

期中复习语法填空

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或用括号内单词的正确形式填空。

(A)

Every day, we use a lot of water. We need water to drink, to cook and to wash our 1 (hand). We use a lot of water 2 (take) a shower, too. But many people in deserts can only take a shower 3 (one) a week. We need to save water.

Luckily, the RainStick Shower can help us. It 4 (save) about 80% of water. It 5 (collect) and sterilizes (消毒) the water we used and then we can 6 (use) it again.

With the help of this smart shower, every drop of water 7 (go) onto our body six times. The inventor (发明者) says that a family can save a lot of water because 8 this smart shower. It may make 9 big difference to our life.

10 fact, there are many other ways to save water. For example, when you wash dishes, don't keep the water 11 (run). And only do some washing 12 there are a lot of clothes to wash. Then turn off the tap while brushing your 13 (tooth). So it is easy for us to do something for 14 (we) earth.

There 15 (be) a little water on the earth, so let's save water together.

(B)

Water plays an 1 (importance) role in Chinese culture. For a long time, water has been given deep meanings to 2 (education) people and rule the country. Confucius (孔子) thought water had many nice qualities. People should learn from it and improve 3 (they). 4 meanings behind water also made Chinese rulers follow the rules of nature and listen to the voice of people.

Believed to be the 5 (begin) of all life, water also gives us life like a gentle mother. It's impossible 6 our human beings to live without water. 7, the way people and water getting along has two sides.

In history, floods brought big problems to people. Every time floods hit a village, houses fell down and hundreds of people became 8 (home). 9 (solve) the problem,

Chinese people had always tried their best. For example, Yu, the first ruler of the Xia Dynasty, organized his people and 10 (dig) the waterways so that the water could easily go into the sea.

Today, the lack (缺乏) 11 more fresh water is another serious problem. Although almost three 12 (quarter) of the earth is covered with water, most of it can't be drunk directly. There are still factories 13 (pollute) rivers and lakes, which makes things even worse.

Let's 14 (start) before it's too late! I believe if we take action in time, we can 15 (possible) make a difference. I really hope we can live in peace with the environment.

(C)

The earth is often 1 (call) the "Water Planet", because it has liquid water on 2 (it) surface. About 70% of the surface of the earth 3 (cover) with water! The other parts of the earth 4 (be) made up of continents and islands which have different landforms on them. The earth spins very 5 (quick) compared to (与.....相比) other planets. It only takes the earth twenty-four hours 6 (spin) around its axis one time. One earth day is 24 hours long. The earth orbits (环绕) the sun 7 about 365 days. This makes one earth year about 365 days long.

The earth is the only known planet in 8 (we) solar system where humans, animals and plants can live. There is plenty 9 water to drink or to live with.

Water is in big 10 (ocean) and in the air. Clouds 11 (make) of water. There is a lot of oxygen in the air for animals and 12 (human) to breathe, but the rest of our "air" is made up of water vapour and other gases. The air is perfect for plants 13 (grow).

The earth's temperature is not the same in all places, 14 the temperature is just right for plants, animals and humans in most places 15 the earth.

(D)

In recent years, live-streaming (直播) has become popular around the world. It changes

people's daily lives and ____1____ (create) new opportunities for businesses.

With the rapid ____2____ (develop) of digital technology, more users are ____3____ (use) platforms like TikTok and Douyin to watch live broadcasts. These platforms allow people ____4____ (share) everything from daily lives to professional skills. For example, many ____5____ (farm) in China now sell fruits and vegetables through live-streaming, ____6____ (direct) connecting with consumers and reducing middlemen's costs.

Live-streaming also brings ____7____ (many) advantages than before. It can help ____8____ common live-streamer get popular quickly. During live shows, hosts can ____9____ (clear) introduce products, answer ____10____ (question), and even offer real-time discounts, which makes shopping more interactive.

____11____, there are some challenges. Some live-streamers may sell low-quality things, and others may mislead buyers, even cheat ____12____ (they). To solve these problems, the government has introduced stricter rules. Live-streamers must be honest and responsible ____13____ their words. Meanwhile, users should learn to tell the ____14____ (different) between real and false information.

As technology continues to advance, live-streaming will not only be a tool for shopping ____15____ also a bridge for cultural exchange, connecting people across the world.

