

## 二十四节气及相关特征

### 一、阅读理解

#### 1

Our grandparents seem to have magic powers sometimes. Give them a Chinese lunar calendar, and they will know what the weather will be like days or even months later. What's the secret? They are following the 24 Solar Terms (节气), which is an important part of Chinese culture. And on Nov. 30, 2016, the United Nations added it to the list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity(人类非物质文化遗产).In ancient times, most Chinese people made their living on farms. So, weather changes were important for them. Without satellites, the Internet or the weather broadcast's help, Chinese ancient people studied the sun's movement with a sundial(日晷仪). They also paid attention to other natural changes such as air temperature, water and crop growth. As early as the Shang Dynasty, the Chinese ancestors had already established four major solar terms. During the Zhou Dynasty, eight solar terms marking the four seasons were established. Until the Han Dynasty, the present 24 solar terms was established completely. The terms became their guide to farming work. For example, the solar term jingzhe(惊蛰) is when insects wake up from a long sleep in the cold winter. Farmers take it as a sign of warm weather and get busy working.

The 24 Solar Terms is honored as China's fifth great invention, after paper-making, printing, the compass and gunpowder. Now, people still say, "Do not show your feet after

hanlu(寒露). ” Why? It's because the solar term hanlu marks the coming of cold days.

1.How did the 24 Solar Terms come into being?

A.With the help of satellites.

B.With the help of weather broadcast.

C.By learning from people working on farms.

D.By studying the sun's movement and other natural changes.

2.The underlined word “ancestors” means \_\_\_\_\_.

A.grandparents

B.emperors

C.ancient people

D.great inventors

3.The 24 Solar Terms can be used for \_\_\_\_\_.

A.changing weather

B.learning Chinese history

C.waking up insects

D.guiding people in farming work

4.We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

A.our grandparents have magic powers

B.Jingzhe is regarded as the start of cold winter

C.the 24 Solar Terms was established step by step

D.weather changed more often in ancient times than it does now

5.The saying in the last paragraph shows \_\_\_\_\_.

A.why hanlu marks the coming of cold days

B.how the 24 Solar Terms guides people in their daily lives

C.when the 24 Solar Terms was honored as China's fifth great invention

D.what are five great inventions of China

**【答案】** 1.D 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.B

**【解析】** 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了二十四节气的形成及其与农业的关系。

1.细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“Without satellites, the Internet or the weather broadcast's help...water and crop growth”可知，古代的二十四节气是人们通过研究太阳运动和自然变化得来的，故选 D。

2.词句猜测题。根据文章第二段中的画线词所在句的前半句“As early as the Shang Dynasty”可推知，ancestors指“先祖”，即古人。故选 C。

3.细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“The terms became their guide to farming work”可知，节气被用来给农耕当向导，故选 D。

4.推理判断题。根据文章第二段中的“During the Zhou Dynasty...Until the Han Dynasty, the present 24 solar terms was established completely”可推知，24 节气是慢慢完善的，故选 C。

5.推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中的“Do not show your feet after hanlu. Why? It's because the solar term hanlu marks the coming of cold days”可推知，24 节气指导着人们的日常生活。故选 B。

## 2

Cinyee Chiu, an artist from Taiwan, is always happy to try something new. Her amazing works won lots of prizes. Among them, “24 Solar Terms(节气)” is the most popular.

Ancient Chinese divided a year into 24 parts according to the changes of the weather. It's the 24 solar terms. But not everyone knows them well. Cinyee Chiu put the 24 solar terms in pictures to help people understand them better.

Cinyee turned each solar term into an animal. But these animals are not just animals. You can also find seasonal fruits, vegetables or beautiful flowers on them.

When spring comes, water gets warm and fish start to swim around. So Cinyee chose fish as a symbol of Start of Spring. Also, she drew spring vegetables, Chinese chives on the back of the fish.

White Dew falls on about Sept. 8. It shows the beginning of the cool autumn. There are colorful leaves and cooler nights at this time of year. As the temperature falls, white dew(露珠) is often seen on the grass and trees at night. For White Dew Cinyee chose a raccoon—a small animal with thick hair. She drew white spots(小圆点) on the raccoon to show dew. And she used the dragon fruit to show the rich colors in autumn.

The young artist really gave the ancient Chinese culture a new look.

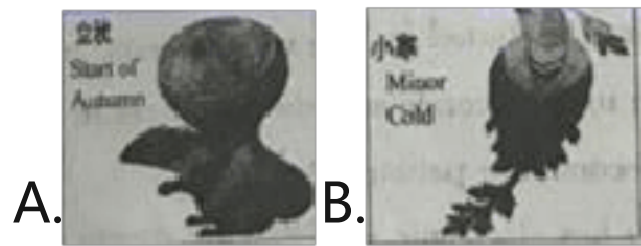
6.The writer gave \_\_\_\_ examples to show Cinyee' s "24 Solar Terms" .

A.two      B.three      C.four      D.five

7.From Paragraph 5, we know that \_\_\_\_.

