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一样的假日
不一样的收获



假日知新·寒假学习与生活

九年级英语

冬日的闹钟，总在朦胧中
打破我甜美的梦境
刺骨的寒意，堆成难以攀援的阶梯
但我相信，只要努力
就能翻山越岭，领略山那边的风景

我知道，寒风每年不断地轮回
但是，只要朝着太阳飞奔
便可迎来阳光倾泻的黎明
或累或闹，或哭或笑
不再疲惫，云淡风轻

带上父母的期盼
带上老师殷切的叮咛
带上我五彩的梦想
去收获不一样的快乐



紧扣课标要求 凸显学以致用 倡导高效学习 体验知新假日

NEW CONCEPT HOLIDAY

假日知新

寒假学习与生活

九年级
英语

华语教育 编

★系统温故知新

★生活体验知新

★趣味预习知新

★多元互动知新



答案解析 资源助学

湖南师范大学出版社

这是一个创意与智慧的展台
一片分享成功与欢乐的园地
只要你乐于创作、勇于投稿
在一样的假期里
就会收获不一样的乐趣

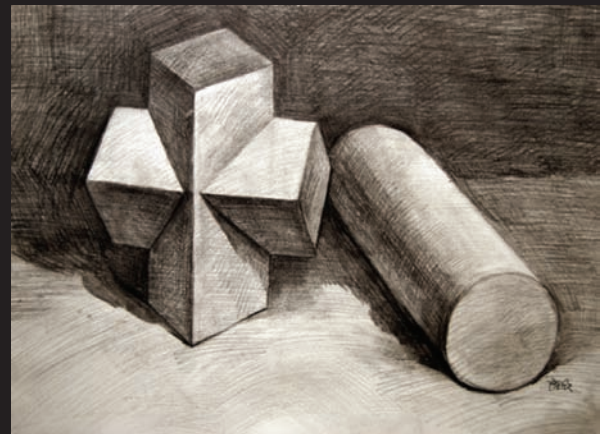


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华语教育◎编

假日知新

寒假学习与生活

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PREFACE

“千里黄云白日曛，北风吹雁雪纷纷。”亲爱的同学，期盼已久的寒假如约而至！在这岭秀松寒的冬日时光里，你心中一定充满了许多度假想法和美好期望。

假期是另一片求知的天地。同学们暂别校园，回归家庭，温习所学知识之余，将有更多的时间和机会接触广阔的社会，感受多样的生活。

假期是另一个生活的课堂。同学们走入社会，体验生活，可充分利用学习与生活结合的良好机，学以致用，实现自我规划，寻求个性发展。

这本散发着清香的新书，从形式到内容均有别于传统用书，分设学习版和生活版，两者既独立又共融，全新的理念统摄全书，独特的编排彰显创意。

1. 系统温故知新

学习版以主题形式呈现，主要依据课程标准并综合相关教材知识点，系统梳理和有机整合上学期所学内容，引导同学们循序渐进并有所侧重地温习所学知识，巩固基本知能，帮助同学们在间隔一个假期之后，能够轻松顺利地融入新学期的学习之中。

2. 生活体验知新

“纸上得来终觉浅，绝知此事要躬行。”全书注重引导同学们参与社会实践，培养自主探究精神。生活版独立成篇，结合学科知识和城乡特点，精心设计栏目，密切联系学生的实际生活，并设置富于开放性、趣味性、多样性的主题体验活动或现实思考题，引领同学们在轻松愉悦的体验中思考生活、发现生活，并学会解决生活问题，形成新的学习理念，让同学们在社会生活环境中获得更多的自主成长空间。

3. 趣味预习知新

根据下学期学习的内容及要求，全书将某些知识背景和方法准备穿插于学习版和生活版内容之中，通过创设富含趣味性的情境，引导同学们自主预习，旨在激发同学们新的求知欲和探究欲，并为迎接新学期的学习做好心理准备。

4. 多元互动知新

全书将相关学科内涵有机融合，形成了学科互动、亲子互动、师生互动和编读互动等多元互动模式，使同学们在互动之中体味学习的快乐和生活的美好；同时，各科均设置了形成性阶段评价表和终结性评价卷，有利于同学们返校后学科老师对同学们做出假期综合评价，了解同学们新的进步。

一样的假日，不一样的收获。衷心祝愿同学们在本书的陪伴下，度过一段快乐如歌、感悟良多的美好假期。

编者
2022年11月

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一样的假日
不一样的收获



温故知新篇

假日导学 “温故而知新，可以为师矣。”我们根据英语学科特点及上期所学内容，结合假日环境特点，有针对性地精心设计了5个温习话题，每个话题以情景再现的方式导入，辅以任务型学习模式，依次展开训练，希望能帮助你重点地对上学期所学知识进行系统梳理和有机整合，做到温故而知新。愿《假日知新》陪伴你度过一段快乐的缤纷假期！

Topic 1

The Spring Festival is coming soon.

放假啦！放假啦！放寒假意味着一年一度中国最隆重的节日——春节就要到来了。上个学期我们学习了一些关于中外节日的知识。你最喜欢的节日是哪个，为什么？下面我们一起来讨论一下吧！



Peter: How's it going, Alice?

Alice: Pretty good! Peter, guess what? I've made great progress in English this term.

Peter: Wow, good for you! How did you make such progress?

Alice: Just by doing a lot of exercises and learning from mistakes. Reading English novels and watching English movies also helped a lot.

Peter: Wonderful. I'm also interested in English novels. Could you tell me where the nearest bookstore is?

Alice: No problem. The nearest bookstore is at East Supermarket on Nashan Road. Have you ever been there?

Peter: Not yet.

Alice: Why not get there together later? We'll have winter holidays soon.

Peter: Sounds great. We can go there by taxi.



Alice: OK. By the way, the new movie is on show these days. Let's watch it together.

Peter: OK! I can't wait. See you then!

Alice: See you!

小试牛刀

Q1: How did Alice make great progress in English?

Q2: Where is the nearest bookstore?



辞海拾贝

将下列图片与相应的节日配对。



A



B



C



D



E



F

() 1. Thanksgiving Day

() 2. Halloween

() 3. The Spring Festival

() 4. Christmas Day

() 5. The Dragon Boat Festival

() 6. The Lantern Festival

妙语佳句

1. What a great day! 多棒的一天啊!

2. I'm going to buy my friend a present for her birthday. 我要给我朋友买件生日礼物。

3. This is a gift for my teacher. 这是给我老师的礼物。

4. What does your sister think of the festival? 你妹妹认为这个节日怎么样?

5. I would like to wish you a joyous new year and express my hope for your happiness and good future. 我想祝你新年快乐,并愿你幸福吉祥,前程似锦。

碎碎念

中国主要节日

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. New Year's Day | 元旦 (1月1日) |
| 2. Spring Festival | 春节 (农历正月初一) |
| 3. Lantern Festival | 元宵节 (农历正月十五) |
| 4. Tomb-Sweeping Day | 清明节 (4月4日或5日或6日) |
| 5. Dragon Boat Festival | 端午节 (农历五月初五) |
| 6. Mid-Autumn Festival | 中秋节 (农历八月十五) |
| 7. Double Ninth Festival | 重阳节 (农历九月初九) |
| 8. National Day | 国庆节 (10月1日) |

大显身手

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. Look at the people in those pictures. _____ poor life they are living!
A. What B. What a C. How
- () 2. Most kids think _____ as cartoon characters at parties is fun.
A. dressing up B. dress up C. dressed up
- () 3. Your learning habits can decide _____ you can learn well or not.
A. whether B. how C. if
- () 4. Judy used to be very independent so that she _____ do a lot of things on _____ own.
A. can; hers B. could; she C. could; her
- () 5. The _____ life skills you have, the _____ you can deal with the problems.
A. more; easilier B. fewer; more easy C. more; more easily
- () 6. Emma's parents have been to America, but _____ of them speak American English very well.
A. all B. none C. neither



- () 7. —How can I improve my English?
—Alice, _____ an English club and you will make progress.
A. joining B. to join C. join
- () 8. —It's dangerous to swim in this river.
—Yes, you are right. The government has warned people _____ in it.
A. not swim B. not swimming C. not to swim
- () 9. —Did you win the game yesterday?
—Not really. _____ we all tried our best, we lost it.
A. If B. Though C. Unless
- () 10. —Excuse me. Could you please tell me _____?
—You can take No. 3 bus there.
A. how to get to the bookstore
B. if there was a bookstore near here
C. how can I meet my friend

II. 完形填空。

A group of boys gathered around a tree. "What a tall tree!" they said to each other. "It would be 1 to climb to the top!"