(E)

With smart technologies changing our lives, how can traditional puppet shows (布偶戏) survive? In Fujian Province, young volunteers decided ____1____ (organize) digital protection projects in 2022. ____2____ (they) goal is clear: this intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) should ____3____ (save) through 3D scanning and AI.

Being ____4____ volunteer for cultural projects isn't easy. It requires both tech skills and artistic understanding. Many find it harder than expected, because some elderly artists rejected to use digital tools at the beginning. However, the team kept communicating with them ____5____ (patient). "The key ____6____ success is respecting tradition while innovating," said Lin Yue, a 24-year-old leader.

They 7 (raise) over 500,000 *yuan* through online donation since 2023.

Part of the funds goes to helping artists who feel 8 (loneliness) in modern society. Recently, a livestream (直播) attracted one million 9 (view), proving that traditional arts can shine in new forms.

The project also focuses on community service. It's difficult to protect cultural roots from a young age, 10 young volunteers still worked hard to teach children how to make puppets in villages. As one villager said, "These young people bring not only technology but also hope."

(F)

China has many heroes in science. Nan Rendong is one of them who is well-known for his great 1 (achieve) in building the Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Radio Telescope (FAST), the largest radio telescope (无线电望远镜) in the world.

Nan Rendong spent over twenty years 2 (work) on this project. At first, he had to go to many far-away places across the country. Without good paths, he had to walk for hours 3 (get) to proper spots. When he 4 (meet) bad weather, like heavy rain and strong winds, he never complained. He faced lots of problems, 5 he never stopped trying. His efforts and determination led to his success.

Nan was undoubtedly a man of great 6 (intelligent) and responsibility (责任心). He always thought about the project first. When there was 7 problem, he was always the first to come and help. He actually devoted 8 (he) to his career. Even after his death, people still remember him and are proud 9 him. His story tells us that if we keep trying, we will solve any problem. He is 10 (real) a role model of our time.

(G)

Qian Xuesen was a pioneer in the development of China's aerospace (航空航天) science and technology. He was called the "father of China's aerospace" and "king of rockets". He was also one of the most famous 1 (scientist) in the world.

Qian was born in Shanghai _____ 2 _____ 11 December 1911. After graduating from Shanghai Jiao Tong University, he went to America for _____ 3 _____ (far) study. After this, he spent many years _____ 4 _____ (teach) and doing research work at universities in the USA. And he made excellent achievements in America. _____ 5 _____, his heart was always with his motherland. In 1955, he finally returned to China with his family.

After returning to China, Qian led his team to overcome a series of difficulties and achieved many historic achievements. Qian worked with _____ 6 _____ (thousand) of other scientists on China's "two bombs, one star" nuclear program ("两弹一星"核项目). They created the atom bomb (原子弹) and later the hydrogen bomb (氢弹) _____ 7 _____ (success). They managed to complete this project in the fastest time in history.

Qian devoted _____ 8 _____ (he) whole life to China's aerospace industry. He wanted to use his knowledge _____ 9 _____ (build) a stronger China. He often says that science _____ 10 _____ (have) no boundaries (边界), but scientists have their motherlands.

(H)

There was a Chinese mathematician, astronomer, and mechanic called Zu Chongzhi. Now, he is mainly famous as the _____ 1 _____ (one) person to find out that pi (π) falls between 3.1415926 and 3.1415927. And his result remained the most accurate and _____ 2 _____ (early) value in the world for more than 900 years. He also worked out the close value of pi to be 355/113, which he called "the close ratio (比率)". This ratio was so hard to get _____ 3 _____ a Japanese mathematician named it "Zu's ratio".

He was born into a well-educated family. As _____ 4 _____ excellent engineer, his grandfather taught him science. From an early age, he showed great _____ 5 _____ (intelligent) and curiosity. Zu also showed special interests _____ 6 _____ mathematics and astronomy. It is not clear how Zu Chongzhi became interested in _____ 7 _____ (find) the value of pi, yet people have told stories about him. For a long time in the past, people _____ 8 _____ (believe) that the circumference (周长) of a circle was three times its diameter. Zu Chongzhi was not sure about this result and he wanted to prove it by _____ 9 _____ (he). After years of hard work, he _____ 10 _____ (final) worked out the value of pi.