

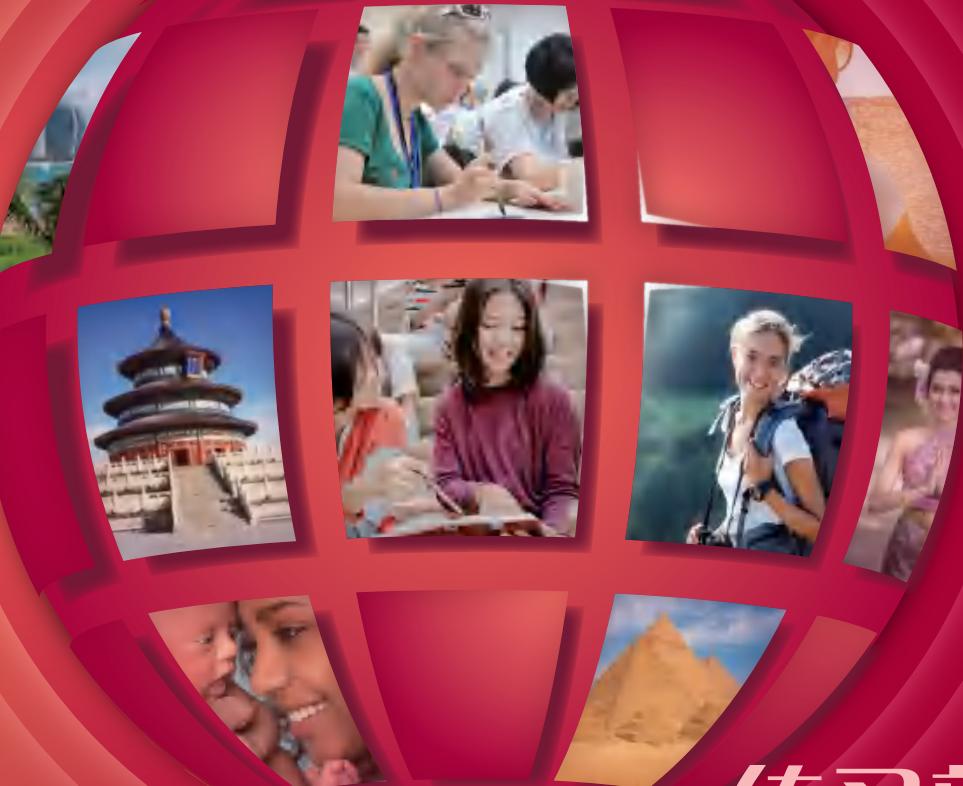
普通高中教科书

ENGLISH

英语

[必修]

第一册



练习部分

学校 _____ 班级 _____

姓名 _____ 学号 _____

上海外语教育出版社

普通高中教科书

ENGLISH

英语

必修

第一册

主编：束定芳

练习部分

上海外语教育出版社

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前　　言

《高中英语》(上外版)配套练习部分是教科书的必要补充。它紧密围绕教材的有关内容,以新颖的题型、真实且贴合主题的素材、多样的练习和有趣且有意义的活动给同学们提供各种提高语言实践能力的机会。在使用练习部分之前,同学们要了解它的几个特点。

第一,结构严谨。练习部分对接教材中每单元的教学目标,将课堂教学与语言实践有效连接,形成闭环。教材中,每单元均会从语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习策略等方面向你们提出学习目标。同样,练习部分也紧紧围绕这些单元目标,将课堂教学中的内容迁移过来供大家巩固、提高并拓展。其中,教材中的 Discovering 对应练习部分中的 Grammar in Use 和 Vocabulary Focus; Understanding 对应 Listening and Viewing 和 Reading and Viewing; Producing 对应 Speaking 和 Writing; Extending 对应 Extended Reading 部分。在选择性必修中,练习部分还设置 Integrated Task 和 Long-term Project 等板块,通过综合项目、长周期项目等活动形式充分调动学习兴趣,培养实际运用语言的能力。

第二,设计新颖。练习部分兼顾题型的新颖性与素材的可读性。比如,在检测大家是否掌握核心词汇方面,我们引进了“猜词游戏”的题型;在语法环节,我们引进了“大家来找茬”的题型等。又如,在综合练习题中,我们不仅要求大家理解阅读素材的意义,还要基于这些材料来完成说和写的任务,让学和用完美结合。以必修第二册第四单元 Sports 为例,大家在写作练习中需要复听听力练习中的一则材料(有关 Wilma Rudolph 的励志故事),然后回答有关问题,再基于你们自己的作答,以 Wilma Rudolph 的视角来完成一篇发言稿,用于在电视节目中播出。

第三,内容丰富。练习部分在选材中兼顾素材的多样性和真实性。在多样性方面,选材要素包括连续性和非连续性文本、插图和漫画等。在真实性方面,部分听力材料选自真实的生活场景,并伴有真实的背景音效等。这些都让你们在练习中不仅感受到试题的趣味性,也增强了英语学习的有效性,不断提升大家进行课外自主学习的能力。

在此,我们也向同学们提出一些使用练习部分的建议。

第一,考虑到同学们对练习需求的差异,在不同板块中,我们均设计了基础级和提高级的试题。每单元还有拓展阅读训练,学有余力的同学可以将拓展的内容作为切入点,进一步开展探究式的学习。每本练习部分的最后还附有一套复习题,同学们可根据教师的指导认真完成。

第二,练习部分的编写宗旨是让同学们练习高质量的习题,避免陷入题海战术。因此,我们建议必修三册的单元练习总时长控制在 100—120 分钟,选择性必修四册的单元练习总时长控制在 110—140 分钟。同学们可根据教师的指导,在规定的时间内分批次认真完成。

第三,请大家留意练习部分每页都留有空间,这是供同学们做笔记使用的。大家不仅可以在教师讲评中记录要点,也可以将自学过程中查阅的单词含义和用法记录在这一区域,供日常翻阅和复习使用。

同学们,学习需要日积月累、持之以恒的努力。让我们用好配套练习内容,巩固教材中的知识,延伸教材中的内容,提升对教材中主题的理解。练习部分将伴随并见证大家在高中英语学习过程中的成长,你在其中收获的点点滴滴,汇聚在一起,也必定成为你今后语言实践能力和综合素养的重要组成部分。

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UNIT 1

School Life

GRAMMAR IN USE

Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. What are people doing in the picture?



Task 2. Read the following story and fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given words to make it coherent and grammatically correct.

My Favourite Teacher

Teachers are as close and powerful as our parents. They can shape how teenagers think of themselves at an important stage of development. Here are some teenagers talking about their favourite teachers on the first day of their high school.

Lihua, China

"My middle school teacher Ms Wang is my favourite teacher. She believed that I was capable of more than elementary reading and (1) _____ (work) with me every day after school to help me achieve my goals. Now, I (2) _____ (take) a course of English Poetry. She really (3) _____ (get) me on the right track."

Cameron, UK

"Mrs Kelly was my fifth-grade teacher, and the only one I (4) _____ (ever have) who wasn't afraid to take learning outside of the classroom. While she (5) _____ (teach), she didn't just focus on the knowledge. I learned a lot about life skills from her, such as stress management. She not only prepared me for middle school, but she got me ready for life!"

Remy, Singapore

"Mr Larson saw each of us as individuals instead of just students. That year, I really got to know who I should be as a person. He (6) _____ (help) me to realise the value of education. These years I (7) _____ (volunteer) once a week with two charity organisations and (8) _____ (be) a teacher from next year."

Brian, South Africa

"My favourite teacher was Mrs Mary Argo. She was a very thoughtful and caring teacher. She (9) _____ (understand) everyone's strengths and weaknesses. I loved going to school because I knew she (10) _____ (add) humour throughout the day."

Task 3. Teachers' Day is coming. Among all your teachers, who has impressed you most? Could you share a story between you and your favourite teacher?

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Section A This crossword consists of a few words Across and a few words Down. Read the clues to each word and fill in the corresponding boxes with the letters that spell out the word. The first letter of each word is given.

A crossword puzzle grid with the following entries:

- Across:
 - 6 letters: b (top), followed by 4 empty boxes.
 - 7 letters: c (top), followed by 4 empty boxes.
 - 4 letters: d (top), followed by 4 empty boxes.
 - 3 letters: i (top), followed by 4 empty boxes.
 - 5 letters: (empty box), followed by 4 empty boxes.
 - 2 letters: f (top), followed by 4 empty boxes.
 - 1 letter: s (top), followed by 4 empty boxes.
- Down:
 - 3 letters: e (left), followed by 4 empty boxes.
 - 5 letters: s (left), followed by 4 empty boxes.
 - 5 letters: s (left), followed by 4 empty boxes.
 - 4 letters: a (left), followed by 4 empty boxes.
 - 4 letters: y (left), followed by 4 empty boxes.

Across

1. *n.* a piece of paper for writing on
 2. *n.* a type of literature about imaginary people or events
 3. *v.* to pay no attention to sth

Down

 4. *adj.* far away
 5. *n.* a short piece of writing
 6. *adj.* with nothing written
 7. *adj.* good at using imagination to produce new things

Section B Check your answers to Section A with your classmates, and then fill in each blank with a word in Section A in its proper form.

1. She turned to a(n) _____ page in her notebook and wrote down what the teacher had said.
2. The school offers a(n) _____ writing programme which instructs students to express their thoughts in a poetic and imaginative way.
3. Our Chinese teacher suggested us writing some _____ about any topic every month in order to collect writing materials.
4. The first day I went to high school, I made friends with my new deskmate, a boy from a(n) _____ mountainous area.
5. We all love our teacher very much because she never _____ even the little effort we make.

Section C Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Do you often communicate with your parents? What do you talk about? What impresses you most?



Task 2. Read the following letter and fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given words to make it coherent and grammatically correct.

Dear son,

I'm very glad to hear from you and even happier to know that you, too, enjoy our unique father-son (1) _____ (communicate). In your last letter, you asked how to get out of the comfort zone and be a man like me. Well, to be honest, I was not who I am now.

I still remember once I was offered a writing (2) _____ (assign) that would require three months of travel through Europe. I had been abroad a couple of times, but I could hardly claim to know my way around the continent. Moreover, my (3) _____ (short) of knowledge of foreign languages even held me back.

How would I, unable to speak the languages, and (4) _____ (total) unfamiliar with local geography or transportation systems, do research? It seemed impossible. Feeling (5) _____ (regret), I sat down to write a letter begging off. Halfway through, a thought ran through my mind: you can't learn if you don't try. Finally, I accepted it.

There were some bad moments, of course. But by the time I finished the trip, I had been an experienced (6) _____ (travel). And ever since, I have never hesitated to head for even the most distant places, without guides or even advanced bookings, confident that somehow I will manage.

I'm writing this to you because I want you to know that the new, the (7) _____ (differ), is almost by definition frightening. But each time you try something, you learn, and as the learning piles up, the world opens to you, and thus you will (8) _____ (broad) your horizons.

I learned to ski at 40, with you, and flew up the Rhine River in a balloon with your mum. And I know I'll go on with my (9) _____ (adventure) trips. It's not because I'm braver or more daring than others. Actually, I'm not. I'll accept (10) _____ (anxious) as another name for challenge. I believe I can accomplish wonders and I believe in you, too.



Love,
Dad

LISTENING

Section A Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each of the questions. The conversations and the questions will be read only once.

