

Unit 1 Festivals Around the World



知识梳理

重点单词

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 节日 | (2) appreciate (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (3) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 明亮的 | (4) traditional (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (5) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 收获 | (6) craft (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (7) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 现在; 现今 | (8) decorate (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (9) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 比赛 | (10) receive (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (11) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 标志 | (12) fireplace (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (13) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 相似的 | (14) gala (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (15) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 庆祝 | (16) performance (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (17) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 期待 | (18) playful (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (19) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 表达 | (20) reunion (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (21) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 做记号 | (22) snack (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (23) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 意味着 | (24) symbol (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (25) _____ (<i>v. & n.</i>) 尊敬 | (26) lunar (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |

重点短语

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) _____ 春节 | (2) Mid-Autumn Festival _____ |
| (3) _____ 感恩节 | (4) Songkran _____ |
| (5) _____ 庙会 | (6) Water-Splashing Festival _____ |
| (7) _____ 发生; 举行 | (8) date back to _____ |



重点句型

- (1) The Spring Festival _____ on the 1st day of the first Chinese lunar month.
春节在中国农历的第一个月的第一天。
- (2) The Spring Festival is a _____ time for families and friends. 春节是家人和朋友团聚的时刻。
- (3) As a big fan of Chinese culture, I am so happy to _____ your invitation. 作为一个中国文化的忠实粉丝,我很高兴收到你的邀请。
- (4) Your classmates invite you _____ New Year's Eve together. 你的同学邀请你一起跨年。
- (5) Dong Year _____ village to village, but falls during the period of late October to early November. 侗年因村而异,一般在十月末至十一月初。
- (6) _____ a warm family reunion, every household also hangs red lanterns in front of the gate. 除了温暖的家庭团聚,每家每户还在门前挂起大红灯笼。

重点语法

非谓语动词作宾语

非谓语动词中的动词不定式和动名词可以在句中充当及物动词或介词的宾语,具体情况如下:

(一) 动词不定式作宾语的情况

下列动词只能用动词不定式作宾语:decide, determine, learn, want, expect, hope, wish, refuse, manage, pretend, offer, promise, choose, plan, agree, ask, help, beg, afford, happen等。

例如:

She refused to give me a hand. 她拒绝帮助我。

I couldn't afford to buy such an expensive car. 我买不起这么贵的车。

【口诀】决心学会想希望,拒绝设法愿假装。

主动答应选计划,同意请求帮一帮。

(二) 动名词作宾语的情况

1. 下列动词和动词短语只能用动名词作宾语:consider, advise/suggest, look forward to, excuse/pardon, admit, delay, put off, fancy (想象,设想), avoid, miss, keep, practice, deny, finish, enjoy/appreciate, forbid, imagine, risk, can't help, mind, allow/permit, escape, mention等。例如:



We would appreciate you letting us know of any problems. 如有任何问题,请告诉我们。

He couldn't help laughing when he heard the interesting story.

他听到这个有趣的故事时忍不住笑了起来。

【口诀】 考虑建议盼原谅, 承认推迟没得想;

避免错过继续练, 否认完成就欣赏;

禁止想象才冒险, 不禁介意准逃亡。

2. 在下列结构中只能用动名词作宾语: be used to, be accustomed to, lead to, devote...to, pay attention to, object to, get down to, stick to, give up, feel like, insist on, have difficulty/trouble (in), can't stand 等。例如:

I still have difficulty (in) speaking English. 我说英语仍然有困难。

Attention must be paid to protecting our environment. 必须注意保护我们的环境。

3. need/require/want doing=need/require/want to be done 意为“……需要被……”。例如:

The car needs repairing. =The car needs to be repaired. 这辆车需要修理。

4. be worth doing 意为“……值得被做”。例如:

The book is worth reading a second time. 这本书值得再读一遍。

(三) 下列动词既可以跟动名词作宾语, 也可跟不定式作宾语, 但意义上有区别。

1. forget to do sth. 忘记去做某事 forget doing sth. 忘记已经做过某事

2. remember to do sth. 记得去做某事 remember doing sth. 记得做过某事

3. stop to do sth. 停下来去做另一件事 stop doing sth. 停止正在做的事

4. try to do sth. 努力做某事 try doing sth. 尝试着做某事

(四) 介词后通常接动名词作宾语, 但是介词 but, other than, except 后面通常接不定式作宾语; 如果这几个介词之前有行为动词 do 的某种形式, 那么介词后的不定式不带 to。例如:

