

## Unit 5 【B卷（能力提升）】

评卷人	得分

### 一、单项选择

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a new library \_\_\_\_\_ in our school now?

- A. Is; built      B. Was; built      C. Does; build      D. Did; build

【答案】A

【详解】句意：我们学校现在建新图书馆了吗？

考查一般现在时的被动语态。根据句意可知，主语和动词之间是动宾关系，故应用被动语态；结合时间状语 now 可知，应用一般现在时的被动语态，构成形式为：be done；主语“a new library”是第三人称单数形式，故 be 用 is；build 的过去分词是 built。故选 A。

2. Tea \_\_\_\_\_ in the southeast of China.

- A. is grown      B. are grown      C. grows      D. grow

【答案】A

【详解】句意：茶生长在中国的东南部。

考查动词语态辨析。分析句子可知，主语 tea 是第三人称单数，和动词 grow“种植”是被动关系，需用 is done 被动语态结构，故选 A。

3. The Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.

- A. knows      B. knew      C. is known      D. was known

【答案】C

【详解】句意：长城闻名于世。

考查被动语态。knows 知道，know 的第三人称单数形式；knew 知道，know 的过去式；is known 被知道，用于一般现在时的主语是第三人称单数的被动语态；was known 被知道，用于一般过去时的主语是第三人称单数的被动语态。根据句意，可知主语 the Great Wall 与动词之间存在着被动关系，即长城被世人知。所以要用被动语态。这句话属于表达事实的一句话，是一般现在时的范畴。故本句用一般现在时的被动语态。

又因为主语 the Great Wall 是第三人称单数，故 be 动词用 is，know 的过去分词为 known。故选 C。

4. How many trees \_\_\_\_\_ next year?

- A. are planted      B. have planted      C. will be planted      D. are being planted

【答案】C

【详解】句意：明年要种多少棵树？

考查被动语态。根据句意可知，主语和动词之间是动宾关系，应用被动语态。根据时间状语“next year”可知，应用一般将来时的被动语态，构成形式为：will be done；plant 的过去分词是 planted。故选 C。

5. When \_\_\_\_\_ the car was invented?

- A. you think      B. do you think      C. you do think      D. do you think of

【答案】B

【详解】句意：你认为汽车是什么时候发明的？

考查插入语。“do you think”意为“你认为……”，为插入语，是独立成分，使句意更加完整。

【点睛】易错分析：Do you think 在句首时引导的是宾语从句，从句需用陈述语序；do you think 在句中时作插入语，后面句子语序一般用陈述句语序。

6. No children \_\_\_\_\_ to watch this kind of movie because it's too scary.

- A. should allow      B. should be allowed      C. shouldn't be allowed      D. don't allow

【答案】B

【详解】句意：孩子们不应该被允许看这种电影，因为它太恐怖了。

考查动词语态辨析。主语 children 是动作 allow 的承受者，需用 be done 被动语态结构，可排除 AD 两项。

根据下文“because it's too scary”，可知不应该允许，故选 B。

7. —Do you believe that paper is made \_\_\_\_\_ wood?

—Yes, I do. And you can see that books are made \_\_\_\_\_ paper.

- A. from; from      B. from; of      C. of; from      D. of; of

【答案】B

【详解】考查介词的用法。be made of“由……制成（物理变化）”，be made from，“由……制作（发生化学变化，制成以后看不见原材料）”。因此第一空使用 be made from；第二空使用 be made of。

8. He is often made \_\_\_\_\_ for twelve hours a day by his boss.

- A. work      B. working      C. to work      D. to be working

【答案】C

【详解】句意：他经常被老板强迫每天工作 12 小时。

考查非谓语。make sb. do 让某人做某事，变为被动时需要加上 to，即 be made to do sth.，故选 C。

9. I find \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to remember everything, though I'm still young.

- A. that      B. this      C. it      D. what

【答案】C

【详解】句意：尽管我还年轻，但是我发现记住所有的事情很难。

考查代词辨析。that 那个; this 这个; it 它; what 什么。it 作 find 的形式宾语, 真正的宾语是动词不定式 (to remember everything)。difficult 是宾语补足语, 修饰 it。故选 C。

10. The garden \_\_\_\_\_ while they were away from here.
- A. took good care of                      B. was taken good care of  
C. was taken good care of                D. was taking good care of

