

★历史

1. master *vt.* 掌握 *n.* 主人, 校长

2. found *v.* 创立; 创建 3. moment *n.* 片刻, 瞬间

4. god *n.* 神 5. emperor *n.* 皇帝

6. enemy *n.* 敌人 7. empress *n.* 女皇; 皇后

8. **pioneer** *n.* 先锋,开拓者

9. **era** *n.* 时代; 纪元 11. **folk** *adj.* 民间的; 民俗

的 13. **fight** *v. & n.* 打仗(架); 争论 8. **pioneer**

n. 先锋, 开拓者 10. **hero** *n.* 英雄, 勇士; 男主角

12. **century** *n.* 世纪, 百年 14. **period** *n.* 时间,

时期, 阶段

15. war *n.* 战争 17. gun *n.* 枪; 炮
19. treasure *n.* 金银财富; 财富 21. victory
n. 胜利 16. history *n.* 历史 18. historical
adj. 历史 20. situation *n.* 形势, 情况
22. ancient *adj.* 古代的, 古老的

★社会

1. **forward** *adv.* 今后； 向前， 前进
2. **social** *adj.* 社会的， 社交的 3. **charity** *n.* 慈善机构(或组织)； 慈善
4. **society** *n.* 社会 5. **citizen** *n.* 公民； 居民； 市民
6. **human** *adj.* 人的； 人类的 *n.* 人类； 人 7. **donate** *v.* 捐赠

8. enemy *n.* 敌人 9. socialism *n.* 社会主义

10. future *n.* 将来 11. CPC (Communist Party of China) *n.* 中国共产党
12. church *n.* 教堂; 教会 13. PLA(People's
Liberation Army) *n.* 中国人民解放军(解放军) 14. flag *n.* 旗,
旗帜

15. trade *n.* 贸易, 交易 16. president *n.* 总统, 主席

17. official *adj.*官方的; 来自官方的 18. government *n.* 政府

19. lead *v.* 领导, 带领; 引导; 过(某种生活) 20. peace *n.* 和平

21. army *n.* 军队; 陆军 22. law *n.* 法律, 法令; 定律

★文化

1. culture *n.* 文化
2. paper-cut *n.* 剪纸
3. cultural *adj.* 文化的
4. false *adj.* 错误的
5. real *adj.* 真实的, 确实的
6. spirit *n.* 精神, 心灵, 灵魂
7. true *adj.* 真的, 真实的; 忠诚的

8. **human** *adj.* 人的; 人类的 *n.* 人类; 人

9. **value** *n.* 价值, 益处

10. **difference** *n.* 不同 11. **valuable** *adj.* 有价值的

12. **truth** *n.* 真理; 真实, 真相 13. **worth** *adj.*

有……价值的, 值得……的

14. **honour** (*AmE* honor) *n.* 荣誉 *v.* 尊敬

15. **symbol** *n.* 记号, 符号; 象征

一、语法选择

One day, Zhou Yu ordered Zhuge Liang to make 100, 000 arrows(箭)in ten days. Zhou Yu thought it was 1 , but Zhuge Liang said, “Give me three days.” Then he asked Lu Su to lend 2 20 boats, and let the soldiers put some scarecrows(稻草人)in line on the boats.

On the early morning of 3 third day, Zhuge Liang invited Lu Su for a boat ride. The 20 boats were tied together with strong ropes. Zhuge's fleet(船队)went towards the camp of Cao Cao. The surface of the river 4 with thick fog all over. People could hardly see each other on the river. When Zhuge's fleet got close to the Cao's camp, Zhuge Liang 5 his soldiers to shout and beat the drums heavily. But Zhuge and Lu Su only sat inside one boat drinking wine to enjoy themselves.

As soon as the Cao's camp heard the shouting and beating, they mistook it for a surprise attack by the Zhou Yu's camp. 6 they could see nobody on the river, they had to order 3, 000 soldiers to shoot arrows to stop the unexpected attack. The front of the scarecrows was quickly full 7 arrows. After a while, Zhuge Liang had his fleet turned around 8 the other side of the scarecrows to face the Cao's camp.

