

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



“Sleeping for three thousand years, waking up startled (震惊) the world.” The Sanxingdui Site (遗址), which shocked the world in 1986, once again surprised the world with its brilliant new discoveries (发现). One of the most wonderful is the Golden Mask. Experts introduced that the weight of the half gold mask found at present is about 280g. This gold mask will soon become the heaviest gold of the same period. There are also bronze square (青铜方尊), and so on, rich in variety, quantity and large body.

The unearthing of a large number of expensive cultural relics is only the beginning of archaeological (考古学的) work. To solve all kinds of problems and tell the legend of civilization (文明), it needs a long period of academic study. At the moment, the Study on the Process of Ba-Shu Civilization in Sichuan-Chongqing Region becomes an important project in China, focusing on Sanxingdui, Zhuwa Street, Xiaotianxi, Chengba and other sites.

About Sanxingdui, how many mysteries of civilization are about to be solved, and how many legends are expected to be confirmed, Chinese people are waiting to see.

1. How much might be the total weight of the Golden Mask?

- A. About 280g.      B. About 560g.      C. About 140g.      D. About 280kg.

2. How many cultural sites are mentioned (被提及) in this passage?

- A. One.              B. Two.              C. Three.              D. Four

3. What is the Chinese meaning of the underlined word “relics”?

- A. 遗风                      B. 文物                      C. 遗俗                      D. 艺术品

4. Which can be the best title of this article?

- A. History under our feet                      B. Geography around us  
C. Dynasties in our country                      D. Changes in our eyes

【答案】1. B      2. D      3. B      4. A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了三星堆遗址发现了黄金面具，大量贵重文物的出土仅仅是考古工作的开始，讲述文物背后的文明传奇还需要长时间的学术研究。

1. 细节理解题。根据“*One of the most wonderful is the Golden Mask. Experts introduced that the weight of the half gold mask found at present is about 280g*”可知，半金面具重量约为 280 克，即黄金面具总重量大约是 560 克。故选 B。

2. 细节理解题。根据“*The Sanxingdui Site (遗址), which...*”，“*focusing on Sanxingdui, Zhuwa Street, Xiaotianxi, Chengba and other sites.*”可知，文章共提及三星堆、竹瓦街、小田溪、城坝共四个遗址。故选 D。

3. 词义猜测题。根据“*...is only the beginning of archaeological (考古学的) work*”可知，发掘文物是考古工作的开始，故推测 *relics* 意思是“文物”。故选 B。

4. 最佳标题题。根据文章可知，本文主要介绍了三星堆遗址发现了黄金面具，大量贵重文物的出土仅仅是考古工作的开始，讲述文物背后的文明传奇还需要长时间的学术研究。由此可知“我们脚下的历史”可以作为最佳标题。故选 A。

## B

Mesa Verde National Park, in Colorado, America, has many “cliff dwellings”— places that are built into the cliffs (悬崖) where people once lived. They look almost impossible to get to. Who lived in them, and why did they live there?

People lived there about 800 years ago. Americans call them the Ancestral Puebloans (古普韦布洛人的祖先). They grew food on the mesa (平顶山), the flat land on top of the cliffs. They kept animals on the mesa, too. They travelled over the mesa to trade with each other. Why didn't they build homes on the mesa?

One reason was the weather. Winters were getting colder and colder. The mesa was flat and

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open. There was no protection from the cold winds. Most of the cliff dwellings face south or southwest from the cold north wind. Another reason people did not live on the mesa is that there were more and more people to feed. Homes on the mesa would use land that was needed to grow food. Some people say a third reason was for safety. They say different groups of Ancestral Puebloans were fighting each other. The cliff dwellings were hard to get into, so they kept the people who lived there safe. Other people don't believe it. They say the groups traded too much to have been fighting. Everyone agrees that these people were the skillful builders, who used every bit of space in the cliffs to make their homes.

5. How does the writer lead in the topic?

- A. By telling stories.
- B. By sharing experiences.
- C. By asking questions.
- D. By explaining reasons.

6. What can we know about Mesa Verde National Park?

- A. It is flat and open.
- B. Skillful builders built it.
- C. It is in one of cliff dwellings.
- D. Some people used to live there.

