



# 金典学案

ISBN 978-7-5131-9198-2



9 787513 191982 >

定价: 35.00元

中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

英语金典学案(基础模块·3)

金典学案编写组 编

开明出版社

中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

# 英语 金典学案

基础模块·3

金典学案编写组 编

- 梳理知识线
- 详解重难点
- 加强随堂练



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语金典学案：基础模块. 3 / 金典学案编写组编.

北京：开明出版社，2024. 9. -- ISBN 978-7-5131-9198-2

I. G634.413

中国国家版本馆 CIP 数据核字第 20245A5M22 号

责任编辑：王丽静

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**英语金典学案(基础模块·3)**

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出版：开明出版社

(北京市海淀区西三环北路 25 号 邮编 100089)

印刷：三河市龙大印装有限公司

开本：880 mm×1230 mm 1/16

印张：11.5

字数：310 千字

版次：2024 年 9 月第 1 版

印次：2024 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

定价：35.00 元

印刷、装订质量问题，出版社负责调换。联系电话：(010)88817647

## 我们为什么要推出“金典学案”系列？

2020年,教育部发布了中等职业学校语文、数学、英语、思想政治、历史等学科的课程标准,这些课程标准是指导中等职业学校(以下简称中职学校)教师教学和学生学习的重要指南。

2020年版课程标准的制定是中职教育改革的重要举措,旨在培养适应社会发展需要的高素质劳动者和技能型人才,因此,该课程标准对中职学校教师的“教”与学生的“学”均提出了诸多新要求。

为了帮助广大中职学校的师生更准确地把握课程标准的精神,我们在深入研究课程标准、学科教材,以及各地职教高考的特点与发展趋势的基础上,精心编写了这套“金典学案”。

## “金典学案”系列有什么特色？

“金典学案”的主体内容按照“课前预习—课中探究—课后巩固”的思路进行编写,并配套了测试卷。各部分的定位及使用方法建议如下表所示。

内容	定位	使用方法建议
课前预习	对课堂上将要讲解的知识进行重难点提示或提供背景介绍,帮助学生提前进入学习状态	学生自主学习,或在教师指导下学习
课中探究	辅助教师引导学生对课本知识进行应用、探究,帮助学生掌握学习的重难点,领会核心知识,提升核心素养	以教师引导为主,师生充分互动、探究,形式可多样化
课后巩固	针对课堂所讲解的知识点,辅以相应的练习题,帮助学生进行巩固提升,做到学以致用	可作为学生的随堂作业或课后作业
测试卷	参考考试常见题型命制独立试卷,重视对知识点的综合考查,阶段性地检测学生的学习成果	教师可组织学生进行集中测试,然后评分,最后做测试数据分析

衷心希望“金典学案”能为广大中职学校的师生提供有力的帮助,助力广大中职学子驶入成才“快车道”!

金典学案编写组





<b>Unit 1</b>	Festivals Around the World	1
<b>Unit 2</b>	Community Life	23
<b>Unit 3</b>	Artificial Intelligence	43
<b>Unit 4</b>	Customer Service	63
<b>Unit 5</b>	Natural Wonders in the World	86
<b>Unit 6</b>	Living History of Culture	106
<b>Unit 7</b>	Natural Disasters	122
<b>Unit 8</b>	Role Models of the Times	142





# Unit 1 Festivals Around the World



## Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

### 学习目标

1. 熟练掌握 festival、sign、race、receive、symbol、harvest、similar、reunion、lunar、gala、Thanksgiving Day、one another、get together、invite sb. to do sth.、be similar to、plan to do sth. 等的用法。
2. 培养学生对有关节日庆祝的听力材料关键信息的提取能力、理解能力和分析能力。
3. 准确掌握有关中外节日的介绍及邀请的常见表达方式。



### 课前——预习·梳理

bright <i>adj.</i> 明亮的	celebrate <i>v.</i> 庆祝	festival <i>n.</i> 节日
gala <i>n.</i> 庆典;盛会	harvest <i>n.</i> 收获	lunar <i>adj.</i> 农历的
receive <i>v.</i> 收到;接到	reunion <i>n.</i> 团圆	sign <i>n.</i> 标志;标记
symbol <i>n.</i> 象征	similar <i>adj.</i> 相似的;类似的	Thanksgiving Day 感恩节
one another 互相		get together 聚会,相聚
invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事		be similar to 与……相似
plan to do sth. 计划做某事		the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节
the Spring Festival 春节		
the Water-Splashing Festival 泼水节		the beginning of ……的开始
I plan to celebrate... Would you like to come? 我计划庆祝……你想来吗?		
What festival are you going to celebrate? 你要庆祝什么节日?		
When is the festival? 这个节日在什么时候?	It falls on... 它在……	
How do you celebrate this festival? 你如何庆祝这个节日?		
People celebrate it by... 人们通过……来庆祝它。 That's so nice. 那真不错。		
I am so happy to receive your invitation. 我很开心收到你的邀请。		




**课中**——精讲·探究

**重点单词**
**1. festival n. 节日**

The festival is traditionally held in October. 这个节日按照传统在 10 月份举行。

**拓展**

常见的中国节日的英文表达方式

the Spring Festival 春节	the Lantern Festival 元宵节
May Day 五一劳动节	the Dragon Boat Festival 端午节
the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节	National Day 国庆节
the Double Ninth Festival 重阳节	New Year's Day 元旦

**2. sign n. 标志; 标记; 迹象, 征兆**

The sign on the door says "No Smoking Area". 门上的标志写着“禁烟区”。

The ice shows no sign of melting. 冰没有一点融化的迹象。

The fact that he didn't say 'no' immediately is a good sign. 他没有马上拒绝, 这是好征兆。

**拓展**

sign 还可以作动词, 意思是“签字, 签署”。sign in 的意思是“签到”, sign out 的意思是“签退”。还可以表示为 sign sb. in 和 sign sb. out。例如:

Please sign your name here. 请在这里签上你的名字。

All members must sign in before entering the club. 所有的会员进入俱乐部前必须先签到。

The teacher asks her students to sign out before they leave the school. 这位老师要求她的学生们先签退再离校。

**3. race n. 比赛; 赛跑; 种族**

Our class won first prize in the long-distance race last term. 上个学期我们班在长跑比赛中获得了冠军。

People of all races are welcome to take part in the competition. 欢迎所有种族的人参加这项比赛。

**拓展**

race 还可以作动词, 意思是“(和……)比赛; 参加比赛; (使)快速移动, 快速运转”。例如:

He will race against the tall boy from Class Two in the next round. 下一轮他将和 2 班的一个高个子男生比赛。

The old sick man was raced to the hospital. 这个生病的老人被迅速送去了医院。



#### 4. receive v. 收到; 接到

I received a phone call from my aunt just now. 我刚刚接到了我姑姑的电话。

Have you received Mark's invitation? 你收到马克的邀请了吗?