The group of 2 then decided to play a game to see who could climb to the top of the tree first. Their mothers were sitting not far away, looking at their children as they 3 . One of the climbers was an 8-year-old boy named David. He was the shortest child in the group. 4 thought he would win the competition. Then the game started. All of the boys tried their best to climb as 5 as they could. 6 they all made it halfway up the tree before David did, he reached the top of the tree fastest at last. His mother was 7 to see this. She asked him, "David, how did you 8 to reach the top of the tree so fast?"

"It was easy," David said. "The other children kept looking down as they climbed. When they realized how high they were, they got scared and were afraid of falling 9 . I, however, only looked up. When I saw how close I was, I kept 10 higher and higher until I reached the top."

It is true in life that if we just keep going forward without looking back, we are more likely to reach our goals.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. worrying | B. exciting | C. surprising |
| () 2. A. girls | B. men | C. boys |
| () 3. A. studied | B. played | C. jumped |
| () 4. A. Nobody | B. Somebody | C. Anybody |
| () 5. A. high | B. hard | C. highly |
| () 6. A. Because | B. Unless | C. Although |
| () 7. A. polite | B. patient | C. proud |
| () 8. A. manage | B. hope | C. imagine |
| () 9. A. behind | B. into | C. down |
| () 10. A. going | B. to go | C. gone |

III. 阅读理解。

A

The Lantern Festival falls on the 15th of the first month of the lunar calendar(阴历). This day is always the first full moon in the new year. Ancient people also called it Shangyuan Festival. Celebrations and traditions on this day began from the Han Dynasty(朝代)and became popular in the Tang Dynasty.

Watching the red lanterns is one of the main traditions. Lanterns of different shapes and sizes are usually put on trees, or along river banks on show. It is said that sky lanterns were first used by Zhuge Kongming to ask for help when he was in trouble. Today, when the lanterns slowly rise into the air, people make wishes.

Another tradition is guessing lantern riddles. The riddles are usually short, wise, and sometimes humorous. The answer to a riddle can be a Chinese character(汉字), a famous person's name, or a place name.

The most important thing is to eat sweet dumplings with different tastes. In northern China, they are called *yuanxiao* while in southern part they're named *tangyuan*. Because making sweet dumplings is like a game or an activity, they are usually done happily by a group of friends or family members.



In old times, the Lantern Festival was also romantic(浪漫的). Watching lanterns gave young people a chance to meet each other. A line from Xin Qiji, a poet during the Song Dynasty, shows this:

Hundreds and thousands of times I searched for her in the crowd. Suddenly I turned, and there she stood, in the dim(昏暗的)light.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- () 1. The traditional festival talked about in this passage is called “_____” in Chinese.
- A. 春节 B. 元宵节 C. 端午节
- () 2. When did celebrations and traditions of the Lantern Festival start from?
- A. The Han Dynasty. B. The Tang Dynasty. C. The Song Dynasty.
- () 3. What were sky lanterns first used for by Zhuge Kongming in ancient times?
- A. Making wishes. B. Celebrating birthdays. C. Asking for help.
- () 4. Which of the following is NOT true about sweet dumplings?
- A. They have different tastes.
- B. They are named *yuanxiao* all over the country.
- C. People enjoy the process of making them.
- () 5. The line from Xin Qiji in the passage shows the Lantern Festival was _____ in old times.
- A. boring B. humorous C. romantic

B

People all over the world celebrate the new year. However, not all countries celebrate in the same way, and in some countries, the new year doesn't begin on the same day every year. It can depend on the seasons, the moon or the sun.

In many countries, the new year begins on 1st January, but people start celebrating on 31st December, New Year's Eve. In New York many people go to celebrate in Times Square. While they're waiting for the New Year, they listen to music, sing traditional songs and have fun. Just before 12 o'clock, everyone counts down from 10; 10, 9, 8... As soon as it's 12

o'clock, everyone shouts very loudly, "Happy New Year!" and they say, "Out with the old year and in with the new!" Suddenly there are fireworks and special drinks. Sometimes people sing an old song called *Auld Lang Syne*.

New Year's Day is often a family day. Some people relax at home. Some families get together for a special meal with grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins. When the weather is fine, many families go out for a walk.

On New Year's Day, many people make resolutions for the new year. They write down a list of things, such as "I will help out more at home. I will work harder at school." or "I won't spend so much time playing video games." When they have made their list, they read it to their family or friends and promise to follow their resolutions. 根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- () 1. What's the main idea of Paragraph 1?
- A. New Year's Eve in New York.
B. A family day.
C. Different ways of celebrating the new year.
- () 2. Where do many people in New York spend New Year's Eve?
- A. In Times Square. B. At home. C. Outside their homes.
- () 3. What do people do just before 12 o'clock on New Year's Eve in New York?
- A. Shout loudly.
B. Listen to music.
C. Count down from 10.
- () 4. The underlined phrase "Out with" in the passage means "_____".
- A. Goodbye to B. Hello to C. Welcome
- () 5. Why do people read their list of resolutions to their family or friends on New Year's Day?
- A. To tell their family or friends their resolutions.
B. To discuss their resolutions with others.
C. To promise to carry out the plans.

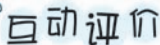


以“Spring Festival”为题,写一篇英语短文。80 词左右。

提示: 1. 春节是中国人的重要节日,是全家团聚的日子; 2. 孩子们穿新衣服,走亲访友; 3. 人们见面时互相问好,人们都喜欢春节。

参考词汇:亲戚 relative,团聚 get together。

Spring Festival

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

	学习时间	作业质量	学习态度	学习效果	我的疑惑
自我评价		对_____题 错_____题	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	
家长评价					

Topic 2

You're supposed to bow.

春节到了,大家是不是都要和爸爸妈妈一起去拜访亲友呢?你知道在走亲访友的时候有哪些要注意的事情吗?其实,在国外,走亲访友的时候也有许多值得注意的事情呢!下面,就让我们一起来探讨一下吧!



情景再现

Molly: David, what's up?

David: Nothing much, and you?

Molly: Nothing much. I am going to meet my English teacher tonight. I am afraid he thinks I am a rude person.

David: Why do you think so?

Molly: My English teacher is serious, and when I talk with him, I am shy.

David: That is not so important. But you must be polite. Do you keep eye contact with him when you speak?

Molly: No, I don't. I look away. I am afraid of his blue eyes.

David: Oh, that's too bad. Keeping eye contact is very important in Western culture.

Molly: Thanks a lot. I will practice being better.



Q1: What is Molly going to do?

Q2: What should Molly do when she speaks?



辞海拾贝

将下列国家与其国内的礼仪风俗配对。

A. China	B. Korea	C. France	D. India	E. Switzerland	F. Colombia
----------	----------	-----------	----------	----------------	-------------

- () 1. You're supposed to bow when you meet someone for the first time.
- () 2. It's very important to be on time.
- () 3. It's impolite to use your chopsticks to hit an empty bowl.
- () 4. You're supposed to put your bread on the table.
- () 5. It is OK to be 15 minutes later for dinner.
- () 6. You're supposed to eat with your hands.