She is interested in playing computer games. 她对玩电脑游戏感兴趣。

We could do nothing but wait. 除了等待, 我们别无他法。

He had no choice but to wait. 他别无选择, 只能等待。

【常考句型】 have no choice but to do 别无选择只能做……

(五) 不定式作动词 tell, understand, teach, learn, decide, wonder 等的宾语时, 前面常带 how, what, whether, where, who 等。例如:

He showed us how to do the work. 他教我们如何做这项工作。

We must decide whether to stay or go. 我们必须决定是去还是留。

I was wondering where to spend my weekend. 我在想去哪里度周末。



6. Everyone can't help _____ on hearing the funny story.
 A. bursting into laughing B. bursting out laughing
 C. burst into laughter D. burst out laughter
7. To be honest, I prefer _____ to _____ for a walk on such a cold night.
 A. stay at home; go out B. staying at home; going out
 C. staying at home; go out D. stay at home; going out
8. At last the man had no choice but _____ the jewellery from the shop.
 A. admit to have stolen B. admit having stolen
 C. to admit to have stolen D. to admit having stolen
9. After _____ Harvard University, he returned to his motherland and set up his own business.
 A. graduate from B. graduating from
 C. graduates from D. graduated from
10. —Are you done with the book I gave you?
 — _____. I'm still reading the last chapter.
 A. Hard to say B. Not quite C. Of course D. It all depends
11. Mary _____ a camera from her friend, but she didn't _____ it because it was too expensive.
 A. received; accept B. accepted; receive
 C. accepted; accepted D. received; receive
12. The panda as well as the monkey _____ cute.
 A. is B. am C. are D. be
13. My eating habit _____ Jack's. We both like noodles for lunch.
 A. is similar to B. is good at
 C. is different from D. is up to
14. Nowadays, _____ motorcycle has become _____ important means of transport in many cities.
 A. a; the B. \; an C. the; an D. \; the
15. —What will you do this weekend?
 —I _____ some friends to my home.
 A. will invite B. invited C. invite D. am inviting

III. 情景对话

A: Hey, David. We'll have a three-day holiday. What are you going to do?



B: Nothing much. 1

A: I'm going to my hometown with my parents.

B: 2

A: To celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival.

B: 3

A: It's a traditional festival in China.

B: 4

A: We'll have dinner with our relatives together, watch the Dragon Boat races and eat *zongzi*.

B: *Zongzi*? What is it? Is it delicious?

A: Yes. Every year my grandmother makes it with some rice, meat and leaves of bamboo. 5 We can celebrate it together.

B: Great, I'd love to. Thanks a lot.

A: You're welcome.

A. That's interesting.

B. Would you like to go with us?

C. For what?

D. How will you celebrate it?

E. I have never tasted it.

F. What about you?

G. What kind of festival is it?

IV. 完成句子

1. 灯笼是我在赶庙会的时候买的。

The lantern was bought when I was visiting a _____.

2. 课程从烹饪到计算机操作都有。

Courses _____ cooking to computing operation.

3. 中国将会发生什么变化呢?

What changes will _____ in China?

4. 各家商店价格不同。

Prices _____ one shop to another.

5. 我们邀请她一起来吧。

Let's invite her _____ with us.





6. 两座房子大小差不多。

The two houses are _____ in size.

7. 我一收到付款就把书用快递给你寄去。

As soon as I _____ the payment, I will express the book to you.

8. 不要指望在几个月内就能学会一门外语。

You can't _____ to learn a foreign language in a few months.

Part B 能力提升

I. 完形填空

One of the biggest festivals in the West is May Day. It's usually on May 1st, and many countries in Europe and North America celebrate it.

May Day is nothing ____ 1 _____. In fact, it comes from three even older festivals: Floralia, Beltane, and Walpurgis Night. The first was an ancient festival in Italy. It ____ 2 ____ Flora, the goddess of flowers. The second is still big in Ireland and Scotland.

Bonfires (篝火) are an important ____ 3 ____ of Beltane. People jump over them for being ____ 4 _____. They think doing this will bring them good things. In Northern and Central Europe, people also light bonfires for Walpurgis Night. The bonfires keep them ____ 5 _____ from bad things. Over time, these festivals helped make our modern May Day.

May Day is about the return of spring. It celebrates plants', animals' and people's ____ 6 _____ to give life. For example, people decorate (装饰) something with flowers. Then, they dance around it for ____ 7 _____ and new life.