##### 拓展

receive 和 accept 的用法区别

词 汇	用 法	例 句
receive	指客观上的“收到; 接到”, 不表示主观意愿	We haven't received her email for a long time. 我们已经很长时间没有收到过她的电子邮件了。
accept	指主观上的“接受”	She received a birthday gift from her elder brother and accepted it. 她收到了哥哥给的生日礼物并接受了它。

#### 5. reunion n. 团圆

reunion 中的 re- 是前缀, 意思是“又, 再, 重新”。类似词汇还有 rewrite (重写; 改写)、rethink (重新考虑)、retell (复述, 重新讲述) 等。例如:

The Mid-Autumn Festival is a time of reunion. 中秋节是团圆的日子。

I need to rethink my holiday plan. 我需要重新考虑一下我的假期计划。

##### 拓展

英文中常见的前缀和后缀

前缀/后缀	含 义	例 词
a-	非, 不; 无, 没有	apolitical, atypical
auto-	自动的	automatic, automobile
anti-	反对; 抵抗	antiwar, antifreeze, antinuclear
co-	共同	co-worker, cooperate, coexist
dis-	不, 非; 相反, 相对	disagree, dishonest, dislike, disorder
im-	不, 非	impatient, impolite, impossible
mis-	错误的, 坏的	misfortune, misbehave, misunderstand
re-	又, 再, 重新	reapply, remarry, recycle
self-	自己; 本身	self-centered, self-confident, self-control
un-	不, 非, 未, 反	unable, uncomfortable, uncommon, unfair
-able	具有……特性的	acceptable, comfortable, reasonable
-ful	充满……的, 有……性质 (或倾向) 的	cheerful, faithful, helpful, useful
-ive	……倾向 (的)	active, attractive, creative, effective
-some	引起……的	handsome, troublesome
-like	像……的	childlike, manlike
-ly	以……方式; 有……性质的	friendly, lively, lovely



(续表)

前缀/后缀	含 义	例 词
-ish	像……似的;有……性质的	childish, foolish, selfish
-ence	表示性质、状态	difference, dependence
-er/-or	……的人(或物)	container, farmer, writer, visitor
-ist	专业人员	communist, physicist, scientist
-ment	表示行为或状态	achievement, government, movement
-tion	……行为;……状态	invention, organization, translation
-dom	表示状况或状态	boredom, freedom
-ize	使……,变得	apologize, specialize, realize
-ify	变为,……化	beautify, simplify

## 重点短语

## 1. one another 互相

one another 和 each other 都是相互代词,二者通常可以互换。二者的所有格形式是在最后一个单词后加“'s”。例如:

The sea and the sky seem to melt into one another/each other. 大海和蓝天似乎融为一体。

They know one another's/each other's weak points well. 他们都非常了解对方的弱点。

## 2. get together 聚会,相聚

Shall we get together next weekend? 我们下个周末聚一下怎么样?

My family usually get together on the eve of the Lunar New Year. 我的家人通常在农历除夕聚在一起。

## 拓展

英文中常见的和 get 相关的短语

get angry 生气	get about/around 随意走走	get across 被理解;把……讲清楚
get along with 与……和睦相处	get away 离开,逃离	get back 返回
get down 下来;写下	get down to doing sth. 开始做某事	get off 出发;免受惩罚
get in touch with 与……取得联系	get lost 迷路	get through 完成;熬过

例如:

The dog gets along with the cat very well. 这只狗和这只猫相处得非常好。

When will you get down to doing your homework? 你什么时候开始做作业?

I got lost when I first came to Beijing. 第一次来北京的时候,我迷路了。



### 3. invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事

invite 作动词,意思是“邀请”。名词形式是 invitation。例如:

Who will you invite to your birthday party? 你将邀请谁参加你的生日聚会?

Jimmy turned down my invitation. 吉米拒绝了我的邀请。

### 4. be similar to 与……相似

similar 作形容词,意思是“相像的,类似的”。例如:

This book is similar to that one in content. 这本书和那本书在内容上相似。

#### 拓展

similar 的名词形式是 similarity,意思是“相像性,类似性”。例如:

There is much similarity on their appearance. 他们的外貌有很多相似之处。

#### 重点句型

**1. I plan to go back home and celebrate a festival with my family. 我计划回家跟我的家人一起庆祝一个节日。**

动词不定式 to go back home and celebrate a festival with my family 在句子中作动词 plan 的宾语,是非谓语动词作宾语的用法。plan to do sth. 的意思是“计划做某事”。例如:

I plan to visit my aunt next weekend. 我计划下个周末去拜访我的姑姑。

#### 拓展

常见的后跟动词不定式的动词有:agree(同意),choose(选择),decide(决定),hope(希望),plan(计划),refuse(拒绝)等。例如:

I decide to study hard this term. 我决定这学期努力学习。

He refused to answer my question. 他拒绝回答我的问题。

**2. It falls on the 1st day of the first Chinese lunar month. (春节)在农历正月初一。**

fall 在这里的意思是“发生”,后跟具体的某天时,要用介词 on;后跟年、月、季节等时,要用介词 in。例如:

The Mid-Autumn Festival falls on the 15th day of the eighth Chinese lunar month. 中秋节在农历的八月十五。

