

一 六选五/七选五

(A) 根据短文内容,从文后选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:龙抬头的风俗

难度:★★

建议用时:6分钟

China is a country with a long and rich history. 1 The Double Second Festival (the Dragon Head-raising Festival or Longtaitou Festival) is one of them. This special day is on the second day of the second month of the Chinese lunar calendar. It stands for the start of spring and farming.

The dragon plays an important role in Chinese culture. Dragon culture is one of the most popular cultures in China. 2 People celebrated the Dragon Head-raising Festival with many customs about the dragon in ancient times. On the special day, people put ashes in the kitchen. 3 People believed that if the dragon went into their houses, they could have good luck all year round and have a good harvest in autumn.

On the special day, people ate special food. 4 For example, people ate noodles called “dragon whiskers noodles” and dumplings called “dragon ears”. On the special day, people sent gifts to each other, picked vegetables, welcomed wealth and went on a spring outing.

5 Today people rush to have their hair cut, especially have their children’s hair cut on the Dragon Head-raising Festival. They want to make themselves have new looks and have a good year.

- A. The food was usually named after the dragon.
B. It has many colourful holidays and festivals.
C. Chinese people call themselves the “descendants(传人) of the dragon”.
D. They thought the dragon could be led into their houses with the help of the ashes.
E. Even though many of the customs have faded away(逐渐消失), the tradition of cutting hair is reaching new heights.
F. The festival is also a time for people to pray for good weather and a prosperous year.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

B 根据短文内容,从文后选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:春节习俗

难度:★★★

建议用时:6分钟

The Lunar New Year, or the Spring Festival, was officially listed as a UN floating holiday in its calendar of conferences(会议) and meetings on December 22nd, 2023. **6** About one-fifth of humanity(人类) celebrate this festival in different ways.

The first day of the first lunar month is the Spring Festival, the beginning of a new year for China. It is China's biggest day for family reunion. It is usually a fifteen-day celebration. **7** The cleaning of the home is thought to sweep away bad luck from the previous(先前的) year and bring good luck for the coming year. The colour red is everywhere during the Spring Festival. They decorate(装饰) their homes with pieces of red paper. People wear red, too. **8**

On New Year's Eve, the family members get together and have a big meal. They often eat dumplings. At midnight, fireworks(烟花) are let off to welcome the New Year. The whole country bursts with the thundering(雷鸣般的) joyful noise of fire crackers(鞭炮) as every family joins. **9** Gifts are exchanged and older people give younger ones *hongbao*, often called "lucky money". They think it brings good luck.

10 It's the Lantern Festival. A popular activity at the Lantern Festival is the guessing of riddles(谜语), which are written on paper and placed on the lantern. Families will also light lanterns, which symbolize the brightness of spring.

- A. They think red will bring them a bright future.
- B. Lanterns in different shapes and sizes are seen everywhere.
- C. Many countries list the Spring Festival as a national holiday.
- D. The end of the Spring Festival is marked on the fifteenth day.
- E. Days before the Spring Festival, families will clean their houses.
- F. Don't borrow or lend money on the Spring Festival.
- G. The first day of the Spring Festival is spent visiting family and friends.

6. _____ **7.** _____ **8.** _____ **9.** _____ **10.** _____

阅读短文，回答问题

阅读短文，并根据短文内容，回答下列 5 个问题，答案词数不限。

语篇类型：说明文

主题：腊月中的节日

难度：★★★

建议用时：7 分钟

In China, the 12th month of the lunar calendar(阴历) is called Layue. The month is full of interesting festivals and customs.

Laba Festival, which is on the 8th day of Layue, is the first festival in this month. From this day on, people begin to get ready for the Chinese New Year.

On Laba Festival, people eat hot Laba porridge(腊八粥). There are usually eight things in the porridge: rice, red beans, peas, dried lotus seeds, dates, and three different kinds of fruits and nuts. The porridge is not just good for your health, but a blessing for the coming of the Chinese New Year.

Laba porridge is not the only tasty food in Layue. Laba garlic(腊八蒜) is popular in the north. People begin to soak(浸泡) the garlic in vinegar from that day on, and eat it with dumplings during the Chinese New Year. While in the south, people like making sausages(腊肠).

Another major celebration before the Spring Festival is *Xiaonian*. It is usually on the 23rd or 24th day of the last lunar month. Traditionally, it is an important day when people offer sacrifices to the Kitchen God who looks after the family.

Don't forget to clean your home. This is also an important thing to do to prepare for the Chinese New Year. It means sweeping away the dust of the old year and welcoming a fresh start. Now, the last thing for you to do is to wait for the coming Spring Festival.

