



### Part A 基础巩固

#### Ⅰ 单词拼写

1. A career in law is becoming increasingly a \_\_\_\_\_ to young people.
2. We had a \_\_\_\_\_ (精彩的; 绝妙的) time last night.
3. An unhappy home e\_\_\_\_\_ can affect a child's behaviour.
4. The weather at the moment is not \_\_\_\_\_ (典型的) for July.
5. The t\_\_\_\_\_ of price is still upwards.
6. The room still has many of its \_\_\_\_\_ (原来的; 起初的) features.
7. When costs are cut, product q\_\_\_\_\_ suffers.
8. What exactly is the \_\_\_\_\_ (影响; 作用) of television on children?
9. The project wasted a c\_\_\_\_\_ amount of time and money.
10. Have you been \_\_\_\_\_ (邀请) to their party?

#### Ⅱ 单项选择

- (   ) 1. — Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_ is sitting next to Peter?  
           — Yes. He's Peter's friend. They are celebrating Peter's \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.
- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. who; ninth   | B. that; nine      |
| C. which; ninth | D. that; the ninth |
- (   ) 2. Do you have anything \_\_\_\_\_ to your son? I'm going to Beijing.
- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| A. to take | B. to be taken |
| C. taken   | D. to bring    |
- (   ) 3. Not until I began to work \_\_\_\_\_ how much time I had wasted.
- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A. didn't I realize | B. did I realize |
| C. I didn't realize | D. I realize     |





- ( ) 13. The number of pages in this dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ about two thousand.  
 A. are B. has  
 C. have D. is
- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ honest is the first thing people should learn.  
 A. Being B. Look  
 C. Be D. Become
- ( ) 15. Helen listened carefully \_\_\_\_\_ she might discover exactly what she needed.  
 A. in that B. in order that  
 C. in case D. even though

**III 情景对话**

- A. What kind of animals will we see there?  
 B. Yes, I've got a map.  
 C. No, we don't.  
 D. What do you know about the reserve?  
 E. When do we meet the others at the reserve?  
 F. Don't worry.  
 G. That's a good idea.

(Tom and Peter are talking about their visit to a nature reserve.)

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Peter: At 8:30.

Tom: Do you know how to get there?

Peter: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ It will take us about two hours to get there by bus.

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Peter: It's an area that protects lots of different animals.

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Peter: I'm not really sure. I know there are different kinds of birds there and I'm going to take my camera with me.

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ What clothes are you going to wear?

Peter: Well, I'll wear my sports shoes and take my raincoat with me.

Tom: So will I.



IV 完成句子

1. 我的意见大体上跟你的差不多。

My opinion is on the whole \_\_\_\_\_ yours.

2. 锻炼对你的健康有益。

Exercise \_\_\_\_\_ your health.

3. 你不能在博物馆里拍照。

You can't \_\_\_\_\_ in the museum.

4. 病毒使得电脑出故障了。

The virus caused the computer to \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 这个故事是怎么结尾的?

How does the story \_\_\_\_\_?

Part B 能力提升

I 完形填空

We know that more and more animals are in danger now. Many people have \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ shark fin soup. This famous and expensive dish is especially popular in southern China. But do you realize that you're killing a whole shark each time you enjoy a bowl of shark fin soup?

When people catch sharks, they \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ their fins and throw the sharks back into the ocean. This is not only cruel, but also harmful to the environment. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a fin, a shark can no longer swim and slowly dies. Sharks are at the top of the food chain in the ocean's ecosystem. If their numbers drop too low, it will \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ danger to all ocean life. Many believe that sharks can never be \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ because they are the strongest in their food chain. \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ in fact, around 70 million sharks are caught and traded in this industry every year. The \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ of some kinds of sharks have fallen by over 90 percent in the last 20 to 30 years.

Environmental protection groups around the world are teaching the public about "finning". They have even asked governments to develop laws \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ the sale of shark fins. So far, no scientific studies have shown that shark fins are \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ for health, so why eat



them? Help \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ the sharks. It's our duty to protect animals.

