

《大英博物馆世界简史》列举的文物、披风、二战后着装、货币发展史、三星堆遗址

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

Can you imagine being able to learn about world history by looking at a coin with the head of Alexander the Great on it or a Chinese Ming dynasty banknote(钞票)? Or how about following mankind's footsteps into modern culture by being able to see an Early Victorian tea set?

A History of the World in 100 Objects, a project by BBC and the British Museum, presents a history of the world through 100 items from the British Museum's collection.

The objects, most of which are extremely valuable, have brought enjoyment to people all over the world. Those who are lucky enough to see the items in person are able to see the glory(辉煌) of history with their own eyes.

“These signals from the past speak of whole societies rather than single events, and tell of the world for which they were made, sometimes having meanings far beyond what their original(最初的)makers meant them to have,” Neil MacGregor, director of the British Museum, wrote in the project's book I borrowed the book and read it. One item in particular stood out to me. It was a mechanical galleon(机械帆船)—a kind of clock. Its design is based on the great European ships that sailed across the sea in the 1500s. During that period of time, technology was developing at a fast pace, and owning a scientific product was fashionable. The clock, a combination of the growth of technology and the desire (欲望) to explore other lands, is a perfect symbol of that age.

1. Why does the writer mention the coin in Paragraph 1?

- A. To show what ancient people used to buy things
- B. To express why we should learn about world history.
- C. To remind us that we can learn about history from old objects.
- D. To compare it with a Chinese banknote.

2. According to MacGregor, what is the most valuable thing that the 100 objects tell us?

- A. What they were made for. B. What society was like in the past.
C. How they were made. D. How their meanings have changed.
3. What might be a good title for this passage?
- A. World History Seen in Ancient Items B. The British Museum's Collection
C. A Book about British History D. Valuable Objects of the World

【答案】1. C 2. B 3. A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲了《大英博物馆世界简史》这个项目列举的文物和其背后的历史意义。

1. 推理判断题。根据“Can you imagine being able to learn about world history by looking at a coin with the head of Alexander the Great on it or a Chinese Ming dynasty banknote(钞票)? Or how about following mankind's footsteps into modern culture by being able to see an Early Victorian tea set?”可知，你能想象通过看一枚刻有亚历山大大帝头像的硬币或中国明代纸币，就能了解世界历史吗？或者跟随人类的脚步走进现代文化，看看早期维多利亚时代的茶具怎么样？作者提到这些古物件是为了提醒我们可以从古老的物品中学习历史。故选 C。

2. 推理判断题。根据“These signals from the past speak of whole societies rather than single events, and tell of the world for which they were made, sometimes having meanings far beyond what their original(最初的)makers meant them to have”可知，这些来自过去的信号讲述的是整个社会，而不是单个事件，并讲述了它们是为这个世界而产生的，有时它们的意义远远超出了最初的创造者的本意，所以根据麦格雷戈的说法，这 100 件物品告诉我们的最有价值的东西是展示过去的社会是什么样子。故选 B。

3. 最佳标题题。本文主要讲了《大英博物馆世界简史》这个项目列举的文物和其背后的历史意义。选项 A“从古代物品看世界历史”符合主题，故选 A。

B



Up, up, and away! How could a superhero fly through the sky and take down bad guys without a cape? But superheroes aren't the first to wear this fashionable (时尚的) clothing. People have worn capes for a long time.

With most closing at the neck, any outer covering without sleeves (衣袖) can usually be called a cape. Cape styles have changed quite a lot, starting with those worn by the ancient Romans. They were fastened (扎着) or tied at the front. Or they were fixed at the shoulder with a small piece of metal. The ancient Romans wore capes for protecting the clothes from bad weather, providing warmth, and showing social position. As time went on, capes became more important in social position. For example, capes made with fur were worn by kings. Capes were also seen as part of senior soldiers' uniforms. Once women began wearing them in the 1800s, however, the cape became more about fashion. The cape remained a favorite in women's fashion until the 1950s.

When Superman came on the scene in the 1930s, his red cape was seen as a superhero's uniform. It was always connected with bravery and physical power. Capes had another interesting reason for appearing on superheroes. Since most superheroes first appeared in comic (漫画) books, comic book artists could use a cape to show which way and how quickly a character was moving. When you saw a superhero's cape sticking straight, you knew he was flying as fast as he could to save the day.

