

## 五四运动、革命根据地、志愿军烈士遗骸回国、京杭大运河、纸币历史、郑和下西洋、兵马俑

专题内容切合 2022 年版新课标主题内容“人与社会”范畴之“历史、社会与文化”主题内容。

### 一、阅读理解

#### A

Do you know the May Fourth Movement? It was a political, anti-imperialist (反帝国主义) movement launched by students and joined by people from all walks of life.

The movement gets its name from a protest (抗议) held in Beijing on May 4, 1919. The protest followed the announcement of *the Treaty of Versailles* (《凡尔赛条约》) that concluded WWI. According to the treaty, Germany's colonial rights (殖民权) in China were not cancelled, but were turned over to the Japanese.

The movement called upon people to fight for independence and pushed for more diverse (多样的) thinking. Young men and women called for women's rights and criticized (批评) the tradition of arranged marriages. Writers explored new forms of literature. Other people looked at political and social thought, like Marxism (马克思主义), to find a path for China's future.

The May Fourth Movement is very important in China's history. "It was a great social revolutionary (革命性的) movement launched by the Chinese people to save the nation from subjugation (镇压), safeguard national dignity (尊严) and pool (汇聚) national strength together," said President Xi Jinping, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee.

The spirit of the movement is still a central value for Chinese youth today. Xi underlined the need to strengthen studies of the May Fourth Movement and its spirit during a speech at the group study session of the political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. Xi's call for greater study of the movement will help younger generations better understand the value of its spirit.

Chen Yuhao, a postgraduate student at the University of International Business and Economics, said the spirit of patriotism (爱国主义), progress, democracy (民主) and science are still core values (核心价值) of Chinese youth and should be upheld and carried forward in the

new era (时代).

1. What do we know about the May Fourth Movement?
  - A. It was China's first protest movement.
  - B. It was a movement to fight for students' rights.
  - C. It took place before World War I.
  - D. It called for changes in different kinds of areas.
2. What does the word “underlined” in Paragraph 5 mean?
  - A. 划线
  - B. 展示
  - C. 强调
  - D. 意识到
3. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A. What the May Fourth Movement was and why it is important.
  - B. How the May Fourth Movement was organized and developed.
  - C. How the anniversary of the May Fourth Movement was celebrated.
  - D. What students did to carry forward the spirit of the May Fourth Movement.

【答案】1. D    2. C    3. A

【导语】本文主要讲了什么是五四运动及五四运动为什么很重要。

1. 细节理解题。根据“The movement called upon people to fight for independence and pushed for more diverse (多样的) thinking. Young men and women called for women's rights and criticized (批评) the tradition of arranged marriages. Writers explored new forms of literature. Other people looked at political and social thought, like Marxism (马克思主义), to find a path for China's future.”可知五四运动呼吁在不同领域进行变革。故选 D。

2. 词义猜测题。根据“Xi underlined the need to strengthen studies of the May Fourth Movement and its spirit during a speech at the group study session of the political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.”可知在中共中央政治局集体学习会议上，习近平主席强调要加强对五四运动及其精神的学习。underlined 意为“强调”。故选 C。

3. 主旨大意题。通读全文可知本文主要讲了什么是五四运动及五四运动为什么很重要。故选 A。

配对阅读。左栏是五位同学参观红色革命根据地的所见所获，右栏是七个中国著名革命根据地的介绍，请根据左栏五位同学的介绍在右栏中找出对应的革命根据地。

<p>_____ 4 _____ Lin Mi learned something about how the Red Army built the revolutionary base area(革命根据地) after the Long March(长征).</p> <p>_____ 5 _____ Wu Long's parents took him to visit the hometown of president Mao Zedong and he knew more about our great leader.</p> <p>_____ 6 _____ He Hui visited the capital city of Jiangxi. She learned something about the Nanchang Uprising(起义) in 1927.</p> <p>_____ 7 _____ Zhang Zixin visited many red historical sites and learned how the Red Army was founded at the beginning.</p> <p>_____ 8 _____ Han Rui learned an important conference. It was on this conference that Mao Zedong was chosen as the leader of our Party.</p>	<p>A. Shaoshan is the hometown of president Mao Zedong. There are seven tourist areas. The top sights are Mao's house, the Memorial Hall of Mao and some other places.</p> <p>B. Xibaipo is a small town in Shijiazhuang. Before the People's Republic was founded, our Party held an important meeting there. It was one of the most important meetings that changed our history.</p> <p>C. Jinggang Mountains are famous for its very great red culture. There are 29 red historical sites, including the former house of president Mao Zedong the first hospital of China's Red Army, a revolution museum, and a battle site. It was there that the Red Army was founded.</p> <p>D. Yan'an is the great land of the Communist Party of China revolution. It was the revolutionary base area when the first Red Army arrived there on October 10, 1935 after the Long March.</p> <p>E. There are tens of famous places in Zunyi. The most famous one is the place of Zunyi Conference(会议). Zunyi Conference was held in 1935. On this conference Mao Zedong was chosen as the leader of the Communist Party of China for the first time.</p> <p>F. Weishan Lake lies in Shandong. During the revolutionary period, the people there helped our army to fight against the enemies time by time.</p> <p>G. Nanchang is regarded as a hero city in China. Nanchang was the site of an important uprising: the August 1 Nanchang Uprising(1927). It was led by Zhou Enlai and He Long. This uprising is the beginning of China's Army Day.</p>
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【答案】4. D     5. A     6. G     7. C     8. E

