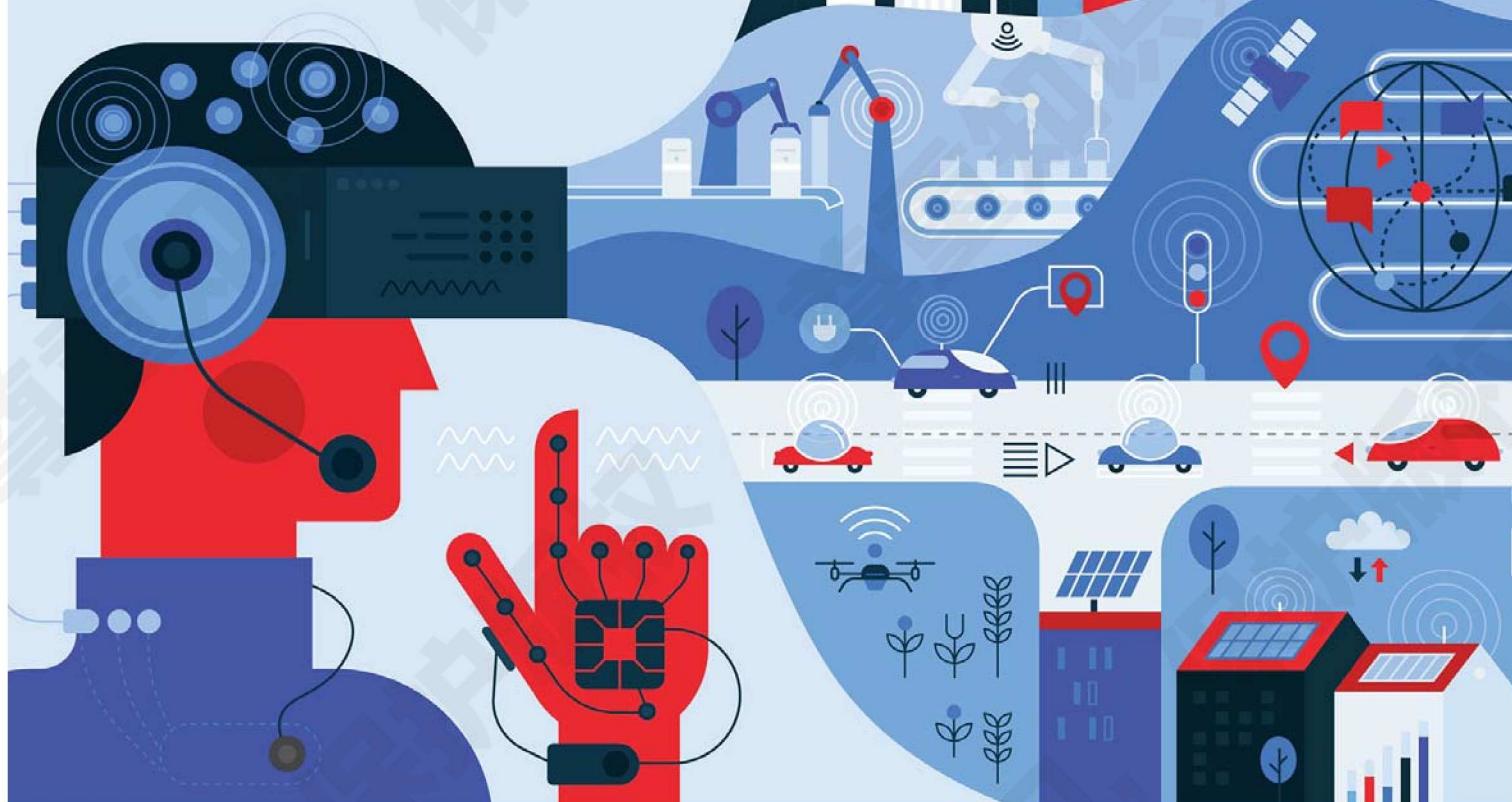


# Meta-work

元宇宙之中，多彩新职业蓬勃发展

PAGE 4

Avatar creators, fashion designers and digital architects are building the metaverse. They also make money while they do it.



VCG



## Space grave

“太空公墓”尼莫点

**Hundreds of pieces of space junk end up somewhere in the Pacific Ocean. PAGE 6**



## Losing time

澳大利亚告别夏令时

Some Australians are getting ready to turn their clocks back one hour. Why do they do that? PAGE 4

## If moon falls...

灾难大片《月球陨落》

A new disaster movie is out. This time humans have to deal with a planet problem. PAGE 8

### TEENS 使用指南

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VCG

# Fantastic find

## 巴黎圣母院地下发现 14 世纪石棺

词数 110 建议阅读时间 4分钟

What a surprising find! On March 15, people in France found a *stone coffin* (石棺) under Notre Dame Cathedral. It may date back to the 14th century. According to The Guardian, the coffin was *likely* (可能的) made for a *dignitary* (重要人物) in the 1300s.

The cathedral is now under *reconstruction* (重建) after a big fire in 2019. The fire burned for half a day and did great **harm** to the cathedral. The French government said it would rebuild Notre Dame by 2024. Paris will be the host city of the 2024 Summer Olympic Games.

The cathedral is home to many great works of art. It is one of France's most famous *landmarks* (地标). Each year, it gets many visitors from around the world.

TEENS

# Owl's home is perfect fit

## 太萌了! 小猫头鹰住在金属管子里 😊

Usually, birds like to live in trees. Not this little owl. It made a home in a *metal pipe* (金属管).

For more than two years, the owl in Australia has lived in the pipe of a *shed* (棚屋). It lives on *moths* (飞蛾) and other insects. The pipe keeps the little bird safe from *predators* (捕食者) and protects it from wind and rain.

Owls are *nocturnal* (夜间活动的) animals. They are awake and active when the sun is down.

TEENS



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# Here's a dog that can walk itself

## 成都街头“机器狗”引众人围观 😊

A girl walks her pet, a Unitree Go1 robot dog, on Chunxi Road in Chengdu, Sichuan. All eyes are on them! The real dog seems surprised by this new little friend.

Chinese company Unitree Robotics has been making robot dogs for years. In 2021, it brought out its *latest creation* (最新产品), the Unitree Go1.

What is the Go1 for? According to The Verge, it can do things like carrying things for us. For example, it can follow someone running and carry a bottle of water.

TEENS

OVERSEAS DIARY | 海外日记

# Whitechapel has art for everybody

我在伦敦逛展览，感受艺术的魅力



词数 180 测试见IV版  
建议阅读时间 6分钟

A few days ago I visited London's Whitechapel Gallery. The thing I love most about London is its many museums and art shows. Most are free! I spent a lot of time going to different *exhibitions* (展览) as a child. But there are still many *gems* (珍品) waiting to be found.

At Whitechapel, there were several small exhibitions. I went through each and looked at different *styles* (风格) of artists. My favorite was the "Travel Bureau" exhibition. The paintings were all about travel. The works were colorful. I had a fun time looking at the different *materials* (材料) the artist used. There was one painting of a large

piece of newspaper. *Blobs* (小斑点) of **paint** covered some of the words. It was a **huge** piece, *stretching* (延伸) from the floor to the *ceiling* (天花板)!

There was also an area called "The Living Studio". There, we could use different materials to make our own art! I saw some children painting and having fun with their parents. I realized that when I was younger, I also enjoyed making strange and interesting art. It was great to have such a place for young artists to *explore* (探索) their *creativity* (创造力).

BY YUAN NINGFEI, 15,  
CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL  
FOR GIRLS, UK



The newspaper painting on display PROVIDED TO TEENS

JUST ASK | 心情巧克力

Hi, I'm Daniel, a **TEENS** writer from the US. Here, I will help solve your problems.



好朋友借钱不还，我该怎么办？



**Q** My best friend borrowed money from me and has not paid it back. I am too *embarrassed* (尴尬的) to ask for it. What should I do?

Qiao

**A** Dear Qiao,  
Mixing money and friendship often brings problems. You're not alone in your situation.

How much money are we talking about? If it's less than 50 yuan, maybe you should just let it go, or ask your friend to buy your lunch one day. But never lend him or her money again. If he or she asks why you won't lend money, just say you're still waiting on *repayment* (还款) for the last time!

If it's more than 50 yuan, don't feel embarrassed to ask for it. You could ask him or her through WeChat. That way, you will have a record of *replies* (回复). If your friend *refuses* (拒绝), you may ask your parents for help. Don't be afraid to stand up for yourself.

Daniel

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STAR LETTER | 青春随笔

## If you feel bored, maybe it's time to get out of your comfort zone

你在自己的“舒适区”待多久了？



词数 200 建议阅读时间 7分钟

Do you feel *nervous* (紧张的) when you try something new? When you are already good at something, do you find it hard to *challenge* (挑战) yourself and become even better? These feelings are very common. We can explain them with a *psychological* (心理学的) idea: the "*comfort zone* (舒适区)".

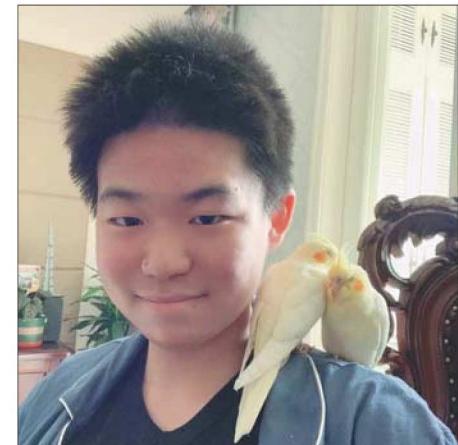
Many people like to stay in their comfort zones. It's easy because you are in control of the situation. However, if you stay there too long, you will have little *adventure* (冒险) or excitement in your life.

I enjoy public speaking a lot, and have made many speeches in all kinds of contests. For a long time I have felt that I was good enough and there was nothing I could do to improve. Yes, I was in my "*comfort zone*". But recently, I took part in another speech contest. I saw a really interesting speech. The speaker started with a fun story. It caught everyone's *attention* (注意力) right away. Suddenly I saw a new door open for me. Afterward, I developed several different ways to start

a speech. The new achievement gave me a taste of sweetness that I have long missed.

This experience has made me realize that we can get *trapped* (困住的) in our little, comfortable "boxes" so easily. But if you get out, you can make big improvement and become happier!

BY ZHANG HANGMING, 13,  
TEDA NO 1 MIDDLE SCHOOL, TIANJIN



Zhang Hangming PROVIDED TO TEENS

# Money in the metaverse

元宇宙催生的新职业有哪些? 😊🎧💻 词数 350 建议阅读时间 12分钟 测试见IV版

**D**o you want to live in the *metaverse* (元宇宙)? It's a *virtual* (虚拟的) world but you can make friends, travel and even build houses there. In other words, you perhaps can do everything you do in real life. However, to make it come true, there is lots of work to be done. Then, new jobs come into being. Let's look at some new jobs that metaverse brings.

## Avatar creator

What's the first step after going into the metaverse? It might be picking an *avatar* (虚拟化身). So, we need *avatar creators*!