【答案】C

【详解】句意: 他们不在这里的时候, 花园被照顾得很好。

考查一般过去时的被动语态。take good care of 照顾; The garden 与 take good care of 之间是被动关系, 即: 花园被照顾, 根据“they were away”可知, 时态为一般过去时, 所以使用一般过去时的被动语态, 结构为 was/were done。故选 C。

11. — How much did you \_\_\_\_\_ the new skirt?  
— Fifty dollars.
- A. spend              B. pay for              C. cost              D. take

【答案】B

【详解】句意: ——你买这条新裙子花了多少钱? ——五十美元。

考查动词辨析。spend 花费, 常用 spend 时间/金钱 (in) doing sth. 或者 spend 时间/金钱 on sth.; pay for sth. 为某物支付; cost 花费, 通常用“物”作主语; take 花费, 通常用 it 作形式主语, 即 It takes/took sb. +时间+to do sth. 根据“How much did you...the new skirt”可知这里填 pay for。故选 B。

12. On October 15, 2003 China \_\_\_\_\_ its second lunar orbiter Chang'e 2.
- A. set out              B. set off              C. sent up              D. sent out

【答案】C

【详解】句意: 2003 年 10 月 15 日, 中国发射了第二颗月球轨道飞行器嫦娥 2 号。

考查动词短语辨析。set out 出发; set off 动身; send up 发射; send out 分发。根据“China...its second lunar orbiter Chang'e 2.”可知这里表示“发射”。故选 C。

13. I like music very much, \_\_\_\_\_ playing the guitar and the piano.
- A. such as              B. for example              C. for as              D. as like

【答案】A

【详解】句意: 我非常喜欢音乐, 比如弹吉他和钢琴。

考查介词短语辨析。such as 比如, 用来列举同类人或事物中的几个例子, 不能独立成句, 不能用于句首或句末, 也不用逗号隔开; for

example 例如，一般只以同类事物或人中的“一个”为例，作插入语，用逗号隔开，可置于句首、句中或句末；for as 没有这个短语；as like 没有这个短语；根据“I like music very much, ...playing the guitar and the piano.”可知，此处是在举例说明自己非常喜欢音乐，空后是两个例子，且空后无逗号。因此使用 such as。故选 A。

14. If you study hard in English, you can turn boring words \_\_\_\_\_ exciting words.

- A. to                      B. over                      C. into                      D. off

【答案】C

【详解】句意：如果你努力学习英语，你就可以把枯燥的单词转化成令人兴奋的单词。

考查动词短语辨析。turn to 向……求助；turn over 翻转；turn...into 把……变成；turn off 关掉。由“boring words”和“exciting words”可知，此处是把枯燥的单词变成令人兴奋的单词。故选 C。

15. No matter \_\_\_\_\_ I meet Mike, he says hello to me with a smile.

- A. who                      B. when                      C. wherever                      D. what

【答案】B

【详解】句意：不管我什么时候见到迈克，他总是微笑着向我问好。

考查让步状语从句。who 谁；when 何时；whereve 无论在哪里；what 什么；分析句子可知，这是一个由 no matter when 引导的让步状语从句。no matter when 无论什么时候，相当于 whenever。故选 B。

评卷人	得分

## 二、补全对话 7 选 5

A: Do you know China Brand Day?

B: 16 What's the Day for?

A: 17 In the past, “made in China” just made people think of cheap, low-quality products. 18

B: I agree. Chinese brands are going global and being widely accepted.

A: Exactly. 19

B: Yes. I often buy some shoes and clothes of these brands, they are at good prices, but really nice and of high quality.

A: 20 I believe more Chinese will support our own brands like you.

A. Cool!

B. For making people know about Chinese brands all over the world.

C. Because they are affordable.

D. Some sports brands like Huili and Li-Ning have got global attention.

E. What? I've never heard of it.

F. TikTok is another big technology brand.

G. But it has changed now.

【答案】16. E 17. B 18. G 19. D 20. A

【分析】本文是 A 与 B 从中国品牌日聊起，到中国品牌的产品发生的一些变化的一则对话。

16. 根据“Do you know China Brand Day”及“What’s the Day for”可知，并不知道“中国品牌日”，E 选项“什么？我从未听说过它”符合，故选 E。