【导语】本文是将五位同学参观红色革命根据地的所见所获和右侧七个中国著名革命根据地的介绍进行匹配。

4. 根据“Lin Mi learned something about how the Red Army built the revolutionary base area(革命根据地) after the Long March(长征).”可知林密了解了长征后红军是如何建设革命根据地的。选项 D“井冈山以其伟大的红色文化而闻名。红军就是在那里成立的。”与之匹配，故选 D。

5. 根据“Wu Long’s parents took him to visit the hometown of president Mao Zedong and he knew more about our great leader.”可知吴的父母带他参观了毛主席的故乡，他对我们伟大的领导人有了更多的了解。选项 A“韶山是毛主席的故乡。有七个旅游区。最重要的景点是毛主席的房子，毛主席的纪念堂和其他一些地方。”与之匹配，故选 A。

6. 根据“He Hui visited the capital city of Jiangxi. She learned something about the Nanchang Uprising(起义) in 1927.”可知贺辉参观了江西省会。她对 1927 年的南昌起义有所了解。选项 G“南昌被认为是中国的英雄城市。南昌是一次重要起义的发生地：1927 年 8 月 1 日南昌起义。它由周恩来和贺龙领导。这次起义是中国建军节的开始。”与之匹配，故选 G。

7. 根据“Zhang Zixin visited many red historical sites and learned how the Red Army was founded at the beginning.”可知张子欣参观了许多红色历史遗迹，了解了红军最初是如何成立的。选项 C“井冈山以其伟大的红色文化而闻名。这里有 29 处红色史迹，包括毛泽东主席故居、中国红军第一医院、革命博物馆和战斗遗址。红军就是在那里成立的。”与之匹配，故选 C。

8. 根据“Han Rui learned an important conference. It was on this conference that Mao Zedong was chosen as the leader of our Party.”可知韩锐了解了一个重要会议。正是在这次会议上，毛泽东被选为我们党的领导人。选项 E“遵义有几十个著名的地方。其中最著名的是遵义会议召开地。遵义会议于 1935 年召开。在这次会议上，毛泽东第一次被选为中国共产党的领导人。”与之匹配，故选 E。

## C

More soldiers who fell in 1950s war are brought back to Shenyang

英雄回家！第九批在韩志愿军烈士遗骸回国

Our fallen heroes have come back home! The remains (遗骸) of 88 Chinese soldiers who

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died in the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea (抗美援朝战争) were returned to China from South Korea on September 16, 2022.

Safeguarded by two J-20 fighters (歼-20 战机), a Y-20 military (军事的) transport aircraft (运输机) carrying the remains landed at the Taoxian international airport in Shenyang, Liaoning.

This is the first time that J-20, the country's most powerful fighter aircraft, has performed this kind of mission (任务). It shows the highest tribute (敬意) and respect for heroes returning to the homeland, noted *China Daily*.

The remains were then transported from the airport to Shenyang Volunteer Martyrs' Cemetery (沈阳志愿军烈士陵园). A burial ceremony took place there on September 17.

"I don't know their names, but I know they are heroes and we should remember them forever," said Chen Meixu, a student from Shenyang at the ceremony.

Pei Jinjia, minister of the Veterans' Affairs (退役军人事务部), said the heroes' mission had been finished. They should rest in peace in their homeland instead of in a foreign country.

The War started in October 1950. 2.9 million soldiers of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) fought in the war, and about 200,000 died in the war.

South Korea began to find the remains of fallen soldiers in 2000. This has been the ninth continuous (连续的) year of the handover (交接) between the two countries. Since 2014, 913 soldiers of the CPV have been laid to rest in Shenyang Volunteer Martyrs' Cemetery.

9. The phrase "fallen heroes" means people who \_\_\_\_\_.

A. got hurt in the war. B. failed in the war. C. fell over in the war. D. died in the war.

10. Two J-20 fighters were used in the mission because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they were just big enough to carry the remains
- B. they were to show our military power
- C. it's the best way to show our respect for the heroes
- D. they were used to protect the heroes from attack (攻击)

11. What does Chen Meixu think about the heroes?

- A. They are heroes to the world.
- B. They want their names known.
- C. They should not have died.
- D. They are respectable.