妙语佳句

1. Excuse me. Do you know if there are any public restrooms around here?

打扰了,请问这附近有公共厕所吗?

2. Could you please lend me your pen? 请把你的钢笔借给我好吗?

3. We change the way we speak when talking with different people.

我们在与不同的人交谈时会变换说话方式。

4. You're supposed to shake hands. 你们应该握手。

5. What are you supposed to do when you meet someone?

当你和别人会面时,你应该怎么做呢?

6. They're supposed to bow. 他们应该鞠躬。

7. You should have asked what you were supposed to wear.

你本应该询问一下需要怎样着装。

8. She greeted my father. 她问候了我的父亲。

碎碎念

盘点不同国家的餐厅礼仪

爱尔兰: It's considered courteous to go to the bar to bring back drinks for your entire table in Ireland.

在爱尔兰的酒吧, 给同桌的所有人买酒是一种礼节。

意大利: In Italy, it's sometimes considered rude to ask for anything that isn't explicitly offered to you while dining out.

在意大利外出就餐时, 主动索要任何餐厅没有提供的东西都很失礼。

法国: When in France, splitting the bill with fellow diners should be avoided when possible.

在法国外出就餐时, 应尽量避免 AA 制。

澳大利亚: In Australia, people typically prefer not to discuss business matters over a meal.

在澳大利亚, 人们通常不在吃饭时谈生意。



大显身手

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. What should I do when I meet a person _____ the first time?
A. in B. at C. for
- () 2. People often _____ hands when they meet in China.
A. wave B. hold C. shake
- () 3. —Could you tell me when Mr. Li _____ in Huanggang?
—Sure. When he _____, I'll call you.
A. arrives; will arrive B. will arrive; arrives C. arrives; arrives
- () 4. I don't really know. I'm just _____.
A. looking B. hearing C. guessing



- () 5. —It's a fine day today. What about _____? —Sounds great!
A. go hiking B. go to hike C. going hiking
- () 6. You were _____ to close the window. Why were you so careless?
A. allowed B. believed C. supposed
- () 7. _____ he supposed to _____ more time improving his English?
A. Is; spend B. Does; spend C. Is; spent
- () 8. —Do you mind if I take some photos here?
—_____. Look at the sign "No photos!".
A. Certainly B. You'd better not C. Yes, you can
- () 9. —You _____ tell the teacher if you want to go out of the classroom.
—Sorry, sir.
A. are supposed to B. are afraid to C. are worried about
- () 10. They greeted each other _____ for the first time.
A. impolitely B. polite C. politely

II. 完形填空。

Cultures around the world would have 1 rules for giving gifts at social occasions. For example, at weddings in Japan, China and some other Asian 2 , guests give the bride and groom 3 wrapped in a special card. In western countries, wedding guests normally buy the bride and groom 4 . Guests often buy something for 5 such as towels and beddings (床上用品), electrical equipment or furniture. A guest may also give 6 with his or her present, 7 this normally doesn't have money inside. The only people 8 commonly give money as a gift at western weddings are the 9 parents, but they 10 buy a gift, too.

- () 1. A. a few B. different C. interesting
- () 2. A. countries B. cities C. people
- () 3. A. money B. gifts C. rings
- () 4. A. food B. clothes C. gifts
- () 5. A. the bed B. the house C. the living room

- ()6. A. a handbag B. furniture C. a special card
 ()7. A. but B. and C. so
 ()8. A. which B. who C. whose
 ()9. A. bride's and groom's B. bride's C. bride and groom's
 ()10. A. must B. may C. are supposed to

III. 阅读理解。

A

 1 In western countries the bride's dress—her wedding dress—is very important. Some brides wear a new dress. 2

Some people believe the bride should wear something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue. 3 She may borrow something to wear from a friend—that will be something borrowed, and the ring on her finger may have a blue jewel in it or some of her clothes may be blue.

 4 They wear the ring on the fourth finger of their left hands.

At the wedding, as soon as the man and the woman are married, their friends often throw rice or very small pieces of paper over them. 5 The bride often carries flowers, and after the wedding she throws them up in the air. People believe that the woman who catches the flowers is lucky enough. The bride and the groom, their friends and family then have a party. After that the bride and the groom go on holiday together. This holiday is called “the honeymoon”.

根据短文内容,选择句子补全短文。

- A. She may wear an old ring and will usually have new shoes.
 B. Many married people in western countries wear a ring to show that they are married.
 C. Some brides wear the dress their mothers or even their grandmothers wore at their weddings.
 D. They believe this will bring them good luck and that they will have many children.
 E. Weddings are important in every country, and there are different wedding customs in different countries.



B

Imagining this: your parents go away on business, but you have to stay at home alone. Would life be as easy as when your parents are around? Would it be a perfect holiday for you?

“I can fill an empty stomach with tomato and egg soup, but that’s all. I think many of my classmates are the same. We wouldn’t know what to do, or how to look after ourselves,” said Zheng Chenyu. “And I’d forget something important. I’d probably watch television and burn the soup.”

“As soon as I leave home, I’ll learn to cook. But now parents do almost everything for us. We’re very lazy,” she said.

Most teenagers only have time for their homework. They don’t learn any life skills until they go to college.

However, Sima Yige doesn’t think so.

“I think I’d be all right. I wouldn’t just eat sandwiches or fruit. I know how to cook some simple dishes because my mom showed me,” the 13-year-old boy said. In his opinion, many teenagers depend too much on their parents, and there is much more to learn than cooking, like “tidying up your room or even dressing yourself properly”.

For most teenagers it wouldn’t be a holiday at all.

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

1. Why would Zheng Chenyu probably burn the soup?

2. When will Zheng Chenyu learn to cook?

3. Translate the underlined sentence “They don’t learn any life skills until they go to college.” in this passage.

4. The underlined phrase “depend too much on” in the passage means “_____” in Chinese.
5. Would life be as easy for teenagers living alone as when their parents are around?
-

IV. 翻译语篇 阅读短文,将文中画线部分译成汉语或英语。

While some people stick to only one kind of movie, 1. I like to watch different kinds depending on how I feel that day.

2. When I'm down or tired, I prefer movies that can cheer me up. Comedies like *Mr. Bean's Holiday* or cartoons like *Kung Fu Panda* have funny dialog and usually have a happy ending. The characters may not be perfect, 3. 但是他们尽最大的努力解决他们的问题。 After I watch them, my problems suddenly seem less serious and I feel much better again. Laughing for two hours is a good way to relax!

I don't watch dramas or documentaries when I'm sad or tired. Dramas like *Hamlet* make me feel even sadder. Documentaries like *March of the Penguins* which provide plenty of information about a certain subject can be interesting, but 4. 当我累了的时候,我不想过多思考。 I don't mind action movies when I'm too tired to think. I can just shut off my brain, sit back and enjoy watching an exciting superhero who always saves the world just in time.

Once in a while, I like to watch movies that are scary. They can be fun, 5. but I'm too scared to watch them alone. I always bring a friend who isn't afraid of these kinds of movies, and it doesn't feel so scary anymore.

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



V. 书面表达。

假如你是李琳,你的美国笔友 Steve 将要来中国,他发来电子邮件说想了解中国的一些风俗习惯。请你根据以下要点提示给他回复一封电子邮件。

要点提示: 1. 与人见面时应该握手; 2. 与别人一起吃饭时不要用筷子指人; 3. 应该按时参加聚会; 4. 不应该送朋友钟或手表。

要求: 1. 词数 90 左右,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数; 2. 可适当发挥,以使行文连贯,可适当使用 be supposed to 结构。

Dear Steve,

I'm glad to know that you are coming to China. China is a country with a long history, so there are many customs here. Let me tell you some of them.

I hope that these tips are useful. Have a good time in China!

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Lin



互动评价

	学习时间	作业质量	学习态度	学习效果	我的疑惑
自我评价		对_____题 错_____题	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	
家长评价					

Topic 3

Sixteen-year-olds are serious enough.