4. Picture _____ shows the meaning of the underlined sentence.



5. According to the passage, the ancient kings wore capes mainly for _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. marking the social position | B. keeping warm in cold days |
| C. protecting the clothes inside | D. showing the physical power |

6. From Paragraph 1 and 2, we can learn that _____.
A. superman is the first to wear the cape in the history
B. people wear capes inside clothes to provide warmth
C. capes used to be worn by senior soldiers as well
D. capes were popular with women before the 1800s
7. Comic book artists use a cape to show _____.
A. how much the superhero has changed in style
B. how fashionable the superhero's clothing was
C. how important the superhero was in social position
D. how fast the superhero flew and moved in the sky
8. This text mainly talks about _____.
A. the history of capes
B. the wearers of capes
C. the styles of capes
D. the importance of capes

【答案】4. A 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. A

【导语】本文主要介绍了披风的历史和演变。

4. 细节理解题。根据“Or they were fixed at the shoulder with a small piece of metal.”意为“或者用一小块金属把它们固定在肩膀上。”，可知图 A 符合句意。故选 A。

5. 细节理解题。根据“As time went on, capes became more important in social position. For example, capes made with fur were worn by kings.”可知古代国王穿披风是为了显示社会地位。故选 A。

6. 细节理解题。根据“Capes were also seen as part of senior soldiers' uniforms.”可知高级士兵过去也穿披风。故选 C。

7. 细节理解题。根据“Since most superheroes first appeared in comic books, comic book artists could use a cape to show which way and how quickly a character was moving.”可知漫画艺术家用披风来展示超级英雄在天空中的飞行和移动速度。故选 D。

8. 主旨大意题。通读全文可知本文主要介绍了披风的历史和演变。故选 A。

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

What is fashion all about? Why is it so important in our lives? What does it say about us?
9_____ But we can learn a lot about people and their culture from the clothes they wear.

During World War II, women in England and America wore simple clothes. This was because many men were away at war. And women had to work at men's jobs. After work, women wore short, straight skirts because the government needed all the extra material for the war.

_____10_____ The French designer Christian Dior started designing clothes that were very feminine (女性化). The dresses were long and full and designers used a lot of cloth to make them. Women in England, America and all over the world loved these dresses. _____11_____

Later, women grew tired of wearing long, full dresses, though. Skirts started getting shorter and tighter (紧的) once again. By the 1960s, teenagers, especially in England and America, began wearing mini-skirts. Mini-shirts showed women's legs above the knees for the first time in history.
_____12_____

By the early 1970s, fashion changed once again, and skirts became longer. Trousers also became very fashionable in the 1970s, and for the first time, women started wearing trousers suits when they went out. _____13_____ They said they looked like men! Another problem was that men wore their hair long during this period. And people complained it was difficult to tell the difference between men and women.

Today many different types of clothes are in fashion for both sexes (性别). In fact, many clothes are suitable for both men and women.

- A. Soon women of all ages wore mini-skirts.
- B. Many people didn't like to see women in trousers.
- C. It made them feel very good to wear such feminine clothes.
- D. After World War II, fashion in these countries changed greatly.
- E. For most people, the word "fashion" just means clothes.

【答案】9. E 10. D 11. C 12. A 13. B

【导语】本文主要介绍了第二次世界大战后，人们着装时尚的变化。

9. 根据“What is fashion all about? Why is it so important in our lives? What does it say about

us?”可知此处要对时尚做出解释，再由“But we can learn a lot about people and their culture from the clothes they wear.”可知提到了时尚和衣服，选项 E“对大多数人来说，‘时尚’这个词只是指衣服。”符合语境。故选 E。

10. 根据“During World War II, women in England and America wore simple clothes.”可知上一段讲第二次世界大战期间的衣服，由此可知此处要讲二战后，选项 D“在第二次世界大战之后，这些国家的时尚发生了很大的变化。”符合语境。故选 D。

11. 根据“Women in England, America and all over the world loved these dresses.”可知女性认为这种衣服很好，选项 C“穿这样女性化的衣服让她们感觉很好。”符合语境。故选 C。

12. 根据“Mini-shirts showed women’s legs above the knees for the first time in history.”可知此处要讲迷你裙的流行，选项 A“很快，各个年龄段的女性都开始穿迷你裙了。”符合语境。故选 A。

13. 根据“They said they looked like men!”可知有人认为女人穿裤子看起来像男人，不喜欢她们穿裤子，选项 B“许多人不喜欢看到女人穿裤子。”符合语境。故选 B。

D



History is important to study because it is essential for all of us in understanding ourselves and the world around us. And in my opinion, studying history benefits beyond history itself, because it helps develop and improve our skills through studying history.