11. When is Laba Festival?

12. What do people often eat on Laba Festival according to Para. 3?

13. Is Laba garlic popular in the south?

14. What do people do on *Xiaonian*?

15. Why do people clean their homes before the Spring Festival?

D 根据短文内容,完成下面表格(第 16—23 题一空一词,第 24 和 25 题词数不限)。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:古今中秋节习俗

难度:★★★

建议用时:8 分钟

When you think of celebrating the Mid-Autumn Festival, what comes to mind? Eating moon-cakes? Admiring the moon? Do you want to know more about what Chinese people do these days during this festival? Then read on.

In the past, families typically stayed at home during the Mid-Autumn Festival holiday to enjoy a reunion dinner and admire the moon. With the rapid development of our country's economy, people's living standards have improved. Nowadays, many people prefer to travel during holidays. Last year, Beijing, Chongqing and Xi'an were the top three tourist destinations(目的地) during the Mid-Autumn Festival holiday.

In China, family reunions are highly valued. In the past, people would visit their relatives and friends during the Mid-Autumn Festival, and children would receive red packets from their elders in person. Nowadays, sending digital(数字的) red packets to families and friends has become more popular.

For added fun, people enjoy sending or grabbing(抢) red packets in WeChat groups. There are two main types: "regular red packets" where people can set the same amount of money, and "the red packet lucky draw" where the amount received depends on luck.

Food plays a central role in Chinese culture. As the saying goes, "Food is the first necessity of the people." And Chinese people always have natural creativity for food. As people continue to come up with new ideas, some unusual mooncake tastes keep appearing, such as chocolate moon-cakes with beef filling or mooncakes with pork and vegetables inside. Of course, you can also create your own style of mooncakes to suit your preferences.

Aspects	In the past	Nowadays
Holiday stay	Families 16. _____ at home for a reunion dinner.	Many prefer 17. _____ during holidays.
Connecting way	People visited relatives and friends 18. _____ and gave out red packets to children.	Sending digital red-packets 19. _____ people's hearts. Sending or grabbing red packets in WeChat groups 20. _____ more fun. "regular red packets"—get the same amount of money "the red packet lucky draw"—luck 21. _____ the amount received.

(continued)

Aspects	In the past	Nowadays
Mooncake flavour feature	22. _____ flavours	23. _____ combos like chocolate-beef or pork-vegetables
Create your own style of mooncakes	24. _____	
25. Suppose you plan a class Mid-Autumn Festival event, what activity would you like to hold to make it special? _____		

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____
 21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____
 25. _____

综合填空

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:重阳节的来历

难度:★★★★

建议用时:7 分钟

Double Ninth Festival is one of the most important traditional Chinese festivals. People 26 (celebrate) the festival since the Tang Dynasty by climbing mountains, drinking chrysanthemum wine(菊花酒) or wearing zhuyu(茱萸). The 27 (reason) for these things are told in a beautiful story about a brave young man, Heng Jing.

About 2,000 years ago, in the River Ru there lived 28 devil(魔鬼). He made people sick. Heng Jing's parents died from the illness, so Heng Jing decided to kill the devil. He went deep into the mountains to study kung fu and made 29 (he) strong. After learning the devil would come again to his home village on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month, he went back. He 30 (lead) the people from his village up a mountain. He asked them 31 (carry) zhuyu and drink some chrysanthemum wine. It's believed that zhuyu would make the devil scared and the wine would protect them from illnesses. And 32 (final), Heng Jing killed the devil. The whole village celebrated, 33 they were saved by the brave young man. That is why today the festival is connected with mountain climbing, zhuyu and chrysanthemum wine.

Because “jiu” can also mean “long”, Double Ninth Festival is also named Elders' Day these

days. It's a day to show respect for elderly people and wish them a much **34** (long) and healthier life.

Respecting elderly people can be shown not only **35** this special day but also in daily life. Please respect and care for the old around us.

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____
31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

F 阅读下面短文,根据首字母提示,在空白处填入适当的单词。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:端午节的来历和习俗

难度:★★★★

建议用时:7分钟

The Duanwu Festival, otherwise known as the Dragon Boat Festival, was established in **m 36** of Qu Yuan, an outstanding scholar and patriotic(爱国的) **p 37** of the State of Chu during the Warring States Period(475 – 221 BC).

Qu Yuan, who died by committing suicide(自杀) in the Miluo River, was known as a good man. Shortly after he died, the local people, at the time of the event, **t 38** food into the water to stop the fish from eating Qu Yuan's body. They also sat on long, narrow paddle boats, known as dragon boats, **m 39** sound to scare away the fish.