- () 1. A. Student and teacher.
B. Patient and doctor.
C. Player and coach.
- () 2. A. The teacher spoke much too fast in class.
B. The lesson drew most students' attention.
C. She didn't understand the teacher's lesson.
- () 3. A. He advised the woman to take notes by hand.
B. He offered to read his own notes for the woman.
C. He thought his handwriting of the notes was poor.
- () 4. A. Studying the writing style.
B. Predicting the ending of a story.
C. Discussing a recommended book.
- () 5. A. The man's used textbooks may not sell.
B. Most people prefer online shopping now.
C. Used textbooks are in great demand online.

Section B Listen to five students talking about the traditions of the first school day in their own countries twice. Complete their words according to what you hear.

Word Bank

orientation /ɔ:rɪən'teɪʃn/ *n.* 入学教育 poetry /'pəʊətri/ *n.* 诗集

What Does the First Day of School Look Like Around the World?



Nathania (Indonesia)

- The senior students are assigned to help the new students to do things (1) _____.
- They also help new students to (2) _____.

**Ani (Bulgaria)**

- The whole town turns out for the first day of school to (3) _____ the beginning of the new school year.
- There is (4) _____, including singing, speeches, poetry readings and dancing.

**Nawaf (Saudi Arabia)**

- The students (5) _____ a three-day event.
- The teachers bring (6) _____ for the students.

**Ayse (Turkey)**

- (7) _____ are worn on the first day of school.
- The first day is actually about (8) _____ after the summer break.

**Takeshi (Japan)**

- On the first day of school, students (9) _____.
- Then the students (10) _____.

READING AND VIEWING

Section A Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Look at the navigation bar of a webpage below. What do you think the website offers?

Task 2. Choose the best answer to each question.

Clubs in an American High School

My name is Allan Ma, and I am studying in a high school in the USA. My curiosity about science and my passion for sports have brought me a fulfilling after-school life.

During my junior year, I joined the school's math club, International Space Station Program, and basketball team. This year, my senior year, I'm currently on the school's soccer team, just for a change. I am also a member of the National Honor Society and San Diego Youth Space Program. In order to pursue my career goal of becoming a mechanical engineer, being involved in the International Space Station and San Diego Youth Space Program is definitely beneficial for me.

The International Space Station Program is a program where students design a small self-operating box of lab and we send the lab to the International Space Station. I was the "Mechanical Engineer" in the program. I like this role and I can play it very well. During the project, I cooperated with our "Software Engineer" so that we would design the perfect *circuit* (电路) and program to support the lab. I have gained a lot of knowledge of science and 3D-graphing. I enjoyed working with my teammates and enjoyed being successful.

I strongly encourage you all to take an active part in any club or program that your school offers because I want to pass the joy and pleasure of teamwork to each one of you.

- () 1. What benefits has Allan Ma most probably gained from the school clubs?
- ① Cooperative ability.
 - ② Programming skills.
 - ③ Drawing techniques.
 - ④ Knowledge of mechanics.
 - ⑤ Confidence and satisfaction.
- A. ① ② ⑤ B. ③ ④ ⑤ C. ① ④ ⑤

- () 2. Why did Allan Ma write the article?
- To persuade students to enjoy their life.
 - To encourage students to join school clubs.
 - To stress the importance of physical exercise.

Task 3. Suppose you don't want to join Allan Ma's club. What can be your reasons? One example is given.

Example:

Reason 1: I prefer clubs that highlight independence.

My reasons:

- ➡ _____
- ➡ _____
- ➡ _____

Section B Read the following passage and complete the tasks.

How to Survive High School

It may feel impossible to survive even a day of high school, let alone three years. However, there are a lot of things you can do to make your high school experience one of the best times of your life.



(1) _____ During high school, you may feel under pressure to fit in. You need to try your best to fight the negative feelings and learn to have a change. High school actually gives you an opportunity to discover a real YOU and grow as a person, but it's important that any change should come from within.

(2) _____ Try to break out of your comfort zone by starting a conversation with people, especially strangers. Everybody has something to contribute to your growth as a person. Over time, you'll develop a friend group filled with unique individuals that like you for who you are and add a lot of value to your life.

(3) _____ Throughout high school, you may run into someone that makes you feel bad about yourself. If a friend starts making you

feel worthless, don't be afraid to cut them out of your life. It may be difficult, but it will make you far happier in the long run and people giving negative remarks often regret their behaviour once they really grow up.

(4) _____ Joining a school sports team is a great way to meet like-minded people and make long-lasting friendship. However, even if you're not involved in a sport, try to exercise every day. Though you may feel like your study schedule is jam-packed, remember that staying fit will help improve your school performance.

(5) _____ You don't have to be a teacher's pet, but do your best to be kind and friendly to everybody you take a class from. If possible, spend a few minutes before or after class talking with your teachers about things related to their subject.

Task 1. Complete the passage with the following topic sentences. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there is one more sentence than you need.

- A. Join a school sports team.
- B. Spare regular time for exercise.
- C. Let yourself be who you really are.
- D. Make friends with a variety of people.
- E. Don't avoid interacting with your teachers.
- F. Keep a distance from those who put you down.

Task 2. Read the passage again and complete the following table.

<i>When you ...</i>	<i>try to ...</i>	<i>Remember that ...</i>
feel pressured to adapt to your new school life,	overcome (1) _____ by having a change.	(2) _____ are the one who wants the change, not any outside force.
find yourself staying in your comfort zone all the time,	(3) _____ especially strangers.	everyone can (4) _____.
(5) _____	stay away from him or her.	<i>mean</i> (刻薄的) people will one day (6) _____.

find time conflict between (7) _____,	spare some time to do daily exercise.	(8) _____ can help improve your study performance.
have any questions about a certain subject,	(9) _____ before or after class.	you should be (10) _____ to your teachers.

SPEAKING

Section A

Read aloud the following paragraph.

It may feel impossible to survive even a day of high school, let alone three years. However, there are a lot of things you can do to make your high school experience one of the best times of your life.

Section B

Make quick responses to the sentences you have heard.

1. Your response:
2. Your response:
3. Your response:

Section C

Listen to a short passage twice about shared study spaces and answer the questions.

Question 1: Why are shared study spaces well-received? List at least two reasons.

Question 2: What do you think of shared study spaces?

WRITING

Section A

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 专家认为，家长不应忽视孩子们的点滴进步。(ignore)
Experts think that parents should not _____.
2. 吉姆目不转睛地看着黑板上的那些问题，思考着该如何回答。(stare)
Jim _____ on the blackboard, thinking of how to answer them.

3. 在老师的帮助下，她学会了如何在压力下控制自己的情绪。(pressure)

With the help of teachers, _____.

4. 每单元的学习结束后，你都应该进行自我反思。(reflect)

5. 面对资金和人手不足，志愿者们正竭尽全力确保这里唯一的小学能按时开学。(make sure)

Section B In Section C of Vocabulary Focus, you have read a letter from Dad. The following letter is a reply written by Son. Read it carefully and complete the topic sentences.

Dear Dad,

I never knew how you were treated by the difficulties until I read your letter. Thank you for always being such a great dad.

Thank you for (1) _____. You are a person that I want to be someday in the future. You showed me how to make strict requirements for myself. I have looked up to you and I am trying to live up to your standards in my life.

(2) _____. I am glad I had you around to tell me that you are proud of me. You found my strengths and highlighted them, so I could see them more clearly. You pointed out my weaknesses, so I could learn to better deal with them. You made sure I always knew I would be successful, even if I felt like I was failing at the time.

(3) _____. Because of you, I had someone to look up to. You gave me enough freedom to make mistakes, but still you were there to guide me on how to better learn from them. You weren't perfect, but I didn't expect you to be. You are my dad, and I will always be grateful to have had an example like you.

Love,

Son

Extended Reading



Pre-reading questions:

Chinese is our mother tongue. Do you think it is a difficult language? Why or why not?

A Chinese Class in a Chicago High School

Standing in front of the blackboard, Jing Xu announced the start of the class. Eighteen students stood up, shouted their greetings of "good morning" in Chinese, and started the 90-minute class.

This is a usual Chinese class at a high school in downtown Chicago. The students were divided into small groups, about four in each group, to practice Chinese speaking and writing.

The four different tones are considered one of the most difficult parts in Chinese learning. To make it easier, Xu attached^① to each tone a gesture, and asked the students to give corresponding^② gestures to the words he pronounced.

In the sentence composing section, the students were encouraged to write down as many Chinese sentences as they could. Chances are^③ there were often strokes^④ either to the left or to the right missing in a character. When Xu added the missed strokes together with humorous comments, the students laughed again and easily remembered the correct ones.

The school is one of the 41 public schools in Chicago that offer Chinese classes. Some 60 full-time Chinese teachers like Xu are offering Chinese courses in four levels to some 11,000 elementary and middle school students in Chicago Public Schools (CPS).

CPS started to offer Chinese as a second language in 1999. Only several schools had Chinese classes until 2006, when the Confucius Institute in Chicago was established. The institute is responsible for coordinating^⑤ Chinese courses and training Chinese teachers in CPS. **Establishment of the Confucius Institute has added wings to Chinese teaching in CPS.**

CPS now offers 12 foreign languages for students to choose from. In 2018, Chinese surpassed^⑥ French to become the second most chosen foreign language. This is attributed^⑦ to the rapid development and the rise of China on the world's stage. By choosing to learn Chinese, the students are aiming at the potentials^⑧ China has, and investing in the future.

^① v. to connect sth to sth

^② adj. matching or connected with sth that you have just mentioned

^③ (informal) It is likely that...

^④ n. a mark made by moving a pen, a brush, etc. once across a surface

^⑤ v. to organise the different parts of an activity and the people involved in it so that it works well

^⑥ v. to do or be better than sb/sth

^⑦ v. to say or believe that sth is the result of a particular thing

^⑧ n. the possibility of sth happening or being developed or used

Steven, a sixteen-year-old junior, started to learn Chinese in elementary school, and has kept learning ever since. "I plan to learn it throughout high school for the rest of my time here," he said. "I chose Chinese because I think it would be the most valuable language to learn," he explained. "It's more valuable to know a language that more people speak and especially the United States has a lot of relations with China." Steven believes that learning Chinese will help him in his career in the future.

Every year the institute sends more than 20 CPS students to China for exchange and study. It is stressed that only after having personal experiences of China will the students find a fair and objective knowledge about the country and share it with others.

Food for thought

1. How did Jing Xu teach Chinese tones in class?
2. What does the writer mean by "establishment of the Confucius Institute has added wings to Chinese teaching in CPS"?

Challenge

Suppose a group of CPS students are visiting your school. They told you they had difficulty practicing the four tones when learning Chinese. Do some library work to find out why the four tones are difficult for foreigners. Complete the following list of reasons.

Reason 1

Reason 2

Reason 3

UNIT 2

Language and Culture

GRAMMAR IN USE

The school English newspaper editor invites you to proofread a passage written by your schoolmate. Each indicated line contains one error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. Proofread the passage and correct it in the following way. One example is given.

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a "Λ" sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank.

For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a "—" sign and put the word in the blank.

Certain gestures and facial expressions are a form of communication which uses body language rather than the spoken word. Although the same gesture is used in different countries, its meanings can Λ very different.

