

根据广东省高职高考招生考试大纲编写



# 英语导学与同步训练

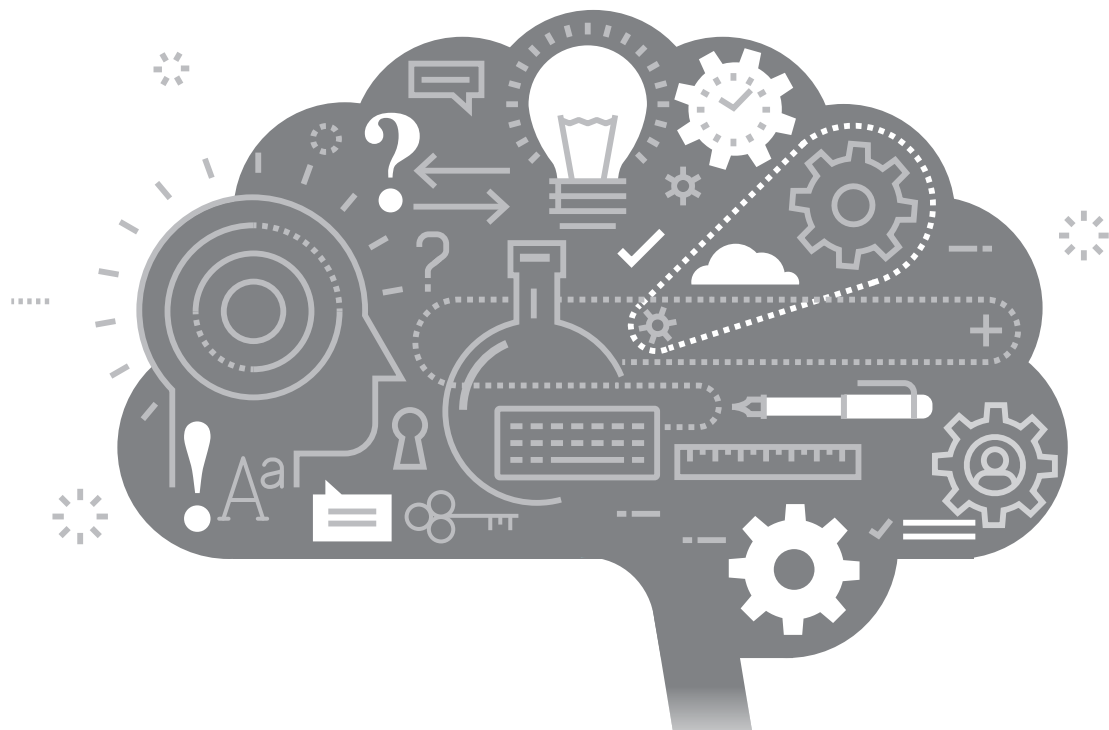
广东省高职高考（3+“证书”）招生考试命题研究组 主编



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# 前言

为了帮助中职学校的学生进行有效学习，我们组织了一批业务能力强、教学经验丰富的中职一线骨干教师，编写了本书。

本书的编写有以下几个特点：

1. 依据教育部最新发布的《中等职业学校英语课程标准（2020年版）》，同时参考最新广东省高职高考“3+证书”考试英语考试大纲，紧扣教材，内容全面，注重基础知识的复习与巩固。

2. 本书每个单元设计重点词汇、重点短语、重点句型、语法精讲和单元练习五个模块。其中，前四个模块为单元重点知识介绍，单元练习模块包括 Speaking（包含问答匹配、补全对话）、Reading（包含短文排序、完形填空、阅读理解）、Language Practice（包含单词、短语、句子）、Writing（包含翻译、写作）四个部分，全部从基础知识入手，由浅入深，切合学生实际，能有效激发学生的学习兴趣，旨在全面培养学生对英语的理解能力和应用能力。同时，练习中同步融入思政元素，可提升学生的文化意识。

3. 本书含八套单元测试和三套综合模拟测试卷，形式完全模拟高职高考真题，供学生复习巩固、全面总结使用，以便提升应试能力。

本书在编写过程中，得到了相关教学研究专家的悉心指导和大力支持，在此一并感谢！

由于水平有限，书中难免存在不足之处，恳请大家批评指正！

编者



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# Unit 1

## Festivals Around the World



### 重点词汇

1. **appreciate** *v.* 欣赏

[例句] I really appreciate his hard work.