7. What does the underlined word “it” refer to?

- A. Weather.
- B. Land.
- C. Safety.
- D. Trading.

8. Which of the following can best describe the Ancestral Puebloans?

- A. Hard-working and wise.
- B. Rich and honest.
- C. Warm-hearted but poor.
- D. Lazy but smart.

【答案】5. C    6. D    7. C    8. A

【导语】本文主要介绍了勤劳又聪明古普韦布洛人的祖先在悬崖上建房子的事情。

5. 推理判断题。根据第一段“Who lived in them, and why did they live there?”可知，作者是通过提问导入话题的。故选 C。

6. 细节理解题。根据第一段“Mesa Verde National Park, in Colorado, America, has many ‘cliff dwellings’— places that are built into the cliffs (悬崖) where people once lived.”可知，有人曾在梅萨维德国家公园生活过，故选 D。

7. 词句猜测题。根据第三段“The cliff dwellings were hard to get into, so they kept the people

who lived there safe.”和“**They say the groups traded too much to have been fighting**”可知，此处“it”指的是人们住在悬崖上是为了安全，即 safety，故选 C。

8. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“**Everyone agrees that these people were the skillful builders, who used every bit of space in the cliffs to make their homes.**”可知，古普韦布洛人的祖先既勤劳又聪明，故选 A。

### C

The Zeng Houyi Chime Bells (编钟) were uncovered from the Zeng Houyi Tomb in Suizhou, Hubei Province in 1978. They are historically important treasure of China.

The Zeng Houyi Chime Bells are hung at three levels and are set in eight groups. There are 19 bells in three groups at the top level, 33 bells in three groups at the middle level and 12 bells in two groups at the bottom level. Besides, there is a much larger bell used to adjust pitch (调节音高). The bells in each row are different from one another in shape and size.

The Zeng Houyi Chime Bells are hung on two sets of wood racks (架子). One rack is 7.48meters long and 2.65 meters wide. The other rack is 3.35 meters long and 2.73 meters wide. The two racks are perpendicular to each other, which forms an angle of ninety degrees.

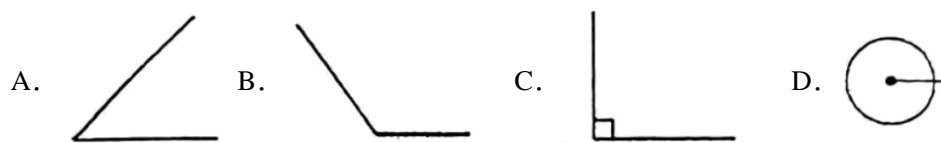
The Zeng Houyi Chime Bells weigh a total of 5 tons. The biggest bell is of 153.4 cm in height and 203.6 kg in weight while the smallest bell is of 20.4 cm in height and 2.4 kg in weight.

Five musicians were needed to play the instrument in the past. These bells have no clappers (铃舌) and are sounded by striking. Because of their shape, each bell could produce two different tones (音色)—one if struck at the side, the other at the center. The whole set of chime bells is able to produce all the tones of a modern piano.

9. How many bells does the whole set of chime bells have in all?

- A. 45.                      B. 52.                      C. 64.                      D. 65.

10. Which picture shows that two lines are “perpendicular” to each other?



11. What does the fifth paragraph mainly tell us?

- A. How these bells were played in the past.

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B. How many musicians were needed to play the bells in the past.

C. Why the chime bells have no clappers.

D. How many tones each bell could produce.

12. The following paragraph can best go after \_\_\_\_\_.

In brief, there are more than 2, 800 Chinese characters relating to music and the making of the instrument on the bells. Instruments of such a scale and such fine craftsmanship (工艺) were quite rare (稀有的) in the world at the time.