- A.a raccoon likes fish
- B.Start of Spring falls on about Dec. 8
- C.White Dew shows the end of the autumn
- D.Cinyee used white spots to show dew

8.According to the passage, Picture \_\_\_\_ can' t be from Cinyee' s "24 Solar Terms" .



9. The writer mainly wants to talk about \_\_\_\_.

- A. why Cinyee made herself known
- B. who divided a year into 24 parts
- C. how Cinyee showed the 24 solar terms
- D. what Start of Spring and White Dew mean

**【答案】** 6.A 7.D 8.D 9.C

**【解析】** 本文介绍了来自台湾的艺术家 Cinyee Chiu 是如何用动物来展示 24 节气的。Cinyee 把每个节气都变成了一种动物。并且通过两个例子：鱼代表立春；浣熊代表白露。来加以说明。最后说明了这位年轻的艺术家的中国古代文化焕然一新。

6. 细节理解题。根据句子 So Cinyee chose fish as a symbol of Start of Spring 因此，Cinyee 选择鱼作为立春的象征。和句子 For White Dew Cinyee chose a raccoon—a small animal with thick hair. She drew white spots(小圆点) on the raccoon to show dew. 对于白露这一节气，

Cinyee Chiu 选择了一只浣熊——一种长着浓密毛发的小动物。她在浣熊身上画了白点（小圆点）来表示露水。可知，作者举了两个例子来说明 Cinyee 的“24 节气”。故选 A。

7.细节理解题。根据 Cinyee chose a raccoon—a small animal with thick hair. Cinyee 选择了一只浣熊——一种长着浓密毛发的小动物。可知 A 不对 选项 B 的句子 Start of Spring falls on about Dec. 8. 立春大约在 12 月 8 日左右。短文中并没有提到，因此 B 不正确；根据原文 White Dew falls on about Sept. 8. It shows the beginning of the cool autumn.白露在 9 月 8 日左右。它显示了凉爽的秋天的开始。因此选项 C. White Dew shows the end of the autumn 白露表示秋末。是错误的；根据第五段的句子 She drew white spots(小圆点) on the raccoon to show dew. 她在浣熊身上画了白点（小圆点）来表示露水。可知，Cinyee 使用白点来显示露水。因此本题正确的答案为 D。

8.细节理解题。题干问哪一幅图不可能来自 Cinyee 的 24 节气。根据 Cinyee turned each solar term into an animal. Cinyee 可知，Cinyee 把每个节气都变成了一种动物。而图片 D 是“画了一只鸟的立春图”，是挂历性质的一幅图片，所以该选项不可能来自于 Cinyee 的 24 节气。故选 D。

9.主旨大意题。根据 Among them, “24 Solar Terms(节气)” is the most popular. 其中，“24 节气”最受欢迎。以及下文的两个例子，主要用来说明 Cinyee 是如何用动物图片来展示 24 个节气的。故选 C。

### 3

Look at your calendar. Can you see daxue and dongzhi on it? They are jieqi. In China, there are 24 jieqis. In English, we call them the 24 solar terms. Now, not only Chinese people but also the rest of the world knows about them.

On Nov. 30, 2016, UNESCO made a decision. It added the 24 solar terms to the list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

About 2,000 years ago, Chinese people studied the changes of different seasons. Later, they made 24 solar terms to help people live and work. For example, it is usually snowy on xiaoxue. After lichun, the weather gets warm. People then begin to work on the farm.

Today, the 24 solar terms are still helpful in our life. Here are two examples. One is hanlu and the other is dongzhi. Did your grandma tell you “don’ t show your feet after hanlu” ? That’ s because cold days are coming! On the day of dongzhi, your parents always cook dumplings for you. It is said that eating dumplings can protect your ears in the cold winter.

10.How did Chinese people make 24 solar terms?

A.By studying the weather in China. B.By studying the changes of seasons.

C.By studying people’ s everyday life.D.By studying people’ s farm life.

11.How many examples are given in the last paragraph?

A.Two. B.Three. C.Four. D.Five.

12.If we read the passage from a magazine, the name of the magazine might be \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Chinese History B.World weatherC.Eating Habits D.Medical Care



**【答案】** 10.B 11.A 12.A

**【解析】**中国的 24 节气在 2016 年 11 月 30 日被联合国教科文组织列为人类非物质文化遗产名录。节气在我们的工作和生活中有重要的作用。

10.细节理解题。根据短文第三段 About 2,000 years ago, Chinese people studied the changes of different seasons. Later, they made 24 solar terms to help people live and work 可知，人们通过研究季节的变化，制定了 24 节气。由此可知应选 B。

11.细节理解题。根据短文最后一段 Here are two examples. One is hanlu and the other is dongzhi.可知，文章中给出了两个例子，一个是寒露，另一个是冬至。故应选 A。

12.推理判断题。这篇短文给我们介绍了中国 24 节气的由来和作用，A 是“中国历史”；B 是“世界天气”；C 是“饮食习惯”；D 是“医疗护理”。比较贴合文意的应该是 A。