We can improve our reading skills by reading texts from different periods. Language has changed and developed over time and so has the way people write and express themselves. We can also improve our writing skills through learning not to just repeat what someone else said, but to analyze information from multiple sources and come up with our own conclusions. It’s two birds with one stone—better writing and critical thinking!

There are so many sources of information out in the world. Finding a decisive truth for many topics just doesn’t exist. What was a victory for one group was a great loss for another—we get to create our own opinions of these events.

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要说明了学习历史带给人们的价值。

14. 细节理解题。根据“History gives us the opportunity to learn from others’ past mistakes. It helps us understand many reasons why people may behave the way they do. As a result, it helps us become smarter as decision-makers.”可知，历史给了我们从别人过去的错误中学习的机会。帮助我们理解为什么人们会有这样的行为。因此作者认为历史有助于做出正确的决定，是因为我们可以从别人过去的错误中学习。故选 A。

15. 词义猜测题。根据“This practice can teach us how to decipher between reliable and unreliable sources.”可知，此处提到教我们，因此推断这里应该教我们如何“区分，辨认”可靠和不可靠的信息。put out 熄灭；break out 爆发；make out 辨认；try out 试验，因此可知是 make out。故选 C。

16. 推理判断题。根据“It’s incredibly important to learn to question the quality of the information and ‘history’ we are learning.”可知，此处是说学会质疑我们正在学习的信息和“历史”的质量是非常重要的。因此可推断提出的两个问题是要求我们要重视历史中信息的质量。故选 C。

17. 标题归纳题。根据第一段“History is important to study because it is essential for all of us in understanding ...improve our skills through studying history.”可知，本文主要是围绕学习历史带给人们的价值展开说明的。故选 D。

二、完形填空

Did you know that chocolate comes from a tree? The cacao tree gets large brown fruits called cocoa pods (荚), and 18 the pods are cocoa beans. To make chocolate, 19 we leave the beans in the dark for a few days, and then 20 them in the sun. After that, the beans are pressed hard until a dark liquid (液体) comes out. That liquid is pressed 21 it separates and the result is cocoa butter (可可脂), which can be turned into chocolate. What a lot of work just to make a piece of chocolate!

The first people to 22 cacao trees for chocolate were the Mayans, who lived in Mexico thousands of years ago. They used chocolate to make a special 23 that they used during their religious (宗教的) services. When people from Spain came to Mexico, they discovered the drink. They took chocolate home with them, and soon the passion for chocolate 24 all over Europe!

Wouldn't you like to have a cacao tree in your 25 so you could have your own special supply chocolate? Well, don't even think about it! Cacao trees can only grow in rainforests, where it is very hot and 26 all the time. What a pity!

Chocolate is good for you as long as you don't eat it all day long! It has iron（铁）, which is good for your body! But remember where there is chocolate, there is 27! So don't eat too much, and remember to brush your teeth after you eat it!

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 18. A. outside | B. around | C. besides | D. inside |
| 19. A. first | B. most | C. last | D. though |
| 20. A. clean | B. try | C. dry | D. enjoy |
| 21. A. until | B. unless | C. because | D. whether |
| 22. A. suggest | B. grow | C. train | D. water |
| 23. A. water | B. fruit | C. wealth | D. drink |
| 24. A. served | B. spread | C. lived | D. considered |
| 25. A. garden | B. room | C. kitchen | D. classroom |
| 26. A. cloudy | B. snowy | C. foggy | D. rainy |
| 27. A. salt | B. juice | C. sugar | D. honey |

【答案】

18. D 19. A 20. C 21. A 22. B 23. D 24. B 25. A 26. D
27. C

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了如何制作巧克力，它是怎么传到欧洲的，可可树的生长环境，以及巧克力对人体健康的好处和坏处。

18. 句意：可可树结大的褐色果实，称为可可荚，荚内有可可豆。

outside 在外面；around 围绕；besides 除此之外；inside 在里面。根据常识可知，豆子应该在豆荚的里面。故选 D。

19. 句意：要做巧克力，我们先把豆子在黑暗中放几天，然后在阳光下晒干。

first 首先；most 大部分；last 最后；though 尽管。根据下文“and then”和“After that”可知，此处应填“first”表示制作巧克力步骤的顺序。故选 A。