The leaves begin to fall in October here every year. 每年的10月份,这里的树叶就开始掉落。

**3. As a big fan of Chinese culture, I am so happy to receive your invitation. 作为中国文化迷,我很开心收到你的邀请。**

不定式结构 to receive your invitation 在句子中作原因状语。receive one's invitation 的意思是“收到某人的邀请”,但是不一定接受。我们可以用 accept one's invitation 表示“接受某人的邀请”,用 turn down one's invitation 或者 decline one's invitation 表示“拒绝某人的邀请”。例如:

He declined my invitation because he had to take care of his little sister that day. 他拒绝了我的邀请,因为他那天不得不照顾他的小妹妹。

## 典例剖析

1. Every person must sign \_\_\_\_\_ before entering the conference room.  
A. on                      B. out                      C. in                      D. off

**【解析】** C 考查副词。sign in 是固定搭配,意为“签到”。句意:每个人进会议室前都必须签到。故选 C。

2. I will invite some classmates \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday party tomorrow.  
A. to                      B. on                      C. with                      D. in

**【解析】** A 考查介词。invite sb. to do sth. 意为“邀请某人做某事”;“invite sb. to+n.”意为“邀请某人去某处或参加某活动”。这里指的是邀请一些同学参加“我”的生日聚会。故选 A。



## 课后——巩固·提升

## I. 单项选择

1. Shall we have a rest or get down to \_\_\_\_\_ our work?  
A. do                      B. to do                      C. did                      D. doing
2. He said he would be too busy to \_\_\_\_\_ my invitation.  
A. receive                      B. accept                      C. turn down                      D. have
3. They decide \_\_\_\_\_ a highway between the two cities.  
A. to build                      B. build                      C. building                      D. to building
4. The wedding dress is inexpensive but well-made. In the word “inexpensive”, the “in-” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very                      B. more                      C. not                      D. less
5. —May I ask you a question?  
—Sure. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Go ahead.                      B. No way.                      C. Good job.                      D. How terrible!
6. The only \_\_\_\_\_ between us is the colour of our skins.  
A. different                      B. differ                      C. differently                      D. difference
7. We'll invite our good friend Han Mei \_\_\_\_\_ our English party.  
A. to                      B. for                      C. in                      D. by
8. We always help \_\_\_\_\_ at school.  
A. one other                      B. one others                      C. one another                      D. another
9. —Is your new sweater different from mine?  
—No, mine is similar \_\_\_\_\_ yours.  
A. as                      B. to                      C. from                      D. at



10. —I'd like to book a table for two for tonight.

—\_\_\_\_\_. Unluckily, all tables have been booked for the night.

- A. Of course      B. I'm sorry      C. Excuse me      D. Thank you

## II. 补全对话

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

B: Nothing much. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

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

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

A: To celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

A: It's a traditional festival in China.

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

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

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

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

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

A: You're welcome.

A. When do you celebrate it?

B. Would you like to go with us?

C. For what?

D. How will you celebrate it?

E. I have never tasted it.

F. What about you?

G. What kind of festival is it?

## “ Reading ”

### 学习目标

1. 熟练掌握 *fireplace*, *traditional*, *craft*, *snack*, *playful*, *mark*, *performance*, *decorate*, *express*, *expect*, *bright*, *nowadays*, *the beginning of*, *prefer doing A to doing B*, *temple fair*, *for example*, *wash away*, *the ending of*, *in the same way* 等的用法。

2. 通过阅读文章, 学生能够准确提取有节假日的关键信息, 并能对信息进行比较、分析和判断。



## 课前——预习·梳理

bright <i>adj.</i> 明亮的	craft <i>n.</i> 手艺;工艺	decorate <i>v.</i> 装饰;点缀
expect <i>v.</i> 期待;期望	express <i>v.</i> 表达	fireplace <i>n.</i> 壁炉
mark <i>v.</i> 做记号;标示	nowadays <i>adv.</i> 现在;现今	performance <i>n.</i> 表演
playful <i>adj.</i> 打闹的;嬉戏的	snack <i>n.</i> 点心;小吃	traditional <i>adj.</i> 传统的
prefer doing A to doing B 跟做 B 相比,更喜欢做 A		temple fair 庙会
for example 例如	wash away 冲掉;冲走	in the same way 同样地
learn about 了解,得知,获悉		



## 课中——精讲·探究

## 重点单词

1. fireplace *n.* 壁炉

fireplace 是由 fire 和 place 这两个词合成的复合词。在英语中,合成法是构词法的一种。例如:

The fireplace smokes badly. 这个壁炉冒烟太严重了。

## 拓展

合成法常见的词性组合

<i>n.</i> + <i>n.</i>	newspaper, cellphone, banknote
<i>adj.</i> + <i>n.</i>	backyard, forehead, highway
<i>v.</i> + <i>n.</i> / <i>n.</i> + <i>v.</i>	typewriter, pickpocket, snowfall
<i>v.</i> + <i>adv.</i> / <i>adv.</i> + <i>v.</i>	breakthrough, outbreak
<i>adj.</i> + <i>n.</i> / <i>n.</i> + <i>adj.</i>	full-time, world-famous
<i>n.</i> + to + <i>n.</i>	face-to-face, door-to-door
<i>num.</i> + <i>n.</i> + <i>adj.</i>	eight-year-old, 400-meter-long
<i>adj.</i> + <i>n.</i>	meanwhile, long-distance
<i>num.</i> + <i>n.</i>	one-way, first-class
<i>prep.</i> + <i>n.</i>	beforehand, overhead
<i>pron.</i> + <i>adv.</i>	whoever, whatever
<i>prep.</i> + <i>adv.</i>	without, within

2. decorate *v.* 装饰;点缀

常用的结构是 decorate sth. with sth., 意思是“用某物装饰某物”。例如:

The students decorated the classroom with flowers and balloons. 学生们用鲜花和气球装饰了教室。



**拓展**

decoration 作名词,意思是“装饰品;(房屋内部的)装饰”。例如:  
These flowers are just for decoration. 这些鲜花只是为了装饰。

**3. express v. 表达**

express 还可以作名词,意思是“特快列车;快递服务”。例如:

Words can't express how excited I am. 言语无法表达我的激动心情。

The express to Edinburgh left at 8:10. 开往爱丁堡的特快列车在 8:10 驶离了。

**拓展**

expression 作名词,意思是“表达;表情;神色”。例如:

She has a worried expression on her face because there will be an important test tomorrow. 她脸上流露出担忧的神色,因为明天将有一场重要的测试。

**4. expect v. 期待;期望;预期;指望**

No one can expect to learn a new foreign language in a few months. 没有人能指望在几个月内学会一门新的外语。

You'd better not expect me to do it for you. 你最好不要期待我替你做这件事。

**拓展**

expectation 是名词,意思是“预期;期待”,其后可以跟 of sth. 或者 that 引导的从句。例如:

What's your expectation of the coming summer holiday? 对即将到来的暑假,你有什么期待吗?