12. What do we know about the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea?

- A. Nearly two-thirds of the Chinese soldiers died in the war.

- B. Many fallen soldiers were left in the foreign country.
- C. South Korea should be responsible for starting the war.
- D. South Korea once refused to return the remains of fallen soldiers.
13. You can see this passage in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a newspaper    B. a sports magazine    C. a science book    D. a novel

【答案】9. D    10. C    11. D    12. B    13. A

【导语】本文主要报道了第九批在韩志愿军烈士遗骸回国的新闻事迹。

9. 词句猜测题。根据第一段的“The remains (遗骸) of 88 Chinese soldiers who died in the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea (抗美援朝战争) were returned to China from South Korea on September 16, 2022.”可知在抗美援朝战争中阵亡的 88 名中国士兵的遗体于 2022 年 9 月 16 日从韩国运回中国。因此是指在战争中死去的人。故选 D。

10. 细节理解题。根据第三段的“This is the first time that J-20, the country’s most powerful fighter aircraft, has performed this kind of mission (任务). It shows the highest tribute (敬意) and respect for heroes returning to the homeland, noted China Daily.”可知这是国家最强大的战斗机 J-20 首次执行此类任务。《中国日报》指出，它体现了对英雄回归祖国的最高敬意和尊重。故选 C。

11. 细节理解题。根据第五段的“I don’t know their names, but I know they are heroes and we should remember them forever,”（我不知道他们的名字，但我知道他们是英雄，我们应该永远记住他们）可知他们是值得尊重的。故选 D。

12. 细节理解题。根据倒数的二段的“The War started in October 1950. 2.9 million soldiers of the Chinese People’s Volunteers (CPV) fought in the war, and about 200,000 died in the war.”可知战争于 1950 年 10 月开始。290 万中国人民志愿军参战，约 20 万人死于战争。因此选项 B 正确。故选 B。

13. 推理判断题。通读全文可知，主要报道了第九批在韩志愿军烈士遗骸回国的新闻事迹。因此可以在报纸上看到。故选 A。

D

The Grand Canal is the mother river of Yangzhou. Simultaneous (同时) with her, Yangzhou city was built, developed, achieved prosperity (繁荣), and even went into less importance with her downfall. Pi Rixiu, a poet of the Tang Dynasty, once made the following comment on Emperor Yang of the Sui Dynasty who had the Grand Canal built: “Everyone complains that the Sui Dynasty ended because of the canal; however, it is still an important way for people to travel. If he hadn’t had so many palaces and dragon boats built, his merits could have been compared with Dayu.” The poet not only criticized the emperor’s dissolute behavior, but also fully recognized his achievements. Nowadays, the Grand Canal still shoulders the responsibilities of transporting coal from the North to the South, transporting grain from the South to the North, and delivering water from the South to the North.

The ancient Guazhou Ferry is located where the ancient canal and the Yangtze River meet. The following is a famous ancient poem eulogizing the Guazhou Ferry. *Moonlight on the Spring River* by Zhang Ruoxu, a Yangzhou citizen in the Tang Dynasty, described the beautiful scenery of Guazhou of the dim moonlight with gently flowing river.

In spring the river rises as high as the sea,  
And with the river’s tide uprises the moon bright,  
She follows the rolling waves for ten thousand li,  
Where’er the river flows, there overflows her light. (Zhang Ruoxu)

According to the government’s planning, every effort will be made to maintain the original style of the ancient neighborhoods and streets in the old town of Guazhou.

14. We can know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yangzhou city achieved prosperity all the time  
B. Pi Rixiu was a poet of the Qing Dynasty  
C. the Grand Canal still plays an important role nowadays  
D. Sui Dynasty ended because of the Grand Canal
15. What does the underlined word “eulogizing” in Paragraph 2 mean in Chinese?  
A. Producing.      B. Praising.      C. Presenting.      D. Painting.
16. In Zhang Ruoxu’s poem, the word “sea” rhymes with “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A. bright      B. li      C. light      D. river

17. This passage would most likely be found in a book of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. culture                  B. nature                  C. novel                  D. food

【答案】14. C    15. B    16. B    17. A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了京杭大运河的历史和其重要的航运功能，同时还提到了张若虚写的《春江花月夜》。

14. 细节理解题。根据文中“Nowadays, the Grand Canal still shoulders the responsibilities of transporting coal from the North to the South...”可知，大运河现在还承担着重要的航运功能，因此 C 选项“大运河今天仍然发挥着重要作用”表述正确。故选 C。

15. 词句猜测题。根据下文“Moonlight on the Spring River...described the beautiful scenery of Guazhou of the dim moonlight with gently flowing river”可知，《春江花月夜》这首诗描写了一幅江边美丽的夜景，因此推测 Praising“赞美”与画线词意思相近。故选 B。