[译文] 我非常欣赏他的努力。

2. **celebrate** *v.* 庆祝

[例句] What festival are you going to celebrate?

[译文] 你要去庆祝什么节日?

3. **expect** *v.* 期待; 期盼

[例句] She expects to have a vacation this summer.

[译文] 她期待这个夏天能去度假。

4. **express** *v.* 表达

[例句] We should express love to our family.

[译文] 我们应该向家人表达爱。

5. **playful** *adj.* 打闹的; 嬉戏的

[例句] This boy is really playful in school.

[译文] 这个男孩在学校很调皮。

6. **reunion** *n.* 团圆





[例句] The Mid-Autumn Festival represents reunion.

[译文] 中秋节代表团圆。

7. **symbol** *n.* 象征

[例句] The dragon is a symbol of the Chinese nation.

[译文] 龙是中华民族的象征。



重点短语

1. **Mid-Autumn Festival** 中秋节

[例句] The Mid-Autumn Festival is a time for family to get together.

[译文] 中秋节是家庭相聚的时间。

2. **Spring Festival** 春节

[例句] The Spring Festival marks the beginning of the Chinese Lunar New Year.

[译文] 春节标志着中国农历新年的开始。

3. **temple fair** 庙会

[例句] The temple fair in our town take place once a month.

[译文] 我们镇上的庙会一个月举行一次。



重点句型

1. **It's ... time for ....**

[例句] It's a reunion time for families and friends.

[译文] 这是家人和朋友团聚的时刻。

2. **... is one of the important ... in ....**

[例句] Christmas is one of the important festivals in Western countries.

[译文] 圣诞节是西方国家的重要节日之一。

3. **They believe that ....**



[例句] They believe that if they get wet with water on Songkran, the bad luck for the past year will be washed away.

[译文] 他们相信,如果他们在宋干节被水弄湿,过去一年的坏运气就会被冲走。



## 语法精讲

非谓语动词即非限定动词,是指在句子中不充当谓语的动词,它们没有人称和数的变化,主要包括不定式、动名词和分词(现在分词和过去分词)三类。非谓语动词除了不能独立作谓语外,可承担句子的其他成分,如主语、宾语、表语、补足语、定语以及状语等。本单元重点讲解非谓语动词作宾语,即动词不定式和动名词在句中充当及物动词或介词的宾语。

### 一、非谓语动词作及物动词宾语

#### 1. 动词不定式作宾语的情况

下列动词可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。

#### 2. 动名词作宾语的情况

(1) 下列动词可用动名词作宾语:prefer/like, consider, advise/suggest, excuse/pardon, admit, delay, fancy(想象,设想), avoid, miss, keep, practice, deny, finish, enjoy/appreciate, forbid, imagine, risk, 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。

(2) 下列动词短语可用动名词作宾语:look forward to, put off, 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) 等。例如:

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

3. 动名词在下列动词和动词短语中作宾语时带有“被动”的意思

(1) 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. 这辆车需要被修理。

(2) be worth doing 意为“……值得被做”。例如:

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

注意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:

forget to do sth.

忘记去做某事

remember to do sth.

记得去做某事

stop to do sth.

停下来去做另一件事

try to do sth.

努力做某事

forget doing sth.

忘记已经做过某事

remember doing sth.

记得做过某事

stop doing sth.

停止正在做的事

try doing sth.

尝试着做某事

## 二、非谓语动词作介词宾语

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。

[课文原句] ①I plan to go back home.

②I prefer going to the library and museum on the weekends.

③People in Guangzhou like watching the lion dance.



④People begin to decorate their homes and gardens with lights.

[历年真题] (2020 广东) He was warned \_\_\_\_\_ oily food after the operation.

A. to not eat      B. eating not      C. not eating      D. not to eat

【解析】本题考查动词不定式做宾语补足语。句意：他被告诫术后不要吃油腻的食物。分析可知，题干为含有被动语态的句子。由题干及备选项可知，本题考查“sb. be warned not to do sth.”结构，其中“not to do sth.”作“sb.”的补足语。A 选项 to not eat 和 B 选项 eating not 形式错误，故排除；C 选项 not eating 为动词的-ing 形式，不符合题意，故排除。D 选项 not to eat（不要吃）符合题意。故选 D。

【答案】D

(2021 广东) Simple tasks like \_\_\_\_\_ food or taking a taxi were quite stressful.

