与...相关联”。

68. to care

此处需要不定式短语作宾语，表示竹子植物易于照料。To care for意为“照顾，照料”。

69. beautiful

此处需要形容词形式，修饰branches，表示漂亮的长长的梅花枝条上覆盖着粉红色的蓓蕾。

70. the

此处需要填定冠词the，表示梅花树是第一批在雪融化时开花的。