20. 句意：要做巧克力，我们先把豆子在黑暗中放几天，然后在阳光下晒干。

clean 清洗；try 尝试；dry 使变干；enjoy 享受。根据“...in the sun.”可知，此处应表示要把可可豆放在太阳下晒干，C 选项符合文意。故选 C。

21. 句意：这种液体被挤压直到分离出来，那就是可可脂，它可以制作成巧克力。

until 直到；unless 除非；because 因为；whether 是否。根据上文“...the beans are pressed hard until a dark liquid comes out.”可知，上一个步骤是挤压可可豆直到流出黑色液体，那这个步骤应该是挤压这种液体直到它分离出可可脂。故选 A。

22. 句意：最早种植可可树生产巧克力的是玛雅人，他们生活在几千年前的墨西哥。

suggest 建议；grow 种植；train 训练；water 浇水。根据下文“‘They used chocolate to make a special...that they used during their religious services.’”可知，几千年前的墨西哥人会在宗教仪式中使用巧克力制成一种特殊饮料，由此可推测他们为了在宗教仪式上有稳定且足够的特殊饮料使用，应该会自己种植巧克力的原料可可树。故选 B。

23. 句意：他们用巧克力做了一种特殊的饮料，在宗教仪式上使用。

water 水；fruit 水果；wealth 财富；drink 饮料。根据下文“‘When people from Spain came to Mexico, they discovered the drink...’”可知，当西班牙人来到墨西哥就发现了这种饮料，由此可知墨西哥人把巧克力制作成一种特殊的饮料。故选 D。

24. 句意：他们把巧克力带回家，很快对巧克力的热情就传遍了整个欧洲！

served 提供；spread 传播；lived 居住；considered 考虑。结合选项和“all over Europe”可知，自从西班牙人把巧克力带回家进行第一次传播后，很快它就传遍了整个欧洲。故选 B。

25. 句意：你不想在你的花园里种一棵可可树，这样你就可以有自己的特供巧克力了吗？

garden 花园；room 房间；kitchen 厨房；classroom 教室。根据“... so you could have your own special supply chocolate.”可知，有自己的特供巧克力意味着自己种可可树，结合选项可知“garden”是适合种植的地方。故选 A。

26. 句意：可可树只能生长在热带雨林里，那里总是炎热多雨。

cloudy 多云的；snowy 下雪的；foggy 有雾的；rainy 多雨的；结合常识和“rainforests”可知，热带雨林应是炎热多雨的。故选 D。

27. 句意：但是记住哪里有巧克力，哪里就有糖！

salt 盐；juice 果汁；sugar 糖；honey 蜂蜜。根据选项和常识可知，巧克力中有的应是糖。故选 C。

三、翻译

阅读下面的短文，将短文中画线部分的句子译成中文。

An almost complete gold mask was found at the Sanxingdui Ruins (遗址) in Guanghan, Sichuan province recently. The discovery was along with more than 500 other cultural relics (文物) from the site, including some gold pieces in the shape of birds, ivory, some bone arts and silk as well. A. Some of them dated back over 3200 years. Without doubt, the gold mask is very important. As thin as a piece of paper, the mask is 37.2 cm wide and 16.5 cm high. It is the biggest complete gold mask found so far at Sanxingdui Ruins.

B. The Sanxingdui Ruins were first discovered in 1929. As one of the world's greatest discoveries of the 20th century, they are believed to be the remains of the ancient Shui Kingdom.

28.

29.

【答案】28. 其中的一些文物要追溯到 3200 多年前。 29. 三星堆/Sanxingdui 遗址最先被发现于 1929 年。/三星堆遗址在 1929 年被首次发现。

【导语】文章主要介绍了三星堆遗址。三星堆遗址最早发现于 1929 年，作为 20 世纪世界上最伟大的发现之一，他们被认为是古代水国的遗迹。

28. 分析句子可知，本句时态为一般过去时，且过去分词作后置定语。some of“……中的一些”；them“它们，代指前文的文物”；dated back“追溯到”；over 3200 years“3200 多年”。故填“其中的一些文物要追溯到 3200 多年前。”

29. 分析句子可知，本句包含一般过去时的被动语态。The Sanxingdui Ruins“三星堆遗址”；were first discovered“被以第一个发现”；in 1929“在 1929 年”。故填“三星堆/Sanxingdui 遗址最先被发现于 1929 年。/三星堆遗址在 1929 年被首次发现。”

四、任务型阅读

A

阅读下面的短文，并根据短文后的要求答题。



Today, we consider zero as a common number. Few of us know zero has an unusual history. Yes, zero is, in fact, very different from the other numbers. At first, there were only the numbers one to nine. Zero first appeared in India about 2, 000 years ago. Many other ancient cultures had been marking nothingness. However, the ancient Indians were the first to consider nothingness a number.