OK



The gesture for OK is an example for how widely the meaning of a gesture can differ others in different cultures. Generally, OK is just a sign of agreement. But, in several Middle East countries and some Southern European countries, the gesture is improper, telling the receiver that he or she is a nobody, a zero (0).

Bowing

Bowing bears very important meaning in East Asia, particularly in Japan. The meaning changes depending on how the bow is practicing and the depth of the downward movement of the head. The bow shows about different expressions such as greeting, apology, thankfulness, respect and

be _____

1. _____

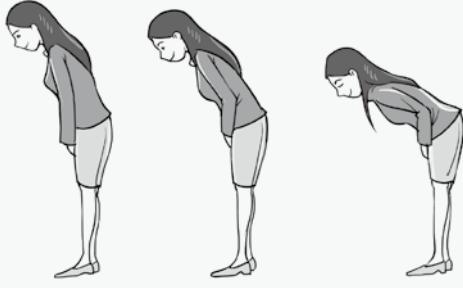
2. _____

3. _____

Notes

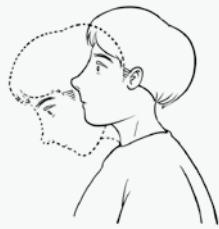
4. _____

so on. Note that in Asia it is considered impolite to make eye contact while bowing.



In Europe, the bow is a form of greeting and respect and often goes along with a handshake. It is not impolite to look at the other person in the eye while bowing in Europe; it is instead polite to do. Bowing is a male gesture. Women do not bow while shaking hands.

5. _____



Nodding generally expresses agreement. Strong nodding usually means total agreement, while nodding slowly several times can mean, "Maybe, I'll have to think about it." However, in Bulgaria and Thailand, nodding means opposite: a very exact "no."

6. _____

Eye contact

In the United States, eye contact is both positive and negative, depending on what it is used. Establishing eye contact during a conversation is generally meant to create a link of trust between people. But frequent eye contact, with a strict look, can make the other person nervous.

In Japan, direct eye contact during a conversation should be limited so as not to be impolite. Brief and quick eye contact is proper.

7. _____

Body language plays an important role in expressing attitudes and emotions. So it's important to pay attention to your body language when you are communicating with people from other cultures.

8. _____



VOCABULARY FOCUS

Section A Match each word in the left column with the phrase that has a similar meaning in the right column. Write the letters in the brackets.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| () 1. fault | a. the situation in which sth happens and that helps you to understand it |
| () 2. context | b. a formal arrangement to meet or visit sb at a particular time |
| () 3. reflection | c. to make a movement or sound to give sb a message, an order |
| () 4. appointment | d. the responsibility for sth wrong that has happened or been done |
| () 5. signal | e. a sign that shows the state or nature of sth |
| | f. the way that you think and feel about sb / sth |

Section B Fill in each blank with a word in Section A in its proper form.

1. The changes of different languages can be seen in their historical and social _____.
2. The rising popularity of the Chinese language is a(n) _____ of the increased global influence of China as a result of its fast-growing economy.
3. In cross-cultural communication, misunderstandings are usually caused not by a person's _____, but by the unfamiliarity with each other's culture.
4. She _____ to me with a quick, meaningful look. Then I knew which way to go.
5. Foreigners with some knowledge about Chinese culture will avoid making a(n) _____ with Chinese business people during traditional Chinese festivals.

Section C Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. What do you mean by saying “dui” (yes) in Chinese in daily communication? Have you ever been misunderstood when talking with foreigners?

Task 2. Read the following passage about cross-cultural communication and complete it by using the words in the box. Each word can be used only once.

agreement	caused	confusion	fluency	ironically
likely	obvious	response	torn	

Cross-cultural communication is about the way people from different cultures communicate with each other. It's not surprising that cross-cultural communication can cause (1) _____. Sometimes, even if the speaker has clearly expressed himself and the listener has also understood the meaning, the listener may still give a confusing (2) _____, which, increasingly, makes the speaker feel confused. For example, the Chinese word “dui” can mean “correct,” but it can also mean “yes,” indicating “I agree.” Actually, Chinese are usually so friendly and polite that “dui” is often used to show (3) _____, and it's part of Chinese culture.



Once, a foreigner, called Jason, was going to go out with Stella, his Chinese co-worker, who achieved great (4) _____. Jason looked up at the sky, and said, “It looks like it's not going to rain.” Stella said, “Yes,” and he was totally puzzled. Did she mean it would rain? So Jason then said, “Well, I hope it won't rain.” Stella responded “yes” again! Finally, Jason felt (5) _____ and said, “Should I take my umbrella?” and Stella said “Yes!” Jason took an umbrella and they went out. What made Jason embarrassed was that it became sunny. But (6) _____, Stella put up her umbrella. Jason was totally confused, trying to find out what was wrong with the conversation between Stella and him.

Actually, if Stella had said "that's right" for the first time and "I agree" the second time, Jason wouldn't have taken the umbrella with him.

It was (7) _____ that the sudden amusing embarrassment was (8) _____ by little fluency in each other's culture. But once the misunderstanding is cleared up, people are (9) _____ to avoid it in the future.

Task 3. Do you have any advice for Jason? Think about a Chinese expression that may also confuse Jason.

My advice:

LISTENING

Section A Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each of the questions. The conversations and the questions will be read only once.

- () 1. A. Understanding local culture.
B. Making more new friends.
C. Learning local history better.

- () 2. A. It can be found in all languages.
B. It doesn't matter whether it exists.
C. It is important for passing down cultures.

- () 3. A. The man's speech is well-received by the audience.
B. The man's body language needs to be improved.
C. The man's speech expresses more than he wrote.

- () 4. A. Understanding American news.
B. Achieving good grades in all subjects.
C. Being a stranger to American English.

- () 5. A. More people will choose to learn Chinese.
B. The English snowball is rolling down faster.
C. More people will run away from the snowball.

Section B Listen and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Listen to the longer conversation about languages in the world and choose the best answer to each question. The conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once.

- () 1. A. Around 7,000. B. Around 2,200.
C. Over 2,500. D. Over 3,500.

() 2. A. She couldn't speak it well.
B. Nobody else could understand it.
C. No one else taught her to speak it.
D. It was not an official language of India.

() 3. A. The achievements made by the Endangered Language Project.
B. An important part of Indian culture and language tradition.
C. The house which she and her family used to live in.
D. The printed files of the Bo language and its culture.

Task 2. Listen again and answer the question in your own words.

What is suggested for learning about the disappearing languages?



READING AND VIEWING

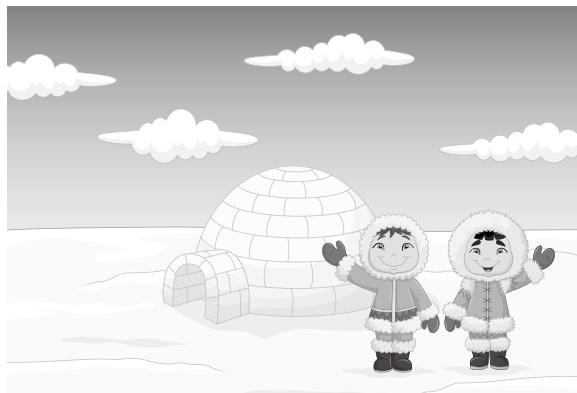
Read the passage and complete the tasks.

Language reflects the environment where we live. We name the things around us. Usually, the important things own many specific names while the less important things only have some general names. Therefore, in one culture people may have a large vocabulary to describe a certain object, while in another culture, the vocabulary related to the object is small.

For example, the Chinese have many words for "rice" and for "family relationships." The British use many different expressions for "rain." The

French boy can name and talk about various types of wine, while the children growing up on a farm may well be able to offer ten different words for plow, a farming tool.

In some cultures, there is an amazingly large vocabulary to describe a certain thing. From the figures provided by some linguists, Eskimos have about 100 words for snow. For them, snow is so important to life that each of its forms and conditions has to be named. They divide snow into four main categories, such as snow lying on the ground, snow floating in



the sky, snow piling up, and snow piles. These different kinds of snow will tell them different weather conditions. The same is true for the Arabian desert nomads, members of a community that moves with its

animals from place to place, whose life depends much on camels. In the Arabic language, according to camels' appearance, characters, drinking behaviours, the roles they play and so on, there are hundreds of different words for the camel and all of its parts. By comparison, snow and camel are far less important in English-speaking cultures, and the single words "snow" and "camel" can usually satisfy their needs. When the needs become more specific, however, they can make up longer phrases to meet the needs: "corn snow", "flying snow," "big camel," "cantankerous (脾气坏的) camel," etc.



As we can see, there is a connection between the words and the ideas of that culture. So it's not hard to understand that each culture passes on its ideas and thoughts through words.

Task 1. Choose the best answer to complete the unfinished statements.

- () 1. In different cultures, things that _____ have a large vocabulary.
A. are less important in the environment
B. are extremely important to the people
C. are rarely seen in one's environment
- () 2. The writer presents the examples of "snow" and "camel" in paragraph 3 to _____.
A. explain the stages of development in vocabulary in different languages
B. show the large vocabulary of "snow" for Eskimos and "camel" for Arabians
C. make readers believe many words can be used to describe one thing
- () 3. In English-speaking cultures, you can make new _____ to describe more specific items with a basic word.
A. paragraphs B. sentences C. phrases

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What does the passage mainly talk about?

2. Find out more examples in Chinese to support the writer's view.

Task 3. Read the passage again and fill in the blanks with proper words or phrases.

The phenomenon

In one culture, important things own many (1) _____ names, while less important things own only several (2) _____ names. Like (3) "_____ " in Chinese, and (4) "_____ " in English.

Typical (5) _____ and explanations

A(n) (6) _____ large vocabulary for (7) "_____ " exists in Eskimos' language, so does (8) "_____ " in Arabic. It is because a small vocabulary can't (9) _____. But in English, that's enough, for they aren't important in British culture.

The conclusion

Each culture (10) _____ its ideas and thoughts through language because of the (11) _____ between them.

 **SPEAKING**

Section A Read aloud the following paragraph.

Language reflects the environment where we live. We name the things around us. Usually, the important things own many concrete names while the less important things only have some general names. Therefore, in one culture people may have a large vocabulary to describe a certain object, while in another culture, the vocabulary related to the object is small.

Section B Ask two questions about each situation given below. At least one special question should be asked about each situation.

Questions 1-2:

Your classmate Wang Fang has achieved great fluency in English. Ask her two questions about her way of learning English.

Questions 3-4:

You plan to visit Mexico, but you are worried about your communication with local people. Fortunately, your sister Selina has just returned from there. Ask her about how to communicate with local people.

Section C Make a story based on the following picture. Begin your story with the first sentence given.

One day, Jason visited his Chinese friend, Mr Zhang, with some gifts.

*You must have spent
much money. I told you
not to do so.*



WRITING

Notes

Section A Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 同一个词在不同的文化背景中可能含义不同。(context)

The same word may _____.

2. 这本书是根据作者的亲身经历写成的，反映了文化之间的差异。(base)

_____, which is a reflection of cultural differences.

3. 杰克示意服务员将菜单拿过来。(signal)

4. 墨西哥人的时间观可能会让一些外国人感到困惑不已。(likely)

5. 当再次踏上中国的土地时，这位总统说：“我多次来到中国，每次都留下美好的回忆。”(memory)

Section B You are going to introduce a Chinese idiom to a foreign friend. Choose ONE of the idioms from the following list and write its story in 60–80 words completely and clearly. The beginning is already given.