Wang Lei, from Xi'an, Shaanxi, gets paid to create avatars. He creates *digital* (电子的) avatars on the *Soul social platform* (平台). Whether it's hair, mouths or eyebrows, he's careful with even the smallest *detail* (细节). The avatars can cost 30, 50 or 70 yuan. They sell like hotcakes. Wang pulls in up to 45,000 yuan a month. That is three times what he makes as a *pet groomer* (宠物美容师).

This job *attracts* (吸引) young people. Over 80 young creators on the platform created 23,000 avatars from June to November of 2021, according to Soul.

## Virtual fashion designer

Now that you have an *avatar*, it needs to get dressed. *Fashion designers* are here to help.

*IMVU* is a metaverse and social site. Here, users buy virtual

clothes for their *avatars*. There are 50 million items made by over 200,000 creators in the virtual store. This service helps *IMVU* attract 7 million *active* (活跃的) users each month. In 2021, *IMVU* even held a virtual *runway show* (时装秀). Without designers, this couldn't have happened.

## Virtual architect

People can buy land and build houses in the metaverse. For example, Singaporean singer JJ Lin (林俊杰) has bought three pieces of land in *Decentraland*, a metaverse platform. This brings another new job - *virtual architect* (建筑师).

In November 2021, Qiu Zanke, a Chinese businessman, set up a team to help users build houses in *Decentraland* and other sites. Everyone on the team studied architecture in college. They draw house *blueprints* (蓝图) for users and try to make the houses look different and special. Within a month, they finished 12 projects in the metaverse.

TEENS

## Did you know?

### What is the metaverse?

The metaverse is a virtual world or universe. It's like a *parallel universe* (平行宇宙). There, people can play in a world made by computers - and other users. It is a mix of *technologies* (技术) including VR, AR, MR and video.

**Virtual Reality (VR, 虚拟现实):** a computer technology that makes a person feel like they are somewhere else.

**Augmented reality (AR, 增强现实):** a technology that adds things to our world. The *extra* (额外的) things can be information from the internet or 3D *animations* (动画).

**Mixed reality (MR, 混合现实):** a technology that *combines* (混合) the real world with the virtual one. Both worlds *interact* (互动) with each other. Users can interact with them as well.

### Six technologies that help metaverse work

- |                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Artificial intelligence (AI) 人工智能 | Blockchain 区块链         |
| Electronic games 电子游戏             | Internet of Things 物联网 |
| Interactivity 交互                  | Networking 网络          |

SOURCE: CHINA DAILY, CULT



The metaverse is making new jobs possible.  
QIANTU



Yang Hongwei from Weifang, Shandong, makes kites. PROVIDED TO TEENS

## Kite tradition still flies high

### 非遗传承: 潍坊风筝, 飞向世界

😊🎧 词数 250 建议阅读时间 8分钟



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Weifang in Shandong province is known as the birthplace of kites. Weifang kite-making dates back to 2,000 years ago. At first, the army (军队) often used kites to measure distances (测量距离) and send messages. During the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), kites became popular among common people.

## Master's story

Yang Hongwei, 56, was born into a kite-making family in Weifang. She learned to make kites from her grandfather at the age of 16. After practicing the skill for 10 years, she started her own shop in 1992.

"Many places around the world have a tradition of flying kites," Yang said. "But I think the cultural idea behind our kites is *unique* (独特的)."

On Yang's kites, people can see not only *patterns* (图案) like butterflies and birds, but also some prints telling Chinese stories. For example, she once made a kite showing a *phoenix* (凤凰). On each side of the phoenix, there were pictures



A woman tries to lift rice cakes. VCG

## NEWS BITE | 环球趣闻

### Super rice cake carrier!

#### 谁是年糕大力士? 😊

Every year, Japan holds a rice cake lifting competition. People make big round rice cakes. They take turns to lift heavy rice cakes. For men, the rice cakes weigh 150 kilograms. For women, they weigh 90 kg. By doing so, people believe that they can be healthy.

In Japan, rice cake is part of people's everyday life. They call it "mochi". They usually make mochi into desserts, soups and hotpot dishes.

TEENS

## Daylight Savings Time lets people enjoy an extra hour of summer sun

夏令时到底是怎么回事? 😊 词数 150 建议阅读时间 5分钟 测试见IV版

Some of my friends and family in Australia will enjoy an *extra* (额外的) hour of sleep next month. It's all thanks to the end of *Daylight Savings Time* (DST, 夏令时).

DST is used to save *energy* (能源) and make better use of daylight. One way to remember how it works is the saying "spring ahead, fall back." In the spring, clocks go forward one hour. This gives people more daylight. And in the fall, they go back one hour. This means it gets dark earlier. It causes people to go to bed earlier, saving energy from

*electricity* (电) used by lights and TVs. ☺

But not all states and *territories* (领地) of Australia **practice** DST. Queensland, the Northern Territory, and Western Australia don't do Daylight Savings. Each place can **decide** if it wants to do it.

For example, the north of Queensland has a *tropical climate* (热带气候). Some people there don't want an extra hour of sunlight in the summer, said ABC news.

BY MADELEINE KING, 21ST CENTURY TEENS STAFF

## Did you know?

DST is now used in over 70 countries worldwide and *affects* (影响) over one billion people every year, according to the website Time and Date. Most countries in Europe and North America practice it. China used DST from 1986 to 1991.

TEENS



The International Space Station will fall down to Earth in 2031. TUCHONG

# Graveyard of space

## 南太平洋上的“太空公墓”



词数 180 测试见IV版  
建议阅读时间 6分钟

The first piece of the *International Space Station* (ISS, 国际空间站) went into space in 1998. It has worked for over 20 years. More than 200 astronauts from 19 countries have been *aboard* (在……上) and done **research** there, according to CNN.

The ISS is old now. Around the year 2031, it will **fall** to Earth and “sleep” forever. The place for it to “sleep” is *Point Nemo* (尼莫点). It is about halfway between New Zealand and Chile, in the *southern Pacific Ocean* (南太平洋).

It is named after Captain Nemo from Jules Verne’s novel *Twenty Thousand Leagues*

*Under The Sea.* “Nemo” also means “no one” in *Latin* (拉丁语). It is the furthest place from land. The closest humans to Point Nemo are often astronauts in space. There aren’t many animals either, because the water has poor *nutrients* (营养物). This makes it safe to *dump* (丢弃) old spacecraft there.

Since 1971, the United States, Russia, Japan and European countries have been using Point Nemo for *crashing* (坠毁) their old spacecraft. More than 263 pieces of space **junk** are there now. People call it the “space *graveyard* (墓地)”.

TEENS

## VISUAL FACTS | 图说百科

### Know when to work out

We all need to take care of our health. To do this, we not only need to eat the right food, but also exercise. But many of you may find it hard to decide when to work out. Actually, you should work out whenever you have free time, but there are certain advantages and disadvantages to morning, afternoon and night routines.



#### Morning

##### Pros

- Better for making it a *routine* (习惯)
- Better for improving sleep cycle



##### Cons

- Less energy after eating nothing all night
- Takes longer to warm up and prepare your body



#### Afternoon

##### Pros

- More energy from breakfast and lunch
- Body is more warmed up

- Not as much free time during school hours
- May be less effective for fat loss



#### Night

##### Pros

- Helps you to relax before sleep
- Helps you give up unhealthy habits



##### Cons

- Too much evening exercise may make it hard to fall asleep

SOURCES: THE NEW YORK TIMES, HEALTHLINE, CNET PHOTOS FROM TUCHONG; GRAPHICS BY LI PING

## AMAZING ANIMALS | 神奇的动物

# Some animals give names to their children

## 动物父母也给它们的孩子取“名字”



词数 120 建议阅读时间 4分钟



Parrots have their own names. QIANTU

What do you call your pet? Bobbie? Jojo? Maybe they don’t need a name. Scientists found that some animals have their own names.

For example, some parrots give their chicks a *unique* (独特的) sound for a “name”. The little parrots learn their names in the *nest* (鸟巢). When other parrots call the sound, they *respond* (回应).

Parrots are not the only animals that name each other. Dolphins get a special *whistle* (哨声) from their mothers. They learn the names of other dolphins, too. To prove this, scientists played different whistles to a group of dolphins. The dolphins only responded to their own whistles, as if they were calling back when others called their names.

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WHAT WE LIKE | 我有推荐

# Media that move our readers

我们能从励志电影、科幻杂志和电竞游戏中学到什么? 😊😊 词数 370 建议阅读时间 12分钟



COLUMBIA PICTURES

## The Pursuit of Happyness

My favorite film is *The Pursuit of Happyness* (《当幸福来敲门》). This is a story about hard work and hope. Chris Gardner is a salesman. Nobody buys his *products* (产品), so he has no money. With no place to go, he and his young son once lived in the bathroom of a subway station. Although life is hard, he never gives in. He *struggles* (努力) to create a better life for himself and his son.

In the film, Gardner says something that *inspires* (激励) me. "Don't ever let someone tell you that you can't do something. You got a dream. You gotta protect it. When people can't do something themselves, they're gonna tell you that you can't do it. You want something, go get it." I agree with him. We should work hard for our dreams and *firmly* (坚定地) believe that happiness will come.

SONG YURONG, 14, GUIZHOU

## Science Fiction World

Do you like *science fiction* (科幻小说)? If you do, check out a magazine called *Science Fiction World*.

I first read it in July 2021. It caught my eyes with its wonderful cover. I have fallen in love with it because it's full of imagination.

Many famous sci-fi writers started their dreams through it. For example, Liu Cixin's *The Three-body Problem* was first *serialized* (连载) in its pages. The "School Star" column (栏目) is a stage for students to *publish* (发表) their work. It's also my dream to publish an article there.

The magazine can teach us a lot. We can learn about the importance of protecting the environment. It also inspires us to use our imagination to



SICHUAN ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

*predict* (预测) the future. Reading it is one of my favorite activities. In some way, it's a light for me.

ZHOU RUOYU, 14, SICHUAN

## Counter-Strike: Global Offensive

My favorite game is *Counter-Strike: Global Offensive* (《反恐精英:全球攻势》). CS:GO, for short, is



VALVE SOFTWARE

a classic first-person shooting game.

In this game, there are two groups: *terrorists* (恐怖分子) and counter-terrorists. Terrorists need to plant *bombs* (炸弹) and make sure to live until they *blow up* (爆炸). Counter-terrorists must stop them and *prevent* (阻止) the bombs from blowing up.

To win, you and your teammates must work together. CS:GO teaches the importance of teamwork and how to deal with dangerous situations *calmly* (冷静地).

LUO YIYU, 14, JIANGSU



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# When a star falls upon us

## 《月球陨落》：“毁天灭地”的危亡时刻



词数 160

建议阅读时间 5 分钟

“The moon will come to us.” That's the idea of director (导演) Roland Emmerich's new film, *Moonfall* (《月球陨落》). It will come to Chinese mainland theaters on March 25.

