

短文语法填空

Passage 1

(2024·浙江杭州一模试题)

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。

It seems that on every street corner in the world, there is a fast-food restaurant. People everywhere are busy, 36 they do not want to wait for their food. Around the world, \$240 billion a year 37 (spend) on fast food. Yet, even though fast food has become quite popular, there are many myths about it.

The first myth is that fast food is a recent 38 (invent). This is not true. 39 (many) than 2,000 years ago, the people of Rome lined up in the street to buy quick 40 (meal) at small stands. One type of their most popular fast food looked a lot 41 a modern hamburger. All through history, people have always eaten fast food.

The second myth is that all fast food is American. While many modern fast-food restaurants are American, some very 42 (tradition) Chinese food is nearly fast food. This includes mantou, noodles and Chinese dumplings. In fact, one of the most popular fast-food chains (连锁店) in the USA 43 (be) a Chinese food chain, Panda Express. It has more than 1,600 restaurants in America.

Finally, many people think that fast food is always bad for them.

This is true for a lot of fast food. 44 , nearly every fast-food restaurant has some healthy food on its menu, and some fast-food restaurants only make healthy food. The problem is not fast food, but the choices we make. We can choose 45 (eat) healthy food, even at fast-food restaurants.

Passage 2

中华文化—甲骨文里的灿烂文明。

How do we know about things that happened thousands of years ago, when there were no videos or photos One answer is written records. The earliest written records of Chinese civilization (文明) are known 1._____ oracle bone inscriptions (甲骨文).

More than 3,000 years ago, people in the Shang Dynasty (16th – 11th century BC) 2._____(like) to ask fortune tellers (占卜师) about the future. For example, what will the weather be like next week Where should I go to make money Will my wife give birth to a boy or a girl From work to love, people asked questions about many topics. The fortune teller would write the question on 3._____oracle bone, heat it up, and then read the cracks (裂纹) in it 4._____ (find)an answer.

Tens of thousands of oracle bones have been found so far. They can tell us a great deal about how people lived during the Shang Dynasty. "They help us understand the origins of Chinese

philosophy (哲学) and thought, and figure out 5._____ our culture comes from," Song Zhenhao, a leading oracle bone expert. In addition to telling us about ancient Chinese culture, the oracle bones are also key to 6._____(understand) the growth and 7._____(develop) of the written form of the Chinese language. Many of the characters we use today are similar to those that 8._____(use)3,000 years ago. "The oracle bone inscriptions, as the earliest-known mature (成熟的) form of Chinese characters, represent the beauty and uniqueness of a language 9._____ has been passed down consistently (持续地)," said Chen Nan, a professor at Tsinghua University.

In 2017, UNESCO added oracle bone inscriptions to its Memory of the World Register ("世界记忆"名录). They are indeed a 10._____(value) memory of ancient China.

Passage 3

中国传统节日——惊蛰：百虫苏醒之时。

The traditional Chinese calendar divides the year into 24 solar terms. Jingzhe (惊蛰), or Awakening of Insects, falls on March 5 and 1. _____ (end) on March 20 this year.

During the solar term, the weather will get warmer and there will be more rainfall. 2._____(It) name refers to the awakening of animals sleeping in winter by spring thunder and everything

beginning to come back to life. In ancient times, people 3. _____(believe) that the sound of thunder awakened insects, which was common during this time. Modern 4. _____(science) studies have shown that insects wake up because 5. _____the warm weather and moist soil (潮湿的土壤).

Jingzhe is 6. _____important time for farmers. Old Chinese sayings such as "once Jingzhe comes, spring plowing (春耕) never rests" show the 7. _____ (important) of this solar term to farmers. During this time, most parts of China experience fast-rising temperatures, with more sunshine. Thus the best conditions for farming activities 8. _____ (provide) by these .

It is popular for people _____(eat)pears around this time in China. According to ideas of traditional Chinese medicine, the sweet and juicy pear is good for the lungs as the air becomes dry. This is very good for 10. _____(people) health when people experience parched (干裂的) mouths and dry tongues due to the changing weather.

Passage 4

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的词或括号内单词的正确形式。

(2024· 浙江宁波二模试题)

What do Chinese young people think of the idea of filial piety (孝道) Li Hua, 25, Guizhou

We have a saying that “filial piety is the first of the hundred virtues (百善孝为先)”. So you know how 51 (important) it is for the Chinese to respect and take care of their parents.

My mom 52 (set) a good example for me, too. Every week she goes to visit her mom 53 takes care of her. Then I got the idea to care for my mom as well.

In my opinion, filial piety is 54 natural thing. Our parents do so many things for us. It’s natural that we feel thankful and want 55 (pay) them back. As teenagers, filial piety may just mean not always arguing with parents, and trying to make them happy by behaving well. Wang Lining, 14, Shanxi

In China, many schools have 56 (activity) to promote filial piety, such as cooking for parents, helping wash their feet or writing a “thank you card”. By doing these things we develop 57 (deep) love for our parents than before!

Confucius believed 58 only if everyone is good to their parents can they be good to other people. Then there won’t be many fights. Then we could bring peace to the world. I think this is a great idea. It means that filial piety is about 59 (love) not only your parents but also everyone!