A. Paragraph 1    B. Paragraph 3    C. Paragraph 4    D. Paragraph 5

【答案】9. C    10. C    11. A    12. D

【导语】本文介绍了湖北随州曾厚义墓出土的曾厚义编钟。

9. 推理判断题。根据第二段“*There are 19 bells in three groups at the top level, 33 bells in three groups at the middle level and 12 bells in two groups at the bottom level.*”可知，这套编钟总共有  $19+33+12=64$  个钟，故选 C。

10. 推理判断题。根据第三段“*The two racks are perpendicular to each other, which forms an angle of ninety degrees*”可知，两个架子互相垂直，形成 90 度角，故选 C。

11. 主旨大意题。根据第五段“*Five musicians were needed to play the instrument in the past.*”可知，本段主要介绍了这些钟在过去是如何演奏的，故选 A。

12. 推理判断题。根据题干中“*In brief, there are more than 2, 800 Chinese characters relating to music and the making of the instrument on the bells.*”可知，本段是一个总结，应该放在第五段之后，故选 D。

D

What? A flush toilet (抽水马桶) from over 2, 000 years ago? Is that even possible?

Well, according to a research team in China, the answer is yes!

Not long ago, in the remains of an ancient palace in Xi'an, Chinese archeologists (考古学家) discovered several broken parts of a 2, 400-year-old flush toilet. They believe it might be the world's oldest flush toilet. Although the upper parts of it are nowhere to be found today, what's

left is still in good shape.

“It is the first and only flush toilet that has been unearthed （出土） in China,” said Liu Rui, a researcher. Everybody on the research team was taken by surprise when we found it, and then we all couldn’t help laughing.

Described by researchers as a “luxury （奢侈的） object”, the toilet is thought to have been located inside the palace. The researchers believe this toilet was probably for important people between the Warring States Period and the later Han Dynasty. According to the researchers, this toilet might have been used by Duke Xiao of Qin or his father, Duke Xian of Qin. Liu pointed out that the toilet was probably set indoors and connected to an outdoor pit （深坑）. The servants would pour water into it every time the owner used the toilet.

There are many historical records about toilets in ancient China and some ancient toilets have been unearthed. It shows that the ancient Chinese already realized the importance of hygiene （卫生）. And to people’s surprise, it seems that there is not too much difference between ancient toilets and the modern ones we see today.

13. What do we know about the ancient toilet?

- A. It’s broken.
- B. It’s common.
- C. It was made in a famous palace.
- D. It is the oldest toilet in the world.

14. How did the researchers feel when they found the ancient toilet?

- A. Mad.
- B. Bored.
- C. Worried.
- D. Surprised.

15. What can we learn from Paragraph 5?

- A. The toilet was hard to use.
- B. The toilet was used outdoors.
- C. The toilet was a luxury object.
- D. The toilet was used by two important people.

16. What does the underlined word “ones” in the last paragraph refer to?

- A. Toilets.
- B. Objects.
- C. Palaces.
- D. Records.

17. The passage is probably from a magazine about?

- A. Art.
- B. History.
- C. Science.
- D. Education.

【答案】13. A    14. D    15. C    16. A    17. B

【导语】本文主要介绍了中国考古学家在西安古代宫殿遗址中发现了一件 2400 年前的冲水马桶。

13. 细节理解题。根据第三段“Chinese archeologists （考古学家） discovered several broken parts of a 2, 400-year-old flush toilet. ”（中国考古学家发现了一个有 2400 年历史的抽水马桶的几个破损部件。）可知，这个古代的抽水马桶坏了。故选 A。

14. 细节理解题。根据第四段“Everybody on the research team was taken by surprise when we found it”（当我们发现它时，研究小组的每个人都大吃一惊）可知，当研究人员发现它时，他们都很惊讶。故选 D。

15. 细节理解题。根据第五段“Described by researchers as a ‘luxury （奢侈的） object’, the toilet is thought to have been located inside the palace.”（被研究人员称为“奢侈品”的抽水马桶被认为位于宫殿内部。）可知，从第五段我们了解到抽水马桶是个奢侈品。故选 C。



16. 词句猜测题。根据最后一段“And to people’s surprise, it seems that there is not too much difference between ancient toilets and the modern ones we see today.”（令人们惊讶的是，古代厕所和我们今天看到的现代厕所似乎没有太大的区别。）可知，“ones”指代的是“抽水马桶”。故选 A。

17. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“‘There are many historical records about toilets in ancient China and some ancient toilets have been unearthed.’”（中国古代有许多关于厕所的历史记载，也出土了一些古代厕所。）可知，本文主要介绍了中国考古学家在西安古代宫殿遗址中发现了一件 2400 年前的冲水马桶，因此本文可能来自一本关于历史的杂志。故选 B。

E

**Dinosaur (恐龙) Prints Discovered** A diner eating in a restaurant’s outdoor yard, in Sichuan Province, has discovered dinosaur footprints on the ground. After using a 3D scanner (扫描仪), scientists made sure that the footprints are 100 million years old. They belonged to two dinosaurs with long necks and tails.