画蛇添足 painting a snake with feet

井底之蛙 a frog living at the bottom of a well

亡羊补牢 mending the fold after the sheep have been stolen

掩耳盗铃 plugging one's ears while stealing a bell

The Chinese idiom “_____” is widely known
and is usually cited to _____.

The following story is the origin of the idiom. _____

Extended Reading



Pre-reading questions:

1. Do you like to use emojis when sending messages? Why or why not?
2. What is your favourite emoji?

Are Emojis the Future of Our Language?

Emojis are amazingly popular. It's undeniable that they're fun. They even have changed the way we communicate. But it's not an entirely positive development.

It's possible to argue that emojis allow us to express emotions more easily. That's definitely true in conversations between people who don't share a common mother tongue. They are tightly packed units of communication with meanings that can generally leap across the language barrier. However, because gestures can have different implications in different cultures — the "thumbs up" is hugely offensive^① in the Middle East — not all emojis can cross cultural borders easily. In fact, even the members of the Unicode Consortium argue over their correct meanings.

My belief is that they actually decrease our means of emotional expression. Shorthand^② is useful only so long as it doesn't end up killing off the depth it replaces in moments of convenience. However great the variety of sad faces there are in the emoji character set, they struggle to capture the specificity of boredom or melancholy^③. Schadenfreude — joy in the suffering of others — would require a complex set of emojis to be presented effectively.

Of course language can, should and must evolve^④ — English particularly is a mixture — but we should try to hold on to the idea of stretching ourselves, and appreciating the beauty of a wide vocabulary.

A lot of Internet culture has been about willingly infantilising^⑤ ourselves, moving back to a world of cartoon faces and looping GIFs, a

① adj. rude in a way that causes you to feel upset, insulted or annoyed

② n. a quick way of writing using special signs or abbreviations, used especially to record what sb is saying

③ n. a deep feeling of sadness that lasts for a long time and often cannot be explained

④ v. to develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complicated form; to develop sth in this way

⑤ v. to treat sb as though they are a child

place of primary colours and exaggerated^⑥ reactions. Few things are truly "awesome". Emojis have helped speed up the pace of that simplification.

Written language is, in fact, more powerful than emojis. When you master it you can express such great subtlety^⑦ and create entire worlds by joining together individually insignificant letters. But emojis are like modern Lego kits, narrowing you to a very limited set of building blocks, shutting down your options. Language stretches out before us with almost endless possibilities. It's ripe for creation, while emojis are defined by others, and their meanings are largely placed on you.

I don't want us to slide into a world where the symbols destroy the wonder of words. It's still important for us to take joy in the power of language.

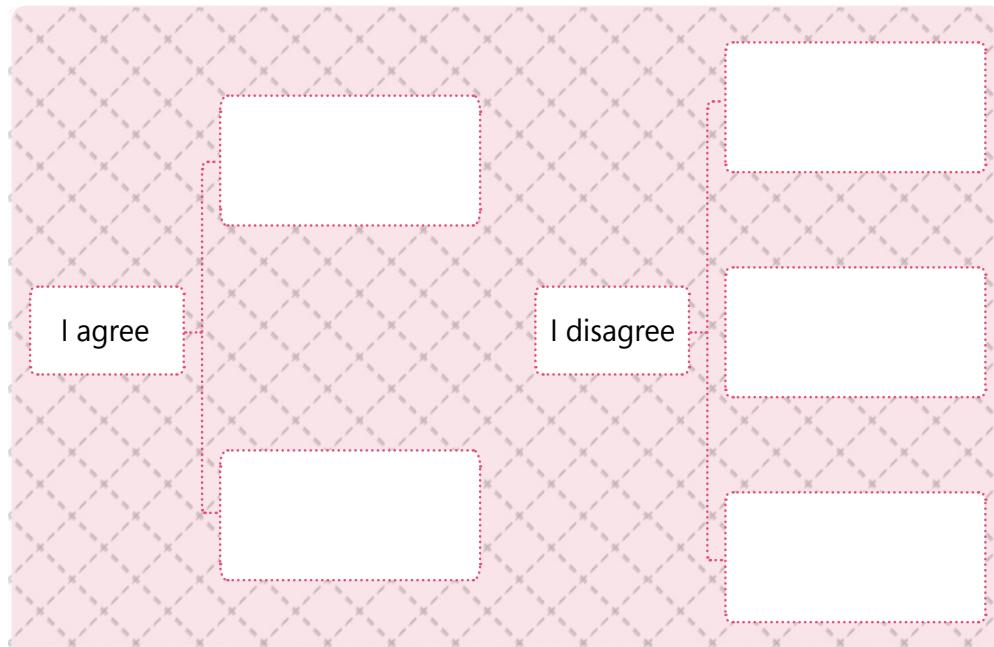
A string of dead-eyed symbols is not worthy of representing the true complexities of your emotions, and in 20 years, if you come to look back on them, they will fail to convey what you actually felt. You're better than a smiling poop or a series of comically personified aubergines^⑧, aren't you?

Food for thought

1. What does the example of "thumbs up" in paragraph 2 imply?
2. What advantage does written language have over emojis?

Challenge

1. Do you agree or disagree with the views in the passage? If you agree, list more reasons. If you disagree, state your own reasons.



Notes

⑥ adj. made to seem larger, better, worse or more important than it really is or needs to be

⑦ n. the quality of being organised in a clever way

⑧ n. a vegetable with shiny dark purple skin that is soft and white inside

2. Write a paragraph of 60-80 words, explaining ONE of your reasons with supporting details.

GRAMMAR IN USE

Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. How do you make your budget for your travel? Read the following passage and fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. Use one word that best fits each blank.

I have been to quite many different countries around the world. Whatever it is, it is hard to argue that (1) _____ you go, you will spend a significant part of your daily budget on food, so I usually write down all our expenses on it. Here are three simple steps about how to save money on food (2) _____ we are travelling.

→ Try to find the cheapest supermarkets when you travel in a foreign country – this will save a significant part of your daily budget (3) _____ prices usually vary a lot. For example, in many European countries there are supermarkets that sell many products at lower prices.

→ Buy typical local products of this country. Be flexible. (4) _____ you are used to eating eggs for breakfast every morning, but they are too expensive in the country you visit, you'd better change your mind. Typical products are eaten by a majority of people, (5) _____ they can't be expensive.

→ Avoid restaurants (6) _____ they are cheap (especially in France). The only country in Europe where we visited restaurants was Italy. Pizza there was tasty and hearty, but they were not so expensive.



Notes

Task 2. Answer the following questions.

1. Among the above tips, which one do you think is the most useful for you? Why?

2. Apart from what you have read above, do you have your own tips for travellers abroad?

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Section A Make compound words by matching a word from the left box with one from the right box. Then complete the sentences with the appropriate compound words. One example is given.

master green breath head
flash set take

light piece back away
taking house ache

Example:

Among those who buy lunch, 40 percent eat with co-workers in a restaurant and 20 percent order takeaways.

- (1) Best results can be obtained by starting the plants off in a warm _____.

_____.

- (2) A sunhat, a backpack and a(n) _____ are necessary for outdoor travelling.

- (3) He commented that this novel was a(n) _____ of American literature.

- (4) Get up your courage. This short-term _____ should not bother you too long.

- (5) The house has _____ views from every room, which is the reason for its high price.
- (6) The airline's biggest _____ is the increase in the price of airplane fuel.

Section B Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

- Where do you think is the place showed in the picture, in northern or southern China?
- Have you ever been to such a place? What impressed you most there?



Task 2. Read the following passage about Zhouzhuang and complete it by using the words in the box. Each word can be used only once.

ancient	built	decorated	explore
fascinating	maintained	offered	relics

If you want to go back in time, visit the Chinese town of Zhouzhuang. Here you can experience Chinese life as it was in (1) _____. Most of the buildings in Zhouzhuang were (2) _____ from the Ming or Qing Dynasty. What else makes this quiet Jiangsu Province town so (3) _____? It's *crisscrossed* (贯穿) by many canals! So many visitors like to call Zhouzhuang "Venice of the East".

It was fun to (4) _____ the town while I was relaxing on a small boat! The boatman *paddled* (划船) down the canals, where I can see beautiful willow trees and stone bridges. I also took a walk around Zhouzhuang's narrow lanes. Most buildings alongside were

- (5) _____ with carved wood. Each one seemed to invite me to take a closer look.

On the second day, I visited Shen's House, a huge Zhouzhuang home (6) _____ in 1742. It had seven courtyards and over 100 rooms, all of which (7) _____ the simple but beautiful architecture characteristics of the Qing Dynasty. I left the house and chose a small waterside restaurant for dinner. The menu (8) _____ some of Zhouzhuang's specialties, including the famous Wansan Pork Shank.

I spent my last evening in Zhouzhuang walking down the lanes once more.

Task 3. Read the passage again and complete the last paragraph with 2-3 sentences. Keep the writing style as much as possible.

LISTENING

Section A Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each of the questions. The conversations and the questions will be read only once.

- () 1. A. 10 minutes. B. 20 minutes. C. 30 minutes.
- () 2. A. His sister wants to be a good guide in Guilin.
B. He doesn't believe Guilin's scenery tops all.
C. His sister can show the woman around Guilin.
- () 3. A. It has been cancelled.
B. There is no seat available.
C. The airline is out of business.
- () 4. A. The plan of their holiday trips.
B. Their feelings about the trip.
C. The weather at the beach.
- () 5. A. Credit cards do not fit in her wallet.
B. Big bills are favoured by many shopkeepers.
C. She would rather take a credit card than cash.

Section B Listen to a telephone conversation and fill in the blanks with the information you have just heard. The conversation will be read twice.

Hot Spring Resort

Fees: Adult \$150 Child \$80 Family (1) _____

- Include: Free access to 56 hot springs
A(n) (2) _____ pond
Free 24-hour (3) _____
- Exclude: Foods from (4) _____, e.g. Chinese, Thai and French food.



Note: The earliest tour is available on (5) _____.

READING AND VIEWING

Section A Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Describe the picture. Can you find such a place in your hometown?



Task 2. Read the following passage about beach holidays and fill in each blank with the appropriate word to make the passage meaningful and coherent. The first letter of each word is given.

Indeed, there is no better way to spend time with your family than relaxing on the beach. There are many popular beach (1) d_____, like the West Coast, East Coast and the Gulf. If you plan carefully in (2) a_____ , you as well as your family can enjoy the best vacation of

your lifetime.

While choosing a destination, make sure you take a number of factors into consideration, like the (3) w_____ and what to wear. The southern states tend to get very warm in summer, while the northern states are too cold in winter. Browse through the Internet to find out what the (4) c_____ will be like in your destination of choice and what is the best time to go.

When planning for (5) a_____, make sure you read the wording very carefully in brochures and ads. Ocean front rooms mean you will be facing the ocean literally, (6) w_____ ocean view rooms mean that you will be able to see the ocean from your window.

Always find out beforehand whether or not the beach you are visiting is safe for your family. (7) A_____ those parts of the beach with rip tides and strong currents. Make sure that there is a lifeguard on duty all the time and that the area is (8) c_____ regularly.