17. 根据“What’s the Day for”可知，此处应解释这个节日是干什么的，B 选项“是为了让全世界的人都知道中国品牌”符合，故选 B。

18. 根据“In the past”可知，前文介绍过去是干什么的，此处应介绍现在的情况，G 选项“但它现在已经变了”符合，故选 G。

19. 根据“Yes. I often buy some shoes and clothes of these brands, they are at good prices, but really nice and of high quality”可知，此处应表达中国品牌的一些情况，然后对方表示认同，D 选项“一些运动品牌，如回力和李宁，已经得到了全球的关注”符合，故选 D。

20. 根据“I believe more Chinese will support our own brands like you”可知，此处应是一个评价的话，A 选项“酷”符合，故选 A。

评卷人	得分

### 三、完形填空

Zhang Ming and Zhang Peng are twin brothers. When they were young, they were interested in 21 Chinese culture like Chinese clay art and Beijing Opera. In these art forms, they could 22 something to learn. One day, they met an old man 23 is good at shadow puppet play (皮影戏). 24 they saw the play, they fell in love with it. So they decided to 25 the old man.

After 5 years’ study, they could 26 by themselves. When they acted in the village, the villagers sat in front of a white screen and watched the plays happily. Zhang Ming usually stood 27 the white screen and held different kinds of characters. Zhang Peng did the voices of the different characters. 28 of the villagers liked their performances and hoped they could 29 performing. “It’s not easy” Zhang Ming said. “We can’t get much money from it. Sometimes we even have 30 money to buy tools we need. But we want to keep this art form alive. So we will stick to it no matter how hard it is!”

21. A. young            B. traditional            C. new            D. modern
22. A. find            B. make            C. hear            D. want
23. A. which            B. when            C. where            D. who

24. A. Unless      B. As soon as      C. Even though      D. In order that
25. A. play with      B. hear from      C. learn from      D. depend on
26. A. dance      B. write      C. perform      D. report
27. A. on      B. in      C. under      D. behind
28. A. All      B. None      C. Both      D. Neither
29. A. put off      B. end up      C. keep on      D. take up
30. A. much      B. little      C. enough      D. some

**【答案】**

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

**【导语】**本文主要讲述了双胞胎兄弟对中国传统文化感兴趣，向一位老人学了皮影戏的表演，经过五年的学习后，他们可以独立表演，村民都很喜欢，并希望他们继续表演下去。

21. 句意：当他们年轻的时候，他们对中国传统文化感兴趣，比如中国泥塑艺术和京剧。

young 年轻的；traditional 传统的；new 新的；modern 时尚的。根据“Chinese clay art and Beijing Opera”可知，这些都是传统的艺术，故选 B。

22. 句意：在这些艺术形式中，他们可以找到可以学习的东西。

find 找到；make 制造；hear 听；want 想要。根据“something to learn”可知，找到学习的东西，故选 A。

23. 句意：一天，他们遇到了一位擅长皮影戏的老人。

which 哪一个；when 何时；where 哪里；who 谁。此处是定语从句，先行词 an old man 是指人，在从句中作主语，用 who 引导定语从句，故选 D。

24. 句意：他们一看皮影戏就爱上了它。

Unless 除非；As soon as 一……就……；Even though 即使；In order that 为了。根据“they saw the play, they fell in love with it”可知，一看皮影戏就爱上了它，故选 B。

25. 句意：所以他们决定向这位老人学习。

play with 与……玩；hear from 收到；learn from 从……学到；depend on 依靠。根据“After 5 years' study”可知，决定跟这位老人学习皮影戏，故选 C。

26. 句意：经过 5 年的学习，他们已经可以自己表演了。

dance 跳舞；write 写；perform 表演；report 报告。根据“When they acted in the village”可知，学习后可以独立表演，故选 C。

27. 句意：张明通常站在白色的屏风后面，手持不同的人物。

on 在……上；in 在……里；under 在……下面；behind 在……后面。根据“Zhang Ming usually stood ... the white

screen and held different kinds of characters”可知，表演皮影戏是要站在屏风后，故选 D。

28. 句意：村民们都很喜欢他们的表演，希望他们能继续表演下去。

All 都(三者以上); None 都不(三者以上); Both 都(两者之间); Neither 都不(两者之间)。根据“of the villagers liked their performances and hoped they could”可知，村民都喜欢皮影戏的表演，不确定数量应用 all，故选 A。

29. 句意：村民们都很喜欢他们的表演，希望他们能继续表演下去。

put off 推迟; end up 结束; keep on 持续; take up 占据。根据“of the villagers liked their performances”可知，村民都喜欢，所以希望坚持表演下去，故选 C。

30. 句意：有时我们甚至没有钱买我们需要的工具。

much 许多; little 没有多少; enough 足够的; some 一些。根据“We can't get much money from it”可知，不能得到报酬，所以没有多少钱去买工具，故选 B。

For centuries, children in North China wore tiger-head shoes. The shoes are so named because the toecap (鞋头) looks like the head of a big tiger. The traditional shoes are much like the animal itself.

