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

课后·训练提升

一、单句语法填空

**1**.I was late,but 　　　　　　(fortune) the meeting hadn’t started.

答案:fortunately

**2**.English is a language shared by several 　　　　　　(diversity) cultures,which use it differently.

答案:diverse

**3**.My husband does all the 　　　　　　(cook).

答案:cooking

**4**.You’d better write down the key words when 　　　　　　(take) notes.

答案:taking

**5**.Do you know when fortune cookies 　　　　　　　　　(invent)?

答案:were invented

二、完成句子

**1**.老人打开了房门,发现地上覆盖着厚厚的雪。

The old man opened the door and found the ground 　　　　　 　　　　　　.

答案:covered with thick snow

**2**.我弟弟当时对我正在做的事情非常感兴趣。

My brother was very interested in 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　.

答案:what I was doing

**3**.汤姆学习很用功,他很有可能在竞赛中获得一等奖。

Tom studies very hard and 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　he can get first prize in the contest.

答案:it is likely that

**4**.欧洲人到达以后,当地人遭受了很大的痛苦。

The native people suffered greatly 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 　　　　　　the Europeans.

答案:after the arrival of

**5**.我们学校在校学习的学生比这个城市的其他任何一个学校的都多。

There are more students studying in our school than 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　in the city.

答案:any other school

三、阅读理解

**A**

Situated in Huaxi District,Guiyang,Zhenshan Ethnic Culture Village is a world of stone,where many things like door frames and roads are made of stone.The Buyi men and women in their best clothes sing and dance at the village entrance as they greet visitors and invite them to join the villagers in making cake flour with rice.

The village was first built during the Ming Dynasty,with a history of more than 400 years.Three sides of the village are surrounded by water.It is built against the mountains according to the local geological conditions.

There are about 120 families and three fourths of them are the Buyi people and one fourth are the Miao people.On January 10th of the lunar year,the villagers hold traditional dancing activities to celebrate the New Year.The Buyi and Miao villagers in their best costumes sing and dance to the melodies from the *lusheng*(芦笙) to celebrate their own traditional festival.Legends said once some robbers captured the Buyi forefather in the village.The villagers failed to rescue him by themselves and asked the local Miao people for help.The Miao people played the *lusheng* and sang Miao songs to communicate with him and the robbers couldn’t understand them.With the help of the Miao people,the forefather was rescued.Since then,the local Buyi people have formed the custom of singing and dancing to appreciate the help from the Miao.People sing and dance for three days for the festival each year.

Besides this,Zhenshan villagers also celebrate the traditional Siyueba Festival (April 8th Festival) and the Qiyueban Festival (the Ghost Festival).Now,these festivals have become joyous days celebrated by the Miao,Buyi,Dong,Zhuang,Shui,Gelao,and even the Han people.

In Zhenshan,some young people take advantage of the festivals to make friends and choose their future husbands or wives.Girls usually make embroideries (刺绣) and give them as gifts to their lovers.

**1**.We can infer the village is called a world of stone mainly because 　　　.

A.the villagers are very cold

B.the villagers are very strong

C.the village is built on a large stone

D.the village is in mountains and rich in stones

答案:D

解析:推理判断题。根据第一、二段可知,这是一个依山而建的村子,石头资源丰富。故D项正确。

**2**.Which of the following isn’t a way of greeting visitors?

A.Dressing up.

B.Dancing and singing.

C.Preparing embroideries.

D.Inviting them to make cake flour.

答案:C

解析:细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句和最后一段中的“Girls usually make embroideries and give them as gifts to their lovers.”可知,欢迎游客的活动不包括C项。

**3**.The Miao people played the *lusheng* and sang Miao songs at first to 　　　.

A.stop the robbers understanding them

B.show the robbers their power

C.challenge the Buyi people

D.please the robbers

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。根据第三段中的“The Miao people played...the robbers couldn’t understand them.”可知,苗族人吹奏芦笙、唱苗歌是为了不让强盗听懂他们的交流。故A项正确。

**4**.What can we learn about the Siyueba Festival?

A.It is a newly-formed festival.

B.It is only celebrated in Zhenshan Village.

C.It is popular with all the ethnic minority groups in China.

D.It is a chance for young people to make friends.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“In Zhenshan,some young people take advantage of the festivals to make friends...”可知,一些年轻人利用这些节日交朋友。故D项正确。

**B**

I travel a lot,and I find out different “styles”(风格)of directions every time I ask “How can I get to the post office?”

Foreign tourists are often confused (困惑的)in Japan because most streets there don’t have names.In Japan,people use landmarks (地标) in their directions instead of street names.For example,the Japanese will say to travellers,“ Go straight down to the corner.Turn left at the big hotel and go past a fruit market.The post office is across from the bus stop.”

In the countryside of the American Midwest,there are not usually many landmarks.There are no mountains,so the land is very flat.In many places there are no towns or buildings within miles.Instead of landmarks,people will tell you directions and distances.In Kansas or Iowa,for example,people will say,“Go north two miles.Turn east,and then go another mile.”

People in Los Angeles,California,have no idea of distance on the map.They measure distance in time,not miles.“How far away is the post office?” you ask.“Oh,” they answer,“it’s about five minutes’ walk from here.” You say,“Yes,but how many miles is it?” They don’t know.

It’s true that a person doesn’t know the answer to your question sometimes.What happens in such a situation?A New Yorker might say,“Sorry,I have no idea.” But in Yucatan,Mexico,no one answers “I don’t know”.People in Yucatan believe that “I don’t know” is impolite.They usually give an answer,often a wrong one.A tourist can get very,very lost in Yucatan!

**5**.When a tourist asks the Japanese the way to a certain place,they usually 　　　.

A.describe the place carefully

B.show him a map of the place

C.tell him the names of the streets

D.refer to recognisable buildings and places

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据第二段中的“In Japan,people use landmarks in their directions instead of street names.”可知,在日本,人们通常是用地标指路。故D项正确。

**6**.What is the place where people measure distance in time?

A.New York.　　　　　　 B.Los Angeles.

C.Kansas.　　　　 D.Iowa.

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“People in Los Angeles,California,have no idea of distance on the map.They measure distance in time,not miles.”可知,在洛杉矶用走一段路用多少时间来指路。故B项正确。

**7**.People in Yucatan may give a tourist a wrong answer 　　　.

A.in order to save time B.as a test

C.so as to be polite D.for fun

答案:C

解析:推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“But in Yucatan,Mexico,no one answers ‘I don’t know’.People in Yucatan believe that ‘I don’t know’ is impolite.”可推断,尤卡坦人可能会给游客一个错误答案是因为他们认为这样做才礼貌。故C项正确。

**8**.What can we infer from the text?

A.It’s important for travellers to understand cultural differences.

B.It’s useful for travellers to know how to ask the way properly.

C.People have similar understanding of politeness.

D.New Yorkers are generally friendly to visitors.

答案:A

解析:推理判断题。根据第一段中的“...I find out different‘styles’of directions every time I ask‘How can I get to the post office?’”以及下文举例说明可知,作者围绕不同的指路风格,介绍了不同国度的不同文化。如果不了解这些文化上的差异,游客可能会因此而迷路,故可以推断,对于游客来说,了解不同地方的文化差异很重要。故A项正确。