If you and your family want to spend time doing other things instead of (9) l_____ in the sun all day, you can rent jet skis, bicycles or body boards. Look for other (10) a_____ for yourself and your family.



Notes

Section B Read and complete the tasks.

Australia's Great Barrier Reef is considered to be the world's largest reef system. It is made up of over 2,900 individual reefs, 900 islands and covers an area of 133,000 square miles. It is also one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and it is the world's biggest structure made out of living species. The Great Barrier Reef is also unique in that it is the only living organism that can be seen from space.

The geologic formation of the Great Barrier Reef is long and complex. Coral reefs began forming in the region about between 58 and 48 million years ago when the Coral Sea Basin formed. However, once the Australian continent moved to its present location, sea levels began to change and coral reefs started to grow quickly, but changing climate and sea levels after that caused them to grow and decline in cycles. This is because coral reefs need certain sea temperature and sunlight to grow.



Today, scientists believe that complete coral reef structures where today's Great Barrier Reef is were formed 600,000 years ago. The old reef died off, however, due to climate change and changing sea levels. Today's reef began to form about 20,000 years ago when it started to grow on the remains of the older reef. This was due to the fact that the Last Glacial Maximum ended around this time and during *glaciation* (冰蚀) sea level was much lower than it is today. The current Great Barrier Reef structure is about 6,000 to 8,000 years old.

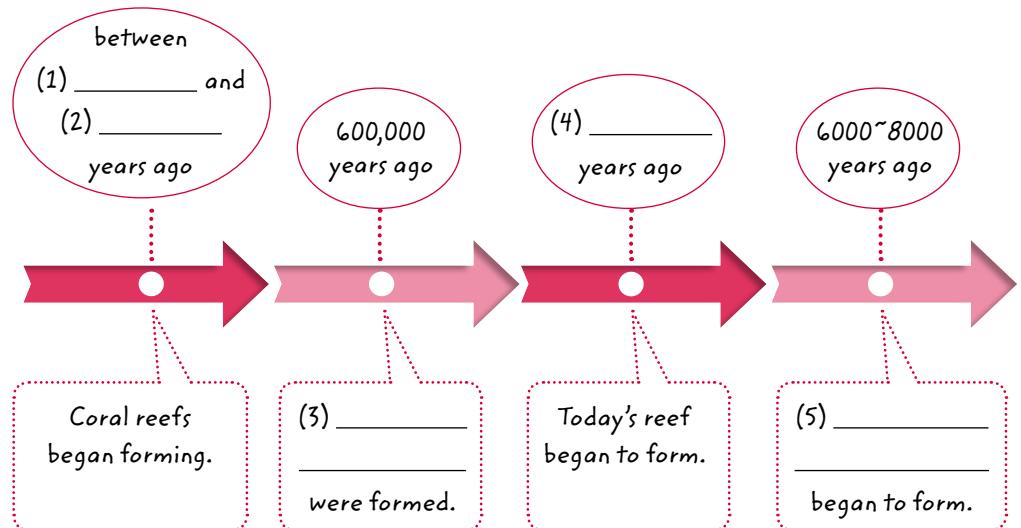
Due to its numerous kinds of plants and animals, the Great Barrier Reef is a popular tourist destination and around two million people visit it per year. *Scuba diving* (蛙潛) and tours by small boats and aircraft are the most popular activities on the reef. Since it is a *delicate* (易损的) habitat, tourism of the Great Barrier Reef is highly managed and sometimes operated as ecotourism. All ships, aircraft and others that want to access the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park need to have a permit.

Despite these protective measures, however, the Great Barrier Reef's health is still threatened due to climate change, pollution, fishing, and invasive species.

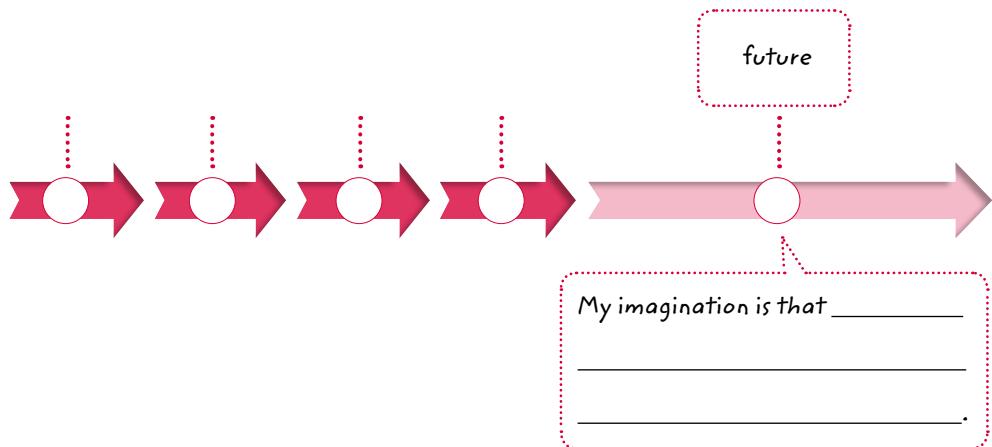
Task 1. Choose the best answer to complete the unfinished statements.

- () 1. According to paragraph 1, the Great Barrier Reef is _____.
A. the largest reef group in the world
B. one of the Seven Wonders of the World
C. among the world's biggest biological systems
- () 2. Visitors around the world are attracted to the Great Barrier Reef because of its _____.
A. enormous water activities
B. wide varieties of species
C. high-level management
- () 3. The fourth paragraph is mainly intended to _____.
A. introduce the formation of the Great Barrier Reef
B. attract more people to visit the Great Barrier Reef
C. highlight the necessity of protecting the Great Barrier Reef

Task 2. Fill in the blanks with the information given in the passage.



Task 3. Imagine what the future of the Great Barrier Reef will be like.



leaf SPEAKING

Section A Read aloud the following paragraph.

Due to its numerous kinds of plants and animals, the Great Barrier Reef is a popular tourist destination and around two million people visit it per year. Scuba diving and tours via small boats and aircraft are the most popular activities on the reef. Since it is a delicate habitat, tourism of the Great Barrier Reef is highly managed and sometimes operated as ecotourism. All ships, aircraft and others that want to access the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park need to have a permit.

Section B Ask two questions about each situation given below. At least one special question should be asked about each situation.

Questions 1-2:

Your friend Mike will go on a trip to Paris. Ask him two questions about his plan in Paris.

Questions 3-4:

You find a foreign tourist standing in front of a metro map at a subway station, looking very anxious. Ask him about his problem.

Section C Read the following news report and the comments. Give your own comments on tourists' uncivilised behaviour.



The *uncivilised* (不文明的) behaviour of tourists has long been a headache for popular tourist attractions. The Great Wall in particular has suffered because many people carve their names on it. In the latest such incident,

a group of photos showing *graffiti* (涂鸦) carved on the Great Wall has been widely spread online, which has aroused heated discussion. Because much of it is written in English, some people have concluded it might be the work of English-speaking foreigners.

The uncivilised behaviour of foreigners is no excuse for us to set looser standards upon ourselves. Uncivilised behaviour deserves criticism regardless of the nationality of the person responsible. Reports of the bad behaviour of foreign tourists in China should be a mirror for us to better regulate our own behaviour.



My comments:

WRITING

Notes

Section A Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 这座小镇景色迷人，令我流连忘返。 (tear)

The small town has such attractive scenery that _____.

2. 深思熟虑后，他决定参加此次国际文化交流活动。 (determined)

After careful consideration, _____.

3. 我想方设法去找寻欧洲历史最悠久的剧院。 (effort)

4. 我们的一生会面临各种选择，关键是要学会如何选择。 (range)

5. 毫无疑问，学生应该在决定大学和专业时有自己的发言权。 (say n.)

Section B Write an English passage according to the instructions given below in Chinese. You can use the information in the news report in Section C of Speaking to support your opinion(s).

长城是中国的骄傲，体现了我国古代劳动人民的勤劳与智慧，见证了我国的光辉历史。但近期有人发现游客在长城上刻名字或涂鸦。以一名中国学生的身份写一封信，倡导游客们爱护长城，保护历史古迹。

□

Dear visitors,

The Great Wall is _____

However, pitifully, there are some uncivilised phenomena recently,
like _____

So, I advocate that _____

Moreover, the government should _____

Besides, _____

Finally, _____

A Chinese student

(Your signature)

Extended Reading

Notes



Pre-reading questions:

1. Describe the picture in your own words.
2. Do you like to travel alone or with others? Why?

Read an article from a travel magazine and complete the tasks.

Powerful Reasons Why People Love to Travel

Why do people leave their homes and voyage all over the globe? The reasons why people love to travel are varied, and very personal. Take a look at these motivations, and see which ones ring true for you.

Challenging yourself

You might feel like you're stuck in a rut^① in your daily life, or you're longing for something exciting, different and challenging. Travel is the ideal way to test yourself, which pushes people to their limits and gets them outside their comfort zone.

You'll discover how resourceful^② you are when you're exposed to new places, people and experiences. Maybe it's finding your way around a busy city, or ordering a meal when you don't speak the language. You'll feel proud when you finish your trip successfully, as overcoming challenges will bring you joy and energy for future tests.

Learning

Travel is not only fun and fulfilling^③, but it allows you to experience life through a whole new lens^④. Information learned this way also gets retained^⑤ longer, as by actually going to a site or certain location you gain far more insight than by reading about it. Seeing the world is rather educational. This *crash course* (速成课) in discovering how the rest of the world live actually will cover subjects like history, geography and sociology. Every destination has something unique to teach visitors, and immersing^⑥ themselves in a completely different world is the best

① *n. a boring way of life that does not change*

② *adj. good at finding ways of doing things and solving problems, etc.*

③ *adj. causing sb to feel satisfied and useful*

④ *n. a curved piece of glass or plastic that makes things look larger, smaller or clearer when you look through it*

⑤ *v. to keep sth; to continue to have sth*

⑥ *v. to become or make sb completely involved in sth*

⑦ *n. a particular attitude towards sth; a way of thinking about sth*

⑧ *adj. having a wide variety of experiences and abilities and a fully developed personality*

⑨ *v. to be gradually made known; to gradually make sth known to other people*

Notes

learning experience.

Expanding your perspective^⑦

Travel helps open your mind, for it enables you to realise that there's not only one way to live life. Meeting people from other places will show you that your world view isn't the same as everyone else's. You can't imagine how different life is in another place until you see for yourself. The different setting will also help you discover and consider fresh ideas you haven't thought of before, and then you'll be a better-rounded^⑧ global citizen with different notions and possibilities.

Getting in touch with yourself

Getting away from home gives you the opportunity to reflect on your life, because you have the needed time and space to let your mind wander. Every day travelling brings a new set of issues and opportunities. The way you handle those also gives yourself insight into who you are. You'll come home knowing yourself better, and with a fresh perspective on what you want out of life. The experience will change your life.

Building and strengthening relationships

The shared experience of travel brings people together. A family getaway, a romantic trip, or a weekend with friends can strengthen important connections.

Travel is also a great opportunity to make new friends — either fellow travellers or locals. Meeting and befriending new people is a valuable travel benefit. And once you've connected, new possibilities for future travel unfold^⑨ — either to visit them or journey with them.