It was until about 30 years ago, the shoes began to \_\_\_31\_\_\_. However, Hu Shuqing, 51, from Henan Province, has spent many years \_\_\_32\_\_\_ more than 10, 000 pairs of the shoes. She will give most of them to public museums, so that the next generation and the one after can see them. Chinese people began making tiger-head shoes in ancient times. The ancient people believed images (图像) of the animals, which were thought of as the king of beasts, could protect their children. That's one \_\_\_33\_\_\_ why the shoes can still be seen now. On the other hand, the shoes look nice and can keep warm. In the north of China, it is very cold in winter. The shoes are good for keeping babies' feet warm.

Tiger-head shoes have many \_\_\_34\_\_\_. Some people change the images of tiger heads into frogs or peacocks, while more designs \_\_\_35\_\_\_ spiders, snakes and scorpions (蝎子).

Hu was born \_\_\_36\_\_\_ a family of paper cutters. Both her mother and grandmother could also make tiger-head shoes. “My daughter wore the shoes her grandma made when she grew up,” she said.

But her hobby for collecting the shoes did not begin until 2000, when she found a \_\_\_37\_\_\_ pair at a Spring Festival market. “The images of tigers on the \_\_\_38\_\_\_ were embroidered (刺绣) according to paper-cutting patterns,” she said. From that day on, she has collected the shoes. She \_\_\_39\_\_\_ collected in her home town, then in other provinces such as Hebei and Shandong.

Hu often goes collecting \_\_\_40\_\_\_ September and December. “Kids wear tiger-head shoes in winter,” she said. “They are pretty and warm.”

31. A. die out      B. come out      C. go out      D. take out



32. A. making      B. designing      C. collecting      D. buying
33. A. chance      B. process      C. possibility      D. reason
34. A. prices      B. sizes      C. materials      D. shapes
35. A. show      B. include      C. share      D. copy
36. A. into      B. from      C. of      D. at
37. A. new      B. large      C. beautiful      D. funny
38. A. feet      B. paper      C. shoes      D. pictures
39. A. first      B. often      C. mainly      D. hardly
40. A. in      B. between      C. from      D. among

**【答案】**

31. A    32. C    33. D    34. D    35. B    36. A    37. C    38. C    39. A    40. B

**【分析】**本文介绍了中国非物质文化遗产虎头鞋的产生、发展和传承情况，讲述了河南人胡树青为保护虎头鞋文化所做的努力。

31. 句意：直到大约 30 年前，这种鞋才开始消失。

die out 消亡; come out 出版; go out 出去; take out 取出。根据下文“Hu Shuqing...has spent many years collect more than 10,000 pairs of the shoes”，可知虎头鞋逐渐消失了，故选 A。

32. 句意：然而，来自河南 51 岁的胡树青多年来收集了一万多双这种鞋。

making 制作; designing 设计; collecting 收集; buying 买。根据下文“Hu often goes collecting \_\_\_\_\_ September and December.”，可知都是收集来的，故选 C。

33. 句意：这也是为什么我们现在还能看到这双鞋的原因之一。

chance 机会; process 过程; possibility 可能性; reason 理由。why 为什么，表因果; 根据“why the shoes can still be seen now”，可知 reason 符合语境，故选 D。

34. 句意：虎头鞋有很多种形状。

prices 价格; sizes 尺码; materials 材料; shapes 形状。根据下文提到的“frogs or peacocks...spiders, snakes and scorpions”，可知虎头鞋有多种形状，故选 D。

35. 句意：有些人把老虎头的图案改成青蛙或孔雀，而更多的图案包括蜘蛛、蛇和蝎子。

show 展示; include 包括; share 分享; copy 复制。根据下文的列举“spiders, snakes and scorpions”，可知 ACD 三项不合句意，故选 B。