Emmerich seems to love *blowing up* (炸毁) Earth. He's best known for disaster movies (灾难片) like *Independence Day* (《独立日》), *The Day After Tomorrow* (《后天》) and *2012*. *Moonfall* shows an object knocking (撞击) the moon out of its orbit (轨道). So what would happen on Earth if the moon was about to hit it?

The movie follows a group of people working together to save Earth. The team

includes NASA expert (专家) Jo Fowler and astronaut Brian Harper. When they go into space, they find out that the moon is not what we think it is. What is it? Head to the theater and find out!

### Is it possible?

The moon getting knocked out of its orbit is possible. But it is “extremely unlikely” (极不可能), said Paul Byrne, a planetary (行星的) scientist at Washington University, US. But if it happens, human beings wouldn't have a fighting chance. “The moon hitting Earth would probably shatter (粉碎) the planet, changing the planet's history,” said Byrne.



*Moonfall* is a disaster movie. AGC STUDIOS

TEENS



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诵读课程



## 各版语言点集萃

## 点词成金

## Page 2

**harm** /ha:m/ n. 伤害

用法：用作不可数名词，do harm to sb/sth 对某人或某物造成伤害。也可以用作及物动词，后接名词或代词作宾语，如：harm people's health 损害人的健康。harmful adj. 有害的。

It wouldn't do you any harm to listen to her advice.

## Page 3

**paint** /peɪnt/ n. 颜料

用法：表示“油漆、涂料、绘画颜料”等，如：a can of paint 一罐油漆。paint 也可作动词，表示“涂漆、(用颜料)画”等意思，如：paint a picture 画一幅画。

Though he was careful, he got some paint on his hands.

**huge** /hju:dʒ/ adj. 巨大的

用法：形容词，表示“巨大的；极大的”，修饰具体事物，通常指规格、数额等超常，也常有夸张之意。区别：big 是常用词，使用较为广泛，也较口语化。large 是普通用词，含义较广；great 常表示“伟大的，重大的”，可修饰抽象名词，带有一定的感情色彩。

I have a huge pile of letters to deal with.

Mary used to live in a big/large house.

Einstein was a great scientist.

## Pages 4-5

**practice** /'prækts/ v. 实行

用法：作动词，表示“实行”，多指实行某个指令、方法等。也可以表示“练习”的意思，如：practice sth/ doing sth 练习(做)某事；practice for ... 为……做练习。practice 还可以用作名词，表示“实践，练习，惯例”等意思，如：put ... into practice 将……付诸实践。

Many places still encourage people to practice social distancing (社交隔离) and wear masks.

## 实战演练

## I. 根据首字母提示填空。

1. Early in the morning, we h\_\_\_\_\_ to the countryside to do farm work.

2. Mobile phones have become a h\_\_\_\_\_ part of teenagers' lives.

3. The monkeys learned how to open the box more quickly with p\_\_\_\_\_.

4. People p\_\_\_\_\_ Disney cartoon characters (卡通人物) on a plane.

## II. 根据提示补全句子。

1. 当店主正要关门的时候，一个孩子走了进来。

The shop owner \_\_\_\_\_ when a kid walked in.

习”的意思，如：practice sth/ doing sth 练习(做)某事；practice for ... 为……做练习。practice 还可以用作名词，表示“实践，练习，惯例”等意思，如：put ... into practice 将……付诸实践。

Many places still encourage people to practice social distancing (社交隔离) and wear masks.

**decide** /dɪ'saɪd/ v. 决定，决心

用法：decide to do sth 意为“决定去做某事”；decide on sth 意为“在多个选择中做决定”；decide 后也常接宾语从句来表达“决定”的内容。其名词形式是：decision, make/reach a decision 做出决定。

My parents decided to move to another city.

They made a hard decision.

## Page 6

**research** /rɪ'se:tʃ/ n. 研究

用法：此处用作名词，表示“研究，调查”，是不可数名词，如：area of research 研究领域。常用搭配：do research into/on sth 研究某事物；research 还可作动词，research into/on sth 对……进行研究。

One of the study groups is doing research on plants.

Helen's father spent about 10 years researching animals in Africa.

**fall** /fɔ:l/ v. 落下，跌倒

用法：表示“掉下来，落下”的意思，常与介词 from 搭配，表示“从……落下”的意思，如：fall from the tree 从树上掉下来。还可以表示“(人)跌倒”。fall 常见的短语有：fall down 落下、跌倒

倒；fall off 从……掉下来；fall behind 落后；fall ill 生病；fall asleep 睡着。

Mike was careful, but he still fell off his bike.

At the Beijing Winter Olympic Games, Japan's Yuzuru Hanyu fell twice without getting a medal.

**junk** /dʒʌŋk/ n. 废物，垃圾

用法：用作不可数名词，表示“废旧物品”，如：space junk 太空垃圾。常见短语有：junk food 垃圾食品；junk mail 垃圾邮件；junk shop 旧货商店。还可以用作动词，表示“丢弃”，是一种不太正式的用法，如：junk their old car 弃掉旧车。

We are going to talk about how to stop eating junk food.

## Page 8

**be known for** 以……而闻名

用法：介词 for 后接 sth 或 doing sth，表示“以某物或做某事而被人熟知”，如：be known for coffee 以咖啡闻名。区别：be known as ... 表示“作为……而闻名”，如：be known as a director 作为导演而出名。同义短语：be famous for/as。

London is known/famous for its high cost of living.

**head** /hed/ v. 朝着……行进

用法：head 在此处用作动词，表示“朝着……行进”，其后常与介词 for 或 to 搭配使用，表示“往某地走或去某地”，如：head for/to the store 往商店走或去商店。作名词时，head 表示“头部，头脑，负责人”等意思。

After playing soccer, we headed back to the classroom.

## 难句解析

① In other words, you perhaps can do everything you do in real life. (Page 4)

释义：换句话说，你或许可以(在元宇宙中)做任何你在现实生活中做的事。

点拨：短语 in other words 是固定搭配，表示“换句话说”，常用在句首，其后用逗号与主句隔开。类似表达：that is to say；to put it another way。另外，本句中的 you do in real life 是定语从句，用来解释 everything。

In other words, taekwondo (跆拳道) is the art of kicking and punching.

② It causes people to go to bed earlier, saving energy from electricity used by lights and TVs. (Page 4)

释义：它会让人们更早一些睡觉，这样就可以减少照明和电视用电，从而节约能源。

点拨：cause sb to do sth 是固定句式，表示“使某人做某事”。句中的 saving energy ... 部分是动词-ing 形式作状语的用法。

A big fire caused many families to lose their homes.

Bob came home late last evening, making his mother angry.

③ So what would happen on Earth if the moon was about to hit it? (Page 8)

释义：所以如果月球要撞向地球，地球会发生什么？

点拨：be about to do sth 是固定句式，表示“即将做某事或正要做某事”，时间上指在最近的将来。也可以与 when 搭配使用，即：be about to do sth when ... 表示“正要做某事，这时……”。

The plane is about to take off.

I was about to go to bed when the phone rang.

2. 喝酒会对大脑造成伤害，所以未成年人不应该喝酒。  
Drinking alcohol can be \_\_\_\_\_.  
So, people under 18 shouldn't drink it.
3. 换句话说，学习一门语言并没有捷径。  
\_\_\_\_\_, there is no shortcut to learning a language.
- III. 单项选择。**
1. Your plan sounds good but it is hard to put into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. words B. place C. practice D. hands
2. My two cousins decided \_\_\_\_ a business together.  
A. to start B. starting C. start D. started
3. The school team is about to \_\_\_\_ an important match.  
A. playing B. taking C. play D. take
4. Sam is interested in the ancient Silk Road, so he is doing some \_\_\_\_ to know more about it.  
A. exercise B. cleaning C. research D. harm
5. It's better to learn skating at a young age. As kids are short, even if they \_\_\_\_\_, it doesn't hurt too much.  
A. take down B. fall down C. look down D. break down

# 任务型阅读：中国美食

Do you like Kung Pao chicken? According to the China Hotel Association, you probably do. The dish is among the top 10 most popular in China.

All of the dishes on the list are easy to make and have interesting stories.

## Shredded pork with garlic sauce 鱼香肉丝

Does this dish have anything to do with fish? No! In fact, *yuxiang* is a Sichuan seasoning (调味料). The seasoning is made of red chili, green Chinese onion, ginger, garlic, soy sauce, sugar, and wine. It is said that a woman in Sichuan was good at cooking fish. Once, she used the seasoning for fish on her pork. Surprisingly, it tasted great!



## Twice-cooked pork slices in hot sauce 回锅肉

There are different stories about this dish. One says that the dish came about by accident. A person in Sichuan boiled some pork to remember his ancestors (祖先). After the ceremony (仪式), his family wanted to eat the pork. To make it more delicious, he stir-fried (炒) the pork and added salt, sauce and garlic. Many people started to cook pork this way.



## Kung Pao chicken 宫保鸡丁

People believe that the dish was named after Ding Baozhen (1820-1886). He was an official (官员) during the Qing Dynasty. He liked chicken that was stir-fried with chili and peanuts. And as his title (头衔) was *gongbao*, people named the dish Kung Pao chicken.



阅读短文，在下面表格的横线上填入适当的单词。每空一词。

### Interesting stories behind some Chinese dishes

Shredded pork with garlic sauce

\* It has 1. \_\_\_\_\_ to do with fish.  
\* Once a woman in Sichuan cooked pork with the seasoning for 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

\* To her surprise, it 3. \_\_\_\_\_ great!

Twice-cooked pork slices in hot sauce

\* A man in Sichuan 4. \_\_\_\_\_ some pork to remember his ancestors.

\* To make the pork more 5. \_\_\_\_\_ for his family to eat after the ceremony, he added some 6. \_\_\_\_\_ and stir-fried the pork again.

Kung Pao chicken

\* An official in the Qing Dynasty liked chicken stir-fried with chili and 7. \_\_\_\_\_.

\* His title was *gongbao*. That's 8. \_\_\_\_\_ the dish was named Kung Pao chicken.

Things they have in common

\* They are 9. \_\_\_\_\_ dishes in China.

\* They are easy to 10. \_\_\_\_\_.

TEENS (参考答案见下期II版)

## FUN WRITING | 开心写作坊

### 征文：

### 令我自豪的技能

俗话讲，技多不压身。要想生活得自如，我们就必须要学习各种各样的技能。你有没有在课上或课外学到一些生活或生存技能？哪项技能给你或你的生活带来了积极的变化且让你觉得很有成就感？请以A skill that I am proud of为题目写一篇不少于60词的作文，讲讲你的故事吧。

要求：

- 包含以上内容，可适当增加细节；
- 用词准确，意思完整，表达流畅。

投稿要求：

- 截稿日期：3月28日（优秀稿件将会选登在4月4日出版的报纸上）；
- 投稿方式：请发送电子邮件至 [haojianbo@21st.cn](mailto:haojianbo@21st.cn)；
- 邮件正文请务必附上你所在的省市、学校、班级、姓名和联系方式。

TEENS



TUCHONG

## WHAT'S THE WORD | 短文填空

### 圆周率日

阅读短文，从所给单词中选择正确的单词并用其适当形式填空。

much start they different remember why student if

Many kids don't like math. But some students in the US are 1. \_\_\_\_\_. They try to remember as many digits (数字) of pi (圆周率) as they can every March 14, or Pi Day. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ they recite (背诵) at least 10 digits, they will get a piece of pie!