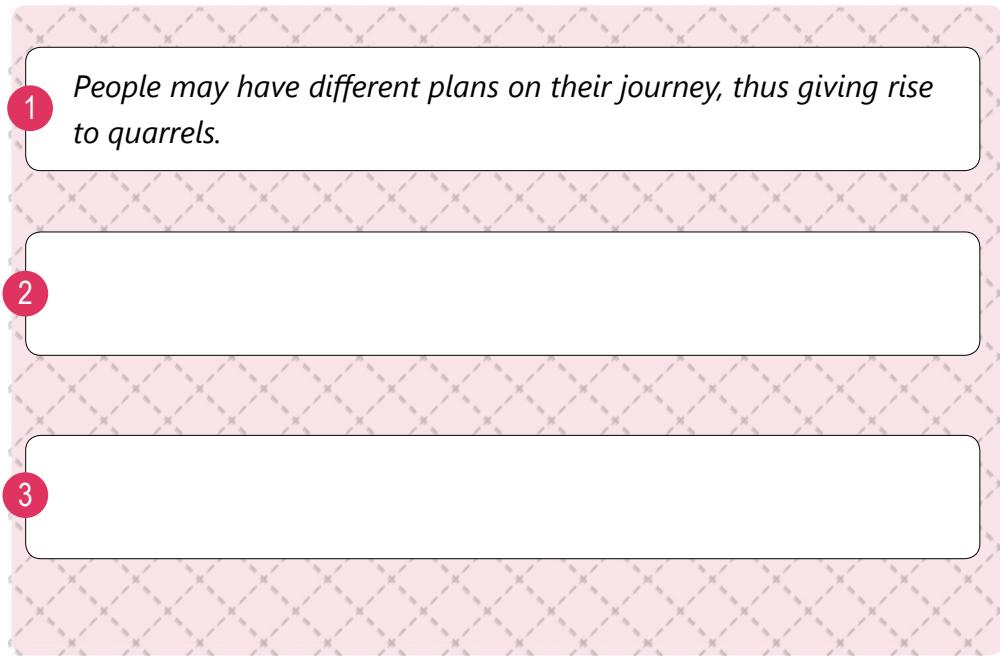
Food for thought

1. According to the passage, why is travel educational?
2. Why does the writer think travel can offer you the chance to get in touch with yourself?



Challenge

1. Although the writer is positive about travel, there may be another argument that travel cannot help us to build and strengthen relationships. List some reasons for such an argument. An example is given.



2. Write a letter of about 60–80 words to the above travel magazine to present your arguments against the writer's ideas. Use the above list of your reasons to frame your writing.

Dear Editor,

UNIT 4

Customs and Traditions

GRAMMAR IN USE

Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Have you watched the film *Coco*? Do you still remember the festival in the film?



Task 2. Read the following passage about the film *Coco* and fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given words to make it coherent and grammatically correct.

The film *Coco* introduces a story of a boy's chasing his music dream and (1) _____ (provide) a vivid description of "the Day of the Dead" in Mexico. The festival (2) _____ (celebrate) joyfully on 1st and 2nd November to honour family members who have passed away. It (3) _____ (believe) that on these days, the souls of those who lived a long time ago follow the pleasant smell of marigold, an orange or yellow garden flower, and return to their homes to spend time with their relatives. When night falls, lighted lanterns at the door (4) _____ (hang) to lead the way for them. While relatives are sharing traditional food and drinks with other members of their community at night, the stories of the loved ones who have passed away (5) _____ (share), too. The festival honours the memory of the past, and it celebrates the continuation of life as well.

In China, we remember our ancestors on a similar occasion, and it (6) _____ (know) as the Qingming Festival. On that day, the most important custom for Chinese people is to sweep the tombs of their late relatives, and to offer flowers, fruits and the food they liked. The practice (7) _____ (carry) on for thousands of years. Like "the Day of the

Dead" in Mexico, the Qingming Festival is also a time for us to appreciate the beauty of life and nature, when the sun shines brightly, the trees and grass turn green and nature is again lively. Since the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 BCE), people (8) _____ (follow) the custom of spring outings. At this time, tourists can be seen everywhere, and flying kites is the most often seen activity when people go spring outing during the festival.

The respect for ancestors and nature can be traced back to ancient times, and it (9) _____ (still mean) a lot to modern people.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Section A Fill in the blanks in Column B by converting a word in Column A. Change the forms where necessary. One example is given.

A	B
Greeting our seniors is the basic expression of politeness.	<p><i>Example:</i> Many <u>senior</u> citizens still observe the tradition of appreciating lanterns on the Lantern Festival.</p>
The Bund has gone through ups and downs, so it is a true witness of Shanghai's history.	Shanghai (1) _____ a travel peak in January each year as the Spring Festival draws near.
Good food consumed during festivals doesn't need to cost a fortune.	More couples are paying for their own weddings, rather than relying on their parents to cover the (2) _____.
<i>Benbang Cuisine</i> , literally meaning the local style of cooking, is a comprehensive name for dishes with unique local flavours of Shanghai.	There was nothing shown on TV on Thursdays in Iceland from 1966 to 1983, because (3) _____ were expected to go outdoors.
Chongqing, a mountainous city, is known for its narrow and winding road networks full of tunnels.	The Internet helps to (4) _____ education gap with more students in remote areas attending live streaming classes.

Section B Read and complete the tasks.

Task 1. Answer the following questions before reading.

1. What have you learned about the winter solstice and the summer solstice from geography class?
2. Why are they important for Chinese people?



Task 2. Read the following passage and complete it by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

celebrate	connected	occasion	responsibility
respect	represent	specific	symbolises
theme	throughout	vary	

The Winter Solstice and the Summer Solstice

The winter solstice, which comes on 21st, 22nd or 23rd December, experiences the shortest day and the longest night of the whole year in *the northern hemisphere* (北半球). On that day, traditionally, Chinese families will stay together to have a special meal and show (1) _____ for their ancestors in their own ways.

Since the Winter Solstice Festival grew in importance in the Han Dynasty, many customs have been passed down, but (2) _____ in different areas of China. In southern China, *Tangyuan* and noodles are the festival food, for they (3) _____ family reunion. Having a meal made of rice with red beans is also popular, because people think that, by eating it, bad luck can be driven away. In northern China, people usually eat dumplings to (4) _____ the day. As the saying goes, "Eat dumplings

on the winter solstice and eat noodles on the summer solstice."

The summer solstice, which falls on 20th, 21st or 22nd June, marks the longest day in the northern hemisphere. The (5) _____ used to be an important ancient Chinese festival. It can date back to about 2,000 years ago when the Mid-Autumn Festival and the Double Ninth Festival were less important. The summer solstice falls in the harvest season, so people usually hope for enough sunshine and a proper amount of rain. Of course, special food is a must for the event. Noodles are always (6) _____ with the day in many parts of China. As new wheat is harvested, eating noodles also (7) _____ "trying something new."

There are also many summer solstice celebrations (8) _____ the world. One of the biggest (9) _____ rituals in the UK is a gathering at *Stonehenge* (巨石阵) to watch the sunrise. The summer solstice is a national holiday in Sweden and Finland, known as Midsummer's Eve. People clean their houses and decorate them with flowers. In some parts of the United States, events that focus on the (10) _____ of the summer solstice are held, including music performances and local art festivals.

Task 3. Do some library work. Find out the celebrations of the winter solstice and the summer solstice in other foreign countries.

<i>Country / Region</i>	<i>The Summer Solstice</i>	<i>The Winter Solstice</i>

LISTENING

Section A Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each of the questions. The conversations and the questions will be read only once.

- () 1. A. At a travel agency.
B. At an airport.
C. At a railway station.

() 2. A. 2 *yuan*. B. 5 *yuan*. C. 9 *yuan*.

() 3. A. Henry is taking drugs for heart disease.
B. Henry is determined not to study medicine.
C. The man won't be able to change Henry's mind.

() 4. A. He misinterpreted the local customs.
B. He introduced the origin of the local customs.
C. He analysed the importance of the local customs.

() 5. A. He doesn't think that his article is convincing.
B. He thinks few readers care about folk culture.
C. He is surprised that they share the same opinion.

Section B Listen to a student's speech and fill in each blank with one word you have just heard. For the last blank, summarise the idea in your own words. The speech will be read twice.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

You always hear that holidays bring people together, but seeing it happen in real life is pretty special.

I have learned that if you have attended the Yale College Freshmen Holiday Dinner, you may have fond (1) _____.

This special dinner has become part of the Yale College (2) _____. It allows the students to join together for a (3) _____ holiday meal and a break from their studies. Such an (4) _____ has been around for decades. Each year the dinner (5) _____ long preparations for an extra-special menu for the dining staff.

I couldn't get much more information other than to dress up for the (6) _____. When I showed up in the dining hall with the rest of the freshmen class, I realised that the dinner was the first time our (7) _____ class had been together in one place since our first day (8) _____.

Everyone stood up as a parade of staff came (9) _____ through the door, holding up huge plates of food. After that, we heard a few short speeches from the most dedicated Yalies, who had served on the dining staff for over 30 years.

It's easy to associate Yale with classes, professors, and grades, but hearing from people who have spent a lifetime at Yale supporting students in different ways is really heartwarming.

It (10) _____
 _____.
 _____.

READING AND VIEWING

Section A Do you know about Twelfth Night? Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

Twelfth Night is an annual seasonal celebration held on the Bankside by Shakespeare's Globe in London. It is a celebration of the New Year, mixing ancient Midwinter seasonal customs with modern festival activities. It is free, **accessible** to all and happens whatever the weather.

Twelfth Night (5 January) is the time when all Christmas decorations should be removed so as not to bring bad luck upon the home. If decorations are not removed on Twelfth Night, they should stay up all year.

A time for parties and to play tricks

British people used to have parties on Twelfth Night and it was traditional to play practical jokes on your friends and neighbours. These included tricks such as hiding live birds in an empty pie case, so that they flew away when your shocked guests cut open the crusts (as in the children's song "Sing a Song of Six Pence" goes, "... the pie was opened and the birds began to sing ...").



Twelfth Night cake

The Twelfth Night cake was a rich and solid fruitcake which traditionally contained a bean. If you got the bean, you were King or Queen of the Bean and everyone had to do what you told them to.

There were also other items hidden in the cake.

- If you got a garlic piece, you were a bad guy.
- If you got a branch, you were a fool.
- If you got a piece of old and torn cloth, you were a light-headed girl.

Twelfth Night plays

Twelfth Night itself was a traditional day for plays or *mumming* (哑剧) and it is thought that Shakespeare's play, *Twelfth Night*, took its name from the fact that it was first performed as part of Twelfth Night celebrations about 1601.

Traditional foods

Traditional Twelfth Night foods served in England include anything spicy or hot. A traditional Twelfth Night drink is a hot and spicy one called wassail.

() 1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The origin and evolution of Twelfth Night.
- B. The rituals and customs of Twelfth Night.
- C. The history and development of Twelfth Night.

() 2. What does the word "accessible" in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Acceptable.
- B. Visible.
- C. Available.

() 3. Which of the following is true about the Twelfth Night cake?

- A. Those getting the hidden article in the cake will be sad.
- B. Londoners prefer light cheese cake for the Twelfth Night cake.
- C. People longing to control others hope for a bean in the cake.

Section B Read the passage and complete the tasks.