When both 9 were full of arrows, the day broke. Zhuge Liang ordered his soldiers to return. At last, they collected 10 than 100, 000 arrows in total.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| (C)1. | A.possible | B. possibly | C. impossible |
| (B)2. | A.he | B. him | C. his |
| (C)3. | A.a | B. an | C. the |
| (B)4. | A.is covered | B. was covered | C. is covering |
| (A)5. | A.ordered | B. will order | C. has ordered |
| (B)6. | A.Before | B. Because | C. After |
| (A)7. | A.of | B. to | C. on |
| (C)8. | A.get | B. getting | C. to get |
| (B)9. | A.side | B. sides | C. side's |
| (B)10. | A.much | B. more | C. most |

二、完形填空

Guqin, guzheng, pipa, erhu, xiao and chime (编钟) are all traditional Chinese musical instruments. They are 11 of Chinese culture. To many Chinese, playing traditional Chinese musical instruments may seem a bit old-fashioned. But some 12 like to take these instruments. They are trying to 13 these instruments to the modern world. They 14 them with modern sounds.

One of these artists is Brad Seippel from the US city of New Orleans.

When he was 12, his father 15 him to play the bass guitar. At 24, he went to China and learned to play the pipa. “A bass guitar has four strings (弦), and so does the pipa. So it was 16 for me to play the pipa, ” he said.


Seippel's music is mainly electronic and 17 quite modern. But the pipa adds something 18 to his music, which makes it more interesting.

Another one who does like Brad is a heavy metal band, Nine Treasures, from Inner Mongolia. They use Mongolian throat-singing and a horsehead fiddle (马头琴) together. The musical instrument adds a country flavor (韵味) to their rock songs. If you have a(n) 19 to see it playing live in a concert, you will see it is 20 a powerful mix.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| (A)11. A.symbols | B. traditions | C. meanings | D. members |
| (D)12. A.scientists | B. engineers | C. managers | D. musicians |
| (B)13. A.pick u | B. bring back | C. search for | D. take away |
| (C)14. A.helped | B. compared | C. mixed | D. made |
| (A)15. A.encouraged | B. invited | C. expected | D. warned |
| (C)16. A.necessary | B. modern | C. natural | D. common |
| (B)17. A.becomes | B. sounds | C. appears | D. seems |
| (D)18. A.strange | B. important | C. famous | D. special |
| (D)19. A.idea | B. hope | C. decision | D. chance |
| (C)20. A.stil | B. probably | C. truly | D. simply |

三、阅读理解

A

Home/Furniture/Ceramics/Porcelain（瓷）	
	<p>Special Chinese Wine Pot</p> <p>US \$138</p> <p>MAKEOFFER</p> <p>PURCHASE</p>

About:

If you are a fan of Chinese historical drama, you must be no stranger to such a special wine pot: you can pour two different drinks from the same wine pot.

There are two parts in the pot. You can put two drinks in different parts. And there are two holes on the handle, one on the top and the other on the bottom. Covering the top hole, you can pour out the drink from the bottom part of the pot; covering the bottom hole, you can pour out the drink from the upper part. Interesting, right?

This special pot can also be a fun game between friends! Why do we need two pots, one for milk and one for coffee? Put them in this pot to get just milk or just coffee or get a cup of delicious coffee and milk!

Details:**Dimensions(规格)**

Height:13.34 cm(5.25 inches) Width:13.34 cm(5.25 inches) Depth:7.62 cm(3 inches)

Place of Origin

Jingdezhen, China

Materials and Techniques

Porcelain, hand-painted

Date of Manufacture

2010s

Shipping

Free shipping, arrives in 2—3 weeks

(**C**)21.How tall is the wine pot?

A. 5.25 cm. B. 7.62 cm. C. 13.34 cm. D. 13.43 cm.

(**B**)22.What does this special wine pot look like?



A



B



C



D

(D)23.How can you make a cup of coffee and milk with this special pot?

A. By covering the top hole.

B. By covering the bottom hole.

C. By covering both holes.

D. By not covering either hole.

(C)24.If you buy this pot on September 1st when may you receive the product?