<p>_____</p> <p>Marley and Bob say they became interested in archaeology (考古学) from studying history at school, going to museums and watching <i>Human Histories</i>! They also go to the Young Archaeologists' Club and they do digs at archaeological sites (地点) and carefully research their finds. "You never know what you might discover, and it is a fascinating way to uncover old remains on a real dig. It makes me really happy," says Bob.</p>	
<p><b>Students Find Ancient Mural</b> A group of student archaeologists have unearthed a 1,000-year-old mural (wall painting). The 30-meter mural shows mysterious scenes, which could reflect what the life was like in ancient Peru. Professor Luis says, "The discovery is the most exciting and important find of recent years."</p>	

18. In which section of the newspaper can we read the news?
  - A. BUSINESS.    B. TRAVEL.    C. HISTORY.    D. ART.
19. Those dinosaur prints were found \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. through a scanner    B. by scientists
  - C. millions of years ago    D. during a meal
20. The best heading for the second piece of news would be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Come to Our Club    B. Dig and Discover the World
  - C. Find Out Your Hobby    D. Study *Human Histories*
21. Professor Luis finds the mural very valuable mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it's connected to ancient society    B. it shows the birth of the mural
  - C. it's the world's earliest wall painting    D. it has a very large size
22. All the news above \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. reports new archaeological finds
  - B. tells ancestors' stories
  - C. describes the history events
  - D. says hello to the past



【答案】18. C    19. D    20. B    21. A    22. D

【导语】本文主要介绍了三个有关考古的新闻。

18. 推理判断题。本文主要介绍了三个有关考古的新闻，故文章可能出现在报纸的历史版面。故选 C。

19. 细节理解题。根据“A diner eating in a restaurant’s outdoor yard, in Sichuan Province, has discovered dinosaur footprints on the ground”可知四川省一家餐馆的户外院子里，一名食客在地上发现了恐龙脚印。故选 D。

20. 最佳标题题。通读全段内容可知，本段主要介绍了在挖掘中发现旧遗骸的快乐，故以选项 B“挖掘并发现世界”为标题最合适。故选 B。

21. 细节理解题。根据“The 30-meter mural shows mysterious scenes, which could reflect what the life was like in ancient Peru”可知这幅 30 米长的壁画展示了神秘的场景，可以反映出古代秘鲁的生活，所以它非常有价值。故选 A。

22. 推理判断题。根据“scientists made sure that the footprints are 100 million years old”“it is a fascinating way to uncover old remains”以及“reflect what the life was like in ancient Peru”可知这三个新闻都和考古有关，它们都和过去的事物有关。故选 D。

## F

**[Paragraph 1]** Researchers have found the world’s oldest example of bread. A research team from the universities of Cambridge, Copenhagen and London found ancient breadcrumbs (面包屑) while on a dig in Jordan (约旦). The breadcrumbs were well-cooked and burnt, which is how they survived for so long. The researchers dated the crumbs and found they were roughly 14, 400 years old. This means that people in the Stone Age (石器时代) were baking bread.

**[Paragraph 2]** The researchers said humans were making bread 4,000 years earlier than scientists thought. The people who baked the bread lived in Jordan from around 12,500 to 9,500 B C. They were hunters who lived thousands of years before humans settled down to become farmers.

**[Paragraph 3]** According to Guarino, researchers earlier thought that ancient farmers learned to plant cereal (谷物) plants, which bakers then turned into bread. The new finding, however,

changes the timeline, showing that at least some people were making bread from wild grain.

**[Paragraph 4]** The researchers discovered 24 burnt breadcrumbs. They analyzed them and found they were made from cereal plants such as barley, wheat and oats. Lead researcher, Dr Amaia Otaegui, said the bread took a long time to make. The ancient Jordanians(约旦人) began by grinding (磨) cereals into a fine flour. They then mixed the flour with water to make dough. After that, they baked it in the hot ashes of a fireplace or on a hot stone. The bread looked like the flat bread still made across the middle East (中东) today.