A teacher called Alison Lokey 3. \_\_\_\_\_ a competition (比赛) for seventh-graders at a school in Montana, US. She gave them a piece of paper with the first 500 digits of pi on it. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ had two weeks to study for the competition.

Then, one by one, students recited the digits of pi. Most students could recite 20 digits or 5. \_\_\_\_\_. One student, Brooke Gee, recited 315 digits and set the school record (纪录).

Every year, many students ask Lokey 6. \_\_\_\_ they have to do it. "They are going to have to 7. \_\_\_\_ a lot of things in life. This helps 8. \_\_\_\_ train their brains (大脑) to remember things," she told the newspaper the Missoulian.

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

TEENS (参考答案见下期II版)

## 上期参考答案

### Page I

1. sleepy 2. Asian 3. capital
- II. 1. lose heart/ hope 2. speak up 3. as a result of
- III. CBAD

### Page II

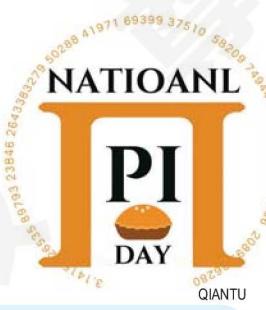
1. am curious about
2. creative, That's why
3. brings, great joy

### Page III

- 4 BAAB
6. planning
8. for free
5. spend on/ pay for
7. help ... out

### Page IV

- Day 1: CAD
- Day 2: CBBD
- Day 3: 1. The secret lives of plants.  
2. They give us fruits, vegetables and oxygen.  
3. Because plants there compete with each other for sunlight.  
4. It spreads its big leaves to reach sunlight.  
5. They share it through their roots.  
6. It gives off a bad smell.
- Day 4: CBDBC
- Day 5: 1-5 CBDBA 6-8 BBD



# A priceless prize

## Getting started

Do you like reading? When did you start to read?  
How many books have you read?



关注我们，进入公众号，发送J1768，收听本期音频。

## Reading



词数 215 建议阅读时间 7分钟

Over a thousand years ago, books were special. People wrote them by hand. A good book could **cost** as much as a house! In those times, most people could not read – **even** kings!

One king had four sons: James, John, Joseph, and Alfred.

One day, their mother showed them a beautiful book. “The best part is the story,” she said. “I will give the book to the one who first learns to read it.”

“I would rather have a good **bow** (弓) with arrows (箭),” said James.

“And I would rather have a **hawk** (鹰) that can **hunt**,” said John.

“If I were a **monk** (修道士),” said Joseph, “I would learn to read. But I am a prince.”

“I want to know the story in the book!” said Alfred.

Some weeks passed. Then, one morning, Alfred went to his mother’s room.

“Mother,” he said, smiling, “show me that beautiful book!”

Alfred read the first page. His mother was **surprised**. “How did you learn that?” she asked.

“Felix the monk taught me,” said Alfred.

“Wonderful!” said his mother.

“You will be a good monk when you grow up,” said Joseph.

Alfred’s mother kissed him. “The **prize** is yours,” she said. “You will be a wise (有学问的) monk – or king!”

Alfred became King Alfred the Great, the wisest king of England.

**TEENS** couldn’t contact the author of this story.  
The author can contact **TEENS** if necessary.

## Comprehension test

- Who taught Alfred to read?
  - A. His father.
  - B. His mother.
  - C. Joseph.
  - D. A monk.
- From the story, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. books then were as big as houses
  - B. even rich people couldn’t buy books then
  - C. it was the king who wrote books by hand
  - D. a monk usually knew how to read
- What prize did Alfred get in the end?
  - A. A beautiful book.
  - B. A bow with arrows.
  - C. The right to be a prince.
  - D. The right to be a monk.
- What does the story teach us?
  - A. Books shouldn’t cost much.
  - B. Not everyone thinks alike.
  - C. Reading can make you wise.
  - D. Learning makes a person special.

## Vocabulary in use

### Fill in the blanks:

- How much does the high-speed train ticket c \_\_\_\_\_ from Shanghai to Beijing?
- Zhang Yishan looks playful in TV dramas, but in real life, he \_\_\_\_\_ (宁愿) spend time alone.
- Will the children be s \_\_\_\_\_ to find so many Shuey Rhon Rhon in the classroom?
- You have about 300 bones (骨头) when you are born, but you have only 206 when you \_\_\_\_\_ (长大).

## Word work

**cost** /kɒst/ v. 花费

**even** /'i:v(ə)n/ adv. 甚至

**hunt** /hʌnt/ v. 捕猎

**surprised** /sə'paɪzd/ adj. 惊讶的

**prize** /praɪz/ n. 奖品

条件句:

If it is raining tomorrow, we will put off the sports meeting.

明天有可能真的会下雨,这是对真实可能会出现的情况的假设,所以叫“真实条件句”。

(2) if 还可以引导虚拟条件句:

If I were you, I would not go.

这里假设的内容是一种不可能发生的情况,因为“我永远不可能是你”,此时,不管主语是单数还是复数,谓语系动词都用 were。

## Writing task

What is your favorite book? Please write a story and introduce it to our readers. (150 words; Email: lishufang@i21st.cn; Subject: J1 writing)



# 阅读理解每日一练

## Day 1

### Whitechapel has art for ... (P3)

#### Choose the answer:

1. What does the first paragraph tell us about the writer?  
 A. She wants to become an artist.  
 B. She enjoys visiting museums.  
 C. She spent lots of money on gems.  
 D. Her works were on exhibition at Whitechapel.
  
2. What can we learn about the writer's favorite exhibition at Whitechapel?  
 A. It is full of paintings about travel.  
 B. It is the smallest exhibition in London.  
 C. It is about different painting materials.  
 D. It is a collection of giant newspapers.
  
3. What does the writer think of The Living Studio?  
 A. Crowded.      B. Young.  
 C. Strange.      D. Great.

## Day 2

### Money in the metaverse (P4)

#### Finish the following tasks:

1. Is the metaverse a real world?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What does Wang Lei do on Soul?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Find the phrases in the story that mean the same as the Chinese words.  
 A) \_\_\_\_\_ (卖得好)  
 B) \_\_\_\_\_ (赚钱)
  
4. How many users are active on IMVU each month because of their interest in virtual clothes?  
 A. 45,000  
 B. 50,000,000  
 C. 200,000  
 D. 7,000,000
  
5. What do Qiu and his team make?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Day 3

### Daylight Savings Time lets ... (P4)

#### Choose the answer:

1. Why do some countries practice DST?  
 A. To fix people's sleeping problems.  
 B. To save electricity by using more daylight.  
 C. To make spring start earlier each year.

- D. To encourage people to do more outdoor activities.
  
2. When is DST in Australia?  
 A. From spring to fall.  
 B. From summer to winter.  
 C. From spring to winter.  
 D. From summer to fall.
  
3. Why did the writer write the last paragraph?  
 A. To show the importance of DST.  
 B. To describe the different climate of Queensland.  
 C. To explain why Queensland might not want to have DST.  
 D. To show different opinions of DST.
  
4. What can we learn from the story?  
 A. DST means that people's clocks go faster.  
 B. Most of the states in Australia don't practice DST.  
 C. Televisions are becoming less popular in Australia.  
 D. There is a 25-hour day in the fall to end DST.

## Day 4

### Graveyard of space (P6)

#### Choose the answer:

1. What can we learn from the first paragraph?  
 A. It took 20 years to build the ISS in space.  
 B. The ISS can hold 200 astronauts at a time.  
 C. Space research started in 1998.  
 D. The ISS is used by many countries.
  
2. What will happen to the ISS when it is too old to work?  
 A. It will keep flying in space.  
 B. It will be made into a museum.  
 C. It will fall into the southern Pacific Ocean.  
 D. It will become Point Nemo in space.
  
3. What might the word "halfway" in Paragraph 2 mean?  
 A. the furthest place  
 B. in the middle  
 C. the nearest place  
 D. at the end
  
4. Point Nemo is a good home for space junk because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. it is named after a famous captain  
 b. it is the furthest place from land  
 c. there aren't many animals  
 d. there are many nutrients  
 A. ab      B. ac  
 C. bc      D. bd
  
5. What can we learn from the story?  
 A. The ISS will still work for about 9 more years.

- B. A book about Point Nemo was written in 1971.
- C. Astronauts often train at Point Nemo.
- D. There are 263 pieces of space junk above Earth.

## Day 5

### Cloze

One Friday morning in 2015, eighth-graders at Ipswich Middle School (IMS) walked to their lockers (储物柜) and got a surprise. On each student's locker was a 1 saying, "You are beautiful".

Every student in the school was surprised. "They were like little kids at Christmas," said their teacher, Christina Ciarametaro. She said it was one of the greatest 2 that she has been part of in 10 years at IMS.

"It was a kind of encouragement," said eighth-grader Tovah Lockwood. "A 3 hug."

It was so 4 that someone did such great work. They saw that all of the notes were handwritten. The *mystery messenger* (神秘信差) must have spent a lot of 5 writing and posting the notes. It 6 at least one hour to post all of these notes. 7 the messenger must have come to school somewhere around 6 am that day. More importantly, the messenger didn't 8 a student – leaving no one out.

"I know who it is," said Ciarametaro. But the students in eighth grade do not want to 9 who the messenger is. They see it as an important part of this beautiful school experience.

"This person is not looking for *attention* (关注). That's really sweet," said Lockwood.

Not every student looks forward to school, but this has made them 10. Everyone just looked happier.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. book      | B. note        |
| C. picture      | D. poster      |
| 2. A. schools   | B. students    |
| C. festivals    | D. experiences |
| 3. A. late      | B. warm        |
| C. ready        | D. long        |
| 4. A. dangerous | B. careless    |
| C. touching     | D. funny       |
| 5. A. time      | B. money       |
| C. lives        | D. cards       |
| 6. A. made      | B. paid        |
| C. waited       | D. took        |
| 7. A. As        | B. But         |
| C. So           | D. Though      |
| 8. A. call      | B. miss        |
| C. wake         | D. fight       |
| 9. A. find out  | B. take out    |
| C. break out    | D. put out     |
| 10. A. run      | B. work        |
| C. smile        | D. think       |

# March special

二十一世纪学生英文报·初一 MARCH 21, 2022



You may not know these secrets about sleeping. PAGE 4

## Power of poetry

探寻意味悠长的诗与远方……



Poetry cares about rhyme (押韵). You can find some poetic repetition (重复) of sounds in the word endings. This helps people feel the flow. Also, it reads more beautifully.

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are,  
Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky"

— Little star by Jane Taylor, UK



Poetry is a way of playing with language. By using simple and vivid (生动的) words, you tell the readers how you feel.



