
5 任务型阅读 12 篇

(2024·贵州遵义·二模) 阅读下面短文, 根据其内容填空和回答问题。(1—4 题每题答案不超过 3 个单词, 5 题需用完整句子回答。)



A box of strawberries are bad in front of you. Without doubt, you throw it away. But it's more than just strawberries that you are wasting.

The life of a strawberry starts from a seed (种子). A farmer plants it and waters it. Later, people pick it and back it in a box. A truck takes it far to a supermarket. Water, labor, fuel and money must all be spent in order for a strawberry to come to you. If you waste it, you waste all of these things.

It's hard for people to realize how much work goes into the food we eat every day. That makes food waste a big problem around the world. Every year, 1.3 billion tons of food are wasted around the world. That's one third of the total amount of food we have. In China alone, people waste 35 million tons of food each year, according to CCTV.

As we throw food away, there are still 820 million people starving (挨饿) around the world. Many children go to sleep but still feel hungry, and 3.1 million of them die of hunger each year. The COVID-19 pandemic had made the situation even worse. With many countries no longer transporting food to other countries during that time, over 10,000 children died of hunger each month.

“Wasting food means wasting natural resources and missing the opportunity to feed a growing population in the future,” said UN Food and Agriculture Organization Director General Qu Dongyu. It's time to take action now.

1. Water, labor, _____ are needed to make a strawberry come to you.
2. 1.3 billion tons of food _____ around the world every year.
3. There are 3.1 million children _____ each year.
4. Many countries couldn't _____ to other countries during the COVID-19 pandemic, which made the situation even worse.
5. In order to stop wasting food, what should you do?

(2024·贵州贵阳·一模) 阅读下面短文，根据其内容填空和回答问题。(1至4题每题答案不超过3个单词，5题须用完整句子回答。)



Have you ever experienced bullying (欺凌)? You're not alone. Bullying is a really common social problem around the world. In a study of young people in the UK aged 12-20, half of them said they had been bullied. About 1.5 million young people in the UK were bullied in 2015, and many of these were bullied every day. People who are bullied are more likely to suffer from depression and anxiety. They might lose interest in the activities they enjoy, avoid spending time with other people and not go to classes or school, which has a negative effect on their physical and mental health.

Many people don't know what can be called as bullying. Actually, bullying is not just physical, like hitting or kicking some one, or taking their things without permission. Bullying can also be with words-saying or writing things that are not nice. Another type of bullying is social— choosing not to include someone, embarrassing someone or telling other people not to be friends with them.

Bullying usually involves (涉及) more people than you think. There are the people who bully and those who are bullied. Sometimes other people help the bully or join in. Then there are the kids that support—they don't bully anyone themselves, but they support the bullying by being an audience (观众). This is why it's important for everyone to work together against bullying. To stop bullying, we need everyone to be brave and take a stand(表明立场).

Does your school do anything to prevent bullying? why don't you create a student anti-bullying group? This group can do many things. Let the head teacher know how well the school is doing with fighting bullying and give them advice. Choose an anti-bullying slogan for your school, make posters and displays (展演), or take over the school's social media for a week to send out anti-bullying messages.

Bullying is a social problem and it needs a solution from society. The next time you see someone being cruel to someone else, take a stand! Don't laugh or ignore what's happening—tell an adult as soon as possible and make everyone know that bullying is not OK.

Encourage big or unusual ideas. Don't give up your ideas, no matter how strange they seem to be. Although unusual ideas may not be immediately practical, just creating those ideas gives your brain training. It can also help to produce creative solutions that are hard to come up with.

Share ideas with each other. Don't say no to the ideas of others. You can put together the best parts of different ideas to create new, even better ones. Even if you're not brainstorming as a group, you should still think about sharing your ideas with others and asking them for their advice.

You don't have to regard yourself as a very creative person to come up with excellent ideas and solutions at once. Brainstorming can help unlock ideas. Even if you don't find the perfect solution, just practicing it can help to improve your creativity. Put these tips together and you are sure to come up with some great ideas.



11. There are _____ ways to have a successful brainstorm in the passage.
12. When we are brainstorming, we need to _____ according to Paragraph 2.
13. Training the brain to give unusual ideas is _____ to solve difficult problems.
14. People brainstorming alone can also _____ with others.
15. Why brainstorming is a good way to study?

(2024·贵州遵义·一模) 阅读下面短文，根据其内容填空和回答问题。(1至4题每题答案不超过3个单词，5题须用完整句子回答。)

How much pocket money do you get from your parents every week? What do you often do with your money?

We asked three British middle school students for their opinions on pocket money.



Ruth: I get 5 pounds from my parents every week. I usually save 1.5 pounds and spend the rest.

Generally, the two things I like to buy with my pocket money are sport suits and shoes. And I don't usually talk about pocket money with my friends at school. It's important not to show off what you've got.