**[Paragraph 5]** Another researcher said the bread could be one reason for the agricultural revolution (农业革命) starting. Stone Age people realized it was easier and more convenient to farm the wheat for bread instead of gathering it from the wild.

23. What did the people who baked the bread in Jordan do?

- A. Hunters.      B. Farmers.      C. Fishermen.      D. Businessmen.

24. When did scientists use to think hunters began to make bread?

- A. About 14, 400 years ago.      B. About 10,000 years ago.  
C. About 12, 500 years ago.      D. About 9, 500 years ago.

25. What does the writer want to express in **Paragraph 4**?

- A. Show the taste of bread.  
B. Prove the difficulty of baking bread.  
C. Explain the process of making bread.  
D. Introduce the types of bread.

26. What is stressed in the last paragraph?

- A. The Stone Age.      B. The agricultural revolution.  
C. The way of life.      D. The importance of bread.

27. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The researchers said the ancient people became farmers first and then hunters.  
B. It took people quite some time to make the ancient breadcrumbs.  
C. We can't find the flat bread any more in the world.  
D. The breadcrumbs found by researchers were not cooked.

**【答案】** 23. A    24. B    25. C    26. D    27. B

【导语】本文主要介绍了研究人员发现了世界上最古老的面包。

23. 细节理解题。根据第二段“They were hunters who lived thousands of years before humans settled down to become farmers.”可知，在约旦烤面包的人是猎人。故选 A。

24. 推理判断题。根据第一段“The researchers dated the crumbs and found they were roughly 14,400 years old.”和第二段“The researchers said humans were making bread 4,000 years earlier than scientists thought.”可知，这些碎屑大约有 14,400 年的历史，比科学家过去认为的早了 4,000 年，由此推知过去科学家的观点是约 10,000 年前。故选 B。

25. 推理判断题。根据第四段“The ancient Jordanians(约旦人) began by grinding (磨) cereals into a fine flour. ... After that, they baked it in the hot ashes of a fireplace or on a hot stone. ...”可知，本段主要介绍了过去人们制作面包的过程。故选 C。

26. 推理判断题。根据第五段“Another researcher said the bread could be one reason for the agricultural revolution (农业革命) starting.”可知，面包可能是引起农业革命的一个原因，说明了烘烤面包的重要性。故选 D。

27. 细节理解题。根据“Lead researcher, Dr Amaia Otaegui, said the bread took a long time to make.”可知，制作这种古老的面包屑花费了人们相当长的时间。故选 B。

## 二、短文填空

### A

阅读下面短文，根据语境或所给单词的提示，在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词，要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确，使短文意思完整、行文连贯。



Before the invention of paper, what did the ancient Chinese mainly write on? The answer is bamboo slips. They were one of the 28 (early) forms of books in China. People usually wrote on them vertically. Restoring (保存) old bamboo slips is very important 29 they can help solve puzzles in history. Fang Beisong 30 (be) a researcher in the field of bamboo slip restoration. He has been restoring old books since 1988. He now works at the Jingzhou Conservation Institute in Hubei province.

A few years ago, some bamboo slips from the Han dynasty were found in Hebei. The writing on 31 (they) was not clear. Even worse, they had been burned 32 grave robbers (盗墓者). With a slight touch, they would fall apart. Fang led his team to test more than 70 33 (way) of restoration. Finally, they found 34 special material to help them restore the slips' flexibility (柔韧性). They 35 (careful) cleaned the slips and restored them to the original shape. They then sealed (密封) them before 36 (take) some other steps. With the help of special modern technology, they 37 (get) clear pictures of the writing on the bamboo slips.

“We don't want to lose the writing from ancient times,” said Fang. “Neither do we want to forget our history. That is why we love our work!”