A. ordering      B. cooking      C. eating      D. delivering

【解析】本题考查动名词作宾语。order 表示订购、点（食物，菜品等）；cook 表示烹饪；eat 表示吃；deliver 表示传送。结合题意“taking a taxi”为“打车”，四个选项中只有“ordering food”（点菜）能与“打车”并列，故选 A。

【答案】A



## 单元练习

### Speaking

#### I. 将 A 栏信息与 B 栏相匹配

A	B
1. What's your favorite festival?	A: It means in memory of ancestors.



2. What do you usually do in the Mid-Autumn Festival?	B: It's a good idea.
3. What's the meaning of the Qingming Festival?	C: We usually enjoy the moon and eat mooncakes.
4. Can I join this activity?	D: My favorite festival is the Spring Festival.
5. How about a song to end this event?	E: Yes, of course.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. 选择合适的句子, 补全对话

A: I'd like to.

B: Did he do something special?

C: This festival is in memory of Qu Yuan.

D: I've never imagined there is such a moving story behind.

E: He jumped into the Miluo River to show his pure love for the country.

Dialogue:

Li Hua: Could you please introduce the Dragon Boat Festival to us?

Liu Qiang: Sure. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ He is a great poet of China.

Li Hua: Why do Chinese use this festival to in memory of him? There are many great poets of China. 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Liu Qiang: Yes, he is not only a great poet, but also a man who loves his country so much. 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Li Hua: He is really a man full of passion and devotion.

Liu Qiang: Yes, the tradition of eating Zongzi is that people put rice into the Miluo River for fish to protect his body.

Li Hua: What a meaningful festival it is. 4. \_\_\_\_\_.



☞ Reading ☞

I. 将下列句子重新排序,组成一段对话

- A. The Spring Festival is coming!  
B. I can't wait to enjoy them.  
C. This is what I'm looking forward for the whole year.  
D. I know that there are many celebration activities in the Spring Festival.  
E. The meaning of the Spring Festival is similar to that of Christmas Day.  
F. So it's really interesting to find out the differences and similarities between the two festivals.
- A→1. ( )→2. ( )→3. ( )→4. ( )→5. ( )

II. 完形填空

阅读文章,选择正确答案。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a history of more than 2,500 years, the Qingming Festival is 2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the traditional Chinese festivals. The custom of the Qingming Festival has changed several times 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the years. It has become a day for people 4. \_\_\_\_\_ memory of their ancestors.

The Qingming Festival 5. \_\_\_\_\_ abundant (丰富的) cultural meaning in its historical development. Different places may have some different customs, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ tomb sweeping, ancestor worship, and outing (踏青) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the common basic customs theme. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ year of this time, no matter where people are, they will return to their hometown to participate in worship activities (敬拜活动) to 9. \_\_\_\_\_ their ancestors.

The customs of the Qingming Festival fully represent (代表着) the 10. \_\_\_\_\_ spirit of remaining true to the original aspiration of the Chinese nation.



- ( ) 1. A. With                      B. In                      C. On                      D. For
- ( ) 2. A. other                      B. another                      C. one                      D. ones
- ( ) 3. A. up                      B. over                      C. down                      D. with
- ( ) 4. A. in                      B. for                      C. with                      D. inside
- ( ) 5. A. stay                      B. stays                      C. carry                      D. carries
- ( ) 6. A. and                      B. but                      C. so                      D. therefore
- ( ) 7. A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
- ( ) 8. A. A                      B. Each                      C. Every                      D. Everyone
- ( ) 9. A. keep                      B. make                      C. realize                      D. memorize
- ( ) 10. A. science                      B. scientific                      C. culture                      D. cultural

### III. 阅读理解

阅读文章,选择正确答案。

#### A

Traditional Chinese festivals inherit excellent cultural and historical connotations. People can not only increase knowledge, but also promote virtue, cultivate sentiment (情感) and carry forward tradition.

Traditional Chinese festivals have a long history. Many of them originated from thousands of years ago. For example, the Qingming Festival is a time for Chinese people to sweep tombs and worship their ancestors; the Dragon Boat Festival comes from the legend of Qu Yuan jumping into the Miluo River; and the Mid-Autumn Festival is celebrated by enjoying the moon and eating mooncakes. These festivals are inheritable. Once the custom comes into being, it is bound to (必定) be spread in a certain range of groups, and be repeated over a certain period of time. So that, it becomes a fixed form.