Another tradition is making crowns (王冠) out of flowers. They are symbols of spring, and people wear them ____ 8 _____ on their heads. People even use them to decorate their homes, partners, and family members.

For some ____ 9 _____, spring comes to life as a real person. They name a young woman the May Queen. She wears a white dress and has a crown of flowers, and the festival ____ 10 _____. May Day is a great way to welcome spring!

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. A. silly | B. similar | C. new | D. empty |
| 2. A. feed | B. controlled | C. agreed | D. remembered |
| 3. A. change | B. part | C. team | D. notebook |
| 4. A. tiny | B. stupid | C. lucky | D. correct |



- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 5. A. safe | B. nervous | C. polite | D. cheap |
| 6. A. number | B. price | C. speed | D. ability |
| 7. A. fun | B. money | C. trick | D. order |
| 8. A. wisely | B. hardly | C. happily | D. suddenly |
| 9. A. relatives | B. cultures | C. steps | D. inventions |
| 10. A. begins | B. continues | C. stops | D. respects |

II. 阅读理解

A

There are many different kinds of festivals around the world. Here are four of them.

Saint Patrick's Day in Ireland

Ireland is an island country. It's in the west of Europe. There are wide green fields.

Saint Patrick's Day is on 17th March. It's an important holiday in Ireland. This holiday is to remember Saint Patrick. He did good things for the people of Ireland.

During the holiday, there are parades (游行). You can see people in green clothes, and you can even see green buildings.

Red Wednesday in Iran

Red Wednesday is a fire jumping festival in Iran. It is on the eve of the last Wednesday of the year. People jump over the fire. They hope that it will take all the bad things away.

The Winter Carnival in Canada

When winter comes, it's party time in Quebec City, Canada. The Quebec Winter Carnival is all about outdoor fun. It starts from the first Sunday in February and lasts for ten days.

One of the most popular activities is the dog sled (雪橇) race. It has more than thirty teams and the race goes on for six kilometers. You can see happiness on every face.

The Desert Festival in Tunisia

Tunisia is a very important country in North Africa. Every year on the last Sunday in December, the Desert Festival is held in Tunisia. As "ships of the desert", camels are very important in the festival. There are camel racing and camel wrestling (搏斗).

- On Saint Patrick's Day, we can see the following EXCEPT _____.

A. parades	B. camels
C. people in green	D. green buildings
- What do people do on Red Wednesday in Iran?

A. They run in the snow.	B. They wear red clothes.
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- C. They watch the camel racing. D. They jump over the fire.
3. Which of the following is TRUE about the dog sled race according to the passage?
- A. The race happens on 17th March.
 B. The race goes on for six kilometers.
 C. The race has a history of about ten years.
 D. About thirty people go to the race every year.
4. When is the Desert Festival in Tunisia every year?
- A. On the last Sunday in December.
 B. On the first Sunday in February.
 C. On the eve of the last Friday of the year.
 D. On the eve of the last Wednesday of the year.
5. Where is the passage probably from?
- A. A poster of a movie. B. A news report.
 C. A travel magazine. D. The map of China.

B

A well-known poem by Tang dynasty poet Du Mu tells of a scene in early April, “Rains fall heavily as Qingming comes, and passers-by with lowered spirits go.”

This scene takes place on Tomb Sweeping Day, also known as Qingming Festival. Tomb Sweeping Day is a traditional Chinese festival. It began in the Zhou dynasty, over 2,500 years ago. Chinese people celebrate it to remember and honor their ancestors (祖先).

This year, it falls on April 5. Tomb Sweeping Day became a public holiday in the Chinese mainland in 2008. People have one day off for that day. On this day, families bring flowers, food and wine to the grave sites (墓地) of their ancestors. They place cakes, fruits in front of the grave and some may burn joss paper as money for the dead. After that, they sweep the tombs and cherish (怀念) the memories of their dead family members.

Tomb Sweeping Day gives us a chance to show respect to our ancestors and family members who have passed away and show that we miss them. This tradition shows that family values are an important part of Chinese culture. Tomb Sweeping Day is also the beginning of the time for gardening and outdoor activities in China. Families often get together for outings or to fly kites at this time.