So I think we all should try 60 (we) best to be good to our parents. Be there for them when they feel lonely. Help them with

housework. Give money to them when they need it. These are all actions of the greatest kindness.

Passage 5

宋·朱熹的诗歌欣赏——观书有感。

观书有感

(宋·朱熹)

半亩方塘一鉴开，

天光云影共徘徊。

问渠那得清如许？

为有源头活水来。

The Book

(By Zhu Xi)

There lies a glassy oblong pool,

Where light and shade pursue their course.

How can it be so clear and cool

For water comes fresh from the source.

(Translated by Xu Yuanchong)

Reading can be helpful in different ways. Song Dynasty poet Zhu Xi (1130-1200) uses the metaphor (比喻) of flowing water (流水) in the poem The Book. He wants ____1____(tell) readers that reading is important, in order to improve oneself. Only by____2____ (read), can people take in new knowledge in order to make progress. So

he hopes people could get past being lazy while reading in order to make their minds as ____3____ (clear) as a pool of water.

The poem begins with a picture of ____4____ square pond, half an acre in size. The poet goes into descriptive detail about how the pond reflects the sky and the clouds, creating a ____5____(peace) and quiet environment. The tranquil pool of water serves as a mirror, reflecting the world around it.

The question comes up, "how can it be so pure and clear " The answer hidden in this poem __6____(lie) in the last line. The pond's clarity (清澈) and freshness are due to the source of live water (活水) ____7____runs into it.

The "live water" and the pool is a smart metaphor which ____8____ (used) by Zhu Xi to explain the ____9____(important) of original and authentic knowledge for clarity of mind. The pool symbolizes the mind of a reader, while the live water represents the continual influx (涌入) of knowledge.

The poem concludes with the message that as long as one continuously seeks out (寻求) fresh and original knowledge, ____10____(they)mind, like the pond, can remain clear and untainted. That's the poet's attitude towards life and learning. Learning is about constantly absorbing new things to maintain their progress and vitality (活力) .

That's the wisdom Zhu Xi shares with us in "Book"

Passage 6

(2024·深圳 33 校联考一模试题)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

29-year-old Yang Xu has taken up a new hobby: seal carving (篆刻), and has been taking classes at a local night school. "I used 36 (spend) my free time staring at my smartphone," Yang said.

"Now, I spend one and a half 37 (hour) at the seal cutting class every day, finding achievement and peace in it."

Night classes were very popular in the 1980s, when many young Chinese people were learning new skills to make 38 living. Today, these classes are becoming popular again among young people, though they now serve the purpose 39 enriching cultural needs.

The night art school Yang attends 40 (set) up by the local government in 2016. For those 41 are interested, the school provides twelve 90-minute classes at a cost of 500 yuan. On average, the price for each hour of class is 42 (near) the same as a bubble tea.

Before the night school was opened, young people had trouble 43 (find) classes in traditional art. Today, the night school provides all these classes at a reasonable price, taught by 44 (celebrate)

teachers and artists.

For many young people, night classes are an escape from the busy city life. "The stress in city creates a lot of worries," Yang said. "People need a place to rest 45 (they) minds, and night art classes can be that one."

Passage 7

(2024·深圳罗浮区一模试题)

阅读下面短文, 在空格中填入一个适当的词或使用括号中所给词语的正确形式填空。

Once there was a man who had four sons. The sons never stopped quarreling 36 one another. He was always telling them how much easier life would be if they worked together, but they 37 (take) absolutely no notice of him. One day he decided 38 (show) them what he meant. He called all the sons together and put a tightly tied bundle (捆) of sticks on the floor in front of them.

"Can you break that " he asked the 39 (young) son. The boy put his knee on the bundle but though he pressed and pulled with 40 (he) arms he could not bend the wood. The father asked each son in turn to try to break the bundle, but none of them could do it.

Then he untied 41 string and scattered (打散) the sticks.

"Now try," he said. The boys broke the sticks in their 42 (hand) easily.

"Do you see 43 I mean " asked the father, "if you stand together, you can not 44 (hurt) by anyone. If you all disagree the whole time and insist (坚持) on going your ways 45 (separate), the first enemy you meet will be able to destroy you." United we stand, divided we fall.

Passage 8

(2024·深圳南山区一模试题)

阅读下面短文, 在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空, 并将答案填写在答题卷规定的位置上。

One day, the great thinker Mengzi visited Liang Hui Wang, the ruler of the Liang State during the Warring States Period in ancient China, from 371-335 BCE. The ruler said, "I care for my people. If the 36 (crop) fail to grow in the south, I move the people to the north. If there is a bad harvest in the north, I move the people south. The rulers of other states are not 37 me. They don't help them when they are hungry. Why do my people run away 38 the number of people in their states is growing "

"My lord, let me use the battlefield (战场) to show you. There is fighting and one side is winning. The soldiers on the losing side begin to run away because they 39 (not want) to get captured. A fast soldier runs 100 steps and a slower one runs 50 steps. When the soldier 40 (run) 50 steps looks ahead, seeing the soldiers

with 100 steps, he laughs at the faster soldier and calls him a coward. Do you think it's right for the slower soldier 41 (judge) the other "

"No. The slower one is no 42 (good) as he is not doing anything 43 (different)."