爸爸说:这件事要这么做!妈妈说:这件事你要听我的!老师说:我这是为了你们好……可是你有自己的想法,你有自己的话想说,但是家长和老师有时候难以耐心倾听或完全接受。上学期我们学习了青少年被允许做的事情,并讨论了如何表达自己的观点。下面,就让我们一起复习一下,怎样适当地表达自己的观点和看法吧!



情景再现

Davy: Hi, Kitty. Are you going to the party tonight?

Kitty: No, I am not allowed. There are lots of things I can't do.

Davy: Like what?

Kitty: Well, I'm not allowed to watch TV on school nights.

Davy: Really? But there are lots of good shows. You can learn a lot.

Kitty: Also, I'm not allowed to shop for clothes. My mother buys them.

Davy: Do your parents do everything for you?

Kitty: No, but they have lots of rules.

Davy: Are you allowed to have a pet?

Kitty: Oh, no! I'm not allowed to have a pet.

Davy: What are you allowed to do?

Kitty: My parents say I'm allowed to study all night. Their rules make me a good student.



Q1: Is Kitty allowed to go to parties?

Q2: What is Kitty allowed to do?



辞海拾贝

请根据自己的想法将下面的一些行为进行分类。

Students should/shouldn't be allowed to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. take mobile phones to school | 2. do homework with friends |
| 3. go out at night | 4. make up |
| 5. travel alone | 6. choose their own clothes |
| 7. have part-time jobs | 8. get their ears pierced |
| 9. drive | 10. smoke |

My list	
Should be allowed	
Should not be allowed	

妙语佳句

- Teenagers should not be allowed to smoke.
不应该允许青少年抽烟。
- I think students should be allowed to do homework with friends.
我认为应该允许学生与他们的朋友一起做作业。
- I'm not allowed to go out on school nights either.
我也不被允许在上学日的夜晚外出。
- Sixteen-year-olds should be allowed to choose their own clothes.
应该允许 16 岁的孩子选择自己喜欢的衣服。
- I don't think sixteen-year-olds should be allowed to drive.
我认为不应该允许 16 岁的孩子开车。

碎碎念

如何更好地表达观点

1. 多读(much reading)。看看别人在碰到一件事时怎么说,有几种说法,从中得到借鉴和启发。
2. 多写(much writing)。多写能提高表达能力。只有通过多写才能去粗取精,去伪存真,把自己想要说清的问题表达清楚。
3. 多调查研究(much research)。对所要说清的事情,要充分掌握第一手材料,这样话题才会多。
4. 多思(much thinking)。遇事要先想一想再发表意见,使自己说的话有条理。

大显身手

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. I think some school rules should _____ soon.
A. be change B. be changed C. be changing
- () 2. The student's parents want to see him _____ his study.
A. success B. succeed C. succeed in
- () 3. Cindy with the teachers _____ going to work in the factory tomorrow.
A. is B. are C. was
- () 4. I don't think _____ should be allowed to drive in our country.
A. sixteen-years-old B. sixteen-year-olds C. sixteen-year-old
- () 5. Many parents think these hobbies can get _____ the way _____ schoolwork.
A. on; with B. off; on C. in; of
- () 6. Boys and girls, don't forget your report. It _____ today.
A. can't be finished B. should finish C. should be finished
- () 7. Don't worry, Mom. I'm _____ to look after myself.
A. enough old B. enough young C. old enough



- () 8. —Bill shouldn't wear that silly earring. —_____. I like it. It's cool.
A. I think so B. I agree C. I disagree
- () 9. He is not allowed to _____ at nights.
A. stay up B. put up C. pick up
- () 10. —Anna can't go out at night, _____. How about you? —Me _____.
A. too; too B. either; neither C. too; neither

II. 完形填空。

Dear Sally,

You argued with your mother last night. I know you are still 1 , but please listen to me carefully.

Last week you always played computer games for a long time. You didn't go to bed 2 11:00 at night. You didn't have 3 time to sleep, so you were very tired in class. And you 4 the English test, so your mother was very angry. She 5 you not to play computer games all day long. What did you do? In a 6 voice, you told her you were doing your homework on the computer. Then you closed your 7 and refused to talk to her.

Maybe you don't realize you have hurt her. I think she is 8 you to say sorry. If you don't feel comfortable doing so, why don't you just 9 something like "Good morning"? As long as you say something, your mom will feel 10 . I know you love her, and I hope you can get on well with her.

Dad

- () 1. A. happy B. tired C. angry
- () 2. A. when B. after C. until
- () 3. A. free B. enough C. long
- () 4. A. passed B. failed C. fell
- () 5. A. asked B. made C. let
- () 6. A. low B. loud C. quiet
- () 7. A. computer B. light C. door

- () 8. A. paying for B. looking for C. waiting for
 () 9. A. tell B. talk C. say
 () 10. A. best B. better C. worse

III. 阅读理解。

A

Many students get a driver's permit at 15 in California. They are then allowed to drive for 50 hours under supervision. "Under supervision" means that a friend or relative who already has a license has to ride with them. But what happens when teenagers (persons between 13 and 19 years old) start driving on their own? Many are careful drivers and never have a problem. But many others are not, and they create problems on the road. Fifteen-year-olds are too young to drive, and sixteen-year-olds are too immature (不成熟的) to start driving alone.

In the United States, more teenagers are killed in driving accidents than in any other ways. While fewer than 7% of drivers are teenagers, teenagers are involved in 14% of the terrible car accidents in the country. Sixteen-year-olds are involved in over 43 crashes in every million kilometers they drive. But seventeen-year-olds cause only about 30 accidents a million kilometers of driving. One year makes a difference. So the age limit should be increased.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- () 1. In California, students at 15 can _____.
 A. go to university
 B. drive alone
 C. drive under supervision
- () 2. The writer of the passage would agree that _____.
 A. starting to drive early is the best way to learn safety
 B. there are differences among teenage drivers
 C. teaching students to drive has nothing to do with safety
- () 3. According to the writer, if you are 15 years old, you are _____.
 A. old enough to drive B. too young to drive C. too careful to drive



- () 4. Seventeen-year-olds cause _____ accidents a million kilometers of driving than sixteen-year-olds do.
- A. more B. less C. the same as
- () 5. The main idea in this passage is that _____.
- A. increasing the age limit will cause fewer deaths
- B. fifteen-year-olds cause too many accidents
- C. good driving is largely a matter of good education

B

Nearly every parent says that we never grow up. In fact, we are maybe 16 or 17 years old. In their eyes, we are always little ones and always do wrong things. For example, when I need to stay at home, alone, they always worry about me and my life without them.

Most parents always think that they have offered the best things they can to make their children live in a comfortable world. They buy their children pretty clothes, cool shoes, strange but expensive school things, and always a thousand-yuan-cost bike. They think that they have done everything they can to their dear little children. In return, they only want their little boy or girl to give them good results in the examinations.

But why their little babies still can't understand them? Why? Does it mean that they still want more material (物质的) things? No. As a matter of fact, what they want is a true family. What does a true family mean? I think it means a place where we can hide ourselves from the outside cold world. From here, we can get warmth, we can get consolation (安慰), and we can get happiness. And one important thing is that we should be stronger and more confident in the outside world because we know that we have a family.

So I think that parents should save their money and sit down to talk with their children to let them know that they have a true family, so the child and his parents could understand each other more and more. Then, no boy will be regarded as a little boy.

根据短文内容，回答下列问题。

1. What are we always like in our parents' eyes?

2. What do parents expect of us when they give us so much?

3. What do children really want?

4. What does a true family mean?

5. How can parents let their children know that they have a true family?

IV. 根据上下文补全下面的对话。

A: Hi, Lily! What are you doing?

B: I am looking for a dress for Jane's birthday party this evening. But I don't know what I should wear for the party. 1. _____?