6. The Chinese meaning of the underlined word “passers-by” is _____.
- A. 行人 B. 陌生人 C. 古人 D. 古代人
7. Tomb Sweeping Day is celebrated for people to _____.
- A. go out to fly kites B. have a public holiday



- C. get together with their families D. remember and honor their ancestors
8. What can people take to the grave sites according to the passage?
- A. Flowers, food, fruits and umbrellas.
B. Flowers, food, wine and joss paper.
C. Food, fruits, joss paper and kites.
D. Flowers, wine and pets.
9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. We have one day off for Tomb Sweeping Day.
B. Tomb Sweeping Day began in the Zhou dynasty.
C. People in the world celebrate Tomb Sweeping Day.
D. Family values play an important role in Chinese culture.
10. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. People bring many things to the grave site.
B. Du Mu wrote a poem about Qingming Festival.
C. Tomb Sweeping Day is a traditional Chinese festival.
D. Qingming Festival is a good time for outdoor activities.

C

On December 24th, children around the world are waiting for Santa Claus (圣诞老人) to bring them gifts. But do you know that some people in China don't like Christmas so much?

Last month, 10 students from Tsinghua (清华), Peking and Renmin Universities said Santa Claus wasn't welcome in China.

"Christmas is becoming more and more popular in China, while people do not talk much of traditional Chinese festivals, like the Spring Festival," said the students in a letter.

They asked people to stop sending Christmas cards and buying gifts for their children. Instead, they said we should spend more time on our own festivals.

There are people who have the same ideas. In Hunan, several people went out on the street on Christmas Day. They made poems and wrote Chinese calligraphy (书法). "We should care more about our own culture," said one of them. But others have different ideas. "Having Christmas helps us know more about foreign cultures. It is good for us to make friends," said Liu Yang, a 14-year-old boy from Shanghai. Another boy, Sun Long, 13, from Beijing said, "My school held a big party on Christmas Day. We played games and shared gifts with each other. I think we have got closer."

11. On Christmas Eve, children are looking forward to _____ from Santa Claus.





8. In Chinese culture the bat is a symbol of good fortune.

9. Anyone can appreciate our music.

10. The traditional craft has been passed down from generation to generation.

IV. 写作

假如你是李津,正在伦敦某中学做交换生。学校文化社团将举办主题为“Festivals Around the World”的讲座,负责人 Ted 发邮件邀请你分享一个中国传统节日。请给他回复一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 接受邀请;
2. 说明你将分享的节日,并做介绍;
3. 分享你选择该节日的缘由。

注意:

1. 词数不少于 100;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

知识梳理参考答案

【重点单词】

- (1) festival (2) 欣赏 (3) bright (4) 传统的 (5) harvest (6) 手艺; 工艺
 (7) nowadays (8) 装饰; 点缀 (9) race (10) 收到; 接到 (11) sign (12) 壁炉
 (13) similar (14) 庆典; 盛会 (15) celebrate (16) 表演 (17) expect
 (18) 打闹的; 嬉戏的 (19) express (20) 团圆 (21) mark (22) 点心; 小吃
 (23) mean (24) 象征 (25) respect (26) 农历的





【重点短语】

- (1) Spring Festival (2) 中秋节 (3) Thanksgiving Day (4) 宋干节; 泼水节(傣族)
(5) temple fair (6) 泼水节 (7) take place (8) 追溯到

【重点句型】

- (1) falls (2) reunion (3) receive (4) to spend (5) varies from (6) In addition to

Unit 1 Festivals Around the World

Part A

I. 单词拼写

1. appreciate
2. celebrate
3. decorated
4. express
5. expect
6. harvest
7. reunion
8. symbol
9. traditional
10. respect

