

《2025年中考英语阅读理解专项训练及答案（3）》

On March 20, 2021, the Sanxingdui Ruins site (三星堆遗址) in Guanghan, Sichuan, drew the world's attention. Chinese experts announced that they have found more than 500 cultural relics (文物) which can date back over 3,200 years in six pits (坑) at the site. The relics include bronzeware, gold and bronze masks, ivory and others.

The Sanxingdui Ruins, which were first discovered in 1929, are believed to be the remains (遗迹) of the ancient Shu Kingdom. The kingdom was a center of civilization (文明) along the Yangtze River. In 1986, two pits were discovered by the experts. At that time, over 1,000 cultural relics were found.

The newly-discovered relics are similar to those found in 1986, as they also include divine trees and gold and bronze masks. They also found cong, which was commonly found at the 5,000-year-old Liangzhu ruins in Zhejiang Province. And new kinds of cultural relics have also been dug up. For example, experts found two square zun, a kind of ancient tool that was used for holding water or wine.

The discovery of Sanxingdui has raised an important question about the origins (起源) of Chinese civilization. The ancient Shu civilization that built Sanxingdui is believed to be one of the earliest civilizations in China. The site, along with the Liangzhu and Shijiahe sites along the Yangtze River, shows that the birthplace of Chinese civilization might not have been only along the Yellow River in north China.

"These relics show that the Sanxingdui Ruins site had a close connection with Central China, but it also marks an original ancient civilization with strong creativity," said Chen Xiandan, a member of the expert team.

1. What do we know about the relics newly found at the Sanxingdui Ruins?

- A. They are all made of gold.
- B. They were all found in the same pit.
- C. They were created over 3,200 years ago.
- D. They are the same with those found in 1986.

2. Which of the following was found for the first time in the Sanxingdui Ruins?

- A. The divine tree. B. Ivory.

C. The gold mask. D. Square zun.

2.The discovery of Sanxingdui shows that Chinese civilization_____.

A.might have several different origins

B.was centered along the Yangtze River

C.started earlier than was believed before

D. developed from the ancient Shu civilization

4.What do the newly-discovered relics suggest?

A. The Sanxingdui Ruins are the remains of the ancient Shu Kingdom.

B. The Sanxingdui Ruins site is more important than the Liangzhu site.

C. The ancient Shu civilization is the earliest civilization in China.

D. Sanxingdui civilization had a connection with Liangzhu civilization.

答案解析：

1. C. They were created over 3,200 years ago.

解析：根据文章第一段，专家宣布他们在三星堆遗址的六个坑中发现了超过500件可以追溯到3200多年前的文物。因此，新发现的文物是3200多年前的。

2. D. Square zun.

解析：根据文章第三段，专家们发现了两种新的文物，其中包括两个方尊，这是一种古代用来盛水或酒的工县，之前在三星堆遗址中并未提到发现。

3. A. might have several different origins

解析：根据文章最后一段，三星堆遗址的发现提出了关于中国文明起源的重要问题。古代蜀文明建造的三星堆被认为是我国最早的文明之一。这个遗址以及沿着长江的良渚和石家河遗址表明，中国文明的发源地可能不仅限于北中国的黄河流域。因此，中国文明可能有多个不同的起源。

4. D. Sanxingdui civilization had a connection with Liangzhu civilization.



解析：根据文章第三段，新发现的文物中包括在浙江良渚遗址常见的玉琮，这表明三星堆文明与良渚文明有联系。此外，文章最后一段中陈显丹的话也暗示了三星堆与中原地区(可能包括良渚文明)的紧密联系。