Little by little, communication around the world became more often. Finally, zero was brought out of India. It was accepted as an Arabic (阿拉伯的) number. During the 13th century, Arabic numbers were introduced into the West. However, people in the west had been used to using Roman numbers (I, V, X, etc.). Arabic numbers were not popular. This was especially true for zero. Since there is no zero in Roman numbers, people found it hard to accept the new number. It was quite easy for dishonest business people to turn a “0” into a “6” or a “9”. Some people, therefore, believed zero would cause much trouble. Zero was also considered an unlucky number. That’s because it is close to negative numbers — the idea of having debts (债务). People in Florence and Italy even weren’t allowed to use zero citywide.

It was not until the 15th century that zero and the other Arabic numbers were fully accepted. Business people played an important role. Just think about doing calculations (计算) using Roman numbers. You can hardly do any trade, can you?

回答下列五个问题，每题答案不超过 5 个词。

30. How many numbers were there before zero was invented?
31. Who was the earliest people to use the number “zero”?
32. When did Arabic numbers appear in the West?
33. What does the underlined word “This” in Paragraph 3 refer to (指)?

34. What does the article mainly talk about?

【答案】30. Nine. 31. Ancient Indians. 32. During the 13th century. 33. Arabic numbers were not popular. 34. The history of zero./Zero has an unusual history.

【导语】本文主要讲述了现在我们觉得 0 是一个很平常的数字，但是很少有人知道 0 有一段不平常的历史，0 从印度传到世界各地，但是传播过程历经坎坷，但最终在商人们的帮助下 0 普及到了世界。

30. 根据文中“At first, there were only the numbers one to nine. Zero first appeared in India about 2, 000 years ago.”可知，零发明之前有 9 个数字。故填 Nine.

31. 根据文中“However, the ancient Indians were the first to consider nothingness a number.”可知，是古印第安人第一次使用数字 0，故填 Ancient Indians.

32. 根据文中“During the 13th century, Arabic numbers were introduced into the West.”可知，在 13 世纪，阿拉伯数字出现在了西方。故填 During the 13th century.

33. 根据上文“Arabic numbers were not popular.”可知，阿拉伯数字并不流行。下文中划线单词 this 指的是“阿拉伯数字并不流行。”故填 Arabic numbers were not popular.

34. 根据文中“Few of us know zero has an unusual history.”可知，这篇短文主要讲述了数字 0 不寻常的发展史，故填 The history of zero./Zero has an unusual history.

B

根据短文内容完成表格，每空一词。

Have you ever heard of English Language Day? It was first celebrated on 23rd April, 2010. It was chosen on such a day because Shakespeare was born on April 23rd, 1564. The purpose of it is to tell people the history, culture and achievements of the language.

The story of the English language began when Germanic tribes (部落) invaded (入侵) Britain and brought their languages with them. Later, Scandinavian Vikings invaded and lived with their languages too. In 1066, Norman-French became the language of the official activity.

By Shakespeare's time, modern English had developed. Printing had been invented and

people had to start to agree on “correct” spelling and vocabulary (词汇). In both 1500s and 1600s, the English language was going through a lot of changes. And Shakespeare’s creativity in the language meant he gave hundreds of new words and phrases that are still used today. Shakespeare influenced modern English greatly.

A Special Day—English Language Day	
The date of the special day	April 23rd—Shakespeare’s <u>35</u>
The <u>36</u> of English Language Day	Telling people the history, culture and achievements of the language
The period of time during which the English language was going through a lot of changes	In the 16th and 17th <u>37</u>
The person having a <u>38</u> influence on modern English	Shakespeare, whose <u>39</u> in the language meant he gave hundreds of new words and phrases that are still used today

【答案】35. birthday 36. purpose 37. centuries 38. great 39. creativity

【分析】本文主要介绍了“英语日”的时间和意义，并回顾了英语的发展历程，强调了莎士比亚对现代英语的重要影响。

35. 根据第一段“It was chosen on such a day because Shakespeare was born on April 23rd, 1564.”可知，4月23日是莎士比亚的生日。故填 birthday。