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. heard from | B. taken care of |
| C. heard of          | D. run out of    |
| ( ) 2. A. cut up     | B. cut down      |
| C. cut out           | D. cut off       |
| ( ) 3. A. Without    | B. With          |
| C. From              | D. For           |
| ( ) 4. A. improve    | B. bring         |
| C. hide              | D. lend          |
| ( ) 5. A. endangered | B. embarrassed   |
| C. excited           | D. interested    |
| ( ) 6. A. Because    | B. If            |
| C. But               | D. When          |
| ( ) 7. A. photos     | B. numbers       |
| C. names             | D. tasks         |
| ( ) 8. A. to stop    | B. to come       |
| C. to give           | D. to grow       |
| ( ) 9. A. bad        | B. harmful       |
| C. polite            | D. good          |
| ( ) 10. A. buy       | B. sell          |
| C. save              | D. catch         |

## II 阅读理解



In today's society, every day we may face some kinds of stress and difficulties from work, school or family. They can influence both our bodies and our minds. So learning how to deal with stress is very important for keeping healthy. Well, how do we reduce stress? In my opinion, the best ways are exercise and to make contact with nature.

For example, we don't have to go to a gym or spend much money on exercise. In fact, walking or riding to work is OK for exercise. The second way of dealing with stress is to make contact with nature. You can take many ways, including walking in



the forests, hiking in the mountains or walking in the garden. If you can make contact with her, you can enjoy the smell and the sight of green plants and then let yourself feel delighted.

Some of these activities can let you get exercise, but also you can enjoy the beauty of your garden every day. So, take my advice and start now, if you meet some kinds of pressure in your work or study. Good luck!

- ( ) 1. Which is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Stress may come from school and family.
  - B. Stress is only bad for our bodies.
  - C. Reducing stress is very important for us.
  - D. Making contact with nature is one of the best ways of reducing stress.
- ( ) 2. If you want to exercise you don't have to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. do housework
  - B. walk
  - C. go to a gym
  - D. ride a bike
- ( ) 3. Which way of making contact with nature is NOT mentioned according to the passage?
- A. Walking in the forests.
  - B. Hanging out in the park.
  - C. Climbing up the mountains.
  - D. Watering flowers in the garden.
- ( ) 4. The underlined word "delighted" in Paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. happy
  - B. frightened
  - C. nervous
  - D. energetic
- ( ) 5. What's the author's advice?
- A. To build a beautiful garden.
  - B. To go to a gym more frequently.
  - C. To avoid contacting with nature.
  - D. To get exercise by walking or riding to work.



Holland is the magical land of tulips(郁金香) and windmills(风车). The tulips bloom from March until May. Holland is famous as the largest flower selling country in the world.



The windmills, however, are important for the people of Holland.

### **Keukenhof**

Keukenhof is the most famous and largest flower park in the world. Will you visit Holland in spring? Then be sure to visit Keukenhof, you will see the beautiful Holland tulips and other famous flowers in Holland.

### **Single Bloemenmarket**

Rain or shine, this famous floating flowers market in Amsterdam is filled with colorful fresh flowers from Monday to Sunday. Though the best time is in March, April or May, the floating flower market is a great place to find tulips at any time of the year.

### **Schiedam**

Schiedam is the best choice if you want to see the largest windmills in the world. With heights up to 33 meters, they are hard to miss.

### **Zaanse Schans**

Zaanse Schans is also a good place you should visit. About 250 years ago, over 600 windmills formed the first industrial area in the world. It produces paint, paper and so on. Today it's an open-air conservation area and museum, which interests thousands of visitors each year.

- (    ) 6. Holland is \_\_\_\_\_ selling country in the world.
- A. the largest flower                      B. the largest windmills  
C. the smallest flower                     D. the smallest windmills
- (    ) 7. If you visit Keukenhof in spring, you can enjoy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tulips and other flowers  
B. tulips and some windmills  
C. different kinds of plants  
D. plants and some windmills
- (    ) 8. You can see tulips \_\_\_\_\_ in the floating flower market.
- A. every month except March  
B. at any time of the year  
C. only in March, April or May  
D. from Monday to Saturday



- ( ) 9. The largest windmills in the world lie in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Amsterdam                      B. Zaanse Schans  
C. Schiedam                         D. Keukenhof
- ( ) 10. From the last paragraph, we know Zaanse Schans \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has few visitors each year  
B. is an animal conservation area  
C. doesn't have any windmills  
D. is a good place to see windmills



Some people ski down mountains. Others climb huge rocks or take photos of dangerous animals. Why do people enjoy risky activities like these?