There is a general expectation that she will win the competition. 大家普遍期待她能赢得比赛。

**5. nowadays adv. 现在;现今**

Nowadays, almost everyone has a cellphone. 现今,几乎每个人都有一部手机。

**重点短语**

**1. the beginning of……的开始**

There will be a flower show at the beginning of July. 七月初将有一场花展。

**拓展**

the ending of 的意思是“……的结束;……的结尾”。例如:

The ending of the novel is unbelievable. 这个小说的结尾令人难以置信。

**2. prefer doing A to doing B 相比做 B,更喜欢做 A**

Alice prefers staying at home to going out on weekends. 跟外出相比,爱丽丝周末更喜欢待在家里。



**拓展**

prefer 的其他常见用法

常见用法及含义	例 句
prefer sth. 意为“更喜欢某事物”	I prefer a cup of tea in the afternoon. 我更喜欢下午的时候喝一杯茶。
prefer A to B 意为“喜欢 A 胜过 B”	Tom prefers rice to noodles. 汤姆喜欢米饭胜过面条。
prefer doing sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”	Jim prefers playing basketball. 吉姆喜欢打篮球。
prefer to do A rather than do B 意为“宁愿做 A 也不愿做 B”	I prefer to go to the cinema rather than watch TV at home. 我宁愿去看电影也不愿在家看电视。

**3. for example 例如**

For example, afternoon tea is a British custom. 例如,下午茶是英国人的风俗习惯。

**拓展**

for example 和 such as 的用法

短 语	含义及用法	例 句
for example	意思是“例如”,用于举例说明某一论点或情况,一般列举同类人或事物中的“一个”,作插入语,可位于句首、句中或句末	Lucy, for example, is one of my good friends. 比如说,露西就是我的好朋友之一。
such as	意思是“例如”,用于列举事物,一般指列举同类人或事物中的几个例子。位于被列举的事物与前面的名词之间,且 as 后没有逗号	I have some good friends, such as Lucy, Tom and Kate. 我有一些好朋友,比如露西、汤姆和凯特。

**4. wash away 冲掉;冲走**

The heavy rain washed away the topsoil. 大雨冲走了表土层。

**5. in the same way 同样地**

Now please talk about yourself in the same way. 现在请用同样的方式谈谈你自己。

**重点句型**

**1. Christmas is one of the important festivals in Western countries.** 圣诞节是西方国家的重要节日之一。

“one of...”的意思是“……之一”,常用于“one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数”结构中,表示“最……的……之一”。例如:

He is one of the most popular writers in China. 他是中国最受欢迎的作家之一。

**2. It is celebrated on December 25th. (圣诞节)在12月25日庆祝。**

主语 It 在这里指代的是 Christmas, 和动词 celebrate 之间是被动关系, 故用了被动语态 is celebrated。被动语态的结构是“be+动词的过去分词”。另外, 在具体的日期前, 要使用介词 on。例如:

This bridge was built five years ago. 这座桥是 5 年前建造的。

He was born on May 5th, 2008. 他出生于 2008 年 5 月 5 日。

**典例剖析**

1. Some houses in that village were \_\_\_\_\_ by flood waters.  
A. thrown away    B. run away    C. put away    D. washed away

**【解析】** D 考查动词短语。throw away 意为“扔掉”; run away 意为“逃跑”; put away 意为“把……收拾起来”; wash away 意为“冲掉; 冲走”。句意: 那个村庄的一些房屋被洪水冲走了。故选 D。

2. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ on the real ice \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to skate; to skiing    B. skating; to skiing  
C. to skate; to ski    D. skating; to ski

**【解析】** B 考查固定搭配。prefer doing A to doing B 是固定搭配, 意为“相比做 B, 更喜欢做 A”。句意: 相比滑雪, 我更喜欢在真正的冰上滑冰。故选 B。

**课后 —— 巩固·提升****I. 单项选择**

1. Many students expect \_\_\_\_\_ the Palace Museum.  
A. visit    B. visiting    C. visited    D. to visit
2. Qipao is one of \_\_\_\_\_ in China. And many foreigners also like it very much.  
A. traditional dress    B. a most traditional dress  
C. more traditional dresses    D. the most traditional dresses
3. —If you are free, would you like to go to the movies with me?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I'd love to    B. I mean it  
C. I hope so    D. Good luck
4. —Soccer is not so popular as basketball.  
—I don't think so. I prefer playing soccer to \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.  
A. play    B. plays    C. playing    D. played



5. What do you usually do \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday evening?  
A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. for
6. We can do a lot to protect the environment. \_\_\_\_\_, change the way we travel.  
A. For example      B. In general      C. After all      D. In fact
7. Sometimes, we have to \_\_\_\_\_ our feelings through our body language.  
A. know                      B. express                      C. look at                      D. notice
8. —Would you like some tea or coffee?  
—Either is OK. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. I like juice.      B. I don't mind.      C. I hope so.      D. Sounds good.
9. When we make resolutions \_\_\_\_\_ the year, we hope we are going to improve our lives.  
A. the beginning of                      B. in the beginning  
C. at the beginning of                      D. at the beginning
10. The students decorated the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ colorful lights and stars. It looks very beautiful.  
A. under                      B. for                      C. with                      D. by