"Homework sits on top of Sunday,  
squashing Sunday flat.  
Homework has  
the smell of Monday,  
homework's very fat.  
Heavy books and piles  
of paper, answers I don't  
know.  
Sunday evening's  
almost finished, now I'm  
going to go"

— Homework by Russell Hoban, US

March 21 is World Poetry Day. It is a time to celebrate this beautiful form (形式) of art.

English poetry has a long history. One of the oldest written poems in English is *Beowulf* (《贝奥武夫》). The poem is about a hero, Beowulf, who fights monsters with his amazing strength. It was written in Old English, so it is hard to read and understand. English is always changing. Today, English poems catch people's hearts with their unique charm (独特的魅力). TEENS

Poetry can tell the truth of life. It can also be imaginative (有想象力的). Imagine if you can become a flower.

"Supposing I became a champa flower,  
just for fun ...  
danced upon the newly budded leaves,  
would you know me, mother?"  
— The Champa Flower by Rabindranath Tagore, India



Poetry can be deep and meaningful. This poet sends a message (信息). From a child's perspective, there are a lot of frightening things in the world. But is that all this poet below wants to tell?

"Shadows on the wall,  
Noises down the hall,  
Life doesn't frighten me at all,  
Bad dogs barking loud,  
Big ghosts in a cloud,  
Life doesn't frighten me at all  
...  
I go boo,  
Make them shoo,  
I make fun,  
Way they run,  
I won't cry,  
So they fly,  
I just smile,  
They go wild,  
Life doesn't frighten me at all"

— Life Doesn't Frighten Me by Maya Angelou, US





◀ Elephants kick up *dust* (尘埃) on an early morning walk. They are from the Ban Ta Klang Elephant Village in Thailand. The forests there are home to around 800 elephants.

TEENS

# Plant for a better future

植树造林，拥抱自然



整版词数 390

建议阅读时间 13分钟

VCG

Forests are home to many animals. They also matter to humans in different ways. China made March 12 its national Tree Planting Day, to *remind* (提醒) people about the importance of forests.

China planted 3.6 million *hectares* (公顷) of forest in 2021, according to the National Afforestation Committee. That's more than *double* (两倍) the area of Beijing. The committee called on all adults to plant three

to five trees a year. During the past 40 years, volunteers planted nearly 79 billion trees across China, reported China Daily.

People are also encouraged to take part in greening *projects* (项目), from donations to tree *adoption* (认领). Alipay's Ant Forest is one way to help. Users get "green *energy* (能量)" points through daily actions, and the project will plant real trees for them. Ant Forest has planted more than 360 million trees in China

since 2016, according to China Daily.

Apart from big projects, China also *focuses on* (专注于) small actions in urban areas. The committee said China now has more than 20,000 "pocket parks" – mini parks in urban areas. It has also built more than 80,000 kilometers of green *pathways* (道路) across the country.

As China goes green, teenagers may want to help out, too.

TEENS

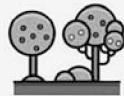
## What do forests do?



They *enrich* (使肥沃) the soil. Their leaves fall and their roots carry *nutrients* (营养物质).



They take in *carbon dioxide* (二氧化碳) and give out *oxygen* (氧气).



They are a *source* (来源) of food and income for millions of people.



They *redistribute* (再分配) up to 95 percent of the water they take in.

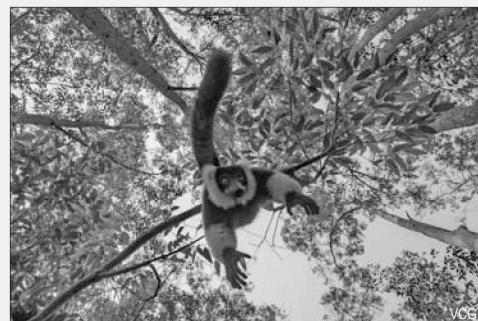


They are home to 80 percent of the world's *biodiversity* (生物多样性).

## Fun up in trees



▲ Baby panda Xiao Qi Ji meets people for the first time! He climbs a tree at the Smithsonian National Zoo in Washington, DC, US.



▲ A black-and-white *ruffed lemur* (狐猴) hangs upside down from a tree by its tail. It tries to *grab* (抓抢) a camera. The picture was taken at Andasibe-Mantadia National Park in Madagascar.

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## China's forest coverage



# Top-selling books

世界各地的人都爱看什么书？



词数 300

建议阅读时间 10 分钟

What floats your boat (带来愉悦) when you read? Poetry? History? Science fiction?

In 2021, the most popular types of books among Chinese readers were: *psychology* (心理学), *comics* (漫画) about history and *literature* (文学).

Among the top 100 best-selling fiction books, 63 were online literature. They include *fantasy* (幻想), *romance* (爱情), *martial arts* (武侠) and science fiction. Twenty-two books from Tangjia Sanshao's *Soul Land* (《斗罗大陆》) series were among them.

Even though online literature is very popular, classic books are still at the top of the list, such as *The Three-Body Problem* and

Yu Hua's novels.

At the same time, self-help books on psychology and family education also became popular. Among the 100 best-selling *nonfiction* (非虚构类) books, British writer Robert de Board's *Counseling for Toads: A Psychological Adventure* (《蛤蟆先生去看心理医生》) topped the list.

Comic books about history were also popular, especially (尤其是) the *Half-an-Hour* (《半小时》) series and *If History Were a Group of Cats* (《如果历史是一群喵》) series.

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收听本期音频。

## What people read around the world

An organization called Studying in Switzerland did a survey (调查) on the most popular book types around the world. The answer differs from country to country. Let's take a look.



**Australia:**



**Norway:**

crime



**Belgium:**



**India:**

poetry



**Canada:**



**US:**

classics

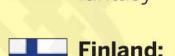


**Denmark:**



**Mexico:**

horror (恐怖)

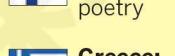


**Finland:**



**Sweden:** manga

(日本漫画)



**Greece:**



**France:**

romance



**UK:**

classics

★ Romance, classic and poetry books are at the top of the list among readers worldwide.

★ You are far more *likely* (容易的) to find classic books in the homes of English speaking countries.

★ Horror books are the most popular book type in Latin American countries.

★ Fantasy books are most popular in Europe.

★ Asians like poetry books more than any other type.

SOURCE: STUDYING IN SWITZERLAND, 2022

VCG



## 第二届“21世纪·园丁学堂杯”全国英语教师课例展评活动



主题：“中国元素”与英语课堂的融合与创新

### 参选对象

国内中、小学英语教师，教研员。

### 参选作品及要求

- 教学视频：40-45分钟原创课堂教学实录；
- PPT课件；
- 教案：包括教学设计思路、教学反思及课程创新点等，字数不限。

### 参选安排

初选及复选(2021年11月-2022年3月)：  
评审专家对提交作品进行审核；

半决赛(2022年4月-5月)：评选出一、二等奖，其中一等奖获得者将进入全国总决选；

全国总决选(2022年7月)：国际英语教育中国大会期间现场评选出冠、亚、季军、一等奖及单项奖。

### 参选形式

初选、复选及半决选：线上填写报名表、上传作品后，专家评审；  
全国总决选：线下现场评选。

### 报名说明

- 课例征集时间：课例上传截止至2022年3月31日。
- 报名方式：登录园丁学堂官网(<http://xuetang.21elt.com>)填写报名表并提交参赛作品。



# Get a good night's rest

世界睡眠日：关于睡眠你可能不知道的8件事 😊😊😊 词数 500 建议阅读时间 17分钟

Believe it or not, humans spend about one-third of their lives *asleep* (睡着的). Sleep is important to us. A good sleep gives us *energy* (能量) and makes us feel happier.

March 21 is World Sleep Day. It's time to learn more about sleep. Here are some *cutting-edge* (尖端的) sleep studies and *products* (产品), as well as some fun facts about sleep. Read on!

## Gu Ailing sleeps a lot



How many hours do you sleep each day? Olympic champion Gu Ailing's answer is 10 hours a day. She always *sticks to* (坚持) it. In a recent video, she said that she slept 14 hours one night, from 8 pm to 10 am the next day! She jokingly said it was a thing *worth "showing off"* (值得“炫耀”).

Good sleep may lead to her success. From a young age, both she and her mother paid much attention to sleep. She even called her mother the “sleep police”, who pushed her to go to sleep. Gu said sleep is good for *brain* (大脑) and *body development* (发育). Before falling asleep, she *reviews* (复习) what she learned during the day while lying in bed.

## How do astronauts sleep?

On the Shenzhou XII and XIII missions, each astronaut has his or her own space to sleep. It's like a small “box”. They sleep in bags placed on the beds. Each bag is just big enough for one person.



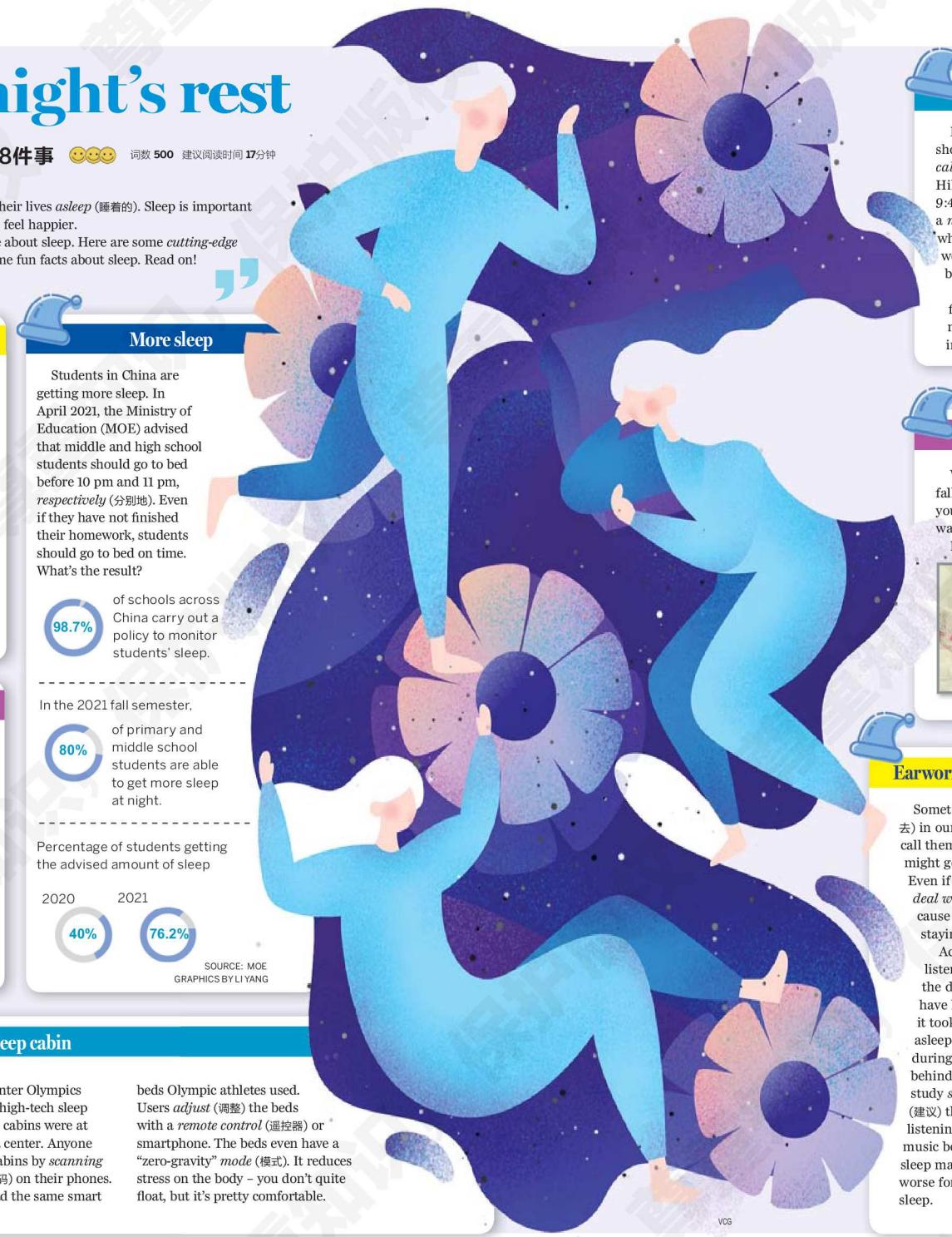
In space there is no up or down, and you do not feel *gravity* (重力). As a result, astronauts *float* (漂浮) around. That's why the sleeping bags are fixed to the beds. Otherwise, they might *bump into* (撞到) something. Just like on Earth, astronauts in space go to bed at night and wake up the next day.