【答案】

28. earliest    29. because    30. is    31. them    32. by    33. ways    34. a  
35. carefully    36. taking    37. got

【导语】本文主要介绍了竹简的修复过程。

28. 句意：它们是中国最早的书籍形式之一。one of the+形容词最高级+名词复数表示“最……之一”，故此处 early 应用最高级 earliest。故填 earliest。

29. 句意：修复旧竹简是非常重要的，因为它们可以帮助解开历史上的谜题。根据“Restoring (保存) old bamboo slips is very important ... they can help solve puzzles in history.”可知，前后句为因果关系，前果后因，故应用 because 引导原因状语从句。故填 because。

30. 句意：方北松是竹简修复领域的研究人员。根据“He now works at the Jingzhou Conservation Institute in Hubei province.”可知，时态为一般现在时，主语“Fang Beisong”为单数，故 be 动词用 is。故填 is。

31. 句意：上面的字写得不清楚。on 为介词，they 应用宾格 them。故填 them。

32. 句意：更糟糕的是，它们被盗墓者焚烧。根据“Even worse, they had been burned ... grave robbers (盗墓者).”可知，盗墓者是焚烧竹简的动作发出者，故此处应用介词 by。故填 by。

33. 句意：方带领他的团队测试了 70 多种修复方法。根据“more than 70”可知，名词 way 应用复数 ways。故填 ways。

34. 句意：最后，他们找到了一种特殊的材料来帮助他们恢复竹简的灵活性。根据“special material”可知，此处泛指一种特殊材料，且 special 以辅音音素开头，不定冠词用 a。故填 a。

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35. 句意：他们仔细地清洗了这些竹筒，并把它们恢复到原来的形状。修饰动词 **cleaned** 应用 **careful** 的副词 **carefully** 修饰。故填 **carefully**。

36. 句意：在采取其他措施之前，它们把它们密封起来。**before** 为介词，后用动名词 **taking**。故填 **taking**。

37. 句意：在现代技术的帮助下，他们对竹筒上的文字进行了清晰的拍摄。根据“**They then sealed (密封) them ...**”判断，时态为一般过去时，动词应用过去式；**get** 的过去式为 **got**。故填 **got**。

## B

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内的正确形式，将答案填写在答题纸的相应位置。

We now have a good idea of what kind of clothes people 38 (wear) over 5,000 years ago. Scientists studied the pieces of material that were 39 the body of a man who died in Europe 5,300 years ago. His body was frozen under ice in the Alps Mountains. Archaeologists discovered his body in a glacier in 1991. They called him Otzi the Iceman. They also found bits of clothing and Otzi's accessories and weapons. Scientists have analyzed (分析) everything they found 40 (get) an idea of what early humans looked like, what they ate and what they wore. They even have an idea of what Otzi's voice sounded like. The scientists said Otzi provided rare and 41 (value) information about how humans used animals five millennia ago.

The research team said Otzi's clothes were from several different animals. He had leggings that were made from goat leather. He wore a hat 42 (make) from brown bear fur. Otzi's leather coat was stitched together from at 43 (little) four different kinds of animals. His shoes were made from different kinds of 44 (grass). Otzi's body was also covered in tattoos. Scientists say these were for pain relief for his aching joints and not for decoration. Otzi was 45 45 he died, which was quite old for a man 5,000 years ago. He suffered from heart disease and bad dental problems. Scientists say he did not die naturally. He was murdered. Someone killed him by 46 (fire) an arrow (弓箭) at him, which 47 (hit) him in the head.

【答案】

38. wore    39. on    40. to get    41. valuable    42. made    43. least    44. grass  
45. when    46. firing    47. hit

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了科学家通过发现的 5300 年前死于欧洲的 Otzi 了解了 5000 多年前人们穿什么样的衣服。

38. 句意：现在我们对 5000 多年前人们穿什么种类的衣服有了很好的了解。根据“over 5,000 years ago”可知此处时态应为一般过去时，故填 wore。

39. 句意：科学家研究了 5300 年前死在欧洲的一个男人的身体上的材料碎片。根据“the pieces of material”和 the body”可知应是身体上的衣服碎片，故填 on。