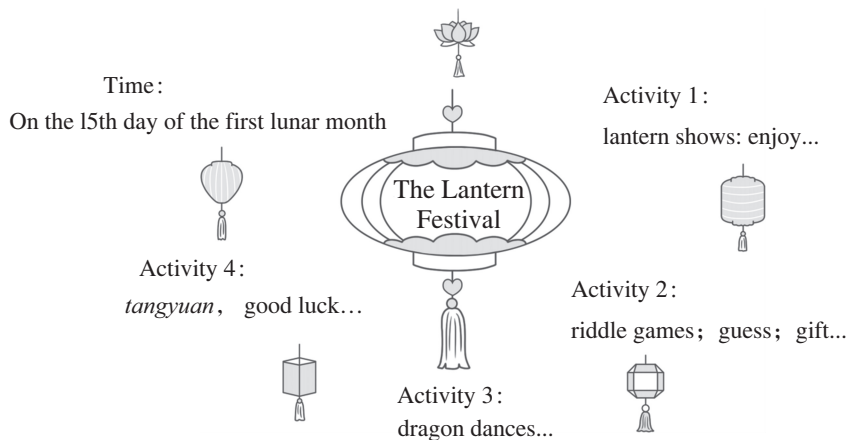
Traditional celebrations of the Dragon Boat Festival include eating *zongzi*, drinking wine, and **r 40** dragon boats.

The festival date **f 41** on the fifth day of the fifth month on the Chinese lunar calendar. You don't have to live in China long to know that the country's most popular foods usually have a good story **b 42** them. That's particularly true of festival foods such as *zongzi*, the pyramid-shaped steamed(蒸) glutinous rice packages in bamboo or reed(芦苇) leaves that have been associated with(与……有关联) the Dragon Boat Festival for more than a millennium(一千年). *Zongzi*, rice dumplings wrapped in leaves, **r 43** with us today as the traditional way to celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival. In general, northern Chinese **p 44** sweet versions of these steamed treats, while southerners are not the same. Get south of the Yangtze River, the creative locals over centuries have **a 45** salted egg yolk, ham, braised pork, chestnuts, fragrant mushroom or barbecued pork instead of traditional red-bean paste or Chinese dates.

36. **m** _____ 37. **p** _____ 38. **t** _____ 39. **m** _____ 40. **r** _____
41. **f** _____ 42. **b** _____ 43. **r** _____ 44. **p** _____ 45. **a** _____

四 书面表达

一年一度的艺术节即将到来,你校准备开展用英语讲中国故事活动,假如你是一名传统文化推荐官,请根据以下提示用英语写一篇短文介绍元宵节,推广中国文化。词数 100 左右。



The Lantern Festival

The Lantern Festival is one of my favorite traditional Chinese festivals.

[illegible]

六选五/七选五

(A) 根据短文内容,从文后选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:冬至习俗

难度:★★★

建议用时:7分钟

The Winter Solstice(冬至), returning each year, has been a yearly natural event in human society for thousands of years. In this article, we'll discover the origins of the Winter Solstice. 1

What is the Winter Solstice? The Winter Solstice marks the longest night in the northern hemisphere(半球), which happens when the North Pole(北极) of the Earth is the farthest away from the sun. It is one of the most important festivals celebrated by the Chinese.

2 So the Winter Solstice is a time for joy and looking forward to the coming spring season.

How was the Winter Solstice traditionally celebrated? Much like in other cultures around the world, the Winter Solstice was regarded as an important time and a main holiday in China.

In fact, there is a traditional Chinese saying: “冬至大如年”. 3 Records show that people paid great honor and respect to the ancestors on the day of the Winter Solstice in China as early as the Zhou Dynasty.

However, it wasn't until the Han Dynasty that the Winter Solstice became a winter festival celebrated across China. 4 Much like the Chinese New Year, it was a time to return home and gather with family.

How is the Winter Solstice celebrated today? Unlike other festivals such as the Chinese New Year or the Dragon Boat Festival, the Winter Solstice is no longer a public holiday in modern China.

5

- A. Even so, many people still acknowledge(承认) it in one way or another.
- B. And we'll examine common celebratory customs in China.
- C. Official workers and even common people usually had a day off.
- D. People will use this day as an opportunity to hang out with their family.
- E. After the Winter Solstice, days will become colder but increase in daylight hours.
- F. A roughly(大致) translation of it is “The Winter Solstice is as important as the Chinese New Year.”

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

(B) 根据短文内容,从文后选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:惊蛰

难度:★★★

建议用时:7分钟

The traditional Chinese solar calendar divides the year into 24 solar terms. Awakening of Insects(惊蛰) falls on March 6 and ends on March 20 this year.