## Sleep cabin



The Beijing Winter Olympics offered reporters high-tech sleep *cabins* (舱). These cabins were at the Beijing media center. Anyone could enjoy the cabins by *scanning* a QR code (扫二维码) on their phones. The big cabins had the same smart

beds Olympic athletes used. Users *adjust* (调整) the beds with a *remote control* (遥控器) or smartphone. The beds even have a “zero-gravity” mode (模式). It reduces stress on the body – you don't quite float, but it's pretty comfortable.



## More sleep

Students in China are getting more sleep. In April 2021, the Ministry of Education (MOE) advised that middle and high school students should go to bed before 10 pm and 11 pm, *respectively* (分别地). Even if they have not finished their homework, students should go to bed on time. What's the result?



of schools across China carry out a policy to monitor students' sleep.

In the 2021 fall semester,



of primary and middle school students are able to get more sleep at night.

Percentage of students getting the advised amount of sleep

2020 2021



SOURCE: MOE GRAPHICS BY LI YANG



## Sleep calculator

If you want to get up at 7 am, when should you go to bed? A smart sleep *calculator* (计算器) by UK company Hillarys can tell you. Head to bed at 9:46 pm, 11:16 pm or 12:46 am if you're a *night owl* (夜猫子). Tell the calculator when you need to get up, and it will work out what time you need to go to bed.

Usually, human bodies sleep in 90-minute *cycles* (周期). You have four or five cycles each night. If you wake up during a cycle, you will feel tired in the morning. This makes it harder to get out of bed. The calculator also uses this information. It makes sure you wake up with a *spring in your step* (步伐轻快)!

## SLEEP CALCULATOR

What time should I go to bed?

You should go to bed at one of the following times:

10:46 pm or  
12:16 am or  
1:46 am or  
3:16 am

HILLARYS

## Socks help sleep

Wearing socks to bed can help you fall asleep faster! Studies say it can help you fall asleep 15 minutes earlier and wake up less often in the night.

In fact, when we fall asleep, our body



*temperatures* (温度) go down. During daylight hours, the human body is at an *average* (平均) temperature of 37°C. But at night, your body temperature goes down by as much as 1.2°C.

The faster you can lower the body temperature, the faster you will fall asleep.

Our bodies change temperature using *blood vessels* (血管) in our skin. If you wear socks, your feet are warm. Warm feet help *widen* (扩张) blood vessels, which in turn lowers our temperature.

## Earworms happen while sleeping

Sometimes, songs *get stuck* (挥之不去) in our heads while we're awake. We call them *earworms* (耳虫现象). People might get them during sleep as well. Even if we're asleep, our brains still *deal with* (处理) music. This can cause problems with falling and staying asleep.

According to a study, if people listened to a lot of music during the day, they were more likely to have long nighttime earworms. And it took them a longer time to fall asleep and they woke up more times during the night. The researchers behind the study *suggest* (建议) that listening to music before sleep may be worse for our sleep.



## Hard to get up in winter

People often have a hard time waking up when it's cold out. Why? A study on *fruit flies* (果蝇) might answer the question.

The study found a “thermometer circuit” (温度计回路) in fruit flies. It sends a message of coldness from their bodies to their brains. Through this circuit, coldness and darkness can stop parts of the flies' brains from working, particularly (尤其) in the morning. These *neurons* (神经元) work to wake up the fruit flies. So it's hard for fruit flies to wake up in the cold winter. Researchers said this might happen to people, too.



TEENS

QIANTU

# Where's all the water?

为什么南方城市也缺水?



词数 300

建议阅读时间 10 分钟

"Dear customer, our city has been facing a serious *drought* (旱情). Please try your best to save water. Thanks for your understanding and support (支持)."

In Dec 2021, people in Shenzhen got this message on their phones. At the same time, water ran more slowly from their taps. The government (政府) said the city was facing its most serious water shortage (短缺) ever.

Some other cities in the southern part of China, like Chengdu and Guangzhou, are also becoming "thirsty", The Paper reported. Compared (相比) with northern areas, southern areas have more rain and are close to more rivers and lakes. Why are they still short on water? Let's take a look at some factors (因素).



## Factor 1: Not enough fresh water across China

China has **20** percent of the world's population but only **7** percent of its fresh water. It's one of the **13** countries that have the least water per person, according to The Paper. Among over **600** cities, around **400** are short on water. More than **130** cities are **seriously** short on water. The situation here is worse than in the Middle East.



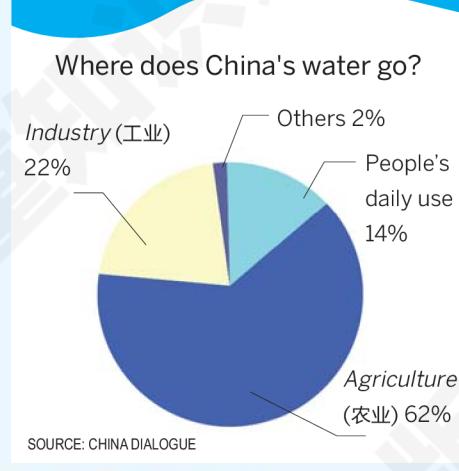
## Factor 2: Growing populations in big cities

In big cities like Shenzhen and Guangzhou, populations are growing fast. As a result, people and factories need more and more water. Each person in Shenzhen has less than  $200 \text{ m}^3$  of water each year. It's  $1/12$  of the country's *average* (平均水平). According to the United Nations, it is an "*absolute water shortage*" (极度缺水) when the number is below  $500 \text{ m}^3$ .



## Factor 3: Climate change makes things worse

Climate change is making the water problem worse. For example, most cities in Guangdong *depend on* (依赖于) the Dongjiang River as the main *source* (来源) of water. In 2021, the river was reported to be drying up. Because of climate change, there's also less snow in the mountains of Tibet. The snow has long been the source of water for many areas in China. Those mountains will provide less water in the future.



I SPY | 侦探故事

# How he untied a lie

**机智侦探识破“保险箱谎言”**



词数 200 建议阅读时间 7分钟

Mike, a rich businessman, usually went home before 10:00 pm. But one day, he was too busy to return home on time. He worked until 2:00 am the next day. When he drove back to his house and opened the door, he heard someone shouting, "Help! Help!"

Mike looked around and found that the

nanny was *tied up* (被绑住) in the *wine cellar* (酒窖). Seeing Mike, the nanny said, "A group of *robbers* (盗贼) broke into the house and took your money from the *safe* (保险箱)!"

Mike checked the safe at once – there was nothing in it. The good news was that other things in the house weren't missing.

He quickly called his friend, detective Matlock, to find the robbers. After knowing the situation, the detective asked the nanny, "Did the robbers tie you up and take you to the cellar once they came in?"

"Yes. They took me to the cellar so soon that I didn't even have chance to ask them who they were," she answered.

Detective Matlock said, "Be *honest* (诚实的). You were part of this robbery. Tell us about your partners and where they are." The nanny then broke down and told the truth.

How did detective Matlock find out?

The nanny said that she was tied up and taken to the cellar. If that were true, how could she know that the robbers stole the money from the safe? She must have been lying.

**Answers:**

1. Therefore.
2. Round-the-world trip.
3. Someone is following me.
4. End of day.
5. Just between you and me.
6. Rice.

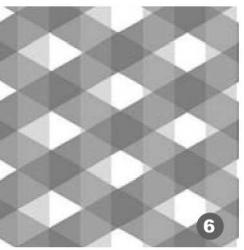
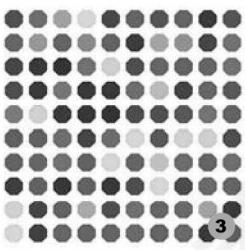
**Answers:**



YOUR STYLE | 心理转盘

## Choose your favorite picture to find out your detective style

A detective should have some special *characteristics* (性格特点). For example, one needs to be curious and *attentive* (留心的) all the time. Below are six pictures. Pick the one you like the best. It may tell you about your detective *qualities* (特质).



### Analysis:

**Picture 1:** You are *sensitive* (敏感的). If something is wrong, you will be the first to notice it.

**Picture 2:** You are full of ideas and like exploring new places. You think outside the box.

**Picture 3:** You are able to stay *calm* (冷静的) under *pressure* (压力). You make people around you feel safe.

**Picture 4:** You are full of *courage* (勇气) and confidence. You are not afraid of *taking risks* (冒险).

**Picture 5:** You think on your feet. When facing problems, you can always find a *solution* (解决办法).

**Picture 6:** You keep a *low profile* (保持低调). You are good at following *tracks* (踪迹) without being found.

### Word wise

Detectives need to be *observant* (观察力强的). Can you work out the phrase behind each picture?



TNS

- |                        |       |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1.                     | THERE | THERE |
| THERE                  | THERE | THERE |
| 2. T<br>R WORLD P<br>I |       |       |
| 3. ME111111            |       |       |
| 4. DAY                 |       |       |
| 5. YOU JUST ME         |       |       |
| 6. R +                 |       |       |

**Answers:**

# Award season is coming

**电影、歌曲、剧集…… 哪些作品将闪耀颁奖舞台?** ☺☺☺ 词数 400 建议阅读时间 13分钟

Many award ceremonies will take place in the following month. They show some of the best entertainment of the past year. What do we have to look forward to? Let's take a look together!

## Oscars

The 94th Oscars ceremony (典礼) will be held on March 27 in Los Angeles, US. The nominee list (提名者名单) has come out. It has some surprises.

Best Picture might be the most important award. It includes 10 nominees, with *Dune* (《沙丘》) among them. *Dune* is based on (基于) a sci-fi novel of the same name. It has 10 Oscar nominations. Most of them are for technical (技术的) work. Famous director Steven Spielberg is back with *West Side Story* (《西区故事》). This is his first nomination for best director since 2012's *Lincoln* (《林肯》).