16. 细节理解题。根据文中《春江花月夜》这首诗的英文中的“In spring the river rises as high as the sea”和“She follows the rolling waves for ten thousand li”可知，“sea”和“li”押韵。故选 B。

17. 推理判断题。阅读全文可知，文章主要介绍了京杭大运河的历史和其重要的航运功能，同时还提到了张若虚写的《春江花月夜》，因此这篇文章最有可能出现在与文化有关的书上。故选 A。

## E

The use of paper money began in the Tang dynasty, about 1200 years ago. At that time, it was called “flying cash” because the wind could take it easily. The use of paper became popular in Song dynasty. Every piece of paper had pictures of houses, trees, and people on it. Every bill was in red and black. Like the money we use today, it also had some special marks on it. By having these marks, it would be helpful to tell whether the money was a fake. Then it wouldn’t be so easy to counterfeit it.

The paper money was very beautiful. The reason it became popular so quickly was that it was convenient to take and use. People didn’t have to take heavy coins to shops. People could use it to buy the things that they need.



The use of old paper money ended in 1897. In the same year, China started to use modern paper money. But Europe started using it in the 1600s.

18. What didn't people draw on the paper money?
- A. Trees.                      B. Building.                      C. People.                      D. Birds.
19. What was not the reason that paper money became popular?
- A. It was easy to use.                      B. It was beautiful to see.  
C. It was convenient to buy things.                      D. It was light to take.
20. Which one is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Chinese People used modern paper money earlier than European People.  
B. Modern paper money has been used for over 100 years.  
C. People stopped using paper money in 1897.  
D. There were more than two colors on the old paper money.
21. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. The Secret of Paper                      B. Flying Cash  
C. The History of Paper Money                      D. The Importance of Money

【答案】18. D      19. B      20. B      21. C

【导语】本文主要介绍了纸币的历史。

18. 细节理解题。根据“Every piece of paper had pictures of houses, trees, and people on it.”可知纸币上有房子、树木和人物图，而没有鸟。故选 D。

19. 细节理解题。根据“The reason it became popular so quickly was that it was convenient to take and use. People didn't have to take heavy coins to shops.”可知纸币受欢迎是因为携带方便、买东西方便且很轻，它看起来漂亮不是受欢迎的原因。故选 B。

20. 细节理解题。根据“The use of old paper money ended in 1897. In the same year, China started to use modern paper money.”可知中国于 1897 年开始使用现代纸币，已经用了超过一百年了。故选 B。

21. 标题归纳题。通读全文可知，本文主要介绍了纸币的历史，用“The History of Paper Money”做标题最合适。故选 C。

## 二、完形填空

Zheng He was China's greatest sea sailor (航海家). It is strange that he 22 in the mountains. He was born around 1371 in Yunnan province. At an early age, he was brought to 23 Zhu Di, the future Ming emperor. Zhu Di expected to find a headman for his naval fleet (海军舰队) to reach out for ocean. He 24 Zheng He finally. Zheng He led seven sailings (航行) that set up China as Asia's strongest naval power (力量) in the 1400s.

Zheng He's seven great 25 happened between 1405 and 1433. On the first one, the fleet had 62 big treasure ships. It was said that those treasure ships reached 140-meter long. They were unbelievably 26 at that time. The ships left Nanjing, sailing 27 to Fujian. They lastly reached Sri Lanka and southern India. There the first 28 journeys ended. The fourth reached Persian Gulf. Zheng He revisited places in Southeast Asia and India during the fifth and sixth. And the final entered the Red Sea, then sailing as 29 as Africa.

The journeys introduced Chinese 30 to the world. Today China's mapping on the South China Sea is almost exactly the one taken by Zheng He and his amazing fleets six 31 ago.

- |                   |                |              |               |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 22. A. gave up    | B. stood up    | C. got up    | D. grew up    |
| 23. A. lead       | B. serve       | C. feed      | D. thank      |
| 24. A. wished     | B. caught      | C. chose     | D. encouraged |
| 25. A. inventions | B. speeches    | C. accidents | D. journeys   |
| 26. A. huge       | B. simple      | C. heavy     | D. new        |
| 27. A. east       | B. west        | C. south     | D. north      |
| 28. A. two        | B. three       | C. four      | D. five       |
| 29. A. long       | B. far         | C. fast      | D. soon       |
| 30. A. future     | B. temperature | C. nature    | D. culture    |
| 31. A. centuries  | B. years       | C. seasons   | D. months     |

### 【答案】

22. D    23. B    24. C    25. D    26. A    27. C    28. B    29. B    30. D  
31. A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了郑和七下西洋。