Some people take risks simply because it makes them feel good. Dr. Marvin says that this kind of people are always looking for change and excitement. When people do something new or risky, a chemical in the brain creates a pleasant feeling. They love this feeling and want to experience it as often as possible. Other people don't take risks for the feeling of excitement but to achieve a goal. For example, Mike Fay went on a dangerous 2,000-mile special journey in central Africa. He worked to help save the wildlife there. Fay's expeditions helped create 13 national parks.

For other people, such as extreme athletes, taking risks is part of their job. Dr. Shane says extreme athletes see the world differently. In a dangerous activity, most people probably do not feel in control. Extreme athletes are different; they feel in control in dangerous situations. The danger can even help them. For example, skier Daron Tahlves says that being afraid makes him try harder to succeed.

Most of us are not extreme athletes or explorers. However, we still take risks in our lives, such as speaking in front of a large group of people, buying a house, leaving a job or starting a business. What kind of risk-taker are you?

- ( ) 11. What does Marvin do?
- A. A doctor.                              B. An extreme athlete.  
C. A reporter.                             D. A skier.





- ( ) 12. Why did Mike Fay go on a dangerous 2,000-mile special journey in central Africa?
- A. To make himself feel good.  
B. To start a business.  
C. To finish a part of his job.  
D. To achieve a goal.
- ( ) 13. What does the underlined word “expedition” in Paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Much money.  
B. A journey with a special goal.  
C. A great idea.  
D. A plan for a dangerous journey.
- ( ) 14. How many risks are mentioned in the last paragraph?
- A. Three.                                B. Four.  
C. Five.                                 D. Six.
- ( ) 15. What’s the best title for this passage?
- A. People’s Favorite Risks  
B. The Story of Extreme Athletes and Explorers  
C. The Reason Why People Enjoy Risky Activities  
D. Daron Tahlves, A Great Skier

### III 写作

World Wide Fund for Nature (世界自然基金会) 是一个致力于保护环境以及动物的国际慈善组织。请你根据表格内的要点对其做些介绍。

注意:

1. 包括以下要点，可适当发挥。
2. 词数：80—100词（开头已给出，不计入总词数）。

创建时间	1961年
创建目的	保护环境和拯救野生动物
现在的环境状况	污染越来越严重，许多动物正在失去家园
应对措施	努力阻止这些事情发生
	让世界变得更美好是我们的职责



World Wide Fund for Nature is an international charity. \_\_\_\_\_

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# Unit 2

# Traditions

## Part A 基础巩固

### I 单词拼写

1. My parents r\_\_\_\_\_ me on most things.
2. My brother is now very \_\_\_\_\_(富有的; 富裕的).
3. How do people c\_\_\_\_\_ New Year in your country?
4. She \_\_\_\_\_(挣得; 赚得) about \$10,000 a year.
5. He felt e\_\_\_\_\_ at being the centre of attention.
6. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_(意识到) that you were unhappy.
7. Many people will work hard to a\_\_\_\_\_ the goal.
8. I have been \_\_\_\_\_(幸运的, 交好运的) enough to visit many parts of the world as a lecturer.
9. Please a\_\_\_\_\_ our sincere apologies.
10. He feels \_\_\_\_\_(筋疲力尽的) from lack of sleep.

### II 单项选择

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ snacks and drinks, but they also brought cards for entertainment when they had a picnic in the forest.
- A. Not only they brought                      B. Not only did they bring  
C. Not only brought they                      D. Not only they did bring
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ makes his shop different is that it offers more personal services.
- A. What    B. Who  
C. Whatever                                        D. Whoever
- ( ) 3. Without electricity, human life \_\_\_\_\_ quite different today.
- A. is    B. will be