"Exactly. And you are also right about the other rulers. They may not care for their people during hard times 44 way you do. But you send your people into battle all the time. When you do this, you are not caring for your people, either. One hundred steps should not 45 (laugh) at by fifty steps."

Passage 9

(2024·深圳坪山区一模试题)

阅读下面短文, 在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空, 并将答案填写在答题卡规定的位置上。

As one of Guangdong's intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) representatives, Guangzhou Dim Sum Brunch (早茶) is a long-standing custom that has been passed down 36 hundreds of years. These delicious foods are now available for 37 (we) to taste in Guangzhou's streets.

People in Guangzhou particularly enjoy drinking tea. 38 they greet each other, they often ask, "How about drinking tea " Why then do people in Guangzhou have such a strong preference for tea In

Guangzhou, tea focuses on both tea and dim sum (点心). More 39 (important), drinking tea has developed into a cultural pastime for socializing and gatherings, acting as a bridge for communication in people's 40 (day) lives. It is said that Guangzhou Dim Sum Brunch originated from old neighborhoods in Guangzhou. The earliest tea drinking places 41 (call) "Erli Pavilion". Every day before 42 (start) work, people would go to small tea houses and spend two cents to enjoy 43 cup of tea and two dim sum, which are good and cheap. In 2023, the custom of Guangzhou Dim Sum Brunch was included in the 44 (eight) Provincial Intangible Cultural Heritage List of the People's Government of Guangdong Province. Since then, this traditional culture 45 (become) the best symbol of outlining the city's style and cultural charm.

Passage 10

(2024·深圳南山外国语学校教育集团区一模试题)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

In the modern world, when you need to write a letter or a report for work or school, you possibly first move toward the computer. Now, most people reach out for 36 (keyboard) way faster than they pick up their pens. But Mrs. Larry, a teacher in a British primary school, is taking a different road. She says that handwriting 37 (be)

still an important skill, so she requires her students to write not only by hand but also 38 old-fashioned fountain pens.

Fountain pens 39 (use) in schools long ago and have been more popular recently because they are refillable (可填充的). Today, a writer may 40 (simple) throw an empty pen away and get 41 new one.

So far, Mrs. Larry has been satisfied with the results of her experiment. She shows that her students are paying more attention to their work, and their self-confidence has improved as well. She is pleased with the 42 (improve) she sees in her students' writing 43 in her own writing. She knows that computers are here 44 (stay) and that they will not disappear. However, she believes that the practice with fountain pens helps students to focus, to write faster, and they can feel proud of 45 (they).

Passage 11

(2024·江苏昆山市一模试题)

认真阅读下面短文，填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Dreams are often mysterious (神秘的). One day, a man named Zhuang Zhou had 53 interesting dream. He dreamed of becoming a beautiful butterfly. Flying around, he could do anything he wanted. How happy 54 free he was! He forgot that he was a man. Then he 55 (wake) up from his dream and found he was a man.

“Who am I, indeed (到底) ” he asked 56 (he). “Am I Zhuang Zhou or the butterfly ” Finally, he said, “Maybe I am a butterfly. In my dream, I became a man and my name was Zhuang Zhou.”

Zhuang Zhou lived 57 (much) than 2, 000 years ago. We also call him Zhuang Zi. Zhuang Zi loved nature and freedom. He thought that people and animals should 58 (treat) equally (平等地). There are many interesting 59 (story) about him and animals. Once, Zhuang Zi and his friend 60 (be) taking a walk along the river. After a while, Zhuang Zi said, “Look 61 the fish! How happy they are!” His friend asked him, “You are not a fish. How do you know they are happy ” Zhuang Zi smiled, “But you are not me. How do you know that I don’t know the 62 (fish) feeling ” Is Zhuang Zi’s question a difficult one What do you think he was—a man or a butterfly

Passage 12

(2024· 江苏常州一模试题)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处按要求填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。每空 1 个单词。

Mum, I promised to write, so...We’re staying with Lucy’s uncle in Hunan Province, and I’m having a 43 (wonder) time here in Zhangjiajie. It’s a magic land of mountains, forests and rivers. It’s very large, about 480 square kilometres. It’s famous 44 (介词) the

strange shape of its tall rocks. Some of 45 (they) look like humans, and others look like wild animals.

Last night we 46 (camp) by a small lake. During the night, we heard a noise! It woke everybody up. We thought somebody was moving about. Lucy's uncle said it was 47 (冠词) animal. We came out without 48 (make) any noise, and found it was just a hungry monkey looking for food. This morning, we climbed Mount Tianzi! From the top we hoped to see the lakes and forests. 49 (连词) it was a pity that it was cloudy. We could only see the mountain tops above the clouds. I pulled a leaf off a plant, but Lucy's uncle said that it was wrong to pull 50 (leaf) off plants and that we should protect everything here. I was very sorry.