22. 句意：真奇怪，他是在山里长大的。

gave up 放弃；stood up 站起来；got up 起床；grew up 长大。根据“He was born around 1371 in Yunnan province.”可知，此处介绍的是他的成长。故选 D。

23. 句意：在他很小的时候，他就被带去为未来的明皇帝朱棣服务。

lead 领导；serve 服务；feed 喂；thank 感谢。根据“the future Ming emperor”可知，此处是为皇帝服务。故选 B。

24. 句意：他最终选择了郑和。

wished 祝愿；caught 抓住；chose 选择；encouraged 鼓励。根据“Zhu Di expected to find a headman for his naval fleet (海军舰队) to reach out for ocean. He ... Zheng He finally.”可知，朱棣希望找到远渡重洋的首领，最后选择了郑和。故选 C。

25. 句意：郑和的七次大航海发生在 1405 年到 1433 年之间。

inventions 发明；speeches 演讲；accidents 事故；journeys 旅行。根据“... the first ... journeys ended.”可知，此处指的是郑和下西洋之旅。故选 D。

26. 句意：它们在当时是难以置信的巨大。

huge 巨大的；simple 简单的；heavy 重的；new 新的。根据“those treasure ships reached 140-meter long”可知，这些船是巨大的。故选 A。

27. 句意：船队离开南京，向南驶往福建。

east 向东；west 向西；south 向南；north 向北。根据“The ships left Nanjing, sailing ... to Fujian.”可知，从南京到福建是向南。故选 C。

28. 句意：前三段旅程到此结束。

two 二；three 三；four 四；five 五。根据“The fourth reached Persian Gulf.”可知，此处指的是前三段旅程。故选 B。

29. 句意：最后一艘进入红海，然后航行到非洲。

long 长；far 远；fast 快；soon 不久。根据“sailing as ... as Africa”可知，远至非洲。故选 B。

30. 句意：这些旅行向世界介绍了中国文化。

future 未来；temperature 温度；nature 自然；culture 文化。根据“The journeys introduced Chinese ... to the world.”可知，郑和下西洋把中国文化带向世界。故选 D。

31. 句意：今天中国在南海绘制的地图几乎和六个世纪前郑和和他的惊人船队所绘制的地图

一模一样。

centuries 世纪; years 年; seasons 季节; months 月份。根据“Zheng He’s seven great ... happened between 1405 and 1433.”可知，郑和下西洋发生在六个世纪前。故选 A。

### 三、选词填空

amaze as change explain for he lie like regard usual wealth



Everybody can dream, and even animals can have dreams, but dreams 32 as a mystery since centuries ago for us. Dream culture is an important part of ancient Chinese culture. There are many meaningful stories about dreams in China. Behind each 33 much for us to learn. ◇ *Zhuangzhou dreamed of butterfly*

In the Warring State Period, there was a man named Zhuangzhou. One day, he dreamed of 34 becoming a butterfly. When he woke up, he asked: Was I dreaming of becoming a butterfly, or is a butterfly dreaming of becoming me? It tells us that life is 35. ◇ *Golden millet (粟) dream*

The story is about a poor, unhappy scholar (学者) who fell asleep while waiting for his lunch. He dreamed he became an official and enjoyed a 36 and comfortable life, only to wake up and find that the pot of millet was still cooking for him on the fire. ◇ *Luo Han dreamed about bird*

Luo Han was a knowledgeable young talent. One day, he dreamed of a(n) 37 colorful bird flying into his mouth. Waking up in 38, he felt he had eaten something. His aunt said the bird stood for a high level of literature (文学) and he would write wonderful articles from then on. His writing skills really got improved 39 expected.

Ancient Chinese people thought that dreams could suggest good and bad things. The book *Duke of Zhou interprets Dreams* was usually used to give 40 to dreams.

Duke of Zhou, a famous politician in the Western Zhou Dynasty. Confucius praised him highly 41 his political achievements. As the post honorable person in his mind, Duke of Zhou often appeared in Confucius’s dreams. Since then, Duke of Zhou was directly related to

dreams in ancient China.

【答案】

32. have been regarded    33. lies    34. himself    35. changeable    36. wealthy  
37. unusually    38. amazement    39. as    40. explanations    41. for

【导语】本文介绍中国有许多关于梦的有意义的故事。

32. 句意：每个人都会做梦，甚至动物也会做梦，但几个世纪以来，梦对我们来说一直是一个谜。根据“but dreams...as a mystery”可知，梦一直被视为一个谜，be regarded as“被视为”，根据“since centuries ago”可知，应使用现在完成时的被动语态。故填 have been regarded。

33. 句意：每个人的背后都有很多值得我们学习的东西。根据“Behind each...much for us to learn.”可知，每个人的背后都有很多值得我们学习的东西，lie“存在”符合语境，时态是一般现在时，主语是第三人称单数，动词用三单。故填 lies。