Traditional Chinese festivals carry unique cultural memories, which refined and influenced the values, cultural psychology, life style and aesthetic standards of the Chinese nation. Rich and colorful activities held for these festivals create the



spiritual and cultural atmosphere for family reunion and universal (普遍的) celebration, which are precious cultural products of left by ancestors.

- ( ) 1. Who is related to the Dragon Boat Festival?  
A. Li Bai.                      B. Du Fu.                      C. Qu Yuan.                      D. Mencius.
- ( ) 2. How many festival are mentioned in Para. 2?  
A. 2.                              B. 3.                              C. 4.                              D. 5.
- ( ) 3. What do people usually do at the Mid-Autumn Festival?  
A. Eating dumplings.  
B. Enjoying the moon and eating mooncakes.  
C. Climbing mountains.  
D. Sweeping tombs.
- ( ) 4. Which is the feature of traditional Chinese festivals?  
A. Inheritable.    B. Necessary.  
C. Flexible.    D. Formal.
- ( ) 5. This passage is talking about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the introduction of traditional Chinese festivals  
B. people should know about traditional Chinese festivals  
C. the effect of traditional Chinese festivals  
D. the importance of traditional Chinese festivals

**B**

My name is Flora. I come from Spain. There are many festivals in Spain throughout the year. SAN Fermin Festival and La Tomatina Festival are both interesting, but I love La Tomatina Festival most. On this festival, the local government will bring in a large quantities of tomatoes that are overripe or cannot be sold for the public. People can throw these tomatoes at everyone. People will see the whole street turn into a river of tomato paste within a short time. People enjoy themselves in the Tomatina river, waiting for fireworks to mark the end of the tomato fight. What's your favorite festival in your country?





My favorite festival is the Spring Festival, because I love the atmosphere of reunion.

—Wang Xin from Beijing

Water-Sprinkling Festival is my favorite festival. People could play at ease on this day.

—Vera from Bangkok

- ( ) 6. Which is Flora's favorite festival?
- A. The SAN Fermin Festival.  
B. The La Tomatina Festival.  
C. The Spring Festival.  
D. The Water-Sprinkling Festival.
- ( ) 7. What would people do in the La Tomatina Festival?
- A. Throwing tomatoes.                      B. Eating dumplings.  
C. Eating tomatoes.                         D. Eating mooncakes.
- ( ) 8. Why does Wang Xin like the Spring Festival most?
- A. Because of the atmosphere of reunion.  
B. Because of the ease on that day.  
C. Because of the delicious food.  
D. Because of the beautiful scenes.
- ( ) 9. Where is Vera from?
- A. Spain.                                         B. Thailand.  
C. China.                                         D. Vietnam.
- ( ) 10. How many festivals are mentioned in this passage?
- A. 2.    B. 3.  
C. 4.    D. 5.



Language Practice

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线的单词或词组的意义

- ( ) 1. I receive an invitation of John's birthday party.  
 A. 收到                      B. 制作                      C. 拥有                      D. 分配
- ( ) 2. My family will get together during the Spring Festival.  
 A. 开会                      B. 工作                      C. 休息                      D. 团聚
- ( ) 3. People usually decorate houses on Christmas Day.  
 A. 修缮                      B. 填充                      C. 装饰                      D. 喷绘
- ( ) 4. Different festivals have different customs, but some of them have similar meanings.  
 A. 一致的                      B. 不同的                      C. 类似的                      D. 陌生的
- ( ) 5. Sunrise (日出) symbolizes the start of a day.  
 A. 展示                      B. 象征                      C. 记录                      D. 决定

II. 选择合适的单词补全句子

playful	nowadays	express	lunar
mean	bright	symbol	visit

- Many animals become a \_\_\_\_\_ of a nation.
- We should \_\_\_\_\_ our feelings directly.
- The little boy is too \_\_\_\_\_ to be quiet in class.
- The sky is clear, and sunshine is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Traditional Chinese festivals count by \_\_\_\_\_ dates.
- \_\_\_\_\_, people tend to pay more attention to traditional culture.
- The significance behind a festival sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ spiritual (精神的) support for a nation.