Tomorrow we're going to Dongting Lake, the second 51 (large) freshwater lake in China. We'll 52 (be) back home next week! Wish you were here!

Passage 13

(2024·山东滨州一模试题)

阅读下面短文，用括号内所给词的适当形式填空，必要时可加助动词或情态动词。

A short film 71 (call) *How Erjiu Cured My Mental Friction after Being Back in the Village for Three Days* 《回村三天，二舅治好了我的精神内耗》 became one of the 72 (popular) videos in China. It

tells a story of a (n) 73 (able) man. His nephew, Mr. Tang, made the film during a three-day visit to Erjiu's home.

Erjiu used to be the smartest kid in school. He always got top grades. However, an unexpected 74 (ill) changed his life. He had a high fever and he 75 (walk) any more. Feeling upset, he 76 (not return) to school. After a really hard time, Erjiu started a new life. He learned carpentry (木工手艺) and used the skill 77 (support) himself and his family.

Erjiu is now a full-time carer for his mother and a handyman (勤杂工) in the village. He is always ready to help villagers repair 78 (they) broken things such as tables, radios, door locks, or toys for children. Although there were many difficulties along the way, Erjiu said he never felt sorry for himself. He found a sentence in a book many years ago: "Be determined (决心) and not afraid of sacrifice (牺牲) to overcome all difficulties and win the final success."

Erjiu's spirit touched many people. He faced difficulties with positive attitude (态度), and he solved problems with his wisdom. He never complained (抱怨) the 79 (unfair). The story encouraged millions of people to face difficulties in life 80 (brave).

Passage 14

(2024·河北石家庄一模试题)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词

(有提示词的，填入所给单词的正确形式)。

As a reporter, I have been looking for valuable school news. Last term, my school 71 (ask) students to collect herbs (草药) and had a show on Chinese medicine. I thought it was 72 interesting topic. So I decided to interview some students to know how they collected herbs. I also interviewed teachers to learn 73 why our school wanted to have this activity.

74 (one), the whole process lasted for two 75 (month) from choosing the topic to interviewing and writing.

Then I learned 76 to write an excellent news report through the experience. By talking to people, I got lots of first-hand information 77 (quick). It made my story more attractive.

I feel proud of 78 (I). I'm also happy to meet so many great 79 (report) at Teens. It's much 80 (easy) to make progress when you're with good people. If you love writing and interviewing people, come and join us!

Passage 15

(2024·河北石家庄长安区一模试题)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词（有提示词的，填入所给单词的正确形式）。

Life is not easy to most people, so when anything happens, be sure to believe in yourself. When I was young, I was 41 nervous that it

was hard for me to talk to anyone. My classmates often 42 (laugh) at me. Then I felt very frustrated.

I was 43 (real) sad but could do nothing. Later, something happened, which changed my life. It was 44 English speech contest. My mother asked me to take part 45 it. What a terrible idea! It meant I had to speak in front of all the teachers and students of my school!

“Come on, boy. You should believe in yourself. You are sure to win.” mother said to me.

Then, mother and I talked about many different topics. At last, I 46 (choose) the topic “Believe in yourself”. I tried my 47 (good) to remember all the speech and practiced it over a hundred times. With my mother’s great help, I felt 48 (relax) and did well in the contest. I could hardly believe my ears when the news came that I had won the 49 (one) prize.

Since then, things have changed for me. No matter what I do, I try to tell 50 (me) to be confident and I will find myself. This is true not only for me but also for everybody, I think.

Passage 16

(2024· 湖南常德一模试题)

阅读下面的材料，在空白处填入适当内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式（1 个或几个单词）使句子通顺正确。

There is an old Chinese woman doing kung fu in a video online. She is 26 medium height with grey hair. Her name is Zhang Hexian and people call her kung fu Grandma. Now she is 27 (get) popular not only in China but also in other countries.

Zhang started to do kung fu when she 28 (be) only 5 years old. "I practiced every day when I was young. I worked so hard. Now I'm old, but I still think kung fu is 29 exciting thing," she says. Zhang has three sons and a daughter. 30 don't live with her, but often visit her with some lovely gifts.

Zhang's daily life is simple 31 healthy. She gets up at 5 a.m. and cooks by herself every day. Seafood is her favorite. Zhang's house is on a hillside (山坡), so she 32 (have) to climb the hill when she goes out.

A primary school set up a kung fu class 3 years ago. Kung fu Grandma Zhang volunteered to teach the 33 (child) kung fu there. The students feel 34 (luck) to have Zhang as their kung fu teacher. "It's important for young people 35 (learn) Chinese kung fu and the spirit behind it.", she says.

Passage 17

(2024·吉林长春绿园区一模试题)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个恰当的词或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

The elephant-foot drum is a classic musical instrument of the Dai people. The drum-making skill 72 (list) as a national intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) in 2011.

The elephant-foot drum dance is very popular with the Dai people. It is often performed during festivals. And it is 73 way for the Dai people to show their joy as well as their village culture.

Xie Wenping, 32, used to learn how to make a drum from his grandfather 74 made elephant-foot drums for a living. "At a young age, I decided to make more and 75 (good) drums," Xie said.