36. 句意：胡出生于一个剪纸世家。

into 进入; from 从; of.....的; at 在，表示时刻或小地点。be born into 出生于，固定搭配，故选 A。

37. 句意：但是她收集鞋子的爱好直到 2000 年才开始，当时她在一次春节集市上发现了一双漂亮的鞋子。

new 新的；large 大的；beautiful 美丽的；funny 滑稽的。根据下文“From that day on, she has collected the shoes”，可知鞋子很漂亮，故选 C。

38. 句意：这个鞋子上的老虎形象是根据剪纸图案绣的。

feet 脚；paper 纸；shoes 鞋；pictures 图画/照片。根据上文“when she found a beautiful pair at a Spring Festival fair”，可知是虎头鞋，故选 C。

39. 句意：她首先在自己的家乡收集，然后在河北和山东等其他省份收集。

first 首先；often 经常；mainly 主要地；hardly 几乎不。then 然后，表示顺承关系，可知后面三项不合句意，故选 A。

40. 句意：胡经常在 9 月和 12 月去收集。

in 在……里面；between 在……两者之间；from 从；among 在……中间，用于三者及以上。根据下文“September and December”，可知是两个月份，故选 B。

评卷人	得分

#### 四、阅读单选

A

Boris, a foreign student at Communication University of China, often shares his experiences of Chinese culture on his vlog (视频博客).

In one video, for example, Boris shared how he had learned the Chinese word dongxi. He translated each part separately into “east west”. And he introduced one theory (说法) about how dongxi came to mean “things”. He told people that all marketplaces in ancient Chinese cities were set up along a single road that ran from east to west. So when you would say qu mai dongxi, you’d be saying, “I’m going to buy things.”

Some other videos show his reading Chinese poems and performing kung fu in Chinese traditional costume, which are quite welcome among his 40, 000 followers.

“Many of my followers are learning Chinese,” Boris said. “But sadly, they know little about Chinese culture and the country.”

Like many foreigners, Boris once believed that all Chinese could perform kung fu, flying onto roofs and walking over walls. He thought the country was not that developed. But after he got a scholarship (奖学金) to study in China in 2019, his view changed. “China has entered a new period, but many people’s impressions of China are still stuck in the 1970s,” Boris said. “That’s why I started to shoot vlogs to share Chinese culture in 2019.”

Until now, Boris has posted more than 40 Chinese culture vlogs online. But making these vlogs is not easy.

Take reading the poem *Second Farewell to Cambridge* by Xu Zhimo as an example.

“I can understand and read every word in the poem,” Boris said. “But to touch readers, I need to use proper feelings while reading.” So he needed to look for much background information and make his feelings suit each part of the poem.

Though shooting these vlogs takes lots of time, the young man feels proud that his vlogs have inspired many people. Boris said that he wanted to continue bridging the differences between two cultures. “This goal may not be achieved easily, but I will spare no efforts to do my part.”

41. Through the vlogs, Boris mainly wants to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. teach foreigners Chinese                      B. introduce a Chinese university  
C. sell Chinese products                          D. share his experiences in China
42. Boris learned the Chinese word *dongxi* by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. translating it as a whole                      B. knowing its cultural background  
C. making up some sentences                      D. comparing it with similar words
43. What inspired Boris to shoot vlogs?
- A. His hunger for new technology.              B. His wish to show the real China.  
C. His interest in Chinese culture.              D. His dream to be a big vlogger.
44. The poem *Second Farewell to Cambridge* is mentioned to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. meet the followers' needs                      B. express Boris's love for poems  
C. show Boris's efforts at vlog-making              D. give an example of Chinese culture
45. The passage is probably written to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. say yes to Boris's actions                      B. build bridges by making vlogs  
C. call for more help                                  D. achieve a common goal

**【答案】** 41. D    42. B    43. B    44. C    45. A

**【导语】** 本文主要讲述了一位外国学生 Boris 在博客上分享学习中国文化的经历，包括他学到的一些词语的来历，中国诗歌，表演中国功夫，他的视频激励了許多人，Boris 想通过这个来继续弥合两种文化之间的差异。

41. 细节理解题。根据“Boris, a foreign student at Communication University of China, often shares his experiences of Chinese culture on his vlog”可知，通过博客想分享他在中国的经历，故选 D。