A: Sure. How do you like this skirt? 2. _____.

B: Really? OK, I would try it on.

A: And I believe this ring would make you more beautiful. You should put it on.

B: OK. 3. _____?

A: Certainly, you should. Handbags are necessary for girls.

B: I see. How about the brown bag you and I bought last week?

A: I can't agree with you more. It's perfect. 4. _____?

B: Well, it was quite difficult to find something that I thought she would like, but I bought her a scarf.

A: Is this the one in the box?

B: Yes, it is.

A: It looks nice. 5. _____.

B: Probably, she will.



V. 书面表达。

某中学生英文报将开辟专栏讨论“中学生赞同和不赞同的一些家规”。假如你叫李华,请你根据下面的要点提示用英语写一篇短文向该栏目投稿。

要点提示: 1. 列出你赞同的一条家规并陈述观点; 2. 列出你不赞同的一条家规并陈述观点。

要求: 1. 内容须包括所有的要点提示,可适当增加细节; 2. 词数 100 左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数。

My name is Li Hua. As the saying goes, “Nothing can be accomplished without norms or standards”, so there are many rules in my family.



互动评价

	学习时间	作业质量	学习态度	学习效果	我的疑惑
自我评价		对_____题 错_____题	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	
家长评价					

Topic 4

I used to be shy.

我们的生活一直都在发展和变化。上学期我们学习了有关变化的话题,讨论过去的相貌和爱好等。假期里,你有没有出去和同学们聚会呢? 有没有发现同学的变化呢? 现在让我们一起来说说吧!



情景再现

Alisa: Hello, Sally! Congratulations to you for winning the first prize in the speech contest!

Sally: Thank you.

Alisa: You used to be shy when you talked to others. Why did you take part in the speech contest?

Sally: Yeah, I used to be shy. And my mother was really worried about it. She told me I must have confidence in everything. She encouraged me to do that.

Alisa: How could you do such a good job?

Sally: I practiced the speech every day. In order to make it good, I had practiced it hundreds of times.

Alisa: How did you feel when you won the prize!

Sally: I got excited and couldn't help crying when I won the prize, but at first I could hardly believe I was the winner.

Alisa: Did it change you?

Sally: Yes. It changed me a lot. And it made me feel confident. I'm very thankful to all the people who helped me.

Alisa: Thanks for answering my questions.

Sally: You're welcome.



小试牛刀

Q1: Did Sally use to be shy?

Q2: How did Sally feel when she won the prize?



日积月累

辞海拾贝

将下列与外貌和个性有关的英文单词或短语与正确的中文释义配对。

- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| () 1. short hair | A. 友好的 |
| () 2. black hair | B. 外向的 |
| () 3. outgoing | C. 害羞的 |
| () 4. curly hair | D. 短发 |
| () 5. bald | E. 瘦的 |
| () 6. tall | F. 文静的 |
| () 7. strong | G. 勇敢的 |
| () 8. thin | H. 黑发 |
| () 9. wear glasses | I. 秃顶的 |
| () 10. quiet | J. 强壮的 |
| () 11. shy | K. 幽默的 |
| () 12. friendly | L. 严肃的 |
| () 13. humorous | M. 戴眼镜 |
| () 14. serious | N. 卷发 |
| () 15. active | O. 高的 |
| () 16. brave | P. 活跃的 |

妙语佳句

1. You used to be short, didn't you? 你原来很矮,对吗?
2. Did you use to play the piano? 你以前常常弹钢琴吗?
3. I used to be really quiet. 我原来很文静。
4. But now I'm more interested in sports. 但是现在我对运动更感兴趣。
5. I used to hate gym class. 我以前讨厌体育课。
6. My life has changed a lot in the last few years. 在过去的几年里,我的生活改变了许多。

碎碎念

现代青少年价值取向的变化

1. Mainstream Culture 主流文化对青少年的影响日益加大。现在向青少年展示主流文化的渠道多了,青少年主动吸收主流文化的兴趣也增加了,同时学校用主流文化引导学生的力度也加大了。
2. Internet Culture 互联网对青少年的正面效应在逐步加大。虽然互联网对未成年人的负面影响仍不可小觑,但所起的正面影响作用也在不断加大。
3. Traditional Culture 优秀传统文化吸引力加大。很多青少年能够出口成章,引经据典。很多学校开展国学教育,让青少年从小就接受传统文化的熏陶和教育。

大显身手

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. My little brother is afraid of _____ in the dark.
A. walk B. walking C. walks
- () 2. It _____ that he has been ill for a long time.
A. seems B. looks C. looks like
- () 3. My sister always goes to sleep _____ her bedroom light on.
A. with B. for C. and



- () 4. Many families in China now have only one child. Parents should teach them _____ others when they are young.
A. what to play with B. when to get on with C. how to get on with
- () 5. —Do you like the cloth? —Yes, it _____ very soft.
A. feels B. is felt C. is feeling
- () 6. He used to _____ to work by bus, but now he goes to work _____ foot.
A. going; on B. going; by C. go; on
- () 7. It is five years since we began to enjoy a _____ spring holiday each year.
A. ten-day B. ten day's C. ten-days
- () 8. China _____ rapidly in the past thirty years.
A. develops B. developed C. has developed
- () 9. Jack used to be short, _____?
A. isn't he B. did he C. didn't he
- () 10. Lucy _____ shy, but now she is quite outgoing. She has made lots of friends.
A. was used to be B. was used to being C. used to be

II. 英汉互译下列句子。

1. I used to play football every day after school.

2. We have to take the bus to the school.

3. I used to spend a lot of time playing games with my friends.

4. 我们过去步行上学。

5. 你以前总是成天吃糖,是吗?

III. 完形填空。

Mr. and Mrs. Smith had always spent their summer holidays in New Jersey, staying in a small inn(客棧) at the foot of a hill.

One year, however, Mr. Smith 1 a lot of money in his business, 2 they

decided to go to London and stay at a really good hotel while they 3 around that famous city.

They flew to London and 4 at their hotel late one evening. They had expected that they would have to go to bed 5, because in that small inn in New Jersey, no meals were served after seven. They were 6 when the waiter asked whether they would 7 dinner there at night. “Are you still serving dinner?” asked Mr. Smith. “Yes, certainly, sir,” answered the waiter. “We serve it 8 half past nine.”

“9 are the meals served every day then?” asked Mr. Smith. “Well, sir,” answered the waiter, “we serve breakfast from seven to half past eleven in the morning, lunch from twelve to three in the afternoon, 10 from four to five, and dinner from six to half past nine.”

“But that hardly leaves any time for us to see the sights of London,” said Mr. Smith.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. lost | B. spent | C. made |
| () 2. A. but | B. because | C. so |
| () 3. A. drove | B. toured | C. shopped |
| () 4. A. reached | B. arrived | C. got |
| () 5. A. poorly | B. hungrily | C. happily |
| () 6. A. tired | B. surprised | C. interested |
| () 7. A. pack | B. cook | C. eat |
| () 8. A. until | B. between | C. after |
| () 9. A. Why | B. What | C. When |
| () 10. A. diet | B. dinner | C. tea |

IV. 阅读理解。

A

Tom, Sydney

In fact, yes! I haven't changed a lot. Some of my primary school classmates saw me recently, and they said I looked exactly the same as I did in primary school. They haven't seen me for over two years! So I don't think I've changed so much.



Ruth, New York

Of course not! I used to wear glasses, but now I don't wear them. I used to be small and some big girls in high school often laughed at me, but now I'm very tall and athletic. I'm glad I've changed.

Martin, Paris

Ah, yes, I do. I'm about the same height as I was in high school, and I have the same hairstyle. I'm probably a little bit heavier but not very much. But one thing has changed. I've got some gray(灰白色的) hair.