2. 中华传统节日很有意义。

---

3. It's romantic that festivals symbol reunion.

---

4. People expect their wishes will come true in the New Year.

---

5. We usually stay up late on New Year's Eve.

---

## II. 根据所给信息完成短文写作

假如你是李明, 你的网友 Alice 对中国传统节日很感兴趣, 请你向她写信介绍一个传统节日。信的开头和结尾已经给出, 40 词左右。

Dear Alice,

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Your friend,

Li Ming





- A. Sorry, he isn't here at the moment
- B. I'll get her for you
- C. It was a pleasure having you here
- D. It is always the same each other

## II. 词汇与语法

(A) 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线的单词的意义。

- ( ) 1. Words fail to express my sorrow.  
A. 介绍                      B. 解释                      C. 表达                      D. 快递
- ( ) 2. The farm was flooded, with the result that most of the harvest was lost.  
A. 丰收                      B. 歉收                      C. 收获                      D. 财富
- ( ) 3. It's traditional in America to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day.  
A. 国际的                      B. 传统的                      C. 现代的                      D. 习惯的
- ( ) 4. Her family doesn't appreciate her.  
A. 理解                      B. 尊重                      C. 批评                      D. 欣赏
- ( ) 5. Christmas is a time for family reunion.  
A. 聚会                      B. 团圆                      C. 祭奠                      D. 缅怀

(B) 从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. What exactly do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. push                      B. sign                      C. come                      D. mean
- ( ) 2. They plan \_\_\_\_\_ some time after three.  
A. to arrive                      B. arriving                      C. arrived                      D. arrive
- ( ) 3. I had great difficulty in \_\_\_\_\_ the suitable food on the menu of that restaurant.  
A. find                      B. found                      C. to find                      D. finding
- ( ) 4. You can't expect \_\_\_\_\_ a foreign language in a few months.  
A. mastering                      B. to master  
C. mastered                      D. to mastering
- ( ) 5. In some parts of London, missing a bus means \_\_\_\_\_ for another







mainly 1. \_\_\_\_\_ by Chinese ethnic groups, including Han and Zhuang, to ward off evil 2. \_\_\_\_\_ and natural disasters. The Shangsi Festival is also a day considered to be the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ birthday of the Yellow Emperor.

There are many theories about the festival's true origins. Some say it 4. \_\_\_\_\_ from a dinner party held on the banks of the Qushui River during the Zhou Dynasty (1 100—221 BC). 5. \_\_\_\_\_ say it comes from the custom of getting 6. \_\_\_\_\_ of evil by bathing in the river. On this day, people would hold a sacrificial ceremony by the riverside to honor their ancestors, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ bathe in the river with herbs to rid themselves of misfortunes and purify their bodies. Following 8. \_\_\_\_\_, young men and women would go for a spring outing based on these scenes 9. \_\_\_\_\_ in the ancient text, *Shi Jing (The Book of Songs)*.

The 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Wang Xizhi from the Eastern Jin Dynasty (AD 317—420) wrote in his *Lanting Xu (Preface to the Poems Composed at the Orchid Pavilion)* about how 11. \_\_\_\_\_ men took a bath and composed poetry while drinking from cups left along the 12. \_\_\_\_\_ river.

In the Tang Dynasty (AD 618—907), it is said the emperor would treat his followers beside the river, 13. \_\_\_\_\_ ordinary people enjoying drinks and sightseeing. After the Ming and Qing 14. \_\_\_\_\_ (AD 1 368—1 911), the festival developed into a spring outing 15. \_\_\_\_\_ lively activities like drifting cups, drifting eggs, drifting dates, stone throwing, wearing willow-wreaths, hiking and eating glutinous rice and listening to choir music.

- ( ) 1. A. observed      B. invented      C. passed down      D. noted  
( ) 2. A. thoughts      B. concepts      C. spirits      D. minds  
( ) 3. A. precise      B. accurate      C. potential      D. possible  
( ) 4. A. displays      B. originates      C. outlines      D. relates  
( ) 5. A. Others      B. The others      C. Majorities      D. Minorities  
( ) 6. A. captured      B. hold      C. ridden      D. rid  
( ) 7. A. furthermore      B. then      C. sooner after      D. later on  
( ) 8. A. hence      B. such      C. that      D. one



- ( )9. A. published      B. polished      C. edited      D. described  
( )10. A. contemporary      B. literary      C. military      D. calligrapher  
( )11. A. ballets      B. essays      C. literary      D. remarks  
( )12. A. winding      B. grounding      C. expanding      D. flooding  
( )13. A. and      B. while      C. as for      D. along with  
( )14. A. dynasties      B. eras      C. episodes      D. stages  
( )15. A. exposing      B. featuring      C. emphasizing      D. engaging

#### IV. 阅读理解

阅读下面的短文,并做短文后的题目。从四个选项中,选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

The Chinese Farmers' Harvest Festival is the first festival in China for farmers. The festival, starting in 2018, falls on the Autumnal Equinox (秋分) each year. The Autumnal Equinox is one of the 24 solar terms (节气) of the Chinese lunar calendar and usually falls between September 22nd and 24th, during the country's harvest season.