42. 推理判断题。根据第二段的内容，尤其“He told people that all marketplaces in ancient Chinese cities were set up along a single road that ran from east to

west”可知，通过了解文化背景来学习“东西”这个词的含义，故选 B。

43. 推理判断题。根据“China has entered a new period, but many people’s impressions of China are still stuck in the 1970s,” Boris said. “That’s why I started to shoot vlogs to share Chinese culture in 2019”可知，他了解到许多人对中国的印象还停留在 20 世纪 70 年代，他想通过视频来让人们了解中国的现状，了解真正的中国，故选 B。

44. 推理判断题。根据“‘But making these vlogs is not easy. Take reading the poem *Second Farewell to Cambridge* by Xu Zhimo as an example”可知，提到阅读徐志摩写的诗歌是为了表明制作博客的不易，故选 C。

45. 主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述了一位外国学生 Boris 在博客上分享学习中国文化的经历，让更多人了解中国的现状，目的是以此来肯定他分享文化的举动，故选 A。



Have you ever seen lions dancing in the streets? The lions dance to the beat of a drum (鼓). Of course, they are not real lions. They are dancers in lion costumes (服饰). Lion dancing first started in China centuries ago. It is meant to bring good luck in the coming year.

Usually, a lion is made up of two dancers. One dancer controls the head. The other controls the tail.

“I think of it as a sport,” says Anthony Huang, aged 16. He is a member of the New York Chinese Freemasons Athletic Club. Anthony performs (表演) as the lion’s head. It can weigh 20 pounds. Lion dancing is important to Anthony. “This tradition really lifts me up,” he says.

In the past, lion dancing was performed mostly by men. But it is different today. LionDanceMe is a lion dancing group in San Francisco, California. There are boys and girls on its team. They dance together.

“Anyone can take up lion dancing. You have to believe that you can do it,” says Ananda Tang-Lee, a 17-year-old girl.

Lion dancing will continue to evolve. But a team’s sense of community will never change. “We call it a family,” Ananda says, “It’s really great, because we always have each other’s backs.”

46. Why do people perform lion dancing?

- A. To sell lion-dancing costumes.
- B. To wish for a lucky new year.
- C. To protect the lions in the wild.
- D. To show skills of playing the drum.

47. Which role does Anthony play in lion dancing?

A. The lion's head.                                      B. The lion's tail.                                      C. The drummer.                                      D. The dresser.

48. What does the underlined word “evolve” mean?

A. 延期                                      B. 模仿                                      C. 举办                                      D. 演变

49. What can we infer (推断) from Ananda's words “We call it a family”?

A. They bring happiness to the family.                                      B. They call lion dancing a family game.  
C. They live together in a big family.                                      D. They support each other like a family.

【答案】 46. B    47. A    48. D    49. D

【导语】 本文主要介绍了中国的传统舞狮，它在不断地演变，也获得了很多人的喜爱。

46. 细节理解题。根据“ It is meant to bring good luck in the coming year.”可知舞狮意在来年带来好运。故选 B。

47. 细节理解题。根据“Anthony performs (表演) as the lion's head”可知他扮演狮头。故选 A。

48. 词义猜测题。根据“In the past, lion dancing was performed mostly by men. But it is different today”以及“Lion dancing will continue to evolve”可知舞狮过去只有男性扮演，现在男性和女性都可以，说明舞狮在不断地演变，故此处划线部分意为“演变”。故选 D。

49. 推理判断题。根据“ We call it a family,” Ananda says, “It's really great, because we always have each other's backs”可知他们把它叫作家庭，因为他们总是互相支持。故选 D。



When Xiong Chuanfa, 34, blows a lifelike tiger out of sugar in just minutes, kids look at him in surprise thinking he is a magician.

Xiong has been blowing sugar figurines (吹糖人) for over twenty years. Blowing sugar figurines is a Chinese traditional folk (民间) art with a history of over 600 years and has been listed as a state-level intangible cultural heritage.

Every morning, Xiong prepares the sugar and drives to different markets in Nanchang to start his magic show.

He heats (加热) the sugar, pulls off a little to make a ball and blows it into different shapes — a rabbit, a monkey, and even Bing Dwen Dwen, the mascot of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics.

People, especially little kids, are interested in his skills. \_\_\_\_\_, he also stops by colleges.