**【点睛】**

这篇短文给我们介绍了中国的 24 节气。文章主题明确，话题是学生们比较熟悉的，内容也贴近学生们的日常生活，比较容易理解。题目的设置有细节理解题和推理判断题，细节题考查学生们对文章事实信息的理解，答案常可以直接在原文找到。做题时应注意根据题干所问或利用关键词，锁定文章相关段落或语句作答。如第 2 小题，题目问的是 the last paragraph，答案应在最后一段中寻找，根据 Here are two examples. One is hanlu and the other is dongzhi.可知，这里举了寒露和冬至两个例子，故应选 A。推理判断题考查学生们在理解事实基础上，进行合理的推理和判断的能力。如第 3 小题，这个题目一个结合文章的大意以及选项作答 A 是“中国历史”；B 是“世界天气”；C 是“饮食习惯”；D 是“医疗护理”。短文讲述的是 24 节气的由来和作用，故 A 符合文意。

Winter solstice, as the name shows, means the coming of winter.

As an important solar term in the traditional Chinese calendar, it is also a traditional holiday for Chinese, which is also called “冬节”, “长至节”, “亚岁”, etc. Generally, winter solstice occurs between December 21st and 23rd. According to the traditional Chinese calendar, five days constitutes a pentad and three pentads constitutes a solar term. One year is divided into twelve periods and twelve climates which are regarded as twenty-four solar terms. The Winter Solstice is one of twenty-four solar terms. On this day, in the Northern Hemisphere the period of daytime is the shortest of the year and the period of night is longest. In Northern China during winter solstice there is a custom of eating dumplings.

13. There are \_\_\_\_\_ solar terms in a year.

A. twelve            B. five            C. twenty-four

14. People often eat \_\_\_\_\_ during winter solstice

A. mooncakes    B. dumplings    C. noodles

15. Winter solstice is in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. December    B. September    C. October

16. On winter solstice the period of night is \_\_\_\_\_ in China.

A.the longest      B.the shortest      C.darkest

17.Which day has the longest daytime in China?

A.The beginning of spring

B.Summer solstice

C.Grain full

**【答案】** 13.C 14.B 15.A 16.A 17.B

**【解析】** 试题分析：这篇短文主要介绍冬至的由来。文章介绍了冬至出现的时间，24 节气的划分。在北半球，冬至昼极短夜极长，华北地区习惯吃饺子。

13.C 细节理解题。One year is divided into twelve periods and twelve climates which are regarded as twenty-four solar terms 的描述可知，一年分为 24 节气。故选 C。

14.B 细节理解题。短文最后一句 In Northern China during winter solstice there is a custom of eating dumplings 的描述可知，冬至这一天人们通常吃饺子。故选 B。

15.A 细节理解题。根据短文 Generally, winter solstice occurs between December 21st and 23rd 的描述可知，冬至在 12 月。故选 A。

16.A 细节理解题。On this day, in the Northern Hemisphere , the period of daytime is the shortest of the year and the period of night is longest 的描述可知，冬至这一天北半球昼极短夜极

长。中国位于北半球，故选 A。

17.B 细节理解题。根据短文的描述可以推知，冬至昼极短夜极长，夏至昼极长夜极短。故选 B。

5



The traditional Chinese calendar divides the year into 24 solar terms. In China, the 24 solar terms were created thousands of years ago to guide agricultural( 农业的 )production. But solar term culture is still useful today to guide people's lives through cultural activities and special foods that go with each term.

Great Heat, the 12th solar term of the year, begins this year on July 22 and ends on August 6. During Great Heat, most parts of China enter the hottest season of the year. Here is something you should know about Great Heat.

Great Heat is a season of harvesting ( 收割 ) . During this time, the sunshine, high temperatures, and heavy rainfall are good for the plants. But many natural disasters also happen. So, it's important to harvest and plant in time.

Sending the Great Heat ship is a tradition in Taizhou. The ship is full of all kinds of meat. More than 50 fishermen take turns carrying the ship as they walk through the streets. The ship

will finally be pulled out of the port and burned at sea. People believe that is a symbol of good harvests and health.

Great Heat is a season with most crickets ( 蟋蟀 ) in the countryside. Cricket fighting is popular game for some people in China during this period. The custom dates back over 1,000 years ago.

People in different places enjoy different food. For example, in southern Shandong, people would like to drink mutton soup. Grass jelly is very popular in Guangdong because there is a saying "Eating grass jelly in Great Heat will make you stay young."

18.Ancient Chinese people created 24 solar terms to \_\_\_\_\_.

A.keep a healthy life                      B.serve different food C.help farming

19.Great Heat lasts for \_\_\_\_\_days this year.

A.6                      B.16                      C.22

20.In Taizhou, people send the great Heat ship\_\_\_\_\_.

A.just for fun      B.to get exercise      C.with good wishes

21.According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Great Heat is an important time to harvest and plant

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