A. On September 3rd.

B. On September 7th.

C. On September 16th.

D. On September 29th.

(A) 25. Where can you find this passage?

A. On a shopping website.

B. In a historical book.

C. In an art magazine.

D. In a museum guidebook.

B

(2021·深圳模拟)The idea that red means stop and green means go has influenced our lives in more ways than just traffic signals(信号). We have been taught from a young age that the color red means danger and green means it's okay to move forward. But why were those colors chosen for traffic lights in the first place? For something we have to look at every day, why couldn't they have been prettier colors?

Well, it's important to know that before traffic lights for cars, there were traffic signals for trains. At first, railway companies used red to stop, white to mean go, and green to mean warn. As you could imagine, trains ran into a few problems with white meaning go. For example, one train mistook a bright star for a white light and something unexpected happened. Because of that, railway companies finally moved green meaning go and used yellow to mean warn. And it's been that way ever since.

Red has always been a color that meant danger, long before cars were even around. This most likely started because it's the color with the longest wavelength(波长) so it can be seen somewhere farther than other colors.

But, believe it or not, yellow was once used to mean stop. Back in the 1900s, some stop signs were yellow because it was too hard to see a red sign in a poorly lit area. Finally, highly reflective materials(高反射材料) were developed and red stop signs were born. Since yellow can be seen well at all times of the day, school zones, some traffic signs, and school buses continue to be printed yellow.

So next time you are impatiently waiting at a traffic light, don't get so mad at them; they've certainly come a long way.

(A)26.What were traffic signals for before traffic lights for cars?

A. Trains.

B. Boats.

C. Planes.

D. Bicycles.

(C)27.Which of the following colors meant go at first?

A. Red.

B. Yellow.

C. White.

D. Green.

(B)28.Why does red mean danger?

- A. Because it's the brightest color. B. Because it can be seen far away.**
- C. Because railway companies say so. D. Because it has the shortest wavelength.**

(C)29.Why are school buses painted yellow?

- A. Because yellow is a prettier color.**
- B. Because yellow once meant danger.**
- C. Because yellow can be seen well in the daytime.**
- D. Because yellow means it's OK to go forward.**

(D)30.What does the text mainly tell us?

- A. How important traffic lights are.**
- B. Which color has the longest wavelength.**
- C. What red, yellow and green can be used for.**
- D. Why traffic lights are red, yellow and green.**

C

配对阅读。左栏是五个人的人物介绍，右栏是七个中华典故及要传达的精神和智慧，请为每一个人选择一个合适的典故描述他/她的情况。

(**D**)31. David is the manager of a company. He always keeps his promises so that he has many good friends and the workers in his company all believe him.

(**F**)32. Li Xiang is good at running and he says he will be very happy if he wins the prize for his class in the sports meeting. He is sure to do it well.

A. *Sima Guang Breaks the Vat* : It tells us not to be afraid if we meet something difficult or dangerous. We should be calm and try to think about the problem in a good way.

B. *Friendship between Yu Boya and Zhong Ziqi* : The story describes the deep friendship between friends. Friends should understand each other and share the same interest.

C. *Yugong Moves the Mountains* : It tells us we should always believe ourselves. Work hard and one day we can work out the problem

(**A**)33. Stephen is a smart and helpful boy. He always thinks of good ideas in a clever way when others are in trouble.

(**C**)34. Jane is a hard-working girl. When she meets some difficult math problems, she never gives up.

(**E**)35. Sam is a lazy man. He is out of a job and he stays at home all day. He hopes someone can come and help him.

and become the winner.

D. *Shang Yang Builds Trust* : If a man wants others to believe him, he should always keep his words.

E. *Waiting for a Hare* (野兔) : It tells us that we shouldn't wait for good things. We should try our best to work for our bright future.

F. *Mao Sui Recommends Himself* : It tells us we should always be confident about ourselves. We should help others when they are in need and show everyone that you can do it to help them out.

G. *Mencius' Mother Moves Three Times* : It tells us the environment is important for children. People can grow up better when they are with some wise and kind people.