Kate, California

Well, I think that I've changed. A lot of my friends say that I haven't changed at all, but I think I have. I used to wear sports clothes and sports shoes. But now I often wear skirts and heels(高跟鞋). I look more like a lady.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- () 1. Which of the following questions is the four people answering?
- A. What do you do in your free time?
B. Do you look the same as you used to be?
C. What do you think of your high school life?
- () 2. We can learn from the first paragraph that Tom _____.
- A. has changed a lot since primary school
B. hasn't changed much since primary school
C. often meets his primary school classmates
- () 3. The underlined word "them" refers to _____.
- A. skirts B. glasses C. sports shoes
- () 4. Which of the following is TRUE about Martin?
- A. He is much heavier.
B. He changed his hairstyle.
C. He has got some gray hair.
- () 5. _____ are both from the United States.
- A. Tom and Ruth B. Martin and Kate C. Kate and Ruth

B

Sixteen years ago a boy gave me an important gift. It was a smile.

It was the early autumn of my first year at a middle school, and my old school was far away. As a result, no one knew who I was. I was very lonely, and afraid to speak to anyone.

Every time I heard the other students talking and laughing, I felt my heart break. I couldn't talk with anyone about my problems.

Then one day, when my classmates were talking happily with their friends, I was sitting at my desk unhappily as usual. At that moment, a boy entered the classroom. I didn't know who he was. He passed by me and then turned back. He looked at me, with a smile.

Suddenly, I felt the touch of something bright and friendly. It made me feel happy and warm. That smile changed my life. I started to talk with other students and made friends. Day by day, I became closer to everyone in my class. The boy with the lucky smile has become my best friend now.

One day I asked him why he had smiled, but he couldn't remember doing so!

It doesn't matter because all the dark days have gone. I believe that the world is what you think it is. If you think it is lonely, you might always be alone. So smile at the world and it will smile back.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- () 1. When did the writer get the gift?
- A. At the age of 16.
B. After making friends with the boy.
C. In the first year at a middle school.
- () 2. Why didn't the writer talk to anyone in her new school about her problems?
- A. Because she was always unhappy.
B. Because she didn't know anyone at the time.
C. Because she didn't want her parents to worry about her.
- () 3. How did the smile change her life?
- A. She started to make friends.
B. Her parents didn't worry about her any more.
C. She realized that she was lonely.



V. 书面表达。

假如你班以“告别陋习,走向文明”为主题进行了一次综合实践活动。通过这次活动,同学们收获很大,尤其是李华同学进步最快。请根据下面表格内容写一篇关于李华的短文。不少于 80 词,文章开头已给出,不计入总词数。

过去的表现	现在的表现
经常和别人打架	与别人相处融洽
乱扔垃圾	爱护环境
沉溺于电子游戏	积极参加各种活动

We are very glad that Li Hua has made great progress. _____



互动评价

	学习时间	作业质量	学习态度	学习效果	我的疑惑
自我评价		对_____题 错_____题	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	
家长评价					

Topic 5 Paper was mainly made from bamboo.

世界上每一个国家都有各具特色的传统文化。人们通过展现不同形式的精美艺术来传递不同的文化。而这些艺术展示的主题在生活中往往是很重要的,比如爱、美和家庭等。上学期我们学习了中国美丽的传统艺术,现在我们来更多地了解一些吧!

情景再现

A: I'm interested in the four great inventions of ancient China. Can you tell me something about them?

B: Sure. The four great inventions are papermaking, gunpowder, printing techniques and the compass.

A: Paper is very useful. Who invented paper first?

B: I don't know who invented paper first, but I know the papermaking technique was improved by Cai Lun in the Han Dynasty.

A: What was paper made from then? Was it easy to make paper at that time?

B: Paper was mainly made from bamboo then and it was difficult to make paper at that time.

A: What about gunpowder? When was it invented?

B: It was invented in Sui and Tang Dynasties and was mainly used in military areas.

小试牛刀

Q1: When was the papermaking technique improved?

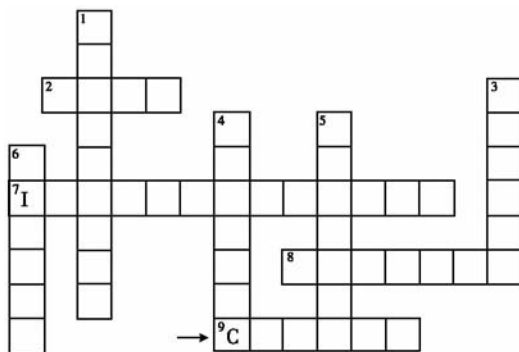
Q2: Was it easy for people to make paper then?



辞海拾贝

根据汉语提示,用其对应的英语单词完成字谜,并用箭头所指的单词完成句子。

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. 筷子 | 2. 餐叉 |
| 3. 可移动的 | 4. 交通 |
| 5. 产品 | 6. 银;银色的 |
| 7. 国际的 | 8. 表面 |
| 9. 棉 | |



Your sister's dress is beautiful. Is it made of _____?

妙语佳句

- The chair is made of wood. 这把椅子是由木头做成的。
- This china is made in China. 这件瓷器产于中国。
- The coin was made in 2013. 这枚硬币是在 2013 年制造的。
- Bread is made from wheat. 面包是由小麦做成的。
- China is famous for the Great Wall. 中国因长城而闻名。
- It seems that many people all over the world drink Chinese tea.
世界各地许多人好像都喝中国茶。
- What kind of art form do you like best? 你最喜欢哪种艺术形式?
- My grandmother is good at paper cutting. 我的祖母擅长剪纸。
- Clothes are used for keeping warm. 衣服用来保暖。
- They are seen as bright symbols of happiness and good wishes.
它们被看作幸福和美好祝愿的光明象征。

碎碎念

中国传统文化

中国有许多世代相传的、具有鲜明民族特色的文化。现在我们来大致地了解其中的一些。

1. 传统乐器:笛子、二胡、古筝、箫、古琴、琵琶等。
2. 传统文学:先秦散文、汉赋、唐诗、宋词、元曲、清小说等。
3. 中国戏剧:京剧、越剧、川剧、黄梅戏等。
4. 民间工艺:剪纸、风筝、中国织绣、中国结、泥人面塑等。
5. 衣冠服饰:汉服、唐装、绣花鞋、旗袍等。

大显身手

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. —Is the ring made of _____ silver?
—Yes. It is made of _____ best silver in our factory.
A. a; the B. /; the C. a; /
- () 2. —I don't believe the toy is made _____ hand. The patterns (图案) are really fine.
—I don't believe it, either. But no machine is used during the whole process.
A. for B. with C. by
- () 3. —The wall of our building is made of _____.
—That's good. So the room will be bright.
A. glass B. wood C. paper
- () 4. —Are Jiangsu and Zhejiang famous for silk?
—I think so. _____ I know, more than half of the silk in China is produced there.
A. As long as B. As far as C. As many as



- () 5. Rice _____ in the south of China.
A. grows B. grow C. is growing
- () 6. —Your coat looks very nice. What's it made _____?
—Cotton, and it is made _____ Wuhan.
A. from; in B. of; in C. from; on
- () 7. Paul made a nice cage _____ the little sick bird till it could fly.
A. keep B. keeping C. to keep
- () 8. —China is getting better and better at making high technology products.
—That's right. People around the world can hardly avoid _____ products made in China.
A. not buying B. to buy C. buying
- () 9. The customers are pleased with the _____ of the restaurant.
A. experience B. surface C. service
- () 10. —The Nike bag is not the right _____ for me.
—You are very lucky. There is a discount on it today.
A. material B. style C. price

II. 完形填空。

There are many 1 in my home. Some are electric machines, and others are furniture(家具). These machines and furniture 2 different materials and they were made in different places.