While elephant-foot drums carry great cultural 76 (important), making an elephant-foot drum is no easy task. "It takes about thirty 77 (step)," Xie explained.

The repetition (重复) of the work might not be 78 (excite), but whenever Xie sees his grandfather's smile while making the drum, he feels encouraged again. "Over the years the number of people skilled in making elephant-foot drums 79 (go) down," Xie said. "I feel like it's my responsibility to carry it on."

Xie is creative in the form of the drum. To make 80 easier for the elephant-foot drum to spread to places outside Yunnan, Xie came up 81 the idea of making a mini version (版本) of the drum and designed (设计) key chains shaped like the elephant-foot drum.

(2024· 山东济南东片区一模试题)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Young people are often unhappy when they are with their parents. They say that their parents don't understand them. They often think their parents 46 (be) too strict with them.

Parents often find it difficult to win their 47 (children) trust, and they seem to forget how they 48 (them) felt when they were young. For example, young people like to do things without much thinking. It's one of their ways to show that they grow up and they can solve any difficult problems. But older people always think 49 (much) than young people. Most of them plan things ahead and don't like their plans to 50 (change), so when you want your parents to let you do something, you will 51 (success) easily if you ask before you really start doing it.

Young people often make their parents 52 (angrily) by the clothes they wear, the music they enjoy and something else. But they don't mean to cause any trouble. They just want to be cut off (摆脱) from the old people's world and they are trying to make 53 new culture of their own. And 54 their parents don't like their music or clothes or their ways of speech, the young people will feel very sad. Sometimes instead of going out with their parents, they just want

to stay 55 home alone and do what they like.

If you plan to do something, you'd better win your parents over and get them to understand you. If so, your parents will certainly let you do what you want to do.

Passage 19

(2024· 山东济南历下区一模试题)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

It's hard to spend enough time on both lessons and after-class activities. But I wanted to make it. I knew this would be difficult, but I didn't realize it until my classes in the high school 46 (begin).

I got on well with other girls. After school, I often had ice cream with 47 (they) instead of doing homework. I always finished it the next day between 48 (class). As a result, I got worse grades. I realized that I needed 49 (find) some balance.

So I made a timetable to divide my time between studying and relaxing. It was 50 good idea but I was only able to follow it for a few days because it made me under too much pressure.

Later, I took another plan. Each week I 51 (careful) listed everything I had to do. Then I made another list of things that I could 52 (do) if I had time.

It worked really well. Ever since then, I 53 (not miss) any important

things. At the same time, I enjoyed my spare time.

Planning time has never been easy for me, 54 I still keep on trying. I'm glad that I've learned to balance things and it will be 55 (help) in my future life.

Passage 20

Reading history books can let us learn from great people in history and live better. A history book ___1___ you can't miss is Historical Records, or Shiji.

Historical Records is the first biographical (传记) general history of China. Sima Qian, ___2___ official (官员) during the Western Han Dynasty (206BC-AD24) wrote it. The work ___3___ (record) the events beginning with the famous Yellow Emperor and ending with the first years of the Han Wudi period, covering around 3,000 years. In this book, I really like how the writer describes different people. For example, there's Da Yu, the founder of the Xia Dynasty. He ___4___ (try) so hard to stop a big flood that he refused to enter his home while ___5___ (pass) by three times. His selflessness (无私) is really _____ (move). I also hope to be a great person like Da Yu.

There are also two legendary farmers, Chen Sheng and Wu Guang. They stood up and led a group of people ___7___ the tyrannical (残暴的) Qin Dynasty. They won against the Qin and led the way for

the Han Dynasty. ___8___(they) story shows that every human, whatever their birth, can become something great if he tried his best.

When I read this book, I could see how Sima Qian made the characters ___9___(come) alive with his words. This makes the book full of strong ___10___(feel) of love and hate, and I love the stories.

Passage 21

中国智慧：敏于事，慎于言。

If a person wants to be a gentleman (君子), he should pay attention to what he does and says. Then what are the rules for a gentleman on words and actions Let's find out the answers from Confucius, one of the greatest ___1___(teacher) in ancient China.

子曰：“君子食无求饱，居无求安，敏于事而慎于言，就有道而正焉，可谓好学也已。” – 《论语》

Confucius said: “ If a gentleman, not caring for food or housing, is diligent with what he does, careful with what he says and rectifies himself with a worthy, he can be regarded as a good learner.” –

The Analects of Confucius

In the West, people pay too much attention to ___2___ (be) eloquent (能言善辩的). They believe that how someone says something is ___3___ (important) than what is said. However,

Confucius didn't think so. He believed that gentlemen should choose their words _____4_____ (care), even if that may make people feel _____5_____ (bore).

Confucius had such beliefs _____6_____ (连词) he thought that words are important and that they should follow after etiquette (规矩). But he also put forward his idea of what gentlemen should do: work hard. He said that gentlemen should not be lazy and need to focus _____7_____ (介词) their work to improve _____8_____ (they).

These rules for gentlemen's words and actions _____9_____ (influence) Chinese people for a long time. Today, many Chinese people still prefer to have a practical spirit rather than saying beautiful words.