## II. 词义配对

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. traditional   | A. 打闹的; 嬉戏的 |
| 2. nowadays      | B. 做记号; 标示  |
| 3. receive       | C. 装饰; 点缀   |
| 4. be similar to | D. 节日       |
| 5. mark          | E. 收到; 接到   |
| 6. for example   | F. 现在; 现今   |
| 7. festival      | G. 冲掉; 冲走   |
| 8. playful       | H. 传统的      |
| 9. decorate      | I. 与……相似    |
| 10. wash away    | J. 例如       |

## “ Writing & Culture Understanding ”

### 学习目标

1. 熟练掌握 upcoming、attend、enjoy oneself、learn about、wait for、take place、up to、as well as、share sth. with sb. 等的用法。
2. 能够仿照阅读材料,运用所学语言知识写中外节日类的英语短文并用英语发出和回复节日邀请;在阅读材料的帮助下,能对中西方文化差异有一定了解。

**课前**——预习·梳理

upcoming <i>adj.</i> 即将发生(或来临)的	attend <i>v.</i> 出席;参加;经常去,定期去(某处)
as well as 除……之外;也;还	enjoy oneself 玩得愉快
prepare for 为……做准备	share sth. with sb. 跟某人分享某物
take place 发生	up to 多达;直到
wait for 等待	learn about 了解,得知,获悉

**课中**——精讲·探究**重点单词****1. upcoming *adj.* 即将发生(或来临)的**

The students are excited about the upcoming holiday. 对即将到来的假期,学生们都很兴奋。

**2. attend *v.* 出席;参加;经常去,定期去(某处)**

About fifty people will attend the meeting. 大约有 50 人将参加这个会议。

The twins attend different middle schools. 这对双胞胎上的不同的中学。

**拓展**

attendance 作名词,意思是“出席;参加;出席人数”。常用的结构是 in attendance,意思是“当值;出席”。例如:

Teachers must record students' attendances. 老师必须记录学生们的出勤情况。

There was an attendance of twenty at yesterday's meeting. 昨天的会议有 20 人出席。

There are two doctors in attendance today. 今天有两个医生当值。

**重点短语****1. learn about 了解,得知,获悉**

He is very keen to learn about the Chinese culture. 他非常渴望了解中国文化。

**2. enjoy oneself 玩得愉快**

Did you enjoy yourself during the summer vacation? 你暑假过得愉快吗?

**3. wait for 等待**

I have already been waiting for you for two hours. 我已经等了你两个小时了。

常用短语有 wait a minute/moment,意为“稍等”。例如:

—Hello. May I speak to Mr. Wang? 您好,我能跟王先生通话吗?

—Please wait a minute/moment. 请稍等一下。

**4. take place 发生**

Great changes have taken place in China during the past ten years. 在过去的 10 年里,中

国发生了巨大的变化。

**拓展**

take place 和 happen 的用法区别

单词/短语	用法	例句
take place	尤指按照计划发生,不具有偶然性	When will the meeting take place? 会议什么时候开始?
happen	尤指偶然发生	When did the earthquake happen? 地震什么时候发生的?

### 5. up to 多达;直到

The number of people who attended the lecture was up to two hundred. 参加这个讲座的人数多达 200 人。

I agree with you up to a point. 我在某种程度上同意你的看法。

The work hasn't been finished up to now. 到目前为止,这项工作还没有完成。

### 6. as well as 除……之外;也;还

He is good at English as well as maths. 他不仅擅长数学,还擅长英语。(强调擅长英语)

**拓展**

as well as、as well 和“not only... but (also) ...”的用法

短语	用法	例句
as well as	意为“除……之外;也;还”,强调的是前面的内容。当 as well as 连接的是两个主语时,谓语要跟第一个主语在人称和数上保持一致	He can speak German as well as English. 他不仅会说英语,还会说德语。 He as well as you is a Chinese teacher. 他和你一样也是一名汉语教师。
as well	意为“也”,相当于 too 或者 also,通常放在句末,可以和 and 或者 but 连用	I'm going to New York and my elder brother is going as well. 我要去纽约,我哥哥也要去。
not only... but (also) ...	意为“不仅……而且……”,not only 放在句首时,其所在的句子需倒装。另外,“not only... but (also) ...”连接两个主语时,谓语跟距离其最近的主语在人称和数上保持一致。A as well as B=not only B but also A,强调的是 A	Not only does Mary like music, but also she likes reading books. 玛丽不仅喜欢音乐,她还喜欢读书。 Not only the students but also the teacher has read the book. 不仅同学们读了这本书,老师也读了。



## 7. share sth. with sb. 跟某人分享某物

The little boy likes sharing gifts with his friends. 这个小男孩喜欢跟他的朋友们分享礼物。

### 重点句型

1. **You know Christmas is knocking on the door and it's time to have some fun.** 你知道圣诞节快到了,到了玩乐的时间了。

句型“*It's time (for sb.) to do sth.*”的意思是“到了(某人)做某事的时间了”。例如:  
*It's too late. It's time for me to go home.* 太晚了,我该回家了。

## 2. Can you come a little earlier? 你能稍微早点来吗?

a little 的意思是“一点,少量,稍许”,可以用来修饰比较级。例如:

*This book is a little more difficult than that one.* 这本书的难度比那本书稍微大一点。

### 重点写作

作为拥有五千年灿烂文化的文明古国,中国有许多传统节日。请你写一篇英文演讲稿,从节日特色、节日习俗、庆祝方式等方面向学校的外国交换生们介绍一个你最喜欢的传统节日。

写作要求:

- (1) 包括所有要点,并适当拓展;
- (2) 100 词左右;
- (3) 首句已给出,不计入总词数。

Hello, everyone! It is my pleasure to present my speech here. \_\_\_\_\_

### 写作指导

题目要求学生根据所给提示写一篇演讲稿,介绍一个中国的传统节日。通篇时态以一般现在时为主。第一段引出自己喜欢的节日;第二段从节日特色、节日习俗、庆祝方式等方面介绍该节日;第三段表达期待交换生来体验该节日。

### 写作范文

Hello, everyone! It's my pleasure to present my speech here. My favorite festival is the Mid-Autumn Festival, when people celebrate their harvest and admire the beautiful moonlight.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is as important as the Spring Festival. It falls on the 15th day of the eighth Chinese lunar month. On this day, people usually get together with their family members and have a nice meal. After that, people always enjoy delicious



mooncakes, which are round and look like the moon. People appreciate the beautiful full moon while eating mooncakes.