II. 单项选择

1. D 考查非谓语动词。mean to do sth. 意为“打算做某事”; mean doing sth. 意为“意味着做某事”; couldn't help doing sth. 意为“忍不住做某事”; couldn't help to do sth. 意为“无法帮忙做某事”。结合语境可知, 故选 D。
2. B 考查非谓语动词。look forward to doing sth. 意为“期望做某事”, to 为介词; remember to do sth. 意为“记得去做某事(事情还没有做)”; remember doing sth. 意为“记得做过某事(事情已经做过了)”。根据句意可知, 此处是还没有做, 用 to do 形式。故选 B。
3. A 考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知, 动名词短语 missing a bus 作主语, 谓语动词为 means。根据固定短语 mean to do sth. 意为“打算做某事”和 mean doing sth. 意为“意味着做某事”, 并结合句意可知, 故选 A。
4. D 考查非谓语动词。have difficulty doing sth. 意为“做某事有困难”, 属于固定搭配。故选 D。
5. A 考查非谓语动词。allow 后直接跟动名词作宾语, 如果其后有名词或代词作宾语, 其后用不定式作宾补; 在被动语态中, 用 sb. be allowed to do sth. 的句式结构。故选 A。
6. B 考查非谓语动词。can't help doing sth. 意为“禁不住做某事”, 据此可排除 C 和 D 两项; burst into laughter 或者 burst out laughing 意为“突然笑起来”, 可排除 A。故选 B。
7. B 考查固定句式。sb. prefer doing sth. to doing sth. 意为“某人宁愿……也不愿……”。故选 B。
8. D 考查固定句式。have no choice but to do sth. 意为“别无选择除了做某事”, 排除 A、B 两项; admit doing sth. 意为“承认做了某事”。故选 D。
9. B 考查非谓语动词。After 后没有主语, 所以用非谓语形式, 排除 A、C。此处 after 为介词, 后面要用动名词充当宾语, 排除 D。故选 B。
10. B 考查情景交际。Hard to say 意为“很难说”; Not quite 意为“不完全, 未必”; Of course 意为“当然”; It all depends 意为“要看情况而定”。根据后文“I'm still reading the last chapter.”可知书还没完全看完, not quite 符合语境。故选 B。

11. A 考查动词。receive 意为“收到”; accept 意为“接受”。收到相机是过去的动作,用过去时,所以第一个空填 received; 第二个空接受用 accept, didn't 后面接动词原形 accept。故选 A。

12. A 考查主谓一致。根据题干和语境,可知句子中 as well as 连接的是两个并列主语,根据就近一致原则,谓语动词应与 the panda 一致。故选 A。

13. A 考查短语。be similar to 意为“与……相似”; be good at 意为“擅长于”; be different from 意为“与……不同”; be up to 意为“取决于”。根据 We both like noodles for lunch. 可知是我的饮食习惯和杰克的相似。故选 A。

14. C 考查冠词。第一个空“the+单数名词”,表示一类人或物, the motorcycle 指摩托车这一类事物,需填 the; 第二个空“一种交通方式”,需要不定冠词 a/an, important 读音以元音音素开头,需用 an。故选 C。

15. A 考查时态。will invite 是一般将来时; invited 意为“邀请”,是 invite 的过去式; invite 意为“邀请”,是动词原形; am inviting 是动词的现在进行时。问句询问“这个周末你要做什么?”提问将来的时间,故选 A。

III. 情景对话

1—5 F C G D B

IV. 完成句子

1. temple fair 2. range from 3. take place

4. vary from 5. to come 6. similar
7. receive 8. expect

Part B

I. 完形填空

1. C 考查形容词。silly 意为“傻的”; similar 意为“相似的”; new 意为“新的”; empty 意为“空的”。根据后面 it comes from three even older festivals: Floralia, Beltane and Walpurgis Night. 可知,它来自三个甚至更老的节日,劳动节不是什么新节日。故选 C。

2. D 考查动词。feed 意为“喂养”; control 意为“控制”; agree 意为“同意”; remember 意为“记住;纪念”。它是用来纪念 Flora 的。故选 D。

3. B 考查名词。change 意为“改变”; part 意为“部分”; team 意为“队”; notebook 意为“笔记本”。根据 Bonfires (篝火) are an important...of Beltane. 可知,篝火是节日重要的一部分。故选 B。

4. C 考查形容词。tiny 意为“小的”; stupid 意为“笨的”; lucky 意为“幸运的”; correct 意为“正确的”。根据下文 They think doing this will bring them good things. 可知,这样做(跳篝火)会给他们带来好运。故选 C。

5. A 考查形容词。safe 意为“安全的”; nervous 意为“紧张的”; polite 意为“礼貌的”; cheap 意为“便宜的”。根据 The bonfires keep them...from bad things. 可知,这些篝火可以让他们平安而不受坏事的骚扰。故选 A。

6. D 考查名词。number 意为“数量”; price 意为“价钱”; speed 意为“速度”; ability 意为“能力”。根据文章可知,这一节日庆祝了植物、动物和人类带来生命的能力。故选 D。
7. A 考查名词。fun 意为“乐趣”; money 意为“钱”; trick 意为“诡计”; order 意为“命令”。根据 Then, they dance around it for...and new life. 可知,然后他们围着它跳舞,寻找乐趣和新生活。故选 A。
8. C 考查副词。wisely 意为“聪明地”; hardly 意为“几乎不”; happily 意为“开心地”; suddenly 意为“突然”。因为这些花冠是春天的象征,所以人们很开心地戴在头上。故选 C。
9. B 考查名词。relative 意为“亲戚”; culture 意为“文化”; step 意为“步骤”; invention 意为“发明”。上文一直在说传统习俗是文化的一部分。故选 B。
10. A 考查动词。begin 意为“开始”; continue 意为“继续”; stop 意为“停止”; respect 意为“尊敬”; 她穿上一条白裙子,带上一个花冠,就意味着节日开始了。故选 A。