He is the first person to get best director nominations across six different decades (十年).

Some top names are competing for the Best Actor award. They include Will Smith (*King Richard*, 《国王理查德》) and Denzel Washington (*The Tragedy of Macbeth*, 《麦克白的悲剧》).

However, the nomination for Best Actress saw some surprises. Lady Gaga got many different nods during this award season for her role in *House of Gucci* (《古驰家族》). But she isn't up for an Oscar. Meanwhile, Kristen Stewart got nominated for playing Princess Diana in *Spencer* (《斯宾塞》).



## KIDS' CHOICE AWARDS 2022

Ariana Grande

Bruno Mars

green slime (泥浆). It's a Nickelodeon tradition.

Who will get slimed?

Adele and Ariana Grande are on the list for Favorite Female Artist. Bruno Mars and The Weeknd are up for Favorite Male Artist.

Favorite Film includes *Clifford the Big Red Dog* (《大红狗克里弗》) and *Space Jam: A New Legacy* (《空中大灌篮:新传奇》), which features LeBron James.

The most fun awards show of the year is right around the corner! The 2022 Nickelodeon Kids' Choice Awards is set to take place on April 9. Kids vote on (投票选出) the winners. They vote for people, films, television shows, music, sports, and more.

The winners will get an orange blimp (飞船) with the Nickelodeon logo (标志). Stars and audience members will also get splashed (泼洒) with

## Grammy Awards

Year and Best New Artist.

R&B singer Jon Batiste has the most Grammy nominations this year. His album *We Are* is up for 11 awards!

Following him are Justin Bieber, Doja Cat and H.E.R. with eight nominations. Billie Eilish has seven.

Let's see who will be the biggest winner.

TEENS



## 英语能力自测题

TEENS 中考研究小组

(满分: 70分; 考试时间: 60分钟)

### 一、单项填空(本题有10小题; 每小题1分, 共10分)

请从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

1. – Tony, do you know Hongcun village?  
– Of course. It's \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful place to visit in springtime.  
A. a      B. an  
C. the      D. \
2. – Mary, is your father a(n) \_\_\_\_\_?  
– Yes, he works at a nearby hospital.  
A. driver      B. doctor  
C. actor      D. policeman
3. – Are there \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes in the fridge?  
– No, there aren't. I plan to go to the market and buy \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.  
A. some; some      B. any; some  
C. some; any      D. any; any
4. I missed the school bus this morning, so I asked my uncle to give me a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. call      B. cake  
C. lift      D. life
5. – \_\_\_\_\_ is the woman in red in the photo?  
– She is my math teacher. Red is her favorite color.  
A. What      B. How  
C. Where      D. Who
6. I will not go to the park with you if it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
A. will snow      B. snowed  
C. has snowed      D. snows
7. My mom used \_\_\_\_\_ photos of us every month to record our growth, but she stopped when we turned 18.  
A. taking      B. to taking  
C. to take      D. take
8. Bob gets up very \_\_\_\_\_. He is never late for school.  
A. soon      B. early  
C. quietly      D. carefully
9. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_? I want to get a copy of my own.  
A. how much is this book  
B. where you bought your book  
C. whose book do you like best  
D. whose book is it
10. – It's sunny today. Let's host a barbecue in the garden.  
– \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. See you      B. Excuse me

### 二、完形填空(本题有10小题; 每小题1分, 共10分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握大意, 然后从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A man left the airport. There were many taxis. He asked every 11 name and he took the third one. It 12 him \$5 to go from the airport to the hotel. Then the man asked the driver to show him around the city for the day. For this task, the driver wanted \$100. It was too much, but the man said 13 and agreed (同意). The driver took the man everywhere 14. In the evening, they went back to the hotel. The man gave \$100 to the driver and 15 another day of driving. It was another \$100. The driver was very happy to be getting more 16 than before.

The next day, they went to the same places again. In the evening, the driver got his money, but he felt *guilty* (内疚的) 17 he liked the man. And \$100 a day was really 18.

"So you are going home. 19 are you from?"

"I come from Wayne County, West Virginia."

"Wayne County?" said the driver. "I have a sister there. Her name is Susan Miller. Do you know 20?"

"Yes, she asked me to give you \$200!"



QUANTU

11. A. driver's  
C. waiter's  
12. A. spent  
C. paid  
13. A. anything  
C. everything  
14. A. happily  
C. angrily  
15. A. looked for  
C. asked for  
16. A. time  
C. money  
17. A. because  
C. when  
18. A. little  
C. cheap
- B. worker's  
D. passenger's  
B. cost  
D. gave  
B. something  
D. nothing  
B. sadly  
D. suddenly  
B. took for  
D. set for  
B. points  
D. news  
B. so  
D. though  
B. few  
D. expensive

### 三、阅读理解(本题有11小题; 每小题2分, 共22分)

阅读下面短文, 从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

A young man and his father sat on a train. The young man looked out of the window. He was very excited.

"Dad, look at the trees!" he shouted. "They are going behind us!"

His father smiled. A young couple (夫妻) sat next to them. They looked at the young man with *pity* (怜悯). How could he be so *childish* (幼稚的)?

Suddenly the young man shouted again, "Dad, look at the clouds. They are running with us!"

The young couple couldn't stand it any more. They asked the old man, "How old is your son?"

"He is 24 years old," said the father.

"Sorry, but is there a problem with your son? Maybe you need to take him to see a good doctor," said one of them.

"My son was born blind. He just got his eyesight today!" The old man smiled and said, "I did and we just came from the hospital.

Every person in this world has a story.

It may surprise you.

21. What's the meaning of the underlined word "stand"?

- A. 站立      B. 讨厌  
C. 起来      D. 忍受

22. Why was the young man so excited on the train?

- A. Because it was his first time to travel by train.  
B. Because he was happy to spend time with his father.  
C. Because he could see the world for the first time.  
D. Because the train trip was really fun.

23. Which of the following can fill in the blank in the last paragraph?

- A. Truth is about the true fact (事实) of something.  
B. Don't judge (评判) people before you know the truth.  
C. Don't say anything if you don't mean it.  
D. Words can hurt people's feelings.

(下转11版)

# 英语能力自测题

TEENS 中考研究小组

(上接 1 版)

## B

Michael Phelps is a US swimmer. He is one of the world's fastest. He has 28 Olympic medals (奖牌) in hand.

Great white sharks (大白鲨) are big and fierce (凶猛的). They are among the fastest animals in the water. They can swim as fast as 56 kilometers an hour.

So, if Phelps raced against a great white, who would win?

The Discovery Channel, a US TV station (电视台), wanted to answer the question. So they had such a race in 2017.

The race took place on July 23. But Phelps didn't race with a real shark. That would be too dangerous.

The TV station made a computer-generated (电脑合成的) shark. On TV, it "swam" beside Phelps. Of course, the "shark" swam as fast as a real one.

Guess who won?

Phelps swam 100 meters in just 38.1 seconds (秒)! But the shark was even faster. It finished in 36.1 seconds.

24. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that Phelps \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is one of the world's fastest runners
- B. won 28 medals at the Olympics
- C. can swim 56 km in an hour
- D. got the nickname "shark".

25. What do we know about the race?

- A. Phelps raced a real shark.
- B. Phelps was real, but the shark was not.
- C. It was a computer game.
- D. Both Phelps and the shark were computer-generated.

26. What was the result of the 100-meter race?

- A. Phelps finished earlier than the shark.
- B. Phelps swam as fast as the shark.
- C. The shark swam faster than Phelps.
- D. Phelps couldn't swim as fast as before.

27. Which title is best for the story?

- A. A shark in the Olympics
- B. Death of a shark
- C. Discovery's smart idea
- D. Man vs shark

## C

In a classroom at the Kensington Wade Primary School in London, UK, you won't hear a word of English. The books are in Chinese. Chinese fans and lanterns (灯笼) are everywhere.

This is a Chinese classroom. The school is the first English-Chinese primary school in Europe. Half of its courses (课程) are in Chinese. In 2017, the school enrolled (招收) its first 15 students,



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reported China Daily.

This shows the Chinese language is becoming more popular, reported People's Daily. Around 30 million people worldwide studied Chinese in 2004. Thirteen years later, that number was about 100 million. According to People's Daily, British parents think Chinese is "the most useful language" to learn.

At Kensington Wade, however, students aren't just learning the Chinese language. They're also learning Chinese culture. Students can study *martial arts* (武术) and *calligraphy* (书法).

According to the school, this will help students understand China better and begin to think in two ways, not just one.

28. What can we learn about the Kensington Wade Primary School?

- A. It is the first English-Chinese primary school in the UK.
- B. Students can't speak English at this school.
- C. All courses are in Chinese.
- D. The school only has 15 students.

29. How many people in the world started to learn Chinese from 2004 to 2017, according to the story?

- A. About 30 million.
- B. About 70 million.
- C. About 100 million.
- D. About 130 million.

30. At Kensington Wade, students \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. learn the Chinese language from their parents
- B. can also learn about Chinese culture

- C. enjoy learning martial arts most
- D. practice English calligraphy every day

31. How does the story describe the Chinese language?

- A. It is the oldest language.
- B. It is the most beautiful language.
- C. It is popular and useful.
- D. It is boring to use.

## 四、词汇运用(共13小题; 每小题1分, 共13分)

A. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。每词限用一次。

start, chair, funny, hungry, large

32. Shanghai is a \_\_\_\_\_ city. It will take you days to walk around it.

33. If you have more food, you can give it to the \_\_\_\_\_ dogs on the street.

34. I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_ things will happen in the classroom on April 1.

35. There are not enough \_\_\_\_\_ for everyone. Some of us have to stand.

36. Zhou Qimo \_\_\_\_\_ to do stand-up comedy as a job in 2015.

B. 根据短文内容和所给中文提示, 用单词的正确形式完成以下短文。

Do you know the life cycle (周期) of teeth in your mouth? Children below age 6 have 20 "baby" teeth. From ages 6 to 13, people lose their baby 37. \_\_\_\_\_ (牙齿) one by one. Then permanent teeth (恒牙) begin to 38. \_\_\_\_\_ (生长). Between the ages of 17 and 25, some people grow wisdom teeth (智齿). Of course, wisdom teeth don't 39. \_\_\_\_\_ (意味着) you are any smarter. They are a symbol (象征) of being grown up.

Not only humans but also most 40. \_\_\_\_\_ (动物) have teeth. Snails have the most teeth. They have 15,000 to 50,000 teeth. Elephant tusks (长牙) are the 41. \_\_\_\_\_ (最长的) teeth in the world. Their teeth are 42. \_\_\_\_\_ (被称为) ivory (象牙) in English. The longest piece of ivory is 2 meters long.

Teeth are 43. i. \_\_\_\_\_ (重要的) to everyone. Healthy teeth help us grow well. They help us speak 44. \_\_\_\_\_ (清楚地). And yes, they help us have beautiful smiles.