6 Animals sleeping in winter are awakened by spring thunder(雷) and the earth begins to come back to life.

Here are some things you may not know about Awakening of Insects. The Awakening of Insects is an important time for farmers. **7** During this period, most parts of China experience the quickest rise in temperatures and there is an increase in sunshine, which provides good natural conditions.

According to ancient Chinese folklore(民间传说), a white tiger is the creature that brings bad luck. **8** When practicing this old custom, people draw the white tiger on paper, and then paint pig's blood and pork on its mouth. This means the tiger is fed so that it would not eat people, avoiding bad luck.

9 They swim from deep water to shallow water in search of food, mating and bearing young. It is a good time for fishing. Fishing can provide mental and physical relaxation, especially for people living in the city. **10**

- A. It is widely seen as the beginning of the busiest time for farming.
- B. Around the Awakening of Insects, some animals wake up, and so do fish.
- C. So people offer food to the white tiger to protect themselves during the Awakening of Insects.
- D. Awakening of Insects means a rise in temperature and increased rainfall.
- E. It is also a good time for people to fly kites and eat spring vegetables.
- F. Fishing in a lake, bathing in the sunlight and enjoying the singing birds make for a perfect weekend in spring.
- G. The northern China celebrates beginning of winter as the "Small Spring Festival".

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

阅读短文，回答问题

③ 阅读短文，并根据短文内容，回答下列 5 个问题，答案词数不限。

语篇类型：说明文

主题：大雪节气习俗

难度：★★★

建议用时：9 分钟

The traditional Chinese lunar calendar divides the year into 24 solar terms. Major Snow(大雪), the 21st solar term of the year, begins this year on Dec. 7 and ends on Dec. 21. During Major Snow, the snow becomes heavy and the temperature drops sharply. Here are four things you should know about Major Snow.

Snowy winter

The snow in North China may last a whole day, breaking tree branches and blocking the road. The natural scenery is “hundreds of leagues ice-bound go; over thousands of leagues flies snow”. In the south, snowflakes fall and the world turns white. A saying about the snow says, “A timely snow promises a good harvest.” As the snow covers the ground, the low winter temperature kills pests (害虫).

Appreciating plum blossoms(赏梅花)

Plum blossoms usually flower in mid-to-late December in some southern cities of China, and sometimes bloom even earlier. The plum blossom, which originated(起源) in China, is respected in Chinese culture for its resilience(韧性) during severe winters. Along with the pine(松树) and bamboo, the plum blossom is considered one of the Three Friends of Winter.

Eating lamb

Lamb is a favourite food for Chinese people during Major Snow. It can not only nourish the body but also promote blood circulation. People in Chongqing like to have potted lamb soup or stewed(炖) lamb soup with their families and friends. Nanjing residents like to stew lamb with yams(山药) or wolfberries(枸杞) to make it more nutritious.

Making sausages(香肠)

During Major Snow, people in southern China, including Nanjing, Hangzhou and Chongqing, make sausages, an important part of preparation for the Spring Festival. The best meat for sausages comes from the butt of the pig. The sausage should be dried in a well-ventilated(通风的) place in the shade, and is edible after a week. Cut off a certain amount, and boil or fry it as you like.

11. When is Major Snow this year?

12. Is snow good for plants during Major Snow?

13. What are the Three Friends of Winter?

14. Why do people eat lamb during Major Snow?

15. What do you want to do most in Major Snow after reading the passage above?

④ 阅读短文,并根据短文内容,完成下面表格(第16—24题一空一词,第25题词数不限)。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:立春习俗

难度:★★★

建议用时:8分钟

Beginning of Spring

Beginning of Spring, *Lichun* in Chinese, is the first of the 24 solar terms in the traditional Chinese calendar. After that everything turns green. People clearly notice that daytime becomes longer and the weather gets warmer. The following are some things people do to celebrate the coming of spring.

Flying kites

Spring is the best season for kite-flying. This traditional folk activity began over 2,000 years ago. It can help build one's health and prevent diseases. A breath of fresh air outside can refresh people's mind when they are flying kites.

Wearing fabric swallows

Wearing fabric swallows is a custom in some parts in Shaanxi. Every Beginning of Spring, people like to wear a swallow made of colourful silk on their chests. The swallow is a symbol of spring and happiness.

Biting the spring

In many parts of China, people follow the custom of "biting the spring" on the day of Beginning of Spring. They eat spring pancakes, spring rolls(春卷), or a few carrots.

Making a spring ox

This custom in Shaanxi is practiced right before Beginning of Spring. The local government hires some skilled workers and gathers them to build the frame(框架) of an ox out of bamboo strips and the legs with wood. People would do so to welcome spring and hope for a good harvest that year.

People in China began holding a special activity on the day of Beginning of Spring about 3,000



years ago. By the Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1911), greeting spring had become an important folk activity. Since then, Beginning of Spring as an important solar term has been passed on.