34. 句意：有一天，他梦见自己变成了一只蝴蝶。根据“he dreamed of...becoming a butterfly”可知，他梦见自己变成了一只蝴蝶，himself“他自己”符合语境，故填 himself。

35. 句意：它告诉我们生活是多变的。根据“Was I dreaming of becoming a butterfly, or is a butterfly dreaming of becoming me? It tells us that life is...”可知，生活是多变的，change“改变”，此处用 changeable“多变的”作表语，故填 changeable。

36. 句意：他梦见自己当了官，过着富裕舒适的生活，醒来却发现那锅小米还在火上为他煮着。根据“He dreamed he became an official and enjoyed a...and comfortable life”可知，过着富裕舒适的生活，wealthy“富足的”，在句中作定语，故填 wealthy。

37. 句意：有一天，他梦见一只色彩鲜艳的鸟飞进他的嘴里。根据“he dreamed of a(n)...colorful bird flying into his mouth”可知，他梦见一只色彩鲜艳的鸟飞进他的嘴里，usual“通常的”符合语境，此处用副词 unusually“非常”修饰形容词。故填 unusually。

38. 句意：他惊奇地醒来，觉得自己吃了什么东西。根据“Waking up in..., he felt he had eaten something.”可知，他惊奇地醒来，amaze“使惊奇”，in amazement“惊讶地”。故填 amazement。

39. 句意：他的写作技巧果然得到了提高。根据“His writing skills really got improved...expected.”可知，此处是 as expected“果然”符合语境，故填 as。

40. 句意：《周公解梦》一书通常用来解释梦。根据“The book Duke of Zhou interprets Dreams was usually used to give...to dreams.”可知，《周公解梦》一书通常用来解释梦，explain“解释”，

此处用名词复数 explanations 作宾语。故填 explanations。

41. 句意：孔子对他的政绩大加赞赏。根据“Confucius praised him highly...his political achievements.”可知，因为他的政绩大加赞赏，for“因为”符合语境，故填 for。

#### 四、任务型阅读

##### A

请阅读下面的非连续性文本，根据语篇内容，回答问题。

When looking at the terracotta warriors, you may be amazed at first. Then, lots of questions may come to your mind. Who are the warriors? How were they made? Why do they have different poses? Let's discover their secrets.



The warriors used to be colorful. Most of them had black hair and pink faces. They wore purple, red and green clothes. But the colors faded when the warriors were dug out. The colors faded in 15 seconds after the warriors were dug out. So fast! Most of the colors came from minerals. For example, the color red came from vermilion (朱砂).

##### Mystery of hands

Look at their hands. The warriors are holding something. But the things are missing. Scientists think they were holding weapons (武器), such as swords or spears.

Why are the weapons missing?

- The weapons may be broken during the years.
- Thieves may have stolen them.
- Maybe craftsmen (工匠) didn't have time to make the weapons.

##### Mystery of looks

Ordinary warriors have their hair styles. They don't wear caps (发冠). Officers wear different types of caps. For example, generals wear bird-shaped caps. Each warrior stands for a real warrior from the Qin army. So no two clay warriors have the same face. They are as tall as real people. Many of them are over 1.8 meters tall.

##### Mystery of bringing the terracotta warriors back to life

Step 1 Piecing	Step 2 Repairing	Step 3 Sticking	Step 4 Drawing
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<p>The restorers (修复者) try to put all the pieces they have in the right places. If some important pieces are missing, they can go back and look for them. It's like doing a "jigsaw puzzle" (拼图游戏).</p>	<p>People wrap up the pieces and send them to the "hospital".</p> <p>There, "doctors" give them a checkup. The "doctors" repair them with different tools. For the colorful pieces, the "doctors" use some materials to protect their colors.</p>	<p>When sticking the pieces of a warrior together, the restorers start from the feet and finish with the head. When sticking a horse, they start with its body.</p>	<p>The restorers draw some pictures of the warriors and horses as a record. The pictures show how the warriors and horses are damaged (被毁坏) and repaired. So, people can better study and protect them.</p>
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42. How many people feel at first when looking at the terracotta warriors?

43. What is the subtitle (小标题) of Paragraph 2?

44. Why are the weapons missing? (One example is OK.)

45. What does each warrior stand for?

46. What is the second step of bringing the terracotta warriors back to life?

47. Have you seen the terracotta warriors before? What do you think of the terracotta warriors?

【答案】42. They may feel amazed.    43. Mystery of colors.    44. The weapons may be broken during the years./Thieves may have stolen them./Maybe craftsmen didn't have time to make the weapons.    45. A real warrior from the Qin army.    46. Repairing.    47. Yes, I have. I think it's amazing.

【导语】本文介绍了兵马俑的一些知识。

42. 根据“When looking at the terracotta warriors, you may be amazed at first.”可知，当人们第一次看到兵马俑会感到惊讶。故填 They may feel amazed.