Welcome to China and experience the festival. Thank you.

**写作拓展**

英文中常见的与节日相关的句型

The Spring Festival is of great importance to Chinese people.

...is an important traditional Chinese festival.

It is also traditional for every family to...

The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated on/falls on the fifth day of the fifth Chinese lunar month.

Generally speaking, people can have three days off/a three-day vacation for the Chinese Lunar New Year.

Teachers' Day is a meaningful holiday celebrated to show our respect for the teachers.

The most common way in which people celebrate the festival is to...

The origin of... can be traced back to/date back to...

**典例剖析**

1. Tina got a score of one hundred on this exam, and I did \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. as well            B. neither            C. as well as            D. either

**【解析】** A 考查副词、副词短语及介词短语。as well 意为“也”，常用于句末；neither 意为“两者都不”；as well as 意为“除……以外；也；还”；either 意为“(两者中的)任何一个”。句意：蒂娜这次考试得了100分，我也一样。故选A。

2. Please ask him \_\_\_\_\_ for me at the bus station.
- A. wait            B. to wait            C. waiting            D. waits

**【解析】** B 考查非谓语动词。ask sb. to do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”。句意：请让他在公共汽车站等我。故选B。



**课后 —— 巩固·提升**

端午节(Dragon Boat Festival)是中国的传统节日之一。假如你是李华,你的外国朋友 Steve 想了解你和你的家人是如何过这一节日的。请你写一封电子邮件,向他介绍你们家的过



节传统。

写作要求：

- (1) 可以适当发挥,以使行文连贯;
- (2) 100 词左右;
- (3) 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Steve,

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Yours,  
Li Hua

## Language Practice & Group Work

### 学习目标

1. 熟练掌握 appreciate、mean、take a break、prepare for、have a holiday、at first、date back to、in addition to 等的用法。
2. 熟练掌握非谓语动词作宾语从句的用法。



### 课前 —— 预习 · 梳理

appreciate *vt.* 欣赏

at first 起初,当初

mean *v.* 意味着

date back to 追溯到

have a holiday 休假,度假

in addition to 除……以外(还)



### 课中 —— 精讲 · 探究

#### 重点单词

#### 1. appreciate *v.* 欣赏;感激

Anyone can appreciate our music. 任何人都能欣赏我们的音乐。

I appreciate whatever you have done to help me. 我感激你为了帮助我所做的一切。

其名词形式是 appreciation。例如：

I will send him a present in appreciation of his help. 我将送他一件礼物以感谢他的帮助。



**2. mean v. 意味着;表示……的意思;意思是**

The new urgent task means working overtime. 新来的紧急任务意味着加班加点。

What does this word mean? 这个单词是什么意思?

What do you mean by saying that? 你说那话是什么意思?

**重点短语****1. take a break 休息一会儿**

还可以用 have a break、take a rest 或者 have a rest 表示此意。例如:

John, you have been working for three hours. Stop to take a break/have a break/take a rest/have a rest. 约翰,你已经工作了3个小时了。(你)停下来休息一会儿吧。

**2. prepare for 为……做准备**

Tom is preparing for the final test. 汤姆正在为期末考试做准备。

**3. have a holiday 休假,度假**

My parents are going to have a holiday next month. 我父母打算下个月去度假。

**4. at first 起初,当初**

Kate didn't like her job at first, but now she is used to it. 凯特起初不喜欢她的工作,但是现在她习惯了。

**5. date back to 追溯到**

These plant fossils can date back to the age of the dinosaurs. 这些植物化石可以追溯到恐龙时期。

**6. in addition to 除……以外(还)**

In addition to headaches, I also have a sore throat. 除了头疼,我的嗓子也疼。

**拓展**

in addition to、except、except for 和 besides 的用法

单词/短语	含义及用法	例句
in addition to 和 besides	意为“除……以外(还)”,包含除去的部分	In addition to English, she is also good at Russian. 除了英语,她还擅长俄语。 She is good at Russian besides English. 除了英语,她还擅长俄语。
except	意为“除了……之外”,不包括除去的部分	We all went to the zoo last Saturday except Tom. 除了汤姆,上周六我们都去动物园了。
except for	意为“除了……之外”,除去的部分是前文所述整体中的细节,和前面所述内容是部分与整体的关系	The house is nice except for the kitchen. 除了厨房之外,这个房子还是挺好的。



## 重点语法

## 非谓语动词作宾语

英语中的非谓语动词是指在句子中不是谓语的动词。非谓语动词不能独立作谓语。非谓语动词包括动词不定式、动名词和分词(现在分词和过去分词)。非谓语动词虽然不能独立充当谓语动词,但仍然有动词的特征,可以带自己的宾语或状语,有时态和语态的变化。非谓语动词也具有名词的特征,可以充当句子的主语、宾语、表语或宾语补足语。非谓语动词还具有形容词的特征,可充当句子的定语或状语。这里主要讲解非谓语动词(动词不定式和动名词)作宾语的情况。

## 一、动词不定式

## 1. 动词不定式的构成

动词不定式的构成是在动词前加 to,如 to do、to work、to finish 等,有时可以不带 to,动词不定式没有人称和数的变化,但有时态和语态的变化(以 do 为例)。

时 态	主动语态	被动语态	意 义	例 句
一般式	to do	to be done	该动作发生在谓语动作之后或指未发生的动作	I decide to go to the countryside this summer holiday. 我决定这个暑假去乡村。(发生在谓语动作之后) My dream is to become a lawyer. 我的梦想是成为一名律师。(未发生)
进行式	to be doing		该动作与谓语动作同时发生	The man was seen to be driving a car. 有人看见那个男人正在开车。(同时发生)
完成式	to have done	to have been done	该动作发生在谓语动作之前	That boy pretended to have had his dinner. 那个男孩假装吃过晚饭了。(发生在谓语动作之前)