Of course, as culture has developed over time, we should also view his words critically (批判性地). _____10_____ (choose) our words and actions according to the situation is also a form of wisdom .

Passage 22

古词欣赏——天净沙·秋。

天净沙·秋

(朱庭玉)

庭前落尽梧桐，

水边开彻芙蓉。

解与诗人意同。

辞柯霜叶，飞来就我题红。

Tune: Sunny Sand, Autumn

(Zhu Tingyu)

In the courtyard the leafless plane trees loom;

By waterside all lotuses are in full bloom.

The frost-bitten maple leaf knows my heart,

Willing from its bough to part

And fly down for me to write verses on.

(Translated by Xu Yuanchong)

As the fall season arrives, leaves start to change from green to yellow and red. While 1._____ (walk) on the streets, people can see many leaves falling. Dancing in the wind, these leaves finally rest on the ground. Seeing such a scene, what thoughts fill 2._____ (people) minds Let's find out from the poem by Chinese poet Zhu Tingyu.

Sunny Sand, Autumn is a poem about 3._____ (冠词) beauty of autumn written by Zhu Tingyu. With simple and easy-to-understand words and language, the author shows us the beautiful autumn 4_____ she saw.

In the poem, it says that the plane trees in the courtyard have lost 5._____ (they) leaves, while the lotus flowers by the water are blooming. The two scenes together make a great contrast, showing

the cold feeling of autumn and also the beauty and
6. _____(happy) of the lotus flowers. "The frost-bitten maple
leaf knows my heart" shows the author's unique (独一无二)
understanding and imagination of nature.

The author gives life to the maple leaves. They are urged by the
frost and coming to find the poet to write. This interaction(互动)7.
_____ (介词) the poet and nature shows the author's desire to
live in harmony with nature. Using simple and clear language, the
author shows us a beautiful autumn scene and the variety of
autumn.

In conclusion, Sunny Sand, Autumn is a creative and emotional
poem about the beauty of autumn. Through the author's careful
8 _____(describe), we can 9. _____(deep) feel the beauty of
nature and share the feeling of the season changing.

The poem shows us that we don't need complicated words and
skills to see the beauty of nature, but only need
10. _____(feel)it with our hearts.

Passage 23

(2024· 浙江金华一模试题)

I'm a bit of an airplane fan. For the past few years, I 47 (have) many
model planes on my desk at work. You can imagine my joy when I
had the chance to experience the first flight of C919 jet yesterday.

Luckily, I got one just before the tickets 48 (sell) out.

Before boarding, I found that almost every one of the 160 49 (passenger) walked around the plane to celebrate this historic moment. They got 50 (excited) than ever before and some began to take selfies (自拍). 51 happy they were!

The excitement continued on board as the C919 took off. A special breakfast was served: Shanghai noodles, some White Rabbit milk 52 a special dessert with a "World's First C919" logo on it. It was 53 pretty short flight, about 2.5 hours from Shanghai to Chengdu. Soon we landed at our destination, and we cheered 54 (loud). Almost everyone seemed overjoyed to have taken part 55 such a proud moment for China.

Now I'm looking forward to 56 (see) what new planes COMAC (中国商飞公司) has planned for the future. I can't wait to see them take on Airbus and Boeing!

Passage 24

(2024·浙江宁波一模试题)

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。

It was a quarter past nine. Mr. Beet hadn't come back. His wife was a bit worried. The supper was cold and she had waited for two and a half hours. At that time, she 36 (sit) by the table in a dark room.

She closed her eyes but listened carefully.

Her husband worked in 37 office. He worked hard so that he was paid a lot. All the things in his home 38 (leave) by his parents. He and his wife only had to pay 39 their food and clothes. They tried their 40 (good) to save money. If they had something important to tell their friends, they preferred 41 (go) to visit them rather than call them. If they ever felt sick, they just bought some medicine instead of seeing a doctor.

Suddenly the woman 42 was waiting for her husband heard someone coming upstairs. She hurried to open the door. In the dark she could hear his deep breathing. As 43 as he sat down, she turned on the light and found he looked very tired.

"Why do you come back so late, dear " asked the woman. "Didn't you take the bus "

"No, I didn't take it. I ran after it 44 I saved two dollars this evening."

"That's great!" the woman said 45 (happy). "Run after a taxi next time and you'll save even more!"

Passage 25

(2024· 深圳一模试题)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

How much do you know about Wushu Wushu, also known as

martial arts, is one of the earliest ___36___ (sport) in China. It uses both body and brain. What's more, Wushu is an outstanding example of ___37___ (tradition) Chinese culture. It can explain ___38___ Chinese people understand the world. Over its long history, Wushu ___39___ (develop) into a special unity of exercise, self-protection and art.

As a sport and ___40___ artistic form, Wushu wins great popularity in China. In Shenzhen, some schools have Wushu classes for kids. Every training ___41___ (require) students to take it seriously. Only by training hard can they build up ___42___ (they) bodies and meet the challenges in the future.