- C. would have been                      D. would be
- ( ) 4. — I feel stressed from time to time. Could you give me some advice?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ sharing your worries with your parents?  
A. Why don't you                      B. How about  
C. Why not                              D. Would you like
- ( ) 5. — Dad, why must I stop \_\_\_\_\_ computer games?  
— For your health, my boy.  
A. play                                      B. to play  
C. to playing                              D. playing
- ( ) 6. I prefer movies \_\_\_\_\_ me something to think about.  
A. which gives                              B. that gives  
C. that give                                 D. who give
- ( ) 7. What happens when you hear a strange noise at night, or find a big spider in the corner of your bedroom? It often makes us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. jump                                      B. to jump  
C. jumping                                 D. jumped
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ David goes, he is welcome.  
A. Whichever                              B. However  
C. Wherever                                 D. Whatever
- ( ) 9. Lucy, together with her two brothers, often \_\_\_\_\_ to the park on Sundays.  
A. go                                         B. goes  
C. are going                                 D. is going
- ( ) 10. — Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ camping with me?  
— I'd like to. But I'm busy \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
A. to go; to do                              B. to go; doing  
C. going; to do                              D. going; doing
- ( ) 11. I'll let you know \_\_\_\_\_ he comes back.  
A. before                                      B. because  
C. as soon as                                 D. although
- ( ) 12. — Why not try your luck in the library?  
— That's \_\_\_\_\_ the American classical books are kept.



- A. how                                      B. why  
C. when                                      D. where

(    ) 13. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the radio without any help?

- A. how did he mend                      B. what did he mend  
C. how he mended                        D. what he mended

(    ) 14. Physics \_\_\_\_\_ more interesting than maths, I think.

- A. are    B. is  
C. was                                        D. were

(    ) 15. Seeing their teacher \_\_\_\_\_ into the classroom, they stopped \_\_\_\_\_ at once.

- A. walk; telling                              B. entering; to speak  
C. enter; to tell                               D. walking; talking

### III 情景对话

- A. That's not true.  
B. For about three months.  
C. How do you celebrate it?  
D. I believe you will love it.  
E. You mean in your hometown?  
F. I can't wait for the coming of that day.  
G. If so, you can come to celebrate it with my family.

A: Lucy, how long have you been in China?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Wow! That's a long time.

B: Yes. And I'm going to stay longer to see how the Mid-Autumn Festival is celebrated here.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Can I? That's very kind of you!

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ We'll celebrate it in the countryside.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Yes, I'm sure you'll learn a lot about Chinese traditions there.



B: Sounds great! \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Looking forward to your coming.

#### IV 完成句子

1. 人们可能患有某种10年或者15年都看不出来任何症状的病症。

People may have some strange disease that may not \_\_\_\_\_ for 10 or 15 years.

2. 作为一名医生，史蒂文必须了解医学的最新发展动态。

As a doctor, Steven has to \_\_\_\_\_ the latest developments in medicine.

3. 我不知道你们怎么样，但是我饿了。

I don't know about \_\_\_\_\_ you, but I'm hungry.

4. 人们认为矿泉水对健康有益。

Mineral water \_\_\_\_\_ be very good for health.

5. 弄清楚他在做什么是很重要的。

It is important to \_\_\_\_\_ what he is doing.

### Part B 能力提升

#### I 完形填空

I have had the pleasure of meeting a few neighbors. They seem to be quite kind people. For Christmas, I thought I would do something nice for each of the neighbors that I knew. I sat down and counted. There were nine neighbors, and I also knew which houses they lived \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

However, I decided to add one more person to my list, the lady I met every morning walking to work when I drove down the street. She always gave me a sweet smile and a friendly wave, \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ I had no idea about her address.

My gift idea was to make small \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ baskets and leave them on each of my neighbors' front porches the night of Christmas Eve. I kept the last one for the friendly lady because I was still not sure about where she lived. It was \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the house down about where I met her each morning. Finally I decided to put it there. My neighbors really enjoyed the baskets and a



couple even came by to thank me.

This morning I got a Thank you card.

The card said, “Thank you for those lovely apples and strawberries you left on the porch of Thomas. He \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ on January 19, but he never stopped \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ about how nice it was that he was remembered in his time of illness. He really enjoyed it.”

I was very \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_. Why he sent a card to me? I had no idea \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_ Thomas was or that he had been seriously ill. I had left that nice lady’s basket on Thomas’ porch by accident. I believe Thomas never expected to have that basket. I feel sorry that the nice lady didn’t get a basket from me, but I believe if she knew what had happened, she would \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_ me.