40. 句意：科学家分析他们发现的一切以了解早期人类长什么样，吃什么和穿什么。此处是科学家分析一切发现的目的，应用动词不定式作目的状语，故填 to get。

41. 句意：科学家说 Otzi 提供了稀有而珍贵的关于 5 千年前人类怎么使用动物的信息。此处应填形容词与“rare”并列，故填 valuable。

42. 句意：他戴着一个棕熊毛皮制成的帽子。此处应填动词过去分词作后置定语，表被动，故填 made。

43. 句意：Otzi 的皮大衣被由至少四种不同种类动物的皮毛缝制而成。at least“至少”符合语境，故填 least。

44. 句意：他的鞋被由不同种类的结实的草制成。grass“草”，不可数名词，填其原形即可，故填 grass。

45. 句意：当 Otzi 去世时是 45 岁，这对于 5000 年前的人来说是相当老了。根据“Otzi was 45”可知此处应填引导时间状语的连词，when“当……时”符合语境，故填 when。

46. 句意：某人通过向他射箭杀了他，箭射中了他的头部。by“通过”，介词，后续动名词作宾语，故填 firing。

47. 句意：某人通过向他射箭杀了他，箭射中了他的头部。根据“Someone killed him”可知时态为一般过去时，故填 hit。

三、任务型阅读

A

### Cave (洞穴) People

Cave people lived in the time of the ice age and they were probably nomads (游牧民) . They had no kinds of transportation, for which reason they travelled on foot.

They had to travel to gather and hunt food. Their main food was meat from hunted animals.

They probably did not waste any part of the killed animals. Not even the bones and the skins. Some scientists believe that cave people were smart enough to store food. Put it in snow or ice, dry it on wind or smoke it over fire. They used fire for cooking and for keeping warm.

Because people of the ice age had to travel to gather food, they had two types of homes. The first type is some sort of shelters made from animal parts (bones, skins) or pieces of wood and branches which could be moved and the second type is some sort of permanent (永久的) homes, which were offered by caves and rock overhangs. Caves and overhangs were sometimes dangerous because animals like bears lived in them.

If they wanted to catch a wild animal, they had to make tools. Their tools were not very complicated (复杂的), made mostly of stone, some of wood and animal bones. The most important material was stone. They sharpened it and used it as a tool.

Like nowadays ice age women had jewellery (首饰). It was simple, but beautiful, made of animal bones, plants, stones or shells. Their clothes were made of animal skins and simple materials found in nature grass.

Because sometimes there was not much to do around the cave, cave people probably told stories from hunting to their children or painted.

They knew something about art. Sometimes they drew paintings showing animals, people, plants and things that happened to them in their real life. Some of these cave paintings are still preserved and they tell stories about the ancient past.

Cave people also had the so called prehistoric pets. We are sure about that because bones of the ice dogs were found in several caves. Why did they have dogs? Probably in order to protect people from wild animals and to help them perform various jobs. Dogs also helped to pull killed animals or carry tools and equipment.

48. What was cave people's main food?

49. How did cave people store food?

50. Where were bones of the ice dogs found?

51. What do you think of cave people? And why? Please give two reasons.

【答案】48. Meat from hunted animals. 49. They put it in snow or ice, dry it on wind or smoke it over fire. 50. In several caves. 51. I think they are clever. Because they knew how to use fire for cooking and keeping warm. They also knew something about art.

【导语】本文主要介绍了洞穴人如何获取食物，储存食物以及绘画，养狗等生活习惯。

48. 根据“Their main food was meat from hunted animals.”可知，他们的主要食物是猎取到的动物的肉。故填 Meat from hunted animals.

49. 根据“Put it in snow or ice, dry it on wind or smoke it over fire.”可知，他们通过把食物放在雪里或者冰里，风干或者烟熏来储存食物。故填 They put it in snow or ice, dry it on wind or smoke it over fire.

50. 根据“We are sure about that because bones of the ice dogs were found in several caves.”可知，在若干个洞穴里发现了冻狗的骨头。故填 In several caves.

51. 开放性作答，言之有理即可。参考答案为 I think they are clever. Because they knew how to use fire for cooking and keeping warm. They also knew something about art.

## B

阅读下面短文，并用英语回答问题（请注意每小题后面的词数要求）。

Since the Sanxingdui Ruins(三星堆遗址) were first discovered in 1929, they have brought the world one pleasant surprise after another. Hundreds of historical relics(遗物) have been found there. If one of these relics could speak, what would it say?

“Haha! I’m glad you finally found me!”

Although I’m now incomplete...I think I’m still quite fashionable with my BIG eyes! Experts tell me I am priceless because I am made of 300 grams of gold and they think that a complete



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version (版本) of me may have weighed about 500 grams.