四、短文填空(请从方框内选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空，使文章完整连贯，注意每空一词，每词仅用一次，有两词为多余项。)

student at on but provide because they poor make what class a

Zhang Guimei, the principal of Huaping High School for girls, has been honored with the title “Role Model of the Times” recently. The school she set up in 2008 36. provides free education for the girls from poor families in Yunnan. She has sent more than 1 800 37. students to colleges and universities so far.

student at on but provide because they poor make what class a

Anybody who knows Zhang's own conditions will be more deeply moved by her. She has no personal property(财产), and has been living in the student dormitory since its founding. She has spent most of her money 38. on her students. She has some serious health problems, 39. but she still loves her work and cares about her students. She has kept having morning 40. classes with the students for 12 years. China.

student at on but provide because they poor make what class a

Zhang deserves her honorary title. By helping the girls get higher education, she has actually helped them change their whole families. They can find 41. a better job after graduation so that they can support their families. And even 42. their children in the future will have more chances to study. Influenced by her, many of her students chose to teach in 43. poor areas, while some even went back to teach in her high school. Her efforts have 44. made a great contribution to these poor areas. 45. What she has done will be long remembered and encourage more people to follow her example.

五、读写综合

A. 回答问题

(2022·东莞一模)Chinese TV drama Awakening Age(《觉醒年代》), which tells the story of how the Communist Party of China(CPC)(中国共产党) was founded in 1921, ended some time ago, but it remains a hot topic on social media, where the discussion shows that it has played a positive role in educating young people about China's revolutionary(革命的) history.

The TV series celebrating the 100th anniversary(周年) of the founding of the CPC has won high praise online. The stories of the young people in the drama—who devoted(贡献) everything, even their lives, to the revolution—have touched a large number of people. The storytelling in the show has also been praised for successfully showing the depth of the CPC's history and spirit, as well as the warmth of China and every family in the country.

Many people who have seen the TV series thought the story was so moving that they began to find background information about it and said that this was their first time to learn the history about the founding of the Party and the country.

“I read many of Lu Xun's novels such as A Madman's Diary for the first time when I was in primary school, but I couldn't understand why he wrote them or the angry feelings hiding in the characters. After watching the drama, I read them again and found that I could understand what they wanted to tell the readers, ” said Li Lin, an 18-year-old student.

46. What is Chinese TV drama *Awakening Age* about?

It's about (the story of) how the Communist Party of China (CPC) was founded.

47. Why did the young people in the stories touch a large number of people?

Because they devoted everything, even their lives, to the revolution.

49. When did Li Lin read Lu Xun's novels for the first time?

They think the story is moving.

49. When did Li Lin read Lu Xun's novels for the first time?

When he was in primary school.

50. How old is Li Lin?

18. /18 years old. /Eighteen years old.

B. 书面表达

《觉醒年代》塑造了一批具有“正能量”的青年形象，他们在战火纷飞的年代克服重重困难，为国家的发展贡献力量。你身边也有“正能量”的人吗？是救死扶伤的医护人员，是自然灾害中负责救护的消防员、解放军、警察，还是身边敢于面对困难、笑对生活的同窗好友。学校现在举行以“正能量”为主题的演讲比赛，请你写一篇演讲稿。内容包括：

1. 简单介绍一位你身边具有“正能量”的人以及她/他的事迹；
2. 你从他/她身上学到了什么？(三点)
3. 号召大家成为一个具有“正能量”的人，勇于面对生活的挑战。

作文要求：

1. 不能照抄原文，不得在作文中出现学校的真实名称和考生的真实姓名；
2. 语句连贯，词数不少于80。文章的开头已经给出，不计入总词数。

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. It's my honor to be here to share my speech. In our lives, there are always some people with positive energy(正能量). Today I would like to introduce **my father.**

On a cold winter evening, my father came to pick me up. Suddenly, an old lady fell down because of the ice. My father ran to her at once. Unluckily, the old lady hurt her leg, so my father sent her to the hospital immediately. The old lady thanked him again and again. My father set a good example for me. What my father did makes me believe in love and trust. He is

helpful and he is always ready to help others. What's more, his generosity leaves a deep impression on me.

I realize that I should help others whenever I can. In fact, everyone can be a person with positive energy and face the challenges bravely. That's all. Thanks for listening!