Weddings are a celebration of love, and stand for the coming together of two people. In some western countries, wedding promises are exchanged and the bride and groom are married by a churchman, while friends and family watch on. A few tears are shed, there is clapping, and afterwards everyone heads to a specially chosen place for drink and a dance. Then, the new husband and wife head away for their honeymoon. Sweet. (1) _____

In South Korea, the natives have a rather cute tradition worth sharing. Down the years, the groom was expected to hand over a live wild duck or goose to his wife-to-be. He usually did this as the animal was meant to show how devoted he was to his wife. It was meant to show that he wouldn't go away, and would remain her loyal servant. (2) _____ It's now more popular for the groom to give his wife a wooden goose or duck instead.

If you're Scottish, you have to go through a rather unusual wedding ceremony. Both the bride and groom are led by their friends to an area near the church, where they are actually covered from head to toe in ash, feathers, honey and flour to ward off evil spirits.

In India, if a woman is born under a certain *astrological* (占星术的) sign, she is expected to have bad luck. (3) _____ She can break the ill luck by marrying a tree before she marries a human.

Kenya, a sunburned country with flowers everywhere, is a wonderful place to get married. Once the bride and groom have exchanged their wedding rings, it's a tradition for them to then walk hand in hand out of the church. But in a daring, rude act, the father doesn't offer his hand to the groom, nor does he kiss his daughter. Instead, he spits on his daughter's face and chest! (4) _____ And again until he gets it right. This is all so that good fortune smiles down on the happy couple.

In Mauritania, they have a rather odd, mysterious belief: Some locals believe that the bigger a woman is, the more luck she'll have in a marriage. As such, it is a tradition for a small-figured woman to try to put on as much weight as possible before her marriage for a bit of good wealthy life. Unfortunately, this strange belief is held so firmly that there have been cases of women actually feeding themselves to serious illness.

Task 1. Complete the passage by using the sentences. Each sentence can be used only once.

- A. These days, the giving of a live animal seems to have mostly been dropped.
- B. But what happens when weddings get strange and unusual?
- C. We're guessing that if he misses, he must try again.
- D. And the worst of all fates will fall on her husband.

Task 2. Read the passage again and complete the table with the corresponding wedding traditions and meanings.

— *Wedding traditions*

- A. getting into marriage with a tree first
- B. trying to gain as much weight as possible
- C. being spread with ash, feathers, honey and flour
- D. being presented with a wild duck or goose
- E. being spat on the face and chest by the father

— *Meanings*

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| I. bringing a good destiny | II. showing faith |
| III. promising a rich life | IV. driving off evils |
| V. breaking the curse | |

<i>Country/Region</i>	<i>Wedding tradition</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
South Korea		
Scotland		IV
India		
Kenya	E	
Mauritania		

Task 3. How much do you know about Chinese weddings? Compare the Chinese wedding traditions and meanings with those in Task 2.

<i>Chinese wedding tradition</i>	<i>Procedure and meaning</i>

👉 SPEAKING

Section A Read aloud the following paragraph.

Weddings are a celebration of love, and stand for the coming together of two people. Wedding promises are exchanged, the bride and groom are married by a churchman, while friends and family watch on. A few tears are shed, there is clapping, and afterwards everyone heads to a specially chosen place for drink and a dance. Then, the new husband and wife head away for their honeymoon.

Section B Ask two questions about each situation given below. At least one special question should be asked about each situation.

Questions 1-2:

Your friend Peter is studying in Singapore. Ask him two questions about the local customs or traditions.

Questions 3-4:

You are required to design a poster about Chinese customs for the school cultural festival. Ask your teacher two questions for more detailed requirements about the poster.

Section C Make a story based on the following picture. Begin your story with the first sentence given.

Zhang Hua is visiting his grandpa with his father.



WRITING

Section A Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 在古代，京剧大多是在户外演出的。 (perform)

In ancient times, Peking Opera _____.

2. 春节前，几乎所有的家庭成员都会参与大扫除。 (involve)

Before the Spring Festival, _____.

3. 中国结象征着幸福、平安与好运。 (symbolise)

4. 在参加成人礼之后，他有了更强的社会责任感。 (sense)

5. 各地欢度春节的习俗和传统有很大差异，但通常每家每户都会在除夕夜聚在一起吃年夜饭。 (vary)

Section B Write an English paragraph in 60–80 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

根据你的认识，简要介绍中国人庆祝春节的方式。注意段落的整体性。

你可能会用到的表达:

春晚: New Year's Gala	春联: Spring Festival couplets
剪纸: paper-cutting	年画: New Year paintings
敬酒: propose a toast	灯笼: lantern
烟花: fireworks	爆竹: firecrackers
红包: red packets	拜年: pay a New Year visit

Extended Reading



Pre-reading question:

This is a picture of the Battle of Oranges. Can you describe what happens in the picture?

The Battle of Oranges

^① adj. treating people in a cruel and unfair way and not giving them the same freedom, rights, etc., as other people

It's a familiar story: common people rise up against an oppressive^① ruler. At the Carnevale di Ivrea, however, the battle isn't fought with guns and knives — oranges are the weapon of choice. Every year, the tiny northern city of Ivrea in the Turin province in Italy stocks 500,000 kilograms of fresh oranges for Battaglia delle Arance (Battle of Oranges).

Leading lady

Legend says that sometime between the 12th and 13th centuries, Ivrea's lord attempted to bully the daughter of a miller on the eve of her wedding. By a twist of fate, the rebellious^② young woman chopped off his head and set the town free from his oppression. Today, the miller's daughter, Violetta, is represented by a woman dressed in white gown and a dark-red headdress, who throws yellow flowers and candies to her admirers. The oranges represent the lord's head, but for centuries beans were thrown, then apples.

The horse-drawn carts and their armed occupants^③ represent the emperor's men and they get a serious attack. Unofficially, just wander into the battle zone, remove your red cap and start throwing oranges. This is a rebellion of people and you can be among them, but be warned that while few suffer serious injuries, many wake up with orange-size bruises^④ the next day. Wearing a red hat or head wrap is supposed to leave you free from a direct hit, but being anywhere on the ground in the town's square leaves you open to being attacked.

^③ n. a person who lives or works in a particular house, room, building, etc.

^④ n. a blue, brown or purple mark that appears on the skin after sb. has fallen, been hit, etc.

The battlefield

The Battle of Oranges is highly organised and contains some competitive elements. It's free and fun to watch for nearly 100,000 audience, but for the nine competitive teams of almost 4,000, it's a serious business and the highlight of the year. The carnival^⑤ takes place on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The orange battle starts on Sunday at 2p.m., and the evening before, a joyous procession^⑥ pays respect to the woman standing in for the miller's daughter. The festival ends on Tuesday, when awards are handed out to the top-performing teams. While the battle is quite competitive and there is pride in winning, it's really all about the celebration. Although the battle is more than a little messy and even violent on occasion, the townspeople of Ivrea consider it a birthright and an important part of their culture.

^⑤ *n. a public festival, usually one that happens at a regular time each year, that involves music and dancing in the streets, for which people wear brightly coloured clothes*

^⑥ *n. a line of people or vehicles that move along slowly, especially as part of a ceremony*

Food for thought

1. What is the origin of the Battle of Oranges?
2. How is the Battle of Oranges different today from what it was in the past?

Challenge

Do you know about the La Tomatina Festival in Spain? It is held in the Valencian town of Buñol in the East of Spain, and festival participants throw tomatoes. Do more library work on this festival and compare the Battle of Oranges in Italy with the La Tomatina Festival in Spain. Fill in the table below for a comparison.

	<i>Origin and history</i>	<i>Implication</i>
The Battle of Oranges		
The La Tomatina Festival		

Revision

LISTENING

Section A Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each of the questions. The conversations and the questions will be read only once.

- () 1. A. Art. B. Maths. C. Philosophy.
- () 2. A. She is also under great stress of the exams.
B. The date of the exams needs to be confirmed.
C. The man should plan the week for the revision.
- () 3. A. He doesn't want to drive any more.
B. He is familiar with the road to New York.
C. It doesn't take long to get to New York.
- () 4. A. The tool to bring soldiers to hospital.
B. The place the Spanish drove the enemies out.
C. The rooms where doctors treated wounded soldiers.
- () 5. A. Simon was thought to be a potential leader.
B. Simon was crazy about fashion at that time.
C. Simon had the good qualities of fatherhood.

Section B Listen to a passage and choose the best answer to each question. The passage will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once.

- () 6. A. Feeling like an outsider, getting lost and culture shock.
B. Homesickness, feeling like an outsider and getting lost.
C. Homesickness, feeling like an outsider and culture shock.
- () 7. A. Accepting new things and trying to make friends.
B. Making frequent contact with parents and friends.
C. Sparing some extra money to experience new things.

- () 8. A. Inevitable but enjoyable.
B. Unpleasant but avoidable.
C. Unavoidable but conquerable.

Section C Listen to a longer conversation and choose the best answer to each question. The conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once.

- () 9. A. Correct more mistakes if necessary.
B. Practise and feel free to make mistakes.
C. Practise and look for more mistakes.
- () 10. A. Exercising your memory to be much stronger.
B. Reducing the possibility of finding one's way.
C. Slowing down the decline of brain with age.
- () 11. A. Limited sentence structures in the second language.
B. Closeness of one's mother tongue to the second language.
C. The second language's belonging to another language family.
- () 12. A. Higher frequency words.
B. Lower frequency words.
C. Medium frequency words.

GRAMMAR

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks to make it coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Lessons Every Traveller Learns

When you first step out into the big world, it can be a little discouraging. However, as time goes by and you settle into the travel scene, you very quickly begin to love it, (1) _____ every traveller learns certain lessons, lessons about themselves, about travel, and about the world in general.

Lesson One

You might have previously thought you (2) _____ (struggle) with the language barrier, but once you throw yourself in at the deep end and

have to survive on your own in the world, you'll come to know that you're far better at this stuff than you (3) _____ (realise).

Lesson Two

(4) _____ I go camping, stay in a hostel, or even eat street food, the feeling is the same on that first day: urgh! But after about three days of anything – any level of discomfort, I (5) _____ (accustom) to it. And then it becomes fun.

Lesson Three

The first price is never the right price. The first time I (6) _____ (travel) alone in Asia, I was told by a tour pal that the price wouldn't be labelled clearly onto the object. (7) _____ bargains don't come naturally to some, it's something you have to get used to if you don't want to be charged too much.

Lesson Four

First-time travellers tend to be too concerned about security, but after a while you'll realise that the world isn't actually out to get you, and if you just take a few easy measures in advance, chances are that you (8) _____ (never rob) while you travel.

VOCABULARY

Read the following passage and complete it by using the words in the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

exchanges	festivals	flooding	involvement
parade	performed	remain	respect
symbolises	unique	various	



Macao is a living museum in China. As a busy international trading port as well as one of China's historic cities, Macao boasts (1) _____ historical background which feeds the existence of Chinese and western

cultures. The temples and churches dotted around the island record its rich (2) _____ in both cultures. In the special kind of culture, Macao serves as a bridge which links the cultural (3) _____ between the East and the West. The Historic Centre of Macao was included into the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in 2005. It more obviously (4) _____ the combination of both cultures, which is represented in the local lifestyles. Whenever a Chinese or western traditional festival comes, celebrations will be held by local people.