43. 根据“The warriors used to be colorful.”和细读第二段可知，本段主要介绍了兵马俑其神秘的颜色。故填 Mystery of colors.

44. 根据“Why are the weapons missing? •The weapons may be broken during the years. •Thieves may have stolen them. •Maybe craftsmen (工匠) didn't have time to make the weapons.”可知，武器不见了可能是因为这些武器可能会在几年内被破坏或小偷可能偷走了它们或者是工匠没有时间制造武器。故填 The weapons may be broken during the years./Thieves may have stolen them./Maybe craftsmen didn't have time to make the weapons.

45. 根据“Each warrior stands for a real warrior from the Qin army.”可知，每个战士都代表一个真正的秦军战士。故填 A real warrior from the Qin army.

46. 根据“Step 2 Repairing”可知，让兵马俑起死回生的第二步是修复。故填 Repairing.

47. 开放性作答，结合实际，言之有理即可。参考答案为 Yes, I have. I think it's amazing.

## B

阅读下面的短文，并根据短文后的要求答题。（请注意问题后的字数要求）



[1]Most emperors in human history handed down their thrones（王位）to their sons. In the early days of China, however, some rulers went against this tradition They chose their successors（继承人）for their good abilities and high moral standards（道德标准）. This was known as “Shan Rang.”

[2]Yao was the first emperor to pass his throne to a non-family member. Although Yao ruled the whole country, he led a simple life. He often ate wild vegetable soup and wore plain, rough clothes.

[3]尽管尧有着人民的支持，但是他在一直在寻找一位更好的统治者。One day, Yao heard about a wise man named Xu You. He paid a visit and invited Xu to rule the country. The man,



however, ①\_\_\_\_\_ the invitation. “The birds in the forest take only one branch for their nests (巢),” he said. “Why would I want to take over the whole country?”

[4] Later, some officials suggested making Yao's son the new emperor. Yao didn't like the idea. He thought his son didn't meet the moral standards of the throne. Other officials recommended Shun for his good moral record. His father, stepmother and stepbrother treated him badly, but Shun had always been a loving son and a caring elder brother.

[5] Yao decided to find out about the young man. He tested Shun's ability to rule the people. Shun proved his talents more than once. For ②\_\_\_\_\_, some fishermen on a riverside had long fought over a small island. Shun dealt with their arguments and brought peace back to the area. In another example, the people in Dongyi were making pottery (陶器) of poor quality. Shun helped them improve their skills.

[6] After all ③\_\_\_\_\_ of tests, Yao finally handed over his throne to Shun. As the new emperor, Shun continued his hard work. When he got old, Shun needed to choose a successor. He had learned from Yao and now used the same way to find a new ruler. In the end, he chose Yu, a very able and widely respected man.

[7] This was how the three emperors Yao, Shun and Yu became great leaders. They made important contributions to ancient China.

48. Who did most emperors in human history hand down their thrones to? (No more than 2 words)

49. Why didn't Yao hand down the thrones to his son? (No more than 15 words)

50. What was Yu like? (No more than 9 words)

51. Fill in each blank in the passage with a proper word.

①

②

③

52. Translate the underlined sentence in the third paragraph into English.

53. Translate the underlined sentence in the fifth paragraph into Chinese.

【答案】48. Their sons. 49. Because he thought his son didn't meet the moral standards of the throne. 50. He was a very able and widely respected man. 51. refused example kinds 52. Although Yao had the support of the people, he was always looking for a better ruler. 53. 舜处理了他们的争论，使该地区恢复了和平。

【导语】本文主要讲述了尧、舜的治国理念以及选择接班人的标准，以及尧、舜、禹三位皇帝在中国古代的重要作用。

48. 根据第一段“Most emperors in human history handed down their thrones（王位）to their sons.”可知，人类历史上的大多数皇帝都把王位传给了自己的儿子。故填 Their sons.

49. 根据第四段“He thought his son didn't meet the moral standards of the throne”（他认为他的儿子不符合王位的道德标准。）可知，尧没有把王位传给他的儿子是因为他认为他的儿子不符合王位的道德标准。故填 Because he thought his son didn't meet the moral standards of the throne.

50. 根据第六段“In the end, he chose Yu, a very able and widely respected man.”可知，禹是一个非常能干、广受尊敬的人。故填 He was a very able and widely respected man.