Some experts say my appearance shows that the people of the ancient Shu civilization(文明) worshiped gold. Well, that might be true, but I still have secrets that need to be uncovered. For example, some experts have noticed I look very similar to a golden mask found at the Jinsha excavation(发掘) site in Sichuan Province. And this raises a lot of questions about the relationship between the Sanxingdui and Jinsha civilizations.

It has been a long time since I was discovered. However, researchers still don't know why I look this way. Of course, I know the answer, but I'd like to keep it a secret. I feel proud to be a mystery(奥秘)!”

52. How heavy is the complete gold mask according to the experts? (不超过 5 个词)

53. Where did the experts find the similar golden mask? (不超过 10 个词)

54. Why would the relic like to keep the secret about its look? (不超过 10 个词)

【答案】52. About 500 grams.     53. At the Jinsha excavation site in Sichuan Province.  
54. Because it feels proud to be a mystery!

【导语】本文是一篇以第一人称为主的说明文，主要向我们介绍了三星堆遗址中出土的一件文物——黄金面具。

52. 根据原文“I am made of 300 grams of gold and they think that a complete version (版本) of me may have weighed about 500 grams.”可知完整的黄金面具可能大约重 500 克。故填 About 500 grams.

53. 根据原文“some experts have noticed I look very similar to a golden mask found at the Jinsha excavation(发掘) site in Sichuan Province.”可知，专家们在四川金沙发掘了与“我”看起来非常相似的黄金面具。故填 At the Jinsha excavation site in Sichuan Province.

54. 根据原文“I know the answer, but I'd like to keep it a secret. I feel proud to be a mystery(奥秘)!”可知，这个黄金面具为自己的是一个谜感到骄傲。故填 Because it feels proud to be a mystery!

#### 四、补全对话

根据对话内容及方框中所给的句子补全对话。选项中有一项是多余选项。



Liu Ning: Hi, Wang Yu. What did you do during the National Day?

Wang Yu: My family and I visited several parks in the city. Though it was crowded, we had a great time. 55

Liu Ning: I went to Hebei Museum.

Wang Yu: 56

Liu Ning: Yes. I saw the Changxin Palace Lamp.

Wang Yu: Wow! You're so lucky. I hear the Changxin Palace Lamp is known as the first lamp in China.

Liu Ning: 57 It is an ancient object from the Western Han Dynasty.

Wang Yu: 58

Liu Ning: It's made of bronze. It drew the attention of the whole world the moment it was unearthed (出土) in 1968.

Wang Yu: It is said that the lamp showed the ancient people's ideas of protecting the environment.

Liu Ning: Yes. And the idea of the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic flame lantern (火种灯) comes from it.

Wang Yu: That sounds amazing. 59

Liu Ning: Me, too.

- A. That's right.
- B. What about you?
- C. What is it made of?
- D. I've never been there before.
- E. Did you see anything interesting there?
- F. I'm proud of the wisdom of our ancestors.

【答案】55. B    56. E    57. A    58. C    59. F

【导语】本文是刘宁和王宇的对话内容，主要谈论了西汉时期的文物——长信宫灯。

55. 根据上文“My family and I visited several parks in the city.”及下文“I went to Hebei Museum.”可知，王宇介绍了自己去的地方后应是询问刘宁去了哪里，选项 B“你呢？”符合语境。故选 B。

56. 根据下文“Yes. I saw the Changxin Palace Lamp.”可知，问句应是一般疑问，询问刘宁看到的東西，选项 E“你在那里看到什么有趣的东西了吗？”符合语境。故选 E。

57. 根据上文“I hear the Changxin Palace Lamp is known as the first lamp in China.”可知，此处应是对王宇说的表示赞同，选项 A“没错。”符合语境。故选 A。

58. 根据下文“It’s made of bronze.”可知，此处应是询问灯的原材料，选项 C“它是由什么制成的？”符合语境。故选 C。

59. 根据上文“It is said that the lamp showed the ancient people’s ideas of protecting the environment.”及“And the idea of the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic flame lantern (火种灯) comes from it.”可知，此处应是对古人创意的赞美，选项 F“我为我们祖先的智慧感到骄傲。”符合语境。故选 F。