Beginning of Spring		
Introduction	Beginning of Spring is the first of the 24 solar terms in the traditional Chinese calendar, and it is <u>16</u> <i>Lichun</i> in Chinese. Daytime gets longer and the temperature gets <u>17</u> .	
The <u>18</u> of Beginning of Spring	Flying kites	As a traditional folk activity, it has a <u>19</u> of more than 2,000 years. It can help people keep <u>20</u> and prevent diseases.
	Wearing fabric swallows	The swallows <u>21</u> for spring and happiness, so many people wear fabric swallows on the day of Beginning of Spring.
	Biting the spring	People celebrate Beginning of Spring by <u>22</u> some specially-made food.
	Making a spring ox	The skilled workers use bamboo strips and wood to make an ox. People do so to welcome spring and <u>23</u> a good harvest.
Conclusion	It is <u>24</u> for Chinese people to greet spring on the day of Beginning of Spring.	
25. As the saying goes, “The plan for a year lies in spring.” How do you understand this sentence? _____		

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____
 21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____
 25. _____

综合填空

E 阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

语篇类型: 说明文

主题: 春分

难度: ★★★★★

建议用时: 8 分钟

Falling on March 21 this year, Spring Equinox, also called *Chunfen* in Chinese, is the 26 (four) of the 24 solar terms. It marks the same 27 (long) of the day and night.

Have you ever wondered about the origin(起源) of this special solar term? It is said that a long time ago, as there was not enough sunlight, it was almost 28 (possible) for people to grow crops. One day, Emperor Yandi decided to fly to Penglai Island on a five-coloured bird to search for the sun so 29 his people could enjoy a better harvest. After a dangerous journey, he brought the sun back and hung it in the sky. From then on, there were plenty of crops on Earth and people lived

happily and 30 (peace). This day is called *Chunfen*.

Today, people in different places have different traditions to celebrate *Chunfen*. *Chunfen* is the best time to fly kites. The wind for kite flying can't be too strong or too gentle. The gentle wind on the day of *Chunfen* perfectly 31 (satisfy) those needs, so it is easier for kites to go up. It is usually 32 wonderful time for people, both old and young, to go to the open spaces to fly kites. It 33 (believe) that flying kites on *Chunfen* can drive away bad luck and bring back good luck.

Chunfen also means hope and growing up, just like the plants. Since ancient times, people ate food based on the changes of 34 (season). In southern China's Fujian and Guangdong provinces, people 35 (live) in villages dig wild vegetables and cook them in soup to clean their stomachs. The meals are also thought as a way to wish for a healthy and strong body. During *Chunfen*, wheat grows and flowers come out. Leek(韭菜) is delicious and fresh. It's the best time to cook food with it, although cooking styles are quite different between northern and southern China.

When *Chunfen* comes, remember to have fresh vegetables on your table. Also, don't say no if you are invited to take part in different activities to enjoy the good weather.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 26. _____ | 27. _____ | 28. _____ | 29. _____ | 30. _____ |
| 31. _____ | 32. _____ | 33. _____ | 34. _____ | 35. _____ |

(F) 阅读下面短文,根据首字母提示,在空白处填入适当的单词。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:秋分

难度:★★★

建议用时:7分钟

In China, there are 24 solar terms in a year. In the traditional Chinese c 36, *Qiufen*, or Autumn Equinox, is the 16th solar term. This year, it falls on September 22.

This solar term d 37 the season into two parts, marking the midpoint of autumn. After this day, the direct sunlight moves to the south. Days will be shorter while nights will be l 38 in the Northern Hemisphere.

For Chinese farmers, the solar term marks(标志着) b 39 the joy of a big harvest and the beginning of farming for the next cycle. China has huge lands and different climates(气候), but the harvest season for most places happens n 40 Autumn Equinox, according to Xinhua. This is w 41 in 2018, Autumn Equinox was set as China's Farmers' Harvest Festival.

Some British people also c 42 the harvest around Autumn Equinox. On this day, they sing a song and put baskets of fruit and o 43 crops in village churches. In some schools, students and teachers bring food from home for special harvest services. After that, they pack the food and provide it for those in n 44. At the food table, there will be a small doll made of straw, called a corn dolly. People will keep it u 45 the next spring. It is believed to bring another harvest.

36. c 37. d 38. l 39. b 40. n
41. w 42. c 43. o 44. n 45. u

四 书面表达

中国文化博大精深,为了传承中国传统文化,你校近日将举办“传统艺术展会”(the traditional art fair)。假如你是李华,请根据下面表格给外教 Mr Green 写一封电子邮件,介绍该展会并邀请他参加活动。

When	1:00 - 4:00 this Friday afternoon
Where	school hall
Who	...
What	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • live shows • handicrafts(手工艺品) • ...
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand...better • ...

