**Section** Ⅰ　**Listening** **and** **Speaking**

课后·训练提升

一、单词拼写

**1**.People there make beautiful 　　　　　　　(灯笼) to celebrate the festival.

答案:lanterns

**2**.All the students were wearing traditional 　　　　　　(服装) that day.

答案:costumes

**3**.Soldiers were 　　　　　　(行进) up and down outside the government buildings.

答案:marching

**4**.They expressed their 　　　　　　　　(祝贺) on my graduation from the university.

答案:congratulations

**5**.How many of you are going to take part in the 　　　　　　(仪式) next Tuesday?

答案:ceremony

二、单句语法填空

**1**.The girl marched over 　　　　　　me and made an apology.

答案:to

**2**.I sent a card of congratulation 　　　　　　the newly married couple.

答案:to

**3**.These young girls are experts on 　　　　　(make-up).

答案:make-up

**4**.It took me more than a year 　　　　　　　　(learn) to draw a beautiful horse in five minutes.

答案:to learn

**5**.They think people should take part 　　　　　　active sports,because they are not only for fun but for health.

答案:in

三、阅读理解

India has many festivals,with some celebrations that last for weeks.However, none of them come even close to Holi,India’s most colourful and fun festival.

As with most Indian festivals,this one also has many different folk stories.Most of them centre around the success of good over evil.The most popular one is about a king,who hates his son Prahlada for loving the creator of the universe—Lord Vishnu.When every attempt to stop him fails,his sister,Holika believed to be immune (免疫的) to fire,joins in the effort by inviting the young boy to sit with her inside a huge fire.Helped by the power of Lord Vishnu,Prahlada escapes safely,while the evil Holika is burned to death.To remember this event,huge outdoor fires are lit in the night before Holi in order to clean the air of evil spirits and to celebrate the death of the evil.

So what’s so great about this day?While there are some fun parades and folk songs and dance performances,the most fun of all is walking to the streets and splashing (泼洒) people with water guns and dry colours and even covering them with entire buckets of coloured water.On this day,everybody is fair game,no matter how old or how young.

At about midday,the splashing comes to an end and people living close to oceans or rivers usually take a bath in the water to clean themselves before going home to a delicious home-made big dinner and a well-deserved short sleep,following this full day of fun and activities.

**1**.Why does the king dislike his son Prahlada?

A.Because Prahlada doesn’t love him.

B.Because Prahlada is rude to Holika.

C.Because Prahlada loves Lord Vishnu.

D.Because Prahlada concentrates on his own success.

答案:C

解析:细节理解题。根据第二段的“The most popular one is about a king,who hates his son Prahlada for loving the creator of the universe—Lord Vishnu.”可知,国王不喜欢他的儿子Prahlada是因为他的儿子Prahlada喜欢Lord Vishnu。

**2**.Prahlada gets out of danger 　　　.

A.with the help of Lord Vishnu

B.because of his good luck

C.by beating his aunt Holika

D.using his amazing talent

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。根据第二段的“Helped by the power of Lord Vishnu,Prahlada escapes safely,while the evil Holika is burned to death.”可知,由于Vishnu的帮助,Prahlada得以成功逃跑。

**3**.The underlined phrase “fair game” in paragraph 3 refers to a person who 　　　.

A.fights against others fairly

B.enjoys splashing people

C.plays a trick on others

D.is the aim of splashing water

答案:D

解析:推理判断题。根据第三段的“...the most fun of all is walking to the streets and splashing people with water guns and dry colours and even covering them with entire buckets of coloured water.”以及“...no matter how old or how young.”可知,fair game指可泼水的对象。

**4**.After the fun activities,people living close to oceans or rivers often take a bath because 　　　.

A.they have got dirty with dry colours and coloured water

B.going home with coloured water means bad luck

C.they believe clean water will bring good luck

D.taking a bath shows their true love for Lord Vishnu

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。根据文章最后一段可知,在娱乐活动之后,生活在海洋或河流附近的人经常洗澡,是因为他们被干颜料和颜料水弄脏了。

四、七选五阅读理解

The Lantern Festival is a traditional Chinese festival with great significance,which is on the 15th of the first lunar month,marking the end of the Chinese New Year celebrations.Here are several things you should know about the Lantern Festival.

◆**The** **origins** **of** **Chinese** **lanterns**

The origins of Chinese lanterns dated back to the Stone Age.The coming of the Bronze Age saw the development of various kinds of lanterns,of which palace lanterns were the most fascinating.　1　Various lantern festivals became a hit during the Sui Dynasty,and during the Southern Song Dynasty,the custom of writing riddles on lantern arose.During the Qing Dynasty,magnificent exhibitions of lanterns were held in the capital city.

◆**Eating** **small** **dumpling** **balls**

Just as the name implies,an important part of the Lantern Festival,or Yuanxiao Festival,is to eat small dumpling balls made of sticky rice flour.We call these balls *yuanxiao*,or *tangyuan*.　2　 The dumpling symbolises family unity,completeness and happiness.

◆　3

When it comes to the Lantern Festival,“Guessing lantern riddles” is an essential component.Lantern owners will write riddles on a piece of paper and post them on the lanterns in advance.If visitors can answer the riddles,they will get a little gift.

◆**Watching** **fireworks**

At night,in addition to lighted lanterns,fireworks form a grand scene.Most families save some fireworks from the Spring Festival and set them off during the Lantern Festival.　4

◆**Dragon** **dance**

The dragon dance is often performed during the Chinese New Year period.　5　 They are believed to bring good luck to people,therefore the longer the dragon in the dance is,the more luck it will bring to the community.

A.Guessing lantern riddles

B.Chinese dragons are a symbol of China.

C.The ways of celebrating the Lantern Festival

D.Obviously,they get the name from the festival.

E.All the Chinese people like watching dragon dance.

F.Later,decorative lanterns came to be used in festivals.

G.Some local governments will even organise a fireworks display.

答案:1~5 FDAGB

五、语篇填空

We use flowers as messengers,to say something we might have trouble saying

**1**.　　　　　　(direct) ourselves.Over time flowers have come to symbolise the most powerful human experiences: beauty,love,hope,and rebirth.Sweet flowers alone can say **2**.　　　　　　 one fears expressing.We’ve listed some of the most famous flowers **3**.　　　　　　 have a special significance.

In Mao Zedong’s poem *Ode* *to* *the* *Plum* *Blossom* (《咏梅》),the plum blossom was used **4**.　　　　　　　　　(praise) great soldiers who sacrificed their lives for a better life for Chinese people.

**5**.　　　　　　 great Chinese poet Li Bai from the Tang Dynasty once compared women’s beautiful faces to blooming peonies (牡丹).Flowering in May,peonies’ large petals and strong colours are linked to prosperity and

**6**.(rich) in traditional Chinese culture.

The orchid (兰花) is well known for its delicate smell.*Lan*,the Chinese character for orchid,carries positive meanings.Beautiful articles and poems **7**.　　　　　　　　　　　　(call) *lanzhang* by Chinese people in ancient times.

Roses,of course,have the **8**.　　　　　　　　　　　(colourful) meaning among all the flowers.Red roses,to this day,mean “I love you.” A red rose,rather than yellow roses,**9**.　　　　　　(act) as the traditional romantic gift given to your love on Valentine’s Day.**10**.　　　　　　(send) yellow roses can be risky,as they represent either friendship or envy.

答案:1.directly　2.what　3.that　4.to praise　5.The　6.richness　7.were called　8.most colourful　9.acts　10.Sending