I feel lucky to have helped Thomas be more cheerful in his last days. This just makes me further believe that sometimes \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ in life are beautiful.

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| (    ) 1. A. /          | B. to            |
| C. with                 | D. in            |
| (    ) 2. A. but        | B. so            |
| C. unless               | D. because       |
| (    ) 3. A. flower     | B. food          |
| C. vegetable            | D. fruit         |
| (    ) 4. A. clearly    | B. maybe         |
| C. certainly            | D. sure          |
| (    ) 5. A. dead       | B. has been dead |
| C. died                 | D. has died      |
| (    ) 6. A. talk       | B. talked        |
| C. to talk              | D. talking       |
| (    ) 7. A. nervous    | B. surprised     |
| C. relaxed              | D. excited       |
| (    ) 8. A. where      | B. when          |
| C. what                 | D. who           |
| (    ) 9. A. understand | B. punish        |
| C. stop                 | D. tell          |
| (    ) 10. A. gifts     | B. mistakes      |
| C. problems             | D. questions     |



II 阅读理解



Confucius Institute is a popular institute abroad to promote(促进) Chinese culture and language. Recently, some students have done a survey among the foreign learners. It's about their three favorite Chinese festivals. Here are the results.

Spring Festival

Date: January 1st in Chinese lunar calendar

Activities: They make dumplings in their teachers' home. They write Chinese couplets(对联) and stick them on the sides of the door. They also get hongbao from their teachers. *Hongbao* means health, wealth and happiness in the coming year.

Comment:

Jeff: I like it because I have eaten dumplings with the lucky coin three times.

Dragon Boat Day

Date: May 5th in Chinese lunar calendar

Activities: They make traditional food—*zongzi*. They watch dragon boat races. It is a day to remember a Chinese poet—Qu Yuan. So, some students even make poems with their teachers on this day.

Comment:

Cathy: Last Dragon Boat Day, I made my first poem by the river with my classmates. I got the first prize in a poem competition. That was amazing.

Mid-Autumn Day

Date: August 15th in Chinese lunar calendar

Activities: They learn to make DIY moon cakes. They admire the full moon, chatting and sharing food. They also discuss different versions of Chang'e stories.

Comment:

Kate: We played the drama *Chang'e and Houyi* last month. I acted as Chang'e. I wore traditional Chinese costume. My classmates said I was like a fairy.





- ( ) 1. Some students have done a survey among \_\_\_\_\_ about their three favorite Chinese festivals.
- A. Chinese students                      B. foreign children  
C. foreign learners                      D. American students
- ( ) 2. *Hongbao* means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. wealth, care and happiness  
B. future, health and wealth  
C. health, wealth and happiness  
D. new life, energy and happiness
- ( ) 3. According to the passage, students do the following activities on Mid-Autumn Day except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. making poems                      B. playing dramas  
C. making moon cakes                      D. admiring the moon
- ( ) 4. Kate played the role of \_\_\_\_\_ in a drama.
- A. Qu Yuan                      B. Chang'e  
C. Houyi                      D. Confucius
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Cathy got a second prize in a poem competition.  
B. Kate enjoyed wearing traditional Chinese costume.  
C. Jeff has eaten the lucky dumplings four times.  
D. Confucius Institute is only popular in China.



The Lantern Festival falls on the 15th day of the first month of the lunar calendar. This day is always the first full moon in the new year. Ancient people also called it Shangyuan Festival. Celebrations and traditions on this day began from the Han Dynasty and became popular in the Tang Dynasty.

Watching the red lanterns is one of the main traditions. Lanterns of different shapes and sizes are usually put on trees, or along river banks on show. It is said that sky lanterns were first used by Zhuge Kongming to ask for help when he was in trouble. Today, when the lanterns slowly rise into the air, people make wishes.

Another tradition is guessing lantern riddles. The riddles are usually short, wise, and sometimes humorous. The answer to a riddle can be a Chinese character, a famous person's



name, or a place name.

The most important thing is to eat sweet dumplings with different tastes. In northern China, they are called *yuanxiao* while in southern part they're named *tangyuan*. Because making sweet dumplings is like a game or an activity, they are usually done happily by a group of friends or family members.