Maya: I get 2 pounds from my mum and 2 pounds from my dad every week. I try to save and buy presents for my family. This year, I bought my mum a lipstick, which cost 9.5 pounds, for Mother's Day. I also often spend my pocket money on CDs. I like the idea of having my own money to spend.

Jimmy: My mum gives me 9 pounds a week. She says I can either spend it at the school canteen or she will make me a packed lunch (and then I can spend the 9 pounds on whatever I want). I like sport shoes. If something costs 50 pounds and I only have 40 pounds, my mum might give me 10 more pounds. Sometimes, I have to do some housework to earn (赚) the extra money. I know some parents can't afford to give their kids much pocket money. Therefore, I try not to talk about my pocket money at school.

16. Ruth often spends _____ pounds every week.
17. Maya usually uses her pocket money to buy CDs and _____.
18. To earn more pocket money, Jimmy can _____.
19. The average of the three students' pocket money is _____ weekly.
20. Which way of spending pocket money do you agree to? Why?

(2024·贵州遵义·一模) 阅读下面短文，根据其内容填空和回答问题。



In China, the year 2024 is the Year of the Dragon or “Loong”, as it is known in Chinese. Nowadays more and more Chinese people prefer the word “long” to “dragon” when talking about Chinese dragons.



In Western culture, the dragon is usually a symbol of darkness. Western dragons are often described as cruel, fire-breathing. Unlike Western dragons, Chinese loongs traditionally symbolize strong powers that can help people. They control over water and ensure a good harvest (收成). The loong is important in Chinese culture and has been popular throughout Chinese history.

In China, newborns in such years as 1988, 2000, 2012, 2024, are called “loong babies.” They are thought to be blessed with bravery and wisdom characteristic of the Chinese loongs. Parents wish their kids to “become loongs” expecting their children to get future success. It is hoped that their children will get some achievements in life with a good education and hard work.

The Western idea of dragon is not the same as that of the Chinese dragon. If you want to express ideas related to the Chinese dragon, then you should use the word “loong”. For example: “I was born in the year of the loong” or “Happy the Year of the Loong”.

21. More and more Chinese people like to say “loong” _____ “dragon”.
22. Chinese loongs control over water and make sure of _____.
23. Chinese parents wish their kids to “become loongs” and to be _____ in the future.
24. The Western idea of dragon is _____ that of the Chinese dragon.
25. What do you think of Chinese loongs?

(2024·贵州黔南·一模) 阅读下面短文，根据其内容完成表格。(1至4题每题答案不超过3个单词，5题须用完整句子回答。)

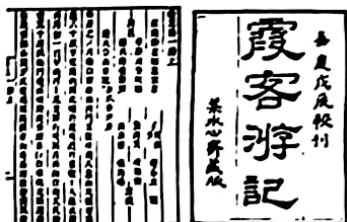
A well-known traveler and geographer of the late Ming Dynasty (1368—1644), Xu Xiake, also named Hongzu (1587—1641), was born in Jiangsu Province. Very unusual for those times, Xu’s mother was fully educated and she encouraged her son to read from his father’s rich library. He studied the ancient books as a small

boy and learned to write. But at the age of 15, he failed the imperial examinations (科举考试). Instead, he developed an interest in historical books, especially such books on different places, and decided to travel all over the country.



During his lifetime, Xu Xiake traveled around and conducted surveys in 16 provinces, leaving his footsteps in actually every part of the country. In conducting his surveys and studies, he would never blindly believe historical documents. Instead, he found those geographical studies were quite unreliable (不可靠的) in many aspects.

Xu is probably best known for his book Xu Xiake's Travels. It is a Chinese travelogue book with 22 sections, written in the 17th century, describing his travel experiences. Over 34 years, Xu produced more than 600,000 words, including works such as "Guizhou Tour Diary" and "Yunnan Tour Diary". Xu Xiake's Travels is respected for its literary qualities and for its historicity.



Xu Xiake traveled 22 years after he married in 1607 until his death in 1641. His travels at times put him in danger. But the word "giving up" never appeared in his mind, which was then called "XuXiake Spirit".

Julian Ward, the author of Xu Xiake: *The Art of Travel Writing*, once said, "Xu was a compulsive (上瘾的) traveler and spent most of his life visiting what we would now call 'beauty spots' in China. He was very much a man of his times."

Name	Xu Xiake (1587—1641)
Profession	___26___, geographer and writer
Childhood	· was encouraged by ___27___ to read · failed the imperial examinations

	· developed an interest in historical books
Adulthood	· <u>28</u> at the age of 20 · decided to travel all over the country · wrote Xu Xike's Travels
Spirit	· brave: was not afraid of dangers during long travels · critical (批判的): would <u>29</u> historical documents · persistent: traveled for 22 years and produced 600,000 words
5. What can you learn from Xu Xike?	
<u>30</u>	

(2024·贵州毕节·一模) 阅读下面短文，根据其内容填空和回答问题。(1至4题每题答案不超过3个单词，5题须用完整句子回答。)

The Organizing Committee (组委会) made the official emblem (会徽), mascots and slogan (吉祥物和口号) public on Thursday for the 9th Asian Winter Games in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province.