Many college students have been drawn to the art, waiting in line for hands-on experience. Among them,

Simon, a foreign student, couldn't help having a try. Though it looked easy, he found it difficult to make it. Thanks to Xiong's help. Simon finally saw a horse slowly taking shape.

Simon was deeply moved after learning about the art. "I just can't believe the traditional folk art can be kept so well here. I love it. Chinese culture should be spread around the world," he said.

This art has been passed down for four generations (代) in Xiong's family. His 6-year-old son often blows sugar balloons, just like what he used to do as a child.

"We will pass on the intangible heritage," said Xiong.

50. From the passage we can learn that Xiong Chuanfa is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 26 years old B. 34 years old C. a bus driver D. a foreign magician

51. Which of the following can be put in the \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. To draw young people closer to the art B. To help young people learn drawing skills  
C. To teach little kids the skills of drawing D. To make little kids more interested in the art

52. According to the passage, we can infer (推断) that Simon will most probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stay in China to blow sugar horses B. offer Xiong a helping hand in class  
C. learn more about Chinese culture D. blow perfect sugar figurines next time

53. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Xiong and His Folk Art of Sweet Blows B. A Magic Folk Art and Chinese Culture  
C. Xiong's Family and Sugar Figurine Skills D. A Guide and the Intangible Heritages

**【答案】** 50. B 51. A 52. C 53. A

**【导语】** 本文主要介绍了吹糖人这种传统艺术，讲述了传承人熊川发吹糖人的过程，并因此技能吸引了许多大学生，他希望自己能将这种传统文化继续传承下去。

50. 细节理解题。根据“When Xiong Chuanfa, 34, blows a lifelike tiger out of sugar in just minutes”可知，他今年34岁，故选B。

51. 推理判断题。根据“People, especially little kids, are interested in his skills”及“he also stops by colleges”可知，在大学表演这种艺术是为了吸引年轻人接近这种传统艺术，故选A。

52. 推理判断题。根据“I love it. Chinese culture should be spread around the world”可知，他认为传统文化应该广为传播，所以他最可能要更多了解中国文化，故选C。

53. 最佳标题题。本文主要介绍了吹糖人这种传统艺术，讲述了传承人熊川发吹糖人的过程，所以A选项符合本文标题，故选A。

评卷人	得分
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五、阅读回答问题





根据短文内容回答短文后的问题，并将答案写在答题卡的相应位置。

The word silk itself is beautiful. The story of silk started in China over 4, 000 years ago. One story says a silkworm's cocoon (茧) fell into a woman's teacup. It then opened into a single, unbroken thread (线). This was an important discovery. The Chinese learned they could use the cocoons to make cloth that was both beautiful to look at and soft to touch.

Making silk was a protected secret in China for many years. In other countries, silk was very valuable. Often it was worth more than gold. It was said that the secret was finally given away when a queen left China for India. In her hair, she secretly carried many silkworms.

By the year 1 A. D. , silk was sold as far west as Rome, and all along the Silk Road. Finally, around the year 300, silk also travelled from China to Japan. In 1522, the Spanish brought silkworms to Mexico.

Today people around the world still make many beautiful things from silk. But silk isn't only beautiful. It looks easy to break, but actually it's very strong. For example, people have already used it to make bicycle wheels. And some doctors even use silk threads in hospital. Silk is also lightweight and warm. This makes it great for clothes like winter jackets, trousers and shoes.

All of this is from a little silkworm. That is the magic of silk.

54. How long has the story of silk been told in China?

55. Which country did the queen leave for?

56. What did the Spanish bring to Mexico in 1522?

57. Can people use silk to make bicycle wheels?

58. Why is silk great for clothes like winter jackets, trousers and shoes?

**【答案】** 54. Over 4000 years.

55. India. 56. Silkworms. 57. Yes. 58. Because silk is lightweight and warm.

**【导语】** 本文主要讲述了丝绸的历史，它是如何从中国走向世界的，以及它的价值，特别之处。



54. 根据“The story of silk started in China over 4, 000 years ago”可知丝绸的故事在中国流传有 4000 多年了，故填 Over 4000 years.
55. 根据“It was said that the secret was finally given away when a queen left China for India”可知女王离开中国前往印度，故填 India.
56. 根据“In 1522, the Spanish brought silkworms to Mexico.”可知西班牙人在 1522 年给墨西哥带来了蚕，故填 Silkworms.
57. 根据“For example, people have already used it to make bicycle wheels.”可知人们能用丝绸做自行车轮子，故填 Yes.
58. 根据“Silk is also lightweight and warm. This makes it great for clothes like winter jackets, trousers and shoes.”可知是因为丝绸很轻，很暖和，故填 Because silk is lightweight and warm.