## 五、书面表达(满分15分)

从小学到现在, 你一定遇到过很多位老师, 有没有哪位老师曾给过你很大帮助? 或给你留下深刻印象? 请根据你的经历, 以 My favorite teacher 为题, 叙述你最喜欢的一位老师。

提示: 1. Who is your favorite teacher?  
2. Why?

要求: 1. 包含提示中的内容, 可适当增加细节;  
2. 用词准确, 意思完整, 表达流畅;

3. 词数: 不少于60词。

(参考答案见下期 II 版)



# 短文填空专项训练

TEENS 中考研究小组

## Passage 1

阅读短文, 根据文章内容或所给提示填空。

Once there was a rich man in a village. He never did anything to help others. The 1.\_\_\_\_\_ (村民) didn't like him. One day he said to them, "I know you don't like me. I will give 2.e\_\_\_\_\_ I have to you after I die. Then you will live a happy life."

But nobody believed 3.\_\_\_\_\_. The rich man felt puzzled (困惑的). One day he went for a walk by the lake. Under a tree he happened to hear a pig and a cow 4.\_\_\_\_\_.

The pig said, "Everybody likes you but nobody likes me. Why? After I die months or a year later, I will give many 5.\_\_\_\_\_ of things to them, like pork and ham. But you live a long life and give only one thing – 6.\_\_\_\_\_."

The cow said, "Look, I give them what I have while I'm alive. But you don't give them anything 7.\_\_\_\_\_ you die. You give them meat only after you die. Compared to (与……比起来) the 8.\_\_\_\_\_ (未知的) future, people would rather believe in the present. 9.\_\_\_\_\_ you give while you are living, people will like you. It is quite simple."

Hearing that, the rich man

10.\_\_\_\_\_ (明白了) why the villagers didn't believe him. From that moment on, he did his best to help others.

silent (无声的) and popcorn made too much noise (噪音). When movies got noisier, people could eat "noisier" 9.f.\_\_\_\_\_ . Next time you eat popcorn, why not 10.t.\_\_\_\_\_ to eat it in an American style?



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## Passage 2

阅读短文, 根据所给首字母提示填空。

Do you go to the movies on the weekend? What do you eat there? Popcorn? Yes, of 1.c.\_\_\_\_\_! More and more Chinese youth like to eat popcorn when they are 2.w.\_\_\_\_\_ movies at the theater.

However, it may be 3.A.\_\_\_\_\_ who love popcorn most. They do fun things with their popcorn. They put butter (黄油) on their popcorn. But that's not all; they also like to add 4.o.\_\_\_\_\_ things, like chocolate, marshmallows (棉花糖) and even cheese! Americans like to eat popcorn 5.a.\_\_\_\_\_ a snack (小吃). These days, there are a lot of "low-fat" kinds of popcorn in US shops to keep people 6.h.\_\_\_\_\_.

People in the US 7.b.\_\_\_\_\_ eating popcorn in movie theaters in the 1930s. Before this, they 8.c.\_\_\_\_\_ because movies were

阅读短文, 根据所给汉语提示填空。

A true friend does not just hang out with you and talk about fun things. Sometimes he or she gives you the 1.\_\_\_\_\_ (理由) to keep going. In American author E.B. White's book *Charlotte's Web* (《夏洛特的网》), you can read a touching story about 2.\_\_\_\_\_ (真正的) friendship and love.

Wilbur is the pet piglet of a young girl named Fern Arable. When Wilbur is 3.\_\_\_\_\_ (出生), he looks weak and is so small. Fern's father wants to kill him. But the girl 4.\_\_\_\_\_ (拯救) him and keeps him at home.

However, as Wilbur 5.\_\_\_\_\_ (长成) into a big pig, Fern has to take him to the farmyard. As Wilbur 6.\_\_\_\_\_ (搬到) into his new home, he begins to make friends with the most unlikely animal – a spider. The spider, 7.\_\_\_\_\_ (名叫) Charlotte, lives in the space above the pigsty (猪圈). They become such good friends that the animals around them also come together as a family.

As winter draws near,

Wilbur becomes 8.\_\_\_\_\_ (害怕的). He knows he will end up on the dinner table at Christmas! Charlotte decides to help him.



How? She shows

PARAMOUNT PICTURES

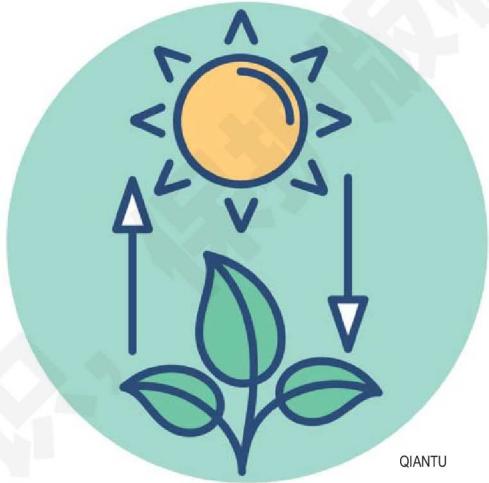
the Zuckerman family that Wilbur is a 9.\_\_\_\_\_ (特别的) pig. She spells out the words "Some Pig" in her web! With the help of other animals, like the rat, the family finally lets the pig 10.\_\_\_\_\_ (活下来). But then Wilbur finds out that Charlotte is dead. Both Fern and the spider's love for the pig have been shared by millions of readers around the world. Why not read it yourself?

## Passage 4

阅读短文, 根据短文内容或所给提示填空。

From grasses to trees, plants come in all colors, shapes (形状), and sizes. They are very 1.i.\_\_\_\_\_ for life on Earth. They can be food for people and 2.a.\_\_\_\_\_. They help to make oxygen (氧气) for us to breathe (呼吸). They also make our gardens beautiful. Let's look at the world of plants and learn more about them.

Plants are living things. There 3.\_\_\_\_\_ about 350,000 species (种类) of plants in the world. 4.\_\_\_\_\_ (不同于) from animals, they can't move from place to place. They grow on land or 5.\_\_\_\_\_ water.



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A plant's body has many 6.\_\_\_\_\_ (部分), including the leaves, the stem (茎) and the roots (根). The leaves get energy from the 7.\_\_\_\_\_ (太阳) and make food for the plant. The stem helps plants 8.\_\_\_\_\_ (直立) up. It also carries water and minerals (矿物质) from the roots to the leaves. The roots help to keep the plant in place. They also get water and minerals for the plant to grow.

How do plants make food? They do it 9.\_\_\_\_\_ (通过) photosynthesis (光合作用). This happens in the leaves. To make food, plants need sunlight, carbon dioxide (二氧化碳), water, and minerals. They use the energy from the sun to 10.\_\_\_\_\_ all of those things into glucose (葡萄糖) and oxygen. Glucose is the food of plants. It helps the plants stay alive and grow.

# 任务型阅读专项训练

TEENS 中考研究小组

## Passage 1

Breakfast in England is a very big meal – eggs, bread, tomato soup, tea, coffee and so on. For many people, lunch is a quick meal. In cities, there are a lot of fast-food restaurants. People can buy sandwiches there. Students usually have lunch at school. Many students just take a sandwich, a drink and some fruit from home.

"Tea" means two things. It is a drink and a meal! Some people have afternoon tea, with sandwiches, cakes or some bread. They usually have supper between 6:00 pm and 8:00 pm and the whole family eats together. People often get *take-away* (外卖) meals – they buy food and then bring it home to eat.

### Write true (T) or false (F):

- ( ) 1. People don't eat much for breakfast in England.
- ( ) 2. People can buy sandwiches from restaurants in cities.
- ( ) 3. Students usually go back home for lunch.
- ( ) 4. Tea can be a drink and a meal.
- ( ) 5. The whole family often goes outside to eat supper together.

## Passage 2

Julie has wanted to be a *painter* (画家) since she was a child. When she learned about the painter Leonardo da Vinci in school, she became even more sure about her dream. She wanted people to enjoy her paintings.

Julie started to learn how to paint when she was just 4. When she took a painting class for the first time, she didn't *dare* (敢) to paint anything. She was *afraid* (害怕) that her teacher and classmates would laugh at her paintings.

But her mother told her, "Don't worry. You'll do just fine." Julie tried to relax and took out a paintbrush. With the help of her teacher, she painted a sun and then a beautiful house. Step by step, she made her first work of art. She was very happy! Now, she paints every day. She has *improved* (进步) a lot.

She is not afraid of other people laughing at her anymore. She believes she will be a great artist someday.

### Fill in the blanks:

- Since Julie was a child, she has wanted to be a 1. \_\_\_\_\_.
- When did Julie start to learn painting? • At the age of 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

• In Julie's 3. _____ painting class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She didn't dare to paint 4. _____.</li> <li>• She was afraid that her teacher and classmates would 5. _____ her paintings.</li> </ul>
• 6. _____ did Julie do to improve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She learned how to paint with the help of her 7. _____.</li> <li>• She started painting every day.</li> </ul>
• Julie believes she will be an 8. _____ someday.	

## Passage 3

Q: Why is the lion not in the Chinese zodiac (生肖)?

A: Because there were no lions in *ancient* (古代的) China.

China is not home to lions. Chinese people didn't learn about them until the late Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220, 东汉). During the Tang Dynasty (618-907), many *Central Asian* (中亚的) countries gave lions to China as gifts. The animal started to become popular after that.

But the Chinese zodiac was made during the late *Warring States Period* (475-221 BC, 战国时期). This was about 1,000 years earlier than the Tang Dynasty! That's why the Chinese zodiac doesn't have a lion.

### Answer the following questions:

1. Why is there no lion in the Chinese zodiac?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. When did Chinese people first learn about lions?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. When did Chinese people start to have the Chinese zodiac?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where did China get lions from?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. When did lions start to become popular in China?

\_\_\_\_\_

轮)? If you go to London, England, you'll find one of the largest Ferris wheels in the world – the London Eye.

The London Eye was opened in 1999. At 135 meters, it was the tallest in the world when it opened. It stands on the banks of the *River Thames* (泰晤士河). You can see the whole city from its top.

The London Eye has 32 capsules (舱). There is even *air-conditioning* (空调) in the capsules. The big wheel goes around very slowly, at 0.26 meters a second. It takes about 30 minutes to go all the way round.

Millions of people have been on the Eye. If you go to the London Eye on New Year's Day, you can enjoy a beautiful *fireworks* (焰火) show!

阅读短文, 按要求完成下列各题。

1. 翻译最后一段的划线部分句子。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 回答问题。

On the London Eye, you can see the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

A.



B.



C.



D.



3. 判断正 (T) 误 (F)。

- ( ) a. London Eye is one of the biggest Ferris wheels in the world.
- ( ) b. The big wheel goes very fast during the day.
- ( ) c. One round in the capsules takes 30 minutes.
- ( ) d. You can enjoy a fireworks show and a music show on the big wheel all the way round.

4. 请写一篇游记, 记录你在游览某个景点时的收获和感想, 40 词左右。

\_\_\_\_\_

## Passage 4

How about a ride on a big *Ferris wheel* (摩天

(参考答案见下期II版)