- 注意:1. 内容需包括表格中所有要点,并适当发挥;
2. 文中不得出现真实姓名、学校等信息;
3. 词数 100 词左右,邮件首尾句已给出,仅供参考。

To: Mr Green
From: Li Hua
<p>Dear Mr Green,</p> <p>I'm writing to invite you to the traditional art fair.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Looking forward to your reply.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Li Hua</p>

Unit 3 Classic folk customs

六选五/七选五

(A) 根据短文内容,从文后选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:拱手礼的由来

难度:★★

建议用时:6分钟

Different countries have different manners about social situations. In Mexico, people shake hands when they meet for the first time. In Brazil, people sometimes kiss. In Korea, people usually bow. Do you know Chinese fist and palm salute(拱手礼)? It is one of classic greeting manners in China. 1

The occasions of making fist and palm salute

For centuries, China has been known as a “Liyi Zhibang”. Nowadays, Chinese usually shake hands when meeting others, but sometimes they also make fist and palm salute. 2 People make fist and palm salute when they visit someone during the Spring Festival or attend someone’s wedding ceremony, birthday party and so on.

The history of fist and palm salute

3 It started in West Zhou Dynasty. If people met strangers, they would prepare for a fight if necessary, and hands were always ready for holding weapons(武器). Holding hands together pointed to themselves was a meaning of expressing kindness. Later it became one of traditional Chinese manners when meeting each other.

4

How do you make fist and palm salute properly? First, stand at attention. Then, if you are a man, right-hand half-fist, and then left-hand hold the right-hand in front of your chest. For a woman, left-hand half-fist, then right-hand put the left-hand on the top. Next, watch each other, raise both hands to brow(额头) and bend down. 5 Also, you could say some lucky greeting words to each other for three times.

- A. Now let’s learn more about it.
- B. The way to make fist and palm salute
- C. When and where do people use it?
- D. It is often widely used among Western countries.
- E. Finally, shake hands towards each other for three times.
- F. Fist and palm salute has a history of more than 3,000 years.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

B 根据短文内容,从文后选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:三伏天的习俗

难度:★★★

建议用时:7分钟

You must have heard of *Sanfu* days. Well, *Sanfu* days are also known as the “Chinese dog days of summer”. They mark the hottest days of summer.

Sanfu days refer to three periods: *Toufu*, *Zhongfu* and *Mofu*. **6** So the character is also a suggestion for people to stay at home to “hide” from the strong heat outdoors in summer.

7 During this time, Chinese people follow different traditional ways to deal with the heat and stay healthy. **8**

In Changsha, local people usually eat roosters(公鸡) during *Sanfu* days, especially during *Toufu*. **9** Local people believe that eating roosters can clear the wet in the body. And there is even an old saying that goes, “A rooster at the start of *Sanfu* days, a healthy body the whole year.”

10 It is a kind of *Sanfu* medicinal patch(贴片). *Sanfutie* is a bandage made of traditional Chinese herbal medicine. Many people receive *Sanfutie* because it's believed that doing so during the hottest summer days is helpful in fighting some winter illnesses like coughing.

- A. The Chinese character “Fu” means blessing and luck.
- B. Besides, the practice of receiving *Sanfutie* is also known in China during *Sanfu* days.
- C. Now let's have a look at some customs of spending the Chinese dog days of summer.
- D. In Chinese, “Fu” has the meaning of “hiding”.
- E. That's because it is always hot with heavy rainfall in summer.
- F. *Sanfu* days usually come between mid-July and mid-August.
- G. Some people also like to drink herbal tea during *Sanfu* days to relieve the heat.

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

阅读短文，回答问题

C 阅读短文,并根据短文内容,回答下列5个问题,答案词数不限。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:龙抬头的习俗

难度:★★★

建议用时:8分钟

Children from No. 4 Kindergarten in Guangping County, Hebei Province were excited to experience lots of activities to celebrate the traditional Chinese festival *Longtaitou* on Tuesday. They

learned traditional ballads(民谣)from their teachers and gave simulated(模拟的)haircuts to their classmates, as well as performed a wonderful dragon dance.

The festival falls on the second day of the second month in the Chinese lunar calendar every year, which refers to the start of spring and the farming season. *Longtaitou* literally(字面上) means “the dragon raises his head”, symbolizing that the legendary creature has awoken from his winter sleep and that there will be spring rains.

“Through these activities, we hope the children can get a deeper understanding of the cultural meaning of traditional Chinese festivals,” said Jin Qingfen, a teacher from the kindergarten. “It will also help them increase their sense of national pride and belonging.”