As a competitive sport with great fitness value, Wushu has spread ___43___ (wide) across the world. Bruce Lee helped make Wushu world-famous. Thanks to him, the word "kung fu" appeared in many foreign language dictionaries. Many Chinese have set up Wushu schools outside China, providing people ___44___ the chance to experience the fantastic sport. During the Hangzhou Asian Games in 2023, more people were able ___45___ (enjoy) the beauty of Wushu.短文语法填空

Passage 1

(2024·浙江杭州一模试题)

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。

It seems that on every street corner in the world, there is a fast-food restaurant. People everywhere are busy, 36 they do not want to wait for their food. Around the world, \$240 billion a year 37 (spend) on fast food. Yet, even though fast food has become quite popular, there are many myths about it.

The first myth is that fast food is a recent 38 (invent). This is not true. 39 (many) than 2,000 years ago, the people of Rome lined up in the street to buy quick 40 (meal) at small stands. One type of their most popular fast food looked a lot 41 a modern hamburger. All through history, people have always eaten fast food.

The second myth is that all fast food is American. While many modern fast-food restaurants are American, some very 42 (tradition) Chinese food is nearly fast food. This includes mantou, noodles and Chinese dumplings. In fact, one of the most popular fast-food chains (连锁店) in the USA 43 (be) a Chinese food chain, Panda Express. It has more than 1,600 restaurants in America.

Finally, many people think that fast food is always bad for them. This is true for a lot of fast food. 44 , nearly every fast-food restaurant has some healthy food on its menu, and some fast-food

restaurants only make healthy food. The problem is not fast food, but the choices we make. We can choose 45 (eat) healthy food,

even at fast-food restaurants.

【答案】 36. so 37. is spent 38. invention 39. More 40. meals 41. like
42. traditional 43. is 44. However 45. to eat

【解析】 本文是一篇说明文，主要针对与快餐相关的一些荒诞说法进行了解释说明。

36. 句意：到处的人都很忙，所以他们不想等他们的食物。根据“People everywhere are busy, ...they do not want to wait for their food.”可知这里填连词，前后句意构成因果关系，so“所以”，符合句意。故填so。

37. 句意：在世界各地，每年有2400亿美元用于快餐。“\$240 billion a year”是主语，单数形式，spend是动词，意为“花费”，和主语之间是被动关系，根据语境，这里使用一般现在时的被动语态，be动词用is。故填is spent。

38. 句意：第一个荒诞说法是说快餐是近来的发明。冠词a后面用名词，invent是动词，意为“发明”，其名词形式为invention。故填invention。

39. 句意：2000多年前，罗马人民在街上排队，在小摊上买快餐。根据than可知，这里使用many的比较级。故填More。

40. 句意：2000多年前，罗马人民在街上排队，在小摊上买快餐。meal是可数名词，根据“the people of Rome lined up in the street to buy quick...at small stands”可知，这里使用名词复数形式。故填meals。

41. 句意：他们最受欢迎的一种快餐看起来很像现代的汉堡。look like“看起来像”，符合题意。故填like。

42. 句意：虽然许多现代快餐店都是美国人，但一些非常传统的中国菜几乎是快餐。“Chinese food”是名词，前面由形容词进行修饰，tradition 是名词，“传统”，其形容词形式为 traditional。故填 traditional。

43. 句意：事实上，在美国最受欢迎的快餐连锁店之一是中国食品连锁店——熊猫快餐。“one of ...”表示“其中之一”，谓语动词用单数。根据文章内容可知，句子使用一般现在时。故填 is。

44. 句意：然而，几乎每家快餐店的菜单上都有一些健康食物，有些快餐店只做健康食品。根据空前后内容可知，前后内容形成转折关系，however，副词，意为“然而”，符合题意。故填 However。

45. 句意：我们可以选择吃健康的食物，即使是在快餐店。choose to do sth.“选择做某事”。故填 to eat。

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的词，或填入括号中所给词的正确形式。

Passage 2

中华文化—甲骨文里的灿烂文明。

How do we know about things that happened thousands of years ago, when there were no videos or photos? One answer is written records. The earliest written records of Chinese civilization (文明) are known 1. _____ oracle bone inscriptions (甲骨文).

More than 3,000 years ago, people in the Shang Dynasty (16th – 11th century BC) 2. _____ (like) to ask fortune tellers (占卜师) about the future. For example, what will the weather be like next

week Where should I go to make money Will my wife give birth to a boy or a girl From work to love, people asked questions about many topics. The fortune teller would write the question on 3._____oracle bone, heat it up, and then read the cracks (裂纹) in it 4._____ (find)an answer.

Tens of thousands of oracle bones have been found so far. They can tell us a great deal about how people lived during the Shang Dynasty. "They help us understand the origins of Chinese philosophy (哲学) and thought, and figure out 5._____ our culture comes from," Song Zhenhao, a leading oracle bone expert.

In addition to telling us about ancient Chinese culture, the oracle bones are also key to 6._____(understand) the growth and 7._____(develop) of the written form of the Chinese language.

Many of the characters we use today are similar to those that 8._____(use)3,000 years ago. "The oracle bone inscriptions, as the earliest-known mature (成熟的) form of Chinese characters, represent the beauty and uniqueness of a language 9._____ has been passed down consistently (持续地)," said Chen Nan, a professor at Tsinghua University.