The 3 machine is mainly made of plastic and 4. It was made 5 Qingdao, Shandong, China. The 6 of the machine is "Haier". It's known all over the world. My favorite desk and chair are brown. They are made 7. My electric bike is black. It 8 two years ago. 9 brand name is "Green Source(绿源)". It was made in Jinhua, China. And my TV set was produced 10 TCL company.

- () 1. A. products B. product C. produce
- () 2. A. is made of B. are made of C. is made from
- () 3. A. wash B. washing C. washes
- () 4. A. steel B. cotton C. wood
- () 5. A. for B. with C. in

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 6. A. color | B. brand | C. form |
| () 7. A. in hand | B. with hand | C. by hand |
| () 8. A. is bought | B. bought | C. was bought |
| () 9. A. Its | B. It | C. It's |
| () 10. A. as | B. for | C. by |

III. 阅读理解。

On the Loess Plateau (黄土高原), a donkey carries boxes of shadow play tools while five players walk with musical instruments on their backs. They travel through mountains and villages. When it becomes dark, they set up the light and paper screen and start their show.

This is a Daoqing shadow play (道情皮影戏). It is an art mixing Daoqing music and shadow play. The player holds the human characters behind the paper screen and plays a series of stories. The characters are usually made of cow skin.

The stage of the Daoqing shadow play is simple. It's usually a table covered with a large piece of paper. The light is behind the paper screen. As the shadow player moves his fingers, the characters come to life and their looks, dress and movements can be clearly seen from the other side of the screen. The player is also the lead singer. All the characters are played and voiced by him. It's not an easy job.

Shi Chenglin is an old shadow player. He says it takes a player ten to twenty years to be good at playing the characters well. He used to have students, but they gave up one by one.

To protect the traditional Chinese folk art, the Museum of Daoqing Shadow Play has been built in Gansu, and many artists are trying to spread it to the stage of China, and of the world.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- () 1. When is Daoqing shadow play usually played?
- A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening.
- () 2. What can we learn about Daoqing shadow play?
- A. It needs a big screen.



- B. It tells a lot of stories.
C. It brings food to poor people.
- () 3. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. The characters are easy to control.
B. The characters' looks can't be seen from the screen.
C. Many young men have given up learning Daoqing shadow play.
- () 4. Who is Shi Chenglin?
A. The writer. B. An old shadow player. C. A trader.
- () 5. What are the characters usually made of?
A. Cow skin. B. Paper. C. Bamboo.

IV. 根据上下文补全对话。

A girl wants to buy a mobile phone. Now she is in a shop.

- A: Good morning. 1. _____?
B: Yes, please. I'd like to buy a mobile phone.
A: We have many mobile phones here. Some are made in China, and some are made in other countries.
B: This one looks very nice. 2. _____?
A: In Japan.
B: 3. _____?
A: 3,000 yuan.
B: Oh, that's expensive! I don't have enough money to buy it. 4. _____?
A: Sure. What about this one? It's made in Guangzhou.
B: OK. 5. _____.

V. 根据短文内容在文中空格处填入适当的单词。

Think "rock, paper, scissors" is a children's game? Think again.

Top players from 1. _____ the world came together in Toronto to compete for a 10,000 Canadian dollar prize and the title of World Champion (世界冠军头衔). More 2. _____ 500 players, including national champions from Australia, Norway 3. _____ New Zealand, attended.

The simple game is often used to make decisions and solve simple 4. _____.
 Players hold their fists(拳头) closed and count 5. _____ three before making a
 fist (rock), a flat hand (paper) or two fingers (scissors). Paper covers rock, scissors
 6. _____ paper and rock breaks scissors.

Players have different opinions about the history of the game, but it is commonly
 believed to have been played 7. _____ centuries in Japan. The Paper Scissors
 Stone Club opened in England in 1842 and 8. _____ could play together there. In
 1918, the name was 9. _____ to World RPS Club and its headquarters (总部)
 moved 10. _____ London to Toronto.

VI. 书面表达。

现在的科技发展日新月异,各种高科技产品成为我们生活中不可缺少的物
 品,如手机(mobile phone)、笔记本电脑(laptop)等。请以“My favorite invention”为
 题,描述一种你最喜欢的发明,并说明理由(至少两条)。

词数:80 左右。

My favorite invention



互动评价

	学习时间	作业质量	学习态度	学习效果	我的疑惑
自我 评价		对____题 错____题	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	
家长 评价					



预习知新篇

假日导学 “凡事预则立，不预则废。”根据下学期将要学习的内容，我们选取了2个与假期生活息息相关的学习话题，以情景导入的方式，辅以适当的读写练习，引发你的思考和关注，为新学期的学习做好准备。



The rock music makes me feel excited.

开心、兴奋、幸福、沮丧、失落、生气……各种情绪每时每刻地陪伴着我们。下学期我们将学习谈论各种事物是如何影响我们的。现在，我们提前感受一下各种情绪，细细地体会这些感觉的不同，慢慢地成长为一个能控制情绪，成熟有担当的人。



Brian: Laura, would you like to go to a concert tonight?

Laura: I'd like to, but what kind of concert will it be?

Brian: It's a rock concert. Do you like rock music?

Laura: No, I don't like it. It's loud and noisy. It makes me nervous.

Brian: I'm crazy about it. It makes me feel excited. Then what kind of music do you like?

Laura: I like quiet and slow music. It always makes me feel calm. When I listen to it, I feel really relaxed.

Brian: Haha... When I listen to this kind of music, I just want to sleep.

Laura: Next time I will try rock music when I don't want to sleep.

Brian: And I can try quiet and slow music when I want to sleep.

Laura: Haha...



Q1: What kind of concert will Brian want to go?

Q2: How does Laura feel about rock music?



日积月累

辞海拾贝

下列微信表情符号表达不同的情绪,请用英语单词写下来。



1. _____



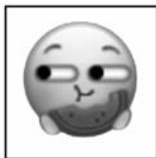
2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

妙语佳句

1. When Lily was born, we gave Emma a baby doll so she wouldn't feel left out.
当丽丽出生时,我们给艾玛一个小布娃娃,这样她就不会觉得被忽视了。
2. But whatever it was, don't be too hard on yourself.
但不管结果怎样,不要对自己要求太苛刻。
3. Were you surprised when you received something from Lucy?
你收到露西的东西时惊讶吗?
4. Peter went to soccer practice with courage rather than fear in his heart.
彼得并没有害怕,而是勇敢地去参加足球训练。
5. As a League member, you should think more of others.
作为一名团员,你应该多为别人考虑。



碎碎念

怎样合理地表达情绪

及时表达情绪是释放压力的最好方式。合理地表达情绪应注意以下几点。

1. Recognize the importance of expressing emotions. 认识到表达情绪的重要性。
2. Label your emotions appropriately. 识别出自己的情绪。
3. Resolve to express your emotions as you have them. 当你有情绪时,要下定决心把情绪表达出来。



4. Recognize that emotions are transient. 要认识到情绪是短暂的。
5. Express your anger physically. 可以通过体育活动来发泄你的愤怒之情。



I. 阅读理解。

No one wakes up feeling happy every day. Happy people are not different. But they never stop trying to be happy. Here are some of the habits of happy people.

They slow down. Sometimes we think too much. 1 Happy people know how to enjoy the taste of their meal, enjoy the world's colors, and even just step outside to enjoy fresh air.

2 Getting your body moving for as little as 10 minutes can make you happy. Happy people exercise regularly and follow through on it because they know it will help them get in good mood(情绪) and stay in good mood.

3 Research shows that spending money on others makes you much happier than spending it on yourself. This is especially true of small things that show effort, such as going out of your way to buy your friend a book that you know he or she will like.

They get enough sleep. 4 Your energy, attention and memory all go down when you don't sleep well. Happy people make sleep a first thing of all.

They have deep conversations. Happy people know that happiness and depth go hand-in-hand. They avoid saying mean things about people. 5 They talk with others on a deeper level because they know doing it feels good and is an interesting way to learn.