II. 阅读理解

1. B 细节理解题。根据文中 During the holiday, there are parades (游行). You can see people in green clothes, and you can even see green buildings. 可知在圣帕特里克节,我们可以看到游行、穿绿色衣服的人和绿色的建筑,没有提到骆驼。故选 B。
2. D 细节理解题。根据文中 People jump over the fire, 可知,在红色星期三人们会跳过火焰。故选 D。
3. B 细节理解题。根据文中 It has more than thirty teams and the race goes on for six kilometers. 可知,雪橇比赛全程 6 公里长。故选 B。
4. A 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中 Every year on the last Sunday in December, the Desert Festival is held in Tunisia. 可知, the Desert Festival 在每年 12 月的最后一个星期天。故选 A。
5. C 文章出处题。根据文章第一段中 There are many different kinds of festivals around the world. Here are four of them. 可知,本文主要向读者介绍了四个全世界范围内的节日,所以该类文章应出现在旅行杂志上。故选 C。
6. A 词义猜测题。根据第一段中杜牧的诗句 Rains fall heavily as Qingming comes, and passers-by with lowered spirits go. 可知,其意思是“清明时节雨纷纷,路上行人欲断魂”,pass 是动词,意思是“经过”,从句构词法来看 passers-by 意思是“路过的人”,结合诗句意思推断出是行人。故选 A。
7. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中 Chinese people celebrate it to remember and honor their ancestors(祖先). 可知,中国人用清明节来纪念自己的祖先。故选 D。
8. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中 On this day, families bring flowers, food and wine to the grave sites (墓地) of their ancestors. They place cakes, fruits in front of the grave and some may burn joss paper as money for the dead. 可知,在这一天,家人带着鲜花、食物和酒到他们祖先的墓地。他们

把蛋糕、水果放在坟墓前,一些人可能会烧纸钱作为死者的钱。鲜花、食物、酒和纸钱都是可以带去的。故选 B。

9. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中 It began in the Zhou dynasty, over 2,500 years ago. 可知 B 选项正确;根据第三段中 People have one day off for that day. 可知 A 选项正确;根据最后一段中 This tradition shows that family values are an important part of Chinese culture. 可知 D 选项正确。故选 C。
10. C 主旨大意题。这篇文章主要介绍了清明节这个中国传统节日的由来,以及人们在这一天做什么。故选 C。
11. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中 On December 24th, children around the world are waiting for Santa Claus (圣诞老人) to bring them gifts. 可知,故选 C。
12. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中 Last month, 10 students from Tsinghua (清华), Peking and Renmin Universities said Santa Claus wasn't welcome in China. 可知,故选 B。
13. C 推理判断题。根据第四段中 Instead, they said we should spend more time on our own festivals. 可知,故选 C。
14. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中 Having Christmas helps us know more about foreign cultures. 可知,故选 A。
15. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段中 Another boy, Sun Long, 13, from Beijing said, "My school held a big party on Christmas Day..." 可知,故选 B。

III. 英汉互译

1. I want to express my true feelings.
2. Farmers are very busy during the harvest time.
3. He has no respect for her feelings.
4. We have very similar interests.
5. The stars were shining brightly.
6. 这是经济复苏的确切迹象。
7. 晚上,我们围在壁炉旁聊天。
8. 在中国文化中,蝙蝠是好运的象征。
9. 任何人都能欣赏我们的音乐。
10. 传统工艺代代相传。

IV. 写作

Possible version:

Dear Ted,

Thank you for inviting me to talk about one of China's traditional festivals at the lecture. I'd like to go and share what I know about the Spring Festival.

As you know, there're many traditional festivals in China, the most important of which is the Spring Festival. In different areas of China, the festival is celebrated in different ways. But lighting fireworks and eating dumplings are the most popular choices during the festival.

I think some knowledge about the Spring Festival will help foreign students learn more about Chinese culture. And I believe the students will be interested in this festival and look forward to taking part in the activity.

Yours,

Li Jin