In Zhaoxian County, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, thousands of people gathered to hold an activity called *Longpaihui* during which they showed respect for the dragon and prayed for health and good luck.

A tablet(牌)for a dragon was placed in a sedan(轿子)and carried by over ten young men along main streets in the county, and finally back to the temple of the dragon. A group of local actors followed the sedan and gave more than 30 forms of local performances, such as beating the drum and doing the yangko dance.

The most popular tradition of the festival is getting a haircut. People believe that a new hairdo brings good luck for the new year, showing the expectation of a new start. “There are eight hairdressers in my salon and as of 5 pm we have received around 100 customers, twice as much as usual,” said Liu Fujia, a manager of a hair salon in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province.

11. What did kids in Guangping do for *Longtaitou*?

12. When is the *Longtaitou* Festival?

13. What’s the cultural meaning of *Longtaitou*?

14. What did people do in Zhaoxian’s *Longpaihui*?

15. If you could create a new *Longtaitou* tradition, what would it be?



④ 阅读短文,并根据短文内容,完成下面表格(第16—24题一空一词,第25题词数不限)。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:中国传统节日

难度:★★★★

建议用时:12分钟

China, a country with a long history and rich culture, boasts a wide variety of traditional folk customs. These customs, passed down from generation to generation, are an important part of our national heritage.

One of the most well-known traditional festivals in China is the Spring Festival. It is a time for family reunions, much like Christmas in Western countries. Before the Spring Festival, people clean their houses thoroughly to sweep away bad luck and make way for good fortune. Red couplets are pasted on doors, symbolizing happiness and good luck. The character “福”(fu), which means happiness, is often pasted upside down, as it sounds like “fu dao le”, meaning “happiness has arrived”.

On New Year's Eve, families gather for a big dinner, which usually includes dumplings. Dumplings are not only delicious but also carry the meaning of wealth and good luck because they are shaped like ancient Chinese gold ingots(金锭). Children are especially excited because they receive red envelopes filled with money from their elders. This money is believed to bring them good luck and protect them in the new year.

Another important festival is the Dragon Boat Festival, which falls on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month. It commemorates the patriotic poet Qu Yuan. People eat *zongzi*, which are pyramid-shaped dumplings made of glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo leaves. *Zongzi* has different fillings, such as red beans, meat, or dates. In addition, dragon boat races are held on this day. The long and narrow dragon boats, decorated with colourful dragon heads and tails, are rowed by teams of people. The races are exciting and full of energy, attracting many spectators.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is also a significant traditional festival. It is celebrated on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month, when the moon is at its fullest and brightest. Families get together to admire the beautiful moon and eat mooncakes. Mooncakes are round pastries with various fillings, like sweet bean paste, nuts, or lotus seed paste. The round shape of the mooncakes symbolizes unity and completeness, just like the full moon.

These traditional folk customs not only bring joy and a sense of belonging to the Chinese people but also show the wisdom and values of our ancestors. They are an important part of our identity and should be cherished and passed on to future generations.

How do people celebrate different festivals?	
The Spring Festival	<p>People clean houses to sweep away bad luck to <u>16</u> good funtune before the festival.</p> <p>Red couplets are put on doors, symbolizing happiness and good luck.</p> <p>Dumplings are eaten as they look like ancient Chinese gold ingots, meaning <u>17</u>.</p> <p>Children receive red envelopes filled with money from their elders. This money is believed to bring them good luck and keep them <u>18</u> in the new year.</p>
The Dragon Boat Festival	<p>It is celebrated in <u>19</u> of the poet Qu Yuan.</p> <p><i>Zongzi</i> is made of glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo leaves.</p>
The Mid-Autumn Festival	<p>It is on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month.</p> <p>Families <u>20</u> to admire the beautiful moon and eat mooncakes.</p> <p>The round mooncakes <u>21</u> for unity and completeness.</p>
The <u>22</u> of the festivals	<p>These traditional folk customs not only bring joy and a sense of belonging to the Chinese people but also show how <u>23</u> our ancestors are.</p> <p>They are of great <u>24</u> to our identity and should be cherished and passed on to future generations.</p>
<p>25. If you could add one new activity to a traditional festival, which festival would you choose and what activity would you add?</p> <p>_____</p>	

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____
21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____
25. _____

综合填空

(E) 阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

语篇类型:记叙文

主题:福的含义

难度:★★★

建议用时:8 分钟

The Chinese character *Fu* is a necessity in the Spring Festival celebrations. It 26 (express) people's best wishes for the coming new year. The tradition of pasting the character *Fu* on walls and doors 27 (be) around for a long time.