51. ①根据第三段“He paid a visit and invited Xu to rule the country.”（他进行了拜访，并邀请许来统治这个国家。）以及 however（然而）可知，句意有转折，所以说的是他拒绝了邀请，refuse“拒绝”，句子是一般过去时，故填 refused。

②根据第五段“Shun proved his talents more than once.”（舜不止一次证明了自己的才能。）以及“In another example”（在另一个例子中）可知，空处应是举的一个例子，for example“例如”。故填 example。

③根据第六段“Yao finally handed over his throne to Shun.”（尧最终将自己的王位交给了舜。）可知，说的是在各种测试之后，尧最终将自己的王位交给了舜。all kinds of“各种”。故填 kinds。

52. 尽管 although；有着 have；人民的支持 the support of the people；一直 always；寻找 look for；更好的 better；统治者 ruler。根据汉语可知，主句用过去进行时，主句用一般过去时。故填 Although Yao had the support of the people, he was always looking for a better ruler。

53. dealt with 处理；their 他们的；arguments 争论；brought peace back to 恢复了和平；the area 该地区。故填：舜处理了他们的争论，使该地区恢复了和平。

## 五、短文填空

阅读下面短文，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空，并将答案填写在答题卷规定的位置上。

One day, the great thinker Mengzi visited Liang Hui Wang, the ruler of the Liang State during the Warring States Period in ancient China, from 371-335 BCE. The ruler said, “I care for my people. If the 54 (crop) fail to grow in the south, I move the people to the north. If there is a bad harvest in the north, I move the people south. The rulers of other states are not 55 me. They don’t help them when they are hungry. Why do my people run away 56 the number of people in their states is growing?”

“My lord, let me use the battlefield (战场) to show you. There is fighting and one side is winning. The soldiers on the losing side begin to run away because they 57 (not want) to get captured. A fast soldier runs 100 steps and a slower one runs 50 steps. When the soldier 58 (run) 50 steps looks ahead, seeing the soldiers with 100 steps, he laughs at the faster soldier and calls him a coward. Do you think it’s right for the slower soldier 59 (judge) the other?”

“No. The slower one is no 60 (good) as he is not doing anything 61 (different).”

“Exactly. And you are also right about the other rulers. They may not care for their people during hard times 62 way you do. But you send your people into battle all the time. When you do this, you are not caring for your people, either. One hundred steps should not 63 (laugh) at by fifty steps.”

### 【答案】

54. crops    55. like    56. while    57. don’t want    58. running    59. to judge  
60. better    61. differently    62. the    63. be laughed

【导语】本文介绍了“五十步笑百步”这个成语的由来：梁惠王告诉孟子自己比其他统治者更热爱子民，孟子认为他发动战争，将人民置于水火之中，与其他统治者并无差别。

54. 句意：如果南方的庄稼不能生长，我就把人们转移到北方。根据“If the ... fail to grow in the south”可知，该句是 if 引导的条件状语从句，从句时态为一般现在时；由“fail to grow”可知，主语是复数名词，故此处要用 crop 的复数 crops。故填 crops。

55. 句意：其他国家的统治者不像我。根据“*They don’t help them when they are hungry.*”可知，此处表示其他国家的统治者不像我这样爱民；like“像”，介词，符合语境。故填 like。
56. 句意：为什么我的人民要逃跑，而他们国家的人民却在增加？根据“*my people run away*”和“*the number of people in their states is growing*”可知，前后句形成对比，应用 while“然而”连接。故填 while。
57. 句意：失败一方的士兵开始逃跑，因为他们不想被俘虏。根据“*The soldiers on the losing side begin to run away*”可知，时态为一般现在时；主语为“they”，否定用 don’t+动词原形。故填 don’t want。
58. 句意：当跑 50 步的士兵向前看，看到有 100 步的士兵时，他嘲笑那个跑得快的士兵，说他是胆小鬼。根据“*When the soldier ... 50 steps looks ahead*”和所给词可知，run“跑步”这个动作是 the soldier 发出的，故此处应用 run 的 ing 形式。故填 running。
59. 句意：你认为慢兵对其他兵评头论足是正确的吗？根据“*it’s right for the slower soldier ... the other*”可知，it is+形容词+for sb.+to do sth.“做某事是怎样的”，不定式作主语。故填 to judge。
60. 句意：速度慢的那个也好不到哪里去，因为他没有做任何不同的事情。根据“*The slower one is no ...*”可知，此处指跑得慢的那个士兵也好不到哪里去，no better“没有更好”。故填 better。
61. 句意：速度慢的那个也好不到哪里去，因为他没有做任何不同的事情。根据“*he is not doing anything ...*”可知，此处要用副词修饰动词。故填 differently。
62. 句意：在困难时期，他们可能不像你那样关心自己的人民。根据“*They may not care for their people during hard times ... way you do.*”可知，此处表示其他统治者在困难时期关心子民的方式不像你这样，此处表示特指，应用冠词 the。故填 the。
63. 句意：一百步不应被五十步嘲笑。根据“*One hundred steps should not ... at by fifty steps.*”可知，此处是含情态动词的被动语态，结构为情态动词+be done。故填 be laughed。