In 2017, UNESCO added oracle bone inscriptions to its Memory of the World Register ("世界记忆"名录). They are indeed a 10._____(value) memory of ancient China.

【答案】 1.as 2.liked 3.an 4.to find 5.where 6.understanding
7.development 8. were used 9.that 10.valuable

Passage 3

中国传统节日——惊蛰：百虫苏醒之时。

The traditional Chinese calendar divides the year into 24 solar terms. Jingzhe (惊蛰), or Awakening of Insects, falls on March 5 and 1. _____ (end) on March 20 this year.

During the solar term, the weather will get warmer and there will be more rainfall. 2. _____ (It) name refers to the awakening of animals sleeping in winter by spring thunder and everything beginning to come back to life. In ancient times, people 3. _____ (believe) that the sound of thunder awakened insects, which was common during this time. Modern 4. _____ (science) studies have shown that insects wake up because 5. _____ the warm weather and moist soil (潮湿的土壤).

Jingzhe is 6. _____ important time for farmers. Old Chinese sayings such as "once Jingzhe comes, spring plowing (春耕) never rests" show the 7. _____ (important) of this solar term to farmers. During this time, most parts of China experience fast-rising temperatures, with more sunshine. Thus the best conditions for farming activities 8. _____ (provide) by these .

It is popular for people _____ (eat) pears around this time in

China. According to ideas of traditional Chinese medicine, the sweet and juicy pear is good for the lungs as the air becomes dry. This is very good for 10. _____(people) health when people experience parched (干裂的) mouths and dry tongues due to the changing weather.

【答案】 1. ends 2. Its 3. believed 4. Scientific 5. of 6. an 7. importance 8. are provided 9. to eat 10. people's

Passage 4

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的词或括号内单词的正确形式。

(2024·浙江宁波二模试题)

What do Chinese young people think of the idea of filial piety (孝道) Li Hua, 25, Guizhou

We have a saying that "filial piety is the first of the hundred virtues (百善孝为先)". So you know how 51 (importance) it is for the Chinese to respect and take care of their parents.

My mom 52 (set) a good example for me, too. Every week she goes to visit her mom 53 takes care of her. Then I got the idea to care for my mom as well.

In my opinion, filial piety is 54 natural thing. Our parents do so many things for us. It's natural that we feel thankful and want 55 (pay) them back. As teenagers, filial piety may just mean not always arguing with parents, and trying to make them happy by behaving

well.Wang Lining, 14, Shanxi

In China, many schools have 56 (activity) to promote filial piety, such as cooking for parents, helping wash their feet or writing a "thank you card". By doing these things we develop 57 (deep) love for our parents than before!

Confucius believed 58 only if everyone is good to their parents can they be good to other people. Then there won't be many fights. Then we could bring peace to the world. I think this is a great idea. It means that filial piety is about 59 (love) not only your parents but also everyone!

So I think we all should try 60 (we) best to be good to our parents. Be there for them when they feel lonely. Help them with housework. Give money to them when they need it. These are all actions of the greatest kindness.

【答案】

51. important 52. sets 53. and 54. a 55. to pay 56. activities 57. deeper 58. that 59. loving 60. our

【解析】 本文具体列举了两个不同的人对于孝道的看法。

51. 句意：所以你知道中国人尊重和照顾他们的父母是多么的重要。how 修饰形容词或副词表程度，此空应填形容词 important“重要的”，故填 important。

52.

句意：我妈妈也为我树立了一个好榜样。此句是一般现在时，主语是单数形式，动词用三单，故填 **sets**。

53. 句意：她每周都去看望她的妈妈并照顾她。空格前后是并列关系，用 **and** 连接，故填 **and**。

54. 句意：在我看来，孝顺是一件很自然的事情。此处表示泛指，且 **natural** 是以辅音音素开头的，故填 **a**。

55. 句意：这是很自然的，我们感到感激，想要回报他们。**want to do sth**“想要做某事”，此空应填动词不定式，故填 **to pay**。

56. 句意：在中国，许多学校都有宣传孝道的活动，比如为父母做饭，帮他们洗脚或者写一张“感谢卡”。**activity**“活动”，可数名词，此空应填复数形式表示这一类别，故填 **activities**。

57. 句意：通过做这些事情，我们对父母的爱比以前更深！根据 **than** 可知，此空应填比较级，故填 **deeper**。

58. 句意：孔子认为，只有每个人都善待自己的父母，才能善待他人。分析句子结构可知，空处后的句子为陈述句，不缺少任何成分，所以用 **that** 引导宾语从句，故填 **that**。

59. 句意：这意味着孝顺不仅仅是爱你的父母，也爱每一个人。**about** 是介词，后接动名词，故填 **loving**。

60. 句意：所以我认为我们都应该尽力对我们的父母好。**try one's best to do sth**“尽某人最大努力去做某事”，此空应填形容词性物主代词，故填 **our**。

Passage 5

宋·朱熹的诗歌欣赏——观书有感。

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