## 2. 动词不定式的否定形式

动词不定式的否定形式是在动词不定式前加 not,即 not to do。例如:

Please remember not to talk in class. 请记住不要在课堂上讲话。

Tell him not to shut the window. 告诉他不要关窗户。

## 3. 动词不定式作宾语

(1) 一些动词(短语)后常跟不定式作宾语。常见的有 promise、plan、manage、refuse、seem、prepare、expect、wish、hope、afford、offer、choose、agree、decide、demand、fail、happen、would like 等。例如:

Some people offered to help us. 一些人主动帮助了我们。

We expect to see each other next year. 我们期待明年见到彼此。

(2) think, find, feel, make, suppose, believe 等动词后常用 it 作形式宾语, 把真正的宾语(即动词不定式)后置。句型结构为“主语+谓语+it+宾语补足语(adj./n.)+to do sth.”。例如:

She finds it difficult to learn English well. 她发现学好英语很困难。

I think it my duty to help others. 我认为帮助他人是我的责任。

## 二、动名词

### 1. 动名词的构成

动名词的构成是在动词后加-ing, 如 doing, working, finishing 等。动名词也有时态和语态的变化(以 do 为例)。

时 态	主动语态	被动语态	意 义	例 句
一般式	doing	being done	该动作与谓语动作同时发生或发生在谓语动词动作之后	Would you mind closing the door? 你介意关上门吗?
完成式	having done	having been done	该动作发生在谓语动作之前	I am retired after having worked for thirty-five years. 在工作了35年后我退休了。

### 2. 动名词的否定形式

动名词的否定形式是在动名词前加 not, 即 not doing。例如:

I apologize for not waiting for you yesterday. 昨天没有等你我很抱歉。

### 3. 动名词作宾语

(1) 一些动词(短语)后常跟动名词作宾语。常见的有 mind, enjoy, practice, keep, finish, avoid, suggest, consider, imagine, miss, resist, permit, can't help, can't stand, feel like 等。例如:

I enjoy listening to pop music. 我喜欢听流行音乐。

We can't imagine walking on the moon. 我们无法想象在月球上行走。

(2) 动名词作介词宾语。

① 动词+介词+doing。常见的结构有 succeed in doing, worry about doing, agree on doing, apologize for doing, believe in doing, dream of doing, insist on doing, object to doing, persist in doing, stick to doing, think of doing, think about doing 等。例如:

If we have no knowledge, we can't succeed in doing anything. 如果我们没有知识, 我们做任何事情都不会成功。

② 动词+名词/代词+介词+doing。常见的结构有 have trouble in doing, spend time in doing, stop sb. from doing, thank sb. for doing, waste... in doing, congratulate sb. on doing, devote oneself to doing, excuse sb. for doing, have difficulty in doing, pay attention to doing, prevent sb. from doing, keep sb. from doing 等。例如:

You could ask the teacher for help when you have trouble in learning English. 当你学英语有困难的时候, 你可以向老师寻求帮助。



**注意:**有些可以省略介词,后面直接跟动名词的结构。常见的结构有 spend... (in) doing、prevent... (from) doing、stop... (from) doing、have difficulty/trouble (in) doing、waste... (in) doing 等。例如:

She spent her spare time (in) collecting stamps. 她把她的空闲时间花在了集邮上。

③ 名词+介词+doing。常见的结构有 habit of doing、advice about/on doing、apology for doing、importance of doing、excuse for doing、hope of doing、idea of doing、interest in doing、possibility of doing、skill in/at doing、method of doing 等。例如:

I have no habit of planning ahead. 我没有提前计划的习惯。

④ be+形容词/过去分词+介词+doing。常见的结构有 be good at doing、be busy in doing、be afraid of doing、be angry about doing、be aware of doing、be bad at doing、be proud of doing、be confident of doing、be experienced in doing、be expert in doing、be fearful of doing、be fond of doing、be hopeful of doing、be interested in doing、be poor in doing、be responsible for doing、be successful in doing、be suitable for doing、be tired of doing、be unaware of doing、be used to doing 等。例如:

I am not good at expressing myself. 我是一个不善于表达自己的人。

(3) 有些动词或动词短语后既可以跟不定式作宾语,也可以跟动名词作宾语,但含义不同。例如:

remember to do sth. 记住要做某事	remember doing sth. 记得做过某事
forget to do sth. 忘记要做某事	forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事
regret to do sth. 遗憾/抱歉要做某事	regret doing sth. 后悔做过某事
stop to do sth. 停下来做某事(另一件事)	stop doing sth. 停止做某事(同一件事)
try to do sth. 尽力做某事	try doing sth. 试着做某事
mean to do sth. 打算做某事	mean doing sth. 意味着做某事
go on to do sth. 继续做某事(另一件事)	go on doing sth. 继续做某事(同一件事)

例如:

I forgot seeing the man before. 我忘了以前见过这个男人。

I forgot to post that letter when I went to town. 进城时我忘了邮寄那封信。

### 典例剖析

1. —What should we do to fight the virus (病毒)?

—We should wash our hands often, avoid \_\_\_\_\_ to crowded places, and so on.

A. go                      B. to go                      C. gone                      D. going

**【解析】** D 考查动名词作宾语。avoid doing sth. 是固定用法,意为“避免做某事”。故选 D。

2. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ your homework to school.