Chinese residents in Macao (5) _____ in celebration of traditional Chinese festivals, such as the Spring Festival, the Dragon Boat Festival, the Double Ninth Festival, the Mid-Autumn Festival, and others. For example, on the Spring Festival, the local Chinese residents can be seen (6) _____ into the Temple of Mazu to show their gratitude for the happiness and to pray for good luck.

Ceremonies are also held to celebrate other (7) _____. Sometimes, some local residents enjoy the Cantonese Opera which is (8) _____ on a temporary stage in the open air. All these (9) _____ celebrations feature Macao's role as a bridge connecting the East and the West.

Today's Macao is a very big contrast to what it was before. We can see its powerful regional influence and the fascinating culture which represents the (10) _____ toward China and the West.

READING

Section A Read the following passage and choose the best word or phrase for each blank.

A study was conducted in 2013 by Pew Research Center, in which nearly 2,500 middle school and high school teachers were surveyed. The findings showed patterns that (1) _____ teachers' views regarding students' use of digital tools. It (2) _____ that the majority of them believed that the use of digital tools would lead to students' taking shortcuts and not putting (3) _____ into their studies.

As a matter of fact, that (4) _____, echoed by teachers worldwide, is certainly not new. Since the rising of a variety of search engines, digital learning has (5) _____ in a big way as students have

come to rely more and more on them for their answers. Using digital tools, students can gain easy access to information that they would once have had to (6) _____ in libraries.

(7) _____, this is also making it all too easy for students to cheat. In the Pew study, teachers surveyed gave students the lowest scores when it came to issues (8) _____ copyright and fair use. Some students are actually unaware of them, while others continue to cheat because they know that it is often difficult to (9) _____ stolen content.

To make matters worse, answers provided by search engines in response to questions are readily accepted by many students, even though plenty of online information is not backed up by (10) _____ or is simply false. Therefore, some educators are now questioning whether making information too easy to obtain is having negative effects on the way students think.

- () 1. A. symbolised B. performed C. represented D. witnessed

() 2. A. turned around B. turned out
C. turned down D. turned off

() 3. A. effort B. responsibility C. confusion D. respect

() 4. A. focus B. expectation C. limitation D. concern

() 5. A. taken away B. taken in C. taken off D. taken on

() 6. A. show up B. take part C. hold back D. look up

() 7. A. Similarly B. Occasionally C. Unfortunately D. Sincerely

() 8. A. related to B. based on C. rooted in D. left behind

() 9. A. deliver B. enquire C. identify D. prevent

() 10. A. evidence B. connection C. attitude D. partner

Section B Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

Fear started taking over. I was walking into my first school in America. I had traveled a long distance from India in order to join my mother. My father decided that I would be better off going to school here, so I enrolled in the local high school in my new town.

On the first day, I went to my second period class after I had missed

my first. I was already confused because in India the teachers switch according to periods while most of the students have the same periods.

I reached the door, opening it slowly. Everyone's eyes were on me as I entered the room. Without paying attention to them, I went straight to the teacher and asked if this was the right class. With a soft voice he answered, "Yes." His voice comforted me a little. Then he asked me to choose where I would sit. I chose the seat closest to the door instead of the corner where all of the boys were sitting. I didn't actually want to pick a seat. In India we had assigned seats, so I never needed to worry about that. I spent the rest of the class taking notes from the image produced by the overhead projector. In Indian schools, we didn't use the technology we had. We had to take notes as the teacher spoke.

Since it was my first day, I was confused which hallway to use, but I managed to get to my classes without asking anyone. I was very confused about when I would have lunch. It was noon. I went to my next class and the bell rang as I entered. I went through the regular process of asking the teacher if I was in the right class. She said, "It's still fourth period."

"But the bell just rang," I said.

Changing from a gentle tone to a harsher one, she said, "That is the lunch bell." I apologized. Every confusion seemed like an obstacle I had to get through to reach my goal. At the end of the day, I was on my way to the bus, which we didn't have in India either. I sat down inside happily and said to myself, "A good day for me."

() 11. According to paragraph 1, what can we learn about the writer?

- A. His father requested him to join his mother in India.
- B. He liked the new school better than the one in India.
- C. He continued his education with his family in the US.
- D. His mother asked him to attend a better school in India.

() 12. In paragraph 3, the writer opened the door slowly most probably because he _____.

- A. was very anxious and fearful
- B. looked forward to a surprise
- C. intended not to disturb others
- D. was late for the second period

- () 13. According to the writer, what is a difference between schools in the US and India?
- A. There are more regular school bells rung in US schools than in Indian schools.
 - B. Class notes are provided by school teachers in India but not by those in the US.
 - C. Seating arrangement is made in advance in Indian schools but not in US schools.
 - D. Teachers ask students to switch classrooms in US schools but not in Indian schools.
- () 14. We can conclude from the passage that the writer _____.
- A. was beaten by every confusion he met
 - B. felt relieved after the first day of school
 - C. found it hard to adapt to the new environment
 - D. enjoyed himself in reaching his academic goals

Section C Read the following passage and answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN 15 WORDS for each answer.

English Language Day

English Language Day was first celebrated in 2010. Each of the six official languages of the United Nations has a special day, designed to raise awareness of the history, culture and achievements of these languages.

This day was chosen because on that day Shakespeare was born. As the English language's most famous playwright, Shakespeare also had a huge impact on today's English. At the time he was writing, in the 16th and 17th centuries, the English language was going through a lot of changes and Shakespeare created hundreds of new words and phrases that are still in use today. For example, "gossip", "fashionable", "lonely", "break the ice", and "love is blind" were all first used by Shakespeare.

The story of the English language began in the 5th century when Germanic people invaded Celtic-speaking Britain and brought their languages with them. Later, Scandinavian Vikings invaded and settled with their languages too. In 1066 William I, from today's France, became king, and Norman-French became the official language. People couldn't

understand each other at first, because the lower classes continued to use English while the upper classes spoke French, but gradually French began to influence English. About 45 percent of all English words have a French origin. In Shakespeare's time, Modern English had developed and printing had been invented.

The spread of English all over the world has a long history. To expand their empires, European countries stole land, labour and resources from people across Africa, Asia, the Americas and Oceania. Many brilliant writers from different places across these places started writing in English, telling their stories of being attacked. Because English became an official language in many universities, people around the world used English to talk and write about justice and freedom from their own viewpoints. The different varieties of English created through this history of fights against Britain are known as World Englishes.

Nowadays, around 1 in 4 people speak English worldwide. English is being used more and more as a way for people with different mother languages to communicate with each other. As a result, language use, like grammar rules or spelling, is starting to change.

Are these changes a part of the natural development of different Englishes? "International English" refers to the English that is used and developed by everyone in the world, and doesn't just belong to native speakers. What do you think? If you're reading this, English is your language too.

15. Why is English Language Day celebrated on 23 April?

16. After William I became the king in 1066, why couldn't people understand each other at first?

17. Who made English into World Englishes?

18. How is International English changed and developed nowadays?

WRITING

Section A Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 为了实现梦想，我们要始终保持热情。(maintain)

2. 过去十年中，我们的生活方式发生了翻天覆地的变化。(dramatically)

3. 王老师布置了创作诗歌的任务，结果学生表现出了非凡的想象力。
(turn out)

4. 当你把个人目标和国家发展紧密相连时，你的奋斗才更有意义。
(related)

Section B Write an English composition in about 80 words according to the instructions given below.

祝贺你已经完成一个阶段的高中英语学习，你一定积累了一些学习英语的经验吧？哪些学习策略是有效的？写一篇英语文章向你的同学来介绍你的经验。可以谈谈你学习英语的小窍门，也可说说自己养成的学习习惯。

leaf SPEAKING

Section A Read aloud the following passage.

Every country has its must-see monument. In China, that monument covers a significant part of the country. The Great Wall of China stretches for more than 13,000 miles across the rugged landscape of the north of the country. Constructed in waves over more than two thousand years, the Great Wall ultimately failed in its objective of keeping intruders out of China, but it became the defining symbol of the Ming Empire, which ruled the country between 1368 and 1644. It's a myth that you can see the Great Wall from space, but when seeing this endless structure stretching off into infinite distance, it seems almost impossible that this wouldn't be true.

Section B Ask two questions about each situation given below. At least one special question should be asked about each situation.

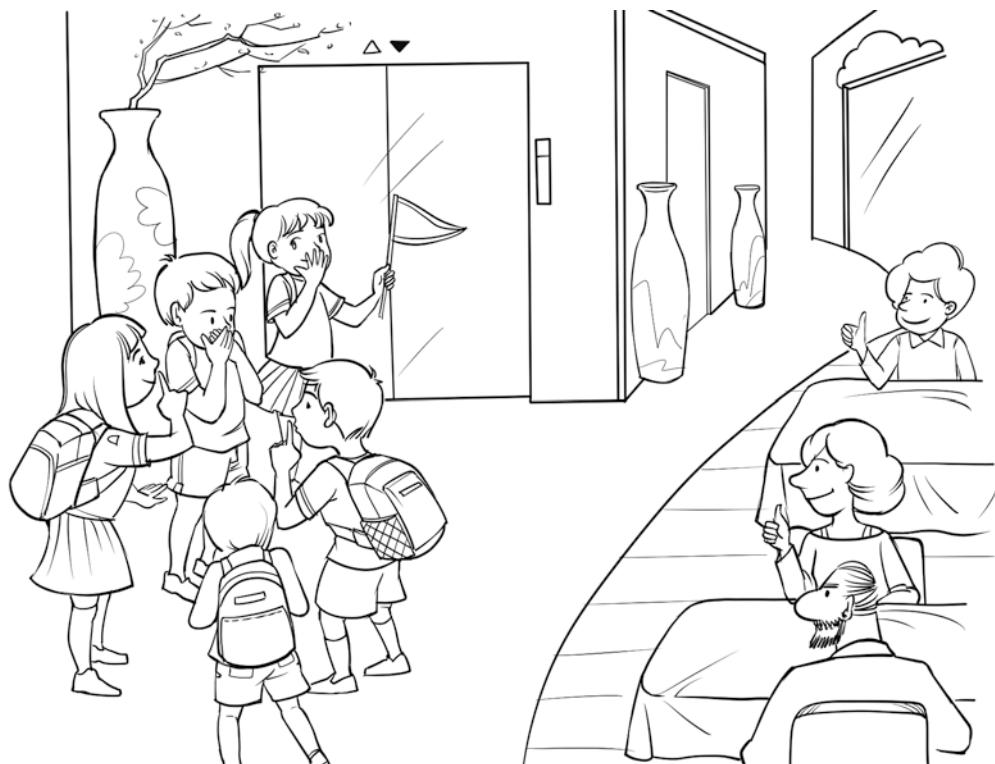
1. John, your pen pal in the U.S., is going to have a two-week holiday this winter. He has decided to visit Shanghai. Ask two questions about his plan.
2. Linda, your deskmate, has just come out of your head teacher's office and is wearing a depressed expression on her face. Ask two questions about her bad mood.

Section C  Make quick responses to the sentences you have heard.

1. Your response:
2. Your response:
3. Your response:

Section D You will have one minute to prepare and another minute to talk in at least five sentences about the following picture. Begin your talk with the sentence given.

Some students are waiting for a lift in the lobby of a hotel.



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