It's recorded that this tradition has started since Song Dynasty. The character *Fu* can be pasted either 28 (normal) or upside down, because in Chinese, the "reversed *Fu*" and "*Fu* arrives" sound similar, both being pronounced as "*Fu dao le*".

There is a story about pasting the "reversed *Fu*". Zhu Yuanzhang, the 29 (one) emperor

of the Ming Dynasty, once used the character *Fu* as a secret signal to kill a family for insulting(侮辱) his wife – Empress Ma. 30 (avoid) the disaster, the kind-hearted Empress Ma ordered every family to paste the character *Fu* in front of 31 (they) own doors before the sun rose the next day. But one family pasted the character upside down, because they couldn't read or write.

The next day, when the emperor ordered his soldiers to check, they found the character *Fu* everywhere, including the upside-down one. The emperor said angrily to the soldiers. “I 32 (kill) the family who pasted the character differently.”

But Empress Ma said to the emperor, “that family pasted the character upside down on purpose. It has the same 33 (mean) as ‘*Fu* arrives’.”

After 34 (hear) this, the emperor immediately 35 (set) the family free. From then on, people began to paste the character *Fu* upside down for the purpose of hoping for luck and honoring Empress Ma.

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____
31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

F 阅读下面短文,根据首字母提示,在空白处填入适当的单词。

语篇类型:说明文

主题:抓周的习俗

难度:★★★

建议用时:8分钟

Birth celebrations in ancient China include a lot of customs and traditions. Officially formed in Zhou Dynasty and spread from the r 36 to the poor, people would hold celebrations for a new-born on the birthday, three days after birth, one month, a hundred days, and one-year-old birthday.

Today, a full m 37 and a hundred days of celebrations, besides birthdays, are still common in China. On the baby's first birthday, Draw Lots(抓周) or One-Year-Old Catch, in Chinese named *Zhua Zhou*, is an i 38 activity. Formed no later than Northern and Southern Dynasties, the Draw Lots celebration has been believed to show the baby's future, personality a 39 hobby.

On the newborn's one-year-old birthday, after showering and putting new clothes on the baby, the parents would put h 40 or her in the Draw Lots place, a big room with Draw Lots objects set in a circle. Those objects should usually have similar sizes and should be things t 41 the baby has never played with or never seen before to ensure it's fair. Then, the baby will be put in the middle to see which one he/she would c 42.

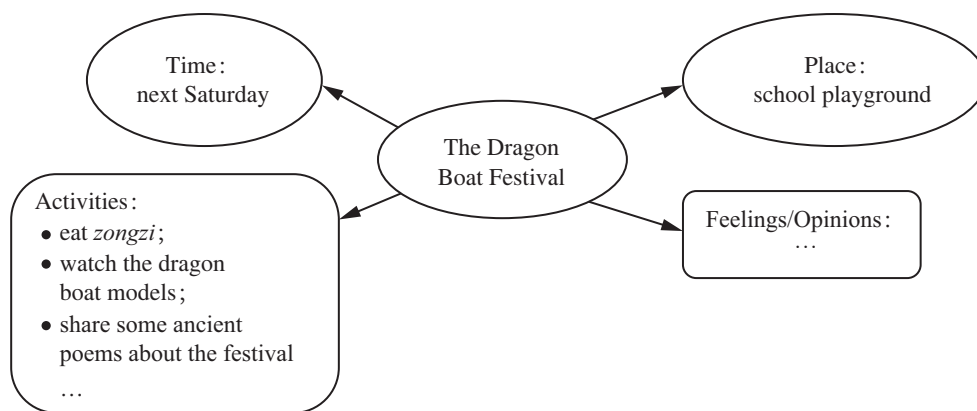
Typical Draw Lots objects include books, pens, seals, money, food, rulers, fabric, instruments, painting brushes, toys, and sports goods, and some parents a 43 add modern things like a smart phone. After this celebration, a dinner is usually held to celebrate the baby's f 44 birthday, when some people would let the baby taste a little bit of grown-ups' food, representing the taste of life.

Till then, the whole celebration process of a newborn is really f 45.

36. r 37. m 38. i 39. a 40. h
 41. t 42. c 43. a 44. f 45. f

四 书面表达

假如你是李华,下周六上午你们学校将与社区在学校操场上共同举办以“品民俗,话端午”为主题的活动,你打算邀请你们班的交换生 Peter 一起参加。请根据以下图示提示,用英语写一封电子邮件,告诉他活动的时间、地点、活动安排以及需要做什么准备。



要求:

1. 电子邮件的内容必须包括图示中的所有要点,可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
2. 文中不得出现真实的人名、校名和地名;
3. 词数 80 左右(电子邮件的开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数)。

Dear Peter,

How is it going?

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,
Li Hua