A. bring                      B. to bring                      C. bringing                      D. brought



**【解析】** B 考查动词不定式作宾语。forget to do sth. 意为“忘记要做某事”; forget doing sth. 意为“忘记做过某事”。句意:不要忘记将你的家庭作业带去学校。故选 B。



## 课后——巩固·提升

## I. 单项选择

- To my disappointment, he failed \_\_\_\_\_ his promise.  
A. to keep      B. keeping      C. kept      D. keep
- Ted looks forward to \_\_\_\_\_ to Xi'an by high-speed railway for his summer vacation.  
A. go      B. going      C. goes      D. went
- To stay healthy, we are going to keep on \_\_\_\_\_ exercise every day.  
A. do      B. to doing      C. to do      D. doing
- Mr. Green managed \_\_\_\_\_ the difficult problem.  
A. solve      B. solves      C. to solve      D. solving
- Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ your clothes now?  
—Sorry, I can't. I have to do my homework.  
A. wash      B. washing      C. to wash      D. not washing

## II. 完成句子

- 起初雨下得很大,但不久太阳就出来了。  
It rained heavily \_\_\_\_\_, but the sun came out soon.
- 我们在学习上应该互相帮助。  
We should help \_\_\_\_\_ in our studies.
- 除了月薪之外,我还得到了很多小费。  
\_\_\_\_\_ my monthly salary, I also got lots of tips.
- 大雨冲走了土壤,造成了严重的洪水灾害。  
The heavy rain \_\_\_\_\_ the soil and caused serious flood.
- 人类的历史可以追溯到冰河时代。  
The history of humanity may \_\_\_\_\_ the Ice Age.
- 他既弹奏爵士乐,也弹奏古典音乐。  
He plays classical music, \_\_\_\_\_ jazz.
- 跟看电视相比,我更喜欢读书。  
I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ books to \_\_\_\_\_ TV.
- 让你等了这么久,我很抱歉。  
I'm so sorry for keeping you \_\_\_\_\_ for such a long time.

## Unit 1 综合测试卷

### I. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. I didn't mean \_\_\_\_\_ anything but the ice cream looked so good that I couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. to eat; to try    B. eating; trying    C. eating; to try    D. to eat; trying
- ( ) 2. Who are you going to invite \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting?  
A. attending    B. to attend    C. attended    D. attend
- ( ) 3. —You have kept me waiting \_\_\_\_\_ you for the whole afternoon!  
—I'm so sorry. I should have called you.  
A. at    B. for    C. on    D. to
- ( ) 4. —What about taking a walk after supper, Lily?  
—  
A. That's right.    B. Thank you.  
C. Good idea.    D. It's my pleasure.
- ( ) 5. I as well as they \_\_\_\_\_ ready to help you.  
A. am    B. are    C. is    D. be
- ( ) 6. My eating habit \_\_\_\_\_ Jack's. We both like noodles for lunch.  
A. is similar to    B. is good at    C. is different from    D. is up to
- ( ) 7. I had great difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ the suitable food on the menu in that restaurant.  
A. find    B. found    C. to find    D. finding
- ( ) 8. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a camera from her friend, but she didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it because it was too expensive.  
A. received; accept    B. accepted; receive  
C. accepted; accepted    D. received; receive
- ( ) 9. —Would you like to go to the movies with me this Sunday?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ I'll be free that day.  
A. Sorry, I can't.    B. Yes, I do.  
C. Yes, I'd love to.    D. No, I wouldn't.
- ( ) 10. To be honest, I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk on such a cold night.  
A. stay at home; go out    B. staying at home; going out  
C. staying at home; go out    D. stay at home; going out

### II. 完形填空

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

May Day is nothing 11. In fact, it comes from three even older festivals: Floralia, Beltane, and Walpurgis Night. The first was an ancient festival in Italy. It 12 Flora, the goddess of flowers. The second is still big in Ireland and Scotland.

Bonfires (篝火) are an important 13 of Beltane. People jump over them for being 14. They think doing this will bring them good luck. In Northern and Central Europe, people also light bonfires for Walpurgis Night. The bonfires keep them 15 from bad things. Over time, these festivals helped make our modern May Day.

May Day is about the return of spring. It celebrates plants', animals' and people's 16 to give life. For example, people decorate (装饰) something with flowers. Then, they dance around it for 17 and new life.

Another tradition is making crowns (王冠) out of flowers. They are symbols of spring, and people wear them 18 on their heads. People even use them to decorate their homes, partners and family members.

For some 19, spring comes to life as a real person. They name a young woman the May Queen. She wears a white dress and has a crown of flowers, and the festival 20. May Day is a great way to welcome spring!

- ( ) 11. A. silly                      B. similar                      C. new                      D. empty  
( ) 12. A. fed                      B. controlled                      C. agreed                      D. remembered  
( ) 13. A. change                      B. part                      C. team                      D. notebook  
( ) 14. A. tiny                      B. stupid                      C. lucky                      D. correct  
( ) 15. A. safe                      B. nervous                      C. polite                      D. cheap  
( ) 16. A. number                      B. price                      C. speed                      D. ability  
( ) 17. A. fun                      B. money                      C. trick                      D. order  
( ) 18. A. wisely                      B. hardly                      C. happily                      D. suddenly  
( ) 19. A. relatives                      B. cultures                      C. steps                      D. inventions  
( ) 20. A. begins                      B. continues                      C. stops                      D. respects

### III. 阅读理解

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

#### **Saint Patrick's Day in Ireland**

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

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

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

#### **Red Wednesday in Iran**

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

#### **The Winter Carnival in Canada**

When winter comes, it's party time in Québec City, Canada. The Québec Winter Carnival is all about outdoor fun. It takes place from the end of January to mid-February.

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

#### **The International Festival of the Sahara in Tunisia**

Tunisia is a very important country in North Africa. Every year in December, the International Festival of the Sahara is held in Tunisia. It's a four-day celebration. As "ships of the desert", camels are very important in the festival. There are camel racing and camel wrestling (搏斗).

- ( ) 21. On Saint Patrick's Day, we can see the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. parades                      B. camels  
C. people in green                      D. green buildings
- ( ) 22. What do people do on Red Wednesday in Iran?  
A. They run in the snow.                      B. They wear red clothes.  
C. They watch the camel racing.                      D. They jump over the fire.
- ( ) 23. Which of the following is TRUE about the dog sled race according to the passage?  
A. The race happens on March 17th.  
B. The race goes on for six kilometers.  
C. The race has a history of about ten years.  
D. About thirty people go to the race every year.
- ( ) 24. How long does the International Festival of the Sahara in Tunisia last?  
A. Four days.                      B. Three days.                      C. Two days.                      D. One day.
- ( ) 25. Where is the passage probably from?  
A. A poster of a movie.                      B. A news report.  
C. A travel magazine.                      D. The map of China.