评卷人	得分

## 六、短文语境提示填空

请用适当的词完成下面的短文，每个空只能填写一个形式正确，意义相符的单词。

The journey of the Communist Party of China (CPC) was marked by many important things.

The places of these things now also become “red revolutionary bases (革命圣地)”. The “red spirit” has a deep 59 on lots of Chinese people, both old and young.

For example, the CPC’s birthplace of Jiaxing in Zhejiang is 60 popular symbol of courage and pioneering (先锋) spirit. Jinggangshan in Jiangxi is known 61 the “cradle (摇篮) of the Chinese revolution”. Mao Zedong started the first revolutionary base there.

Other 62 such as Yan’an in Shaanxi and Linyi in Shandong are also “old revolutionary bases”. The CPC worked together with people to 63 against wars. A hundred years have passed, 64 these “revolutionary bases” have changed greatly. Some of them are no longer 65 villages, and others become popular tourist areas. There are many young people having grown up. They are 66 their best to work for their hometowns in many ways.

How are the young people from these places influenced by “red spirit”? How do they carry out the spirit in 67 daily lives? To answer these questions, TEENS has interviewed several local young people. “Their stories showed that the ‘red spirit’ would never be out of time. It will keep 68 us to work hard, feel thankful and serve others,” Wang Jie, a young man said.

### 【答案】

59. influence    60. a    61. as    62. places    63. fight    64. and    65. poor    66. trying

67. their    68. encouraging

【导语】本文主要介绍了革命精神对人们的影响以及革命地区发生的变化。

59. 句意：“红色精神”对许多中国人有很深的影响，无论是老人还是年轻人。根据“The “red spirit” has a deep ... on lots of Chinese people, both old and young”及常识可知，这个精神对中国人有很深的影响，have a deep influence on sb“对某人有很深的影响”，故填 influence。

60. 句意：例如，中国共产党的诞生地浙江嘉兴是勇气和开拓精神的普遍象征。此处表示“一种象征”，a symbol of“一种.....的象征”，故填 a。

61. 句意：江西井冈山被誉为“中国革命的摇篮”。be known as“作为.....而出名”，后接出名的特征，故填 as。

62. 句意：陕西延安、山东临沂等地也是“革命老区”。根据“such as Yan’an in Shaanxi and Linyi in Shandong”可知，这些是其它的以革命为名的地方，不止一处地方，应填名词复数形式，故填 places。

63. 句意：中国共产党同人民群众一道抗击战争。根据“against wars”可知，此处指与战争作斗争，fight against“与.....作斗争”，动词不定式符号 to 后接动词原形，故填 fight。

64. 句意：一百年过去了，这些“革命根据地”发生了很大的变化。“A hundred years have passed”与“these “revolutionary bases” have changed greatly”是并列关系，用 and 连接，故填 and。

65. 句意：其中一些不再是贫穷的村庄，而另一些则成为了热门的旅游区。根据“Some of them are no longer...villages, and others become popular tourist areas”可知，之前是贫困的地方，现在变成旅游区，故填 poor。

66. 句意：他们正以各种方式尽最大努力为家乡工作。根据“their best to work for their hometowns in many ways”可知，此处指以最大努力为家乡工作，try one’s best to do sth“尽某人最大努力做某事”，are 与现在分词构成现在进行时结构，故填 trying。

67. 句意：他们如何在日常生活中贯彻这种精神？此空指代前文的 the young people，用形容词性物主代词 their 表示“他们的”，故填 their。

68. 句意：它将继续鼓励我们努力工作，感恩和服务他人。根据前文“popular symbol of courage and pioneering (先锋) spirit”可知，革命精神会继续鼓励我们，keep doing sth“持续做某事”，故填 encouraging。

评卷人	得分

## 七、电子邮件

69. 假定你是李华，你的英国笔友 Chris 对中国文化很感兴趣，他给你发来邮件，询问中国人日常生活中的基本社交礼仪，如待人接物、餐桌礼仪等。请你用英语回复一封邮件，介绍你所知道的相关礼仪。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/098075104037006143>