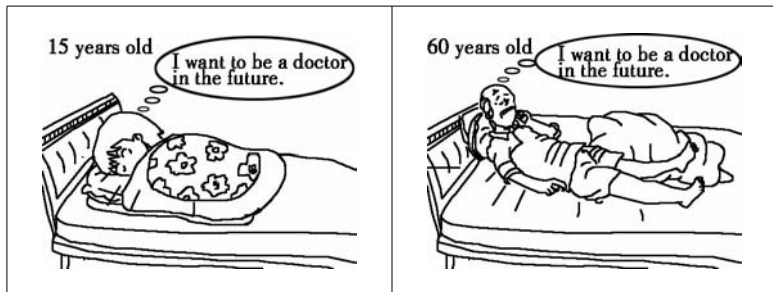
根据短文内容,选择句子补全短文。选项中有一项为多余选项。

- A. They exercise.
 - B. Happiness makes you creative.
 - C. We don't have time to look around.
 - D. Instead, they focus on meaningful relationships.
 - E. When you sleep, your brain restarts and cleans itself.
 - F. They spend money on other people.

II. 书面表达。

每个人都拥有梦想,而实现梦想需要行动。请你根据所给图片写一篇题为“Take action to realize our dreams”的英语短文。短文应包括以下内容:

1. 描述图片内容,如情景、人物(Peter)、动作等,并简要表达你的观点;
2. 谈谈你的梦想及如何实现;
3. 不少于 80 词。



Take action to realize our dreams

All of us have dreams, but how can we realize our dreams?



互动评价

	学习时间	作业质量	学习态度	学习效果	我的疑惑
自我评价		对____题 错____题	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	
家长评价					



Topic 7

Let's protect the environment.

爱护我们共同的家园,是我们每一个人的责任。下学期我们将学习保护环境的话题。假期到了,让我们一起走出家门,走向户外,走进大自然。行动起来,为保护环境作出自己的贡献吧!



Emily: Daniel, you can't spit the gum everywhere.

Daniel: Come on, just a little piece.

Emily: Do you know how many people chew gum every day?

Daniel: I have no idea.

Emily: Just in Beijing, people consume 300,000 pieces of gum every day.

Daniel: That's amazing.

Emily: If all the people spit out the gum like you, the whole world would become a big trash can.

Daniel: Come on, you are making too big deal out of this.

Emily: I just want to remind you to behave yourself.

Daniel: OK, dear sister, I see. This kind of thing will not happen again.

Emily: We should pay attention to the protection of public environment.



Q1: What causes Emily to get angry?





Q2: What's the relationship between Emily and Daniel?



辞海拾贝

根据提示和图片信息,将下列单词和短语分类。

loud music cars rubbish littering factories
 smoking mobile phones ships planes building houses
 farm chemical forest fire mining waste (开矿废料)

Air pollution 		Water pollution 	
Land pollution 		Noise pollution 	

妙语佳句

1. We're trying to save the manatees. 我们正设法拯救海牛。
2. There used to be a lot of manatees. 这里过去曾有许多海牛。
3. Some of the swamps have become polluted. 一些沼泽已经被污染了。
4. It was discovered that they were endangered. 他们被发现濒临绝种。
5. We really shouldn't use paper napkins. 我们真的不应该再使用餐巾纸了。



环境保护从我做起

1. 节水为荣,随时关上水龙头,别让水白流。
2. 一水多用,不浪费资源,让水重复使用。

3. 随手关灯,省一度电,少一份污染。
4. 减用空调,降低能源消耗。
5. 少用一次性制品,节约地球资源。
6. 自备购物袋,少用塑料袋。
7. 慎用清洁剂,尽量用肥皂,减少水污染。
8. 旧物巧利用,让有限的资源延长寿命。



I. 阅读理解。

The panda is one of the animals in danger. There are about 2,000 pandas living in nature reserves today. Zoos and research centers look after about 633 pandas. Scientists are studying how they live and more baby pandas are born in the zoos.

Pandas live in the forests and mountains of Southwest China. They mainly live on bamboo, and each panda needs to eat a lot of bamboo every day. The area of bamboo is becoming smaller for many different reasons, so pandas have less and less land to live on. Pandas don't have many babies, and baby pandas often die. The situation is becoming very serious.

Our government is working hard to save pandas. There are more than 60 nature reserves to protect pandas but these are not enough. The government has made a new plan to help pandas. The nature reserves will be bigger and the bamboo will grow better. Then the pandas will have enough food to eat and enough places to live in. Pandas born in the zoos may go back to live in the nature reserves.

Most people love pandas. The panda is one of the best-known animals in the world. It is the symbol for the World Wide Fund for Nature. The WWF works to protect all animals in danger, so the panda has become the symbol of all animals in danger. There is still a long way to go to save the panda. Think of other animals in danger such as tigers, whales, turtles and elephants—we need to save the panda, and we need to save them, too.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- () 1. There are about _____ pandas living in nature reserves today.
A. 160 B. 633 C. 2,000
- () 2. Paragraph 2 is mainly about _____.
A. why pandas are in danger
B. why baby pandas often die
C. how to plant more bamboo
- () 3. The government is trying _____ to help the pandas.
A. to build more zoos
B. to send more scientists
C. to make bigger nature reserves
- () 4. _____ is the symbol for the World Wide Fund for Nature.
A. The tiger B. The panda C. The elephant

II. 选用框中所给句子补全对话。

Kate: You're late today! You made me stand here for forty minutes.

Paul: I'm really sorry. 1

Kate: Why didn't you drive your car? It's faster than taking a bus.

Paul: 2

Kate: Really? Are you going to get a new one?

Paul: 3

Kate: 4

Paul: I think our city is badly polluted because of the heavy traffic, and I hate to spend lots of time sitting in the car.

Kate: 5

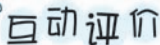
Paul: I'm going to buy a bike and then ride to work.

Kate: Good idea. You're living a low-carbon (低碳) life and it's also a good way to take exercise.

- A. *What made you do that?*
B. *But how are you going to work?*
C. *No, I'm not.*
D. *I've sold my car.*
E. *I had to wait for a bus for a long time.*

我们的生存环境正在变得越来越差。我们生活中有哪些行为影响我们的环境,而我们又应该如何保护我们的环境? 请以 “How can we protect the environment?” 为题,根据存在的问题(如污染、噪音、白色垃圾、伐树、浪费资源等),从怎样节约资源、不到处扔垃圾、不用或少用塑料(plastic)袋、多植树少砍伐等方面来写一篇短文。

How can we protect the environment?

[illegible]

	学习时间	作业质量	学习态度	学习效果	我的疑惑
自我评价		对_____题 错_____题	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	
家长评价					

假期总结测评卷

(时量:90 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 知识运用 (共两节, 计 25 分)

第一节 单项选择 (共 15 小题, 计 15 分)

从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的答案填空。

- () 1. —Why not listen to BBC news to improve your listening skills?
—It's _____ difficult for me _____ follow.
A. too; to B. so; that C. such; that
- () 2. When you come across new words in reading, it is not a good idea to _____
in a dictionary at once.
A. make up them B. look up them C. look them up
- () 3. —I have worked hard at English, but it seems that I haven't made any progress.
—Keep on _____ at it, and you will be successful.
A. work B. to work C. working
- () 4. Catherine _____ the e-mail before her mother came into the bedroom.
A. was finished B. finished C. had finished
- () 5. The children decide _____ their school yard this Friday afternoon.
A. clean B. to clean C. cleaning
- () 6. The teacher asked the students _____.
A. why the earth went around the sun
B. why the earth goes around the sun
C. why does the earth go around the sun
- () 7. _____ good advice! It's so helpful to us.
A. How B. What a C. What

- () 8. —Does my question sound _____ enough?
—I don't think so. You can ask more _____ by using "could" instead of "can".
A. politely; politely B. politely; polite C. polite; politely
- () 9. It's