The mascots of 2025 Harbin Asian Winter Games are Siberian tigers “Binbin” and “Nini”. Binbin is the symbol of the ice events as he shows off his winter sportswear and shares his joy of ice dancing, while Nini symbolizes the snow events, wearing traditional Chinese clothes. “Their names mean ‘Welcome to Harbin’, and show Harbin’s warm welcome to friends from Asian countries.”

The emblem of the 9th Asian Winter Games in 2025 is “Breakthrough (突破)”. The design includes elements (元素) such as the lilac flower (丁香花) of Harbin city and the logo of the Olympic Council of Asia, connecting Chinese culture with, Olympic elements.

The slogan of the 9th Asian Winter Games — “Dream of Winter, Love among Asia” — highlights (强调) the idea of connecting Asian countries with ice and snow.

“We believe that the slogan, emblem and mascots will become historical imprints (印记) to be passed down, shining brightly in the Olympic Movement,” said Zhang Qixiang, vice chairman of the Organizing Committee and mayor of Harbin.

31. The 9th Asian Winter Games will take place in _____.

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32. Wearing _____, Nini symbolizes the snow events.
33. The two mascots' names mean "_____".
34. The slogan of the 9th Asian Winter Games highlights the idea of connecting Asian countries with _____.
35. Do you like "Binbin" and "Nini"? Why or why not?
- _____

(2024·贵州黔东南·一模) 阅读下面短文，根据其内容填空和回答问题。

(1 至 4 题每题答案不超过 3 个单词，5 题须用完整句子回答。)



Let the Past be the Past

- Born: 551 BCE·Qufu·China
- Died: 479 BCE·Lu·China

When someone makes mistakes that hurt your feelings, what will you do? Forgive (原谅) them or stay angry? Confucius (孔子), a great thinker in ancient China, showed his answer to this question in *The Analects of Confucius* 《论语》.

Confucius said: "Don't mention what is past; don't undo what is cast; don't grasp what is blast." What does it mean? If a person made him feel uncomfortable, Confucius said, he would forgive him. Confucius didn't think people were perfect and they would make mistakes. If people just keep others' bad actions in mind, they will become unhappy. So, why not let the bad things of the past go and look to the future?

The story of GuanZhong and Duke Huan of Qi (齐桓公) during the Spring and Autumn Period is a good example.

Guan Zhong once tried to kill Duke Huan of Qi. But when the Duke knew that Guan could help him look after his kingdom, he forgave what Guan did. So, Guan did his best to help Duke Huan of Qi. Together, they made the kingdom better.

We think forgiveness is what we do for others, but it's really about keeping ourselves from the bad feelings. Letting go of bad things in the past doesn't mean forgetting them. Instead, we should learn from them so that we don't make the same mistakes.

36. Confucius was a great thinker of China who died at the age of _____.

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37. In Confucius's mind, people were _____, so they would do something wrong.
38. Guan tried his best _____ Duke Huan of Qi after the Duke forgave him.
39. We should _____ bad things in the past and avoid making the same mistakes.
40. What can you learn from Confucius's opinion about forgiveness?
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(2024·贵州毕节·一模) 阅读下面短文，根据其内容填空和回答问题。(1至4题每题答案不超过3个单词，5题须用完整句子回答。)

Grain Rain is the sixth of the 24 Solar Terms (节气) in the traditional Chinese calendar which falls on April 19th this year. From ancient times to the present, Grain Rain is very important for farmers because it signals (标志着) a rise in temperature and increased rainfall, which is a good time to plant and good for the growth of crops (庄稼).

However, few people know that in Chinese fairy tale, an actual "grain rain" was recorded in the story of Cang Jie who invented the first Chinese characters (汉字). Long long ago, in order to keep records clearly, Cang Jie created a set of characters from watching the signs of birds and animals. After his great invention, grains started to pour down from the sky.

For thousands of years, in some places of China, such as Henan Province, the local people would hold some ceremonies to remember Cang Jie. Because of the Chinese fairy tale, April 20th has been designated (指定) as the annual UN Chinese Language Day since 2010. It's around the Grain Rain Day, which falls on from April 19th to 21st.

Nowadays, for many Chinese, Grain Rain has become a day to honor Cang Jie and the invention of Chinese characters which are a treasure of Chinese people, and thousands of years of Chinese culture.

41. Grain Rain falls on _____ this year.
42. During Grain Rain, the temperature will rise and rainfall will _____.
43. A set of characters from watching the tracks of birds and animals _____ by Cang Jie.
44. The Grain Rain Day is not only to honor Cang Jie, but also to honor _____ Chinese characters.
45. What do you think of Chinese characters according to the last paragraph?
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