36. 根据第一段“The purpose of it is to tell people the history, culture and achievements of the language.”可知，英语日的目的是告诉人们英语的历史、文化和成就。故填 purpose。

37. 根据第三段“In both 1500s and 1600s, the English language was going through a lot of changes.”可知，在16世纪和17世纪，英语经历了很多变化，century“世纪”，可数名词，此处表示两个世纪，需变复数。故填 centuries。

38. 根据第三段“Shakespeare influenced modern English greatly.”可知，莎士比亚对现代英语

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有重大的影响，空处用形容词 great 修饰名词 influence。故填 great。

39. 根据第三段“And Shakespeare’s creativity in the language meant he gave hundreds of new words and phrases that are still used today.”可知，莎士比亚在语言上的创造力给英语增添了很多新的词汇和短语。故填 creativity。

五、短文填空

A

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。将答案写下答题纸的相应位置。

Most people today use coins, paper money, or credit cards to buy things. However, shopping wasn’t always as easy 40 that.

About 10,000 years ago, people farmed and 41 (grow) the food they needed. During that time, people exchanged things between them. They mostly used cows and rice 42 (get) things they need in many different parts of the world.

About 3,000 years ago, people started to use other things as money. Shells from the ocean were 43 (wide) traded as money in places like China, Thailand, and some 44 (country) in Africa.

It wasn’t until about 2,000 years ago that the first coins appeared. China was probably the first place to use metal coins. People made 45 (they) by heating small amounts of metal and then putting 46 hole in the middle.

But it’s not convenient to carry around a lot of heavy coins, 47 paper money started to be used in China almost 1,000 years ago. Nowadays we use credit cards to buy 48 we need. It is much 49 (convenient) to pay by credit cards than a lot of coins or paper money.

【答案】

40. as 41. grew 42. to get 43. widely 44. countries 45. them 46. a
47. so 48. what 49. more convenient

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了货币的发展史。

40. 句意：然而，购物并不总是那么容易。根据题干“shopping wasn’t always as easy...that.”可知是“as+形容词原级+as”意为“和.....一样”，故填 as。

41. 句意：大约一万年以前，人们耕种和种植他们需要的食物。根据前句“About 10,000 years ago, people farmed...”可知句子时态是一般过去时，故此处填“grow”的过去式“grew”。故填 grew。

42. 句意：他们主要用牛和大米来获得他们在世界各地所需要的东西。分析题干可知填动词不定式作目的状语，故填 to get。

43. 句意：来自海洋的贝壳在中国、泰国和非洲的一些国家被广泛用作货币交易。根据题干“Shells from the ocean were...traded...”可知此处需填副词修饰动词“trade”。故填 wide 的副词形式 widely。故填 widely。

44. 句意：来自海洋的贝壳在中国、泰国和非洲的一些国家被广泛用作货币交易。根据“some+可数名词复数”可知填“country”的复数形式“countries”。故填 countries。

45. 句意：人们通过加热少量的金属，然后在中间打一个洞来制造它们。根据题干“People made...by...”可知动词后面接人称代词作宾语，人称代词用宾格形式，“they”的宾格形式“them”。故填 them。

46. 句意：人们通过加热少量的金属，然后在中间打一个洞来制造它们。根据“putting...hole in the middle.”结合句意可知此处需填不定冠词修饰名词“hole”，hole 读音是以辅音因素开头，故填 a。

47. 句意：但是携带大量沉重的硬币不方便，所以纸币在大约 1000 年前就开始在中国使用了。根据前句“But it’s not convenient to carry around a lot of heavy coins.”可知携带大量沉重的硬币不方便，根据后句“paper money started to be used in China almost 1,000 years ago.”可知纸币在大约 1000 年前就开始在中国使用了。根据题干可知缺少连词，此句表示结果之意。故填 so。

48. 句意：现在我们用信用卡买我们需要的东西。根据题干“Nowadays we use credit cards to buy...we need”可知此句为复合句，从句缺少宾语，应该用 what 引导宾语从句。故填 what。

49. 句意：用信用卡支付比用很多硬币或纸币支付要方便得多。根据题干“It is much...to pay by credit cards than a lot of coins or paper money.”可知句子是比较级句式，此处需填形容词比较级形式，“convenient”的比较级形式是“more convenient”。故填 more convenient。