As we all know, China has the largest population all over the world. It was difficult to feed the largest population in the past. After reform and opening-up (改革开放), with the development of modern agriculture (农业), people's life is getting better and better, and their living conditions have improved a lot. The Chinese Farmers' Harvest Festival shows that our government is paying more attention to agriculture and farmers' life. It will greatly encourage farmers to farm and develop modern agriculture further. China has a long history of agriculture. The Chinese Farmers' Harvest Festival, the cultural symbol, helps to show China's long farming culture to the world. It also connects the excellent traditional Chinese culture to modern civilization (文明) and improves cultural self-confidence and national pride.

Since the festival is specially created for farmers, they are encouraged to



think of their own ways to celebrate harvest. Some activities are held across the country, but most of the celebrations will take place at a local level that comes from local customs. Also, local government usually hosts all kinds of activities for the festival, such as folk culture performances, food tasting and so on.

Some people think the festival is the happiest time of a year, even better than the Spring Festival, because food gives people a sense of safety and hope. For other people, the harvest festival is a time to look back at the past and look forward to the future.

- ( ) 1. We probably celebrate the Chinese Farmers' Harvest Festival on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. September 20th                      B. September 23rd  
C. September 25th                      D. October 1st
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ is NOT the main purpose of the Chinese Farmers' Harvest Festival.
- A. Showing the long history of the farming culture of China  
B. Improving Chinese cultural self-confidence and national pride  
C. Encouraging Chinese farmers to give up local customs  
D. Connecting the traditional Chinese culture to modern civilization
- ( ) 3. We can learn from the third paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the celebrations will be different based on local customs  
B. Western countries also celebrate the Farmers' Harvest Festival  
C. the Farmers' Harvest Festival is one of the Chinese traditional festivals  
D. The Farmers' Harvest Festival is created for both farmers and workers
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The Farmers' Harvest Festival falls on different days in different areas in China.  
B. The Farmers' Harvest Festival is the best time to harvest crops in the world.  
C. The Farmers' Harvest Festival has been celebrated twice in our



country so far.

D. China's modern agriculture has greatly developed because of reform and opening-up.

( ) 5. What's the best title for this passage?

A. The History of the Farmers' Harvest Festival

B. The Activities Held in the Farmers' Harvest Festival

C. The Date of the Farmers' Harvest Festival

D. An Introduction to the Farmers' Harvest Festival

#### V. 语法填空

阅读下面的短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,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。

As I tried describing Thanksgiving Day to my in-laws (姻亲) in China, I could already see their eyes cloud over with 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (confuse) and sense the questions forming in their minds. So I attempted 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) the holiday through things they were familiar with. I described the roast turkey as something similar to Beijing duck. I compared the annual Thanksgiving show to the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (year) Spring Festival Gala (联欢会) on Chinese New Year's Eve. And I characterized 4. \_\_\_\_\_ entire celebration as an American version of Winter Solstice (冬至) in China. Though my in-laws 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (nod) and smiled as much as they could, I recognized that even these explanations were a poor substitute (替代). No words could fully describe the Thanksgiving celebrations I had known in the US.

This 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the kind of disappointment you face in cross-cultural communication. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ all the differences, we can still sit down together and have heart-to-heart 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (discussion) about each other's traditions. So in the spirit of my American holiday, I silently gave a moment of thanks for 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (have) in China such great in-laws, 10. \_\_\_\_\_ cared enough to



listen to their foreign daughter-in-law talk about Thanksgiving Day.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### VI. 完成句子

根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

1. The two houses are \_\_\_\_\_ (大小差不多).
2. As soon as I receive the payment, I will \_\_\_\_\_ (把书快递给你).
3. The lantern was bought \_\_\_\_\_ (我在赶庙会的时候).
4. Ralph Waldo Emerson would always write down \_\_\_\_\_ (他突然想到的新主意).
5. You can't \_\_\_\_\_ (指望学会一门外语) in a few months.

#### VII. 应用写作

【写作内容】假设你是李津,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。

【写作要求】正文约 40 个英文单词,文中不可出现你自己的真实姓名、学校等信息。

【评分标准】信息完整,语言规范,语篇连贯。