In old times, the Lantern Festival was also romantic. Watching lanterns gives young people a chance to meet each other. A line from Xin Qiji, a poet during the Song Dynasty, shows this:

Hundreds and thousands of times I searched for her in the crowd. Suddenly I turned, and there she stood, in the dim(昏暗的) light.

- ( ) 6. The traditional festival talked about in this passage is called “\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.
- A. 春节                                      B. 元宵节  
C. 端午节                                     D. 中秋节
- ( ) 7. When did celebrations and traditions of the Lantern Festival start from?
- A. The Han Dynasty.  
B. The Tang Dynasty.  
C. The Song Dynasty.  
D. The Ming Dynasty.
- ( ) 8. What were sky lanterns first used for by Zhuge Kongming in ancient times?
- A. Making wishes.  
B. Celebrating birthdays.  
C. Asking for help.  
D. Playing for fun.
- ( ) 9. Which of the following is NOT true about sweet dumplings?
- A. They have different tastes.  
B. They are named “*yuanxiao*” all over the country.  
C. People enjoy the process of making them.  
D. Family members usually make them together.
- ( ) 10. The line from Xin Qiji in the passage shows the Lantern Festival was \_\_\_\_\_ in old times.
- A. boring                                      B. humorous  
C. romantic                                    D. dangerous



John Smith is an exchange student from New York. Here is a letter to his friend in his hometown.

Dear David,

How time flies! It's been 3 months since I came to China. I'm having a great time on my student exchange program here. So far, I've completely got used to the life here and have known a lot about traditional Chinese culture. I'd like to share some with you.

In China, there are many different kinds of traditional art forms, such as paper cutting, Chinese clay art and so on. Among them, the kite interests me most. The first ancient Chinese kite appeared more than 2,000 years ago. Then flying kites was spread into Japan, Korea and Malaysia during the Tang Dynasty and the Song Dynasty. Kites are regarded as the earliest craft. They played an important role in the process of inventing the plane.

Tea culture is important in China. Tea was discovered as a kind of drink by accident about 5,000 years ago. It is believed that tea was brought to Korea and Japan during the 6th and 7th centuries. It didn't appear in England until around 1660. The tea trade from China to western countries took place in the 19th century. Now tea has become one of the most popular drinks around the world.

Lastly, I'd like to tell you something about one of the traditional Chinese festivals—the Mid-Autumn Festival. It is on the fifteenth day of the eighth month in the Chinese lunar calendar. Chinese people have been celebrating the Mid-Autumn Festival and enjoying moon cakes for centuries.

If you'd like to know more about traditional Chinese culture, I will talk about it in the next letter.

Best wishes!

Yours,

John

- ( ) 11. From this passage, we know that John Smith is from \_\_\_\_\_.
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Canada   | B. the U.S.  |
| C. the U.K. | D. Australia |



- ( ) 12. Which of the following isn't a traditional Chinese art form?
- A. Paper cutting.
  - B. Chinese clay art.
  - C. The Mid-Autumn Festival.
  - D. The kite.
- ( ) 13. About 5,000 years ago, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the first ancient Chinese kite appeared
  - B. flying kites was spread into Japan, Korea and Malaysia
  - C. tea was discovered as a kind of drink by accident
  - D. the tea trade from China to western countries happened
- ( ) 14. Which of the following is TRUE according to the letter?
- A. David came to China three months ago.
  - B. Tea didn't appear in England until around the 16th century.
  - C. Kites played an important role in the process of inventing the plane.
  - D. David enjoys his time in China.
- ( ) 15. John wrote this letter to David in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. share something about traditional Chinese culture with him
  - B. tell him the tea trade from western countries to China took place in the 19th century
  - C. tell him how to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival
  - D. tell him that he misses his hometown very much

### III 写作

假设你是一名导游，正在接待一个来中国旅游的英国旅行团。请根据以下提示写一篇英语短文，向英国游客介绍在中国旅游的注意事项。

要点：

1. 尊重中国人的传统和习俗。
2. 在参观时要爱护古迹。
3. 中国的旅游景点游客较多，需要注意自身安全。

注意：

1. 包括以上要点，可适当发挥。



2. 词数：80—100词（开头已给出，不计入总词数）。

3. 提示词：习俗和传统 customs and traditions；古迹 historical relics。

Welcome to China! I'm your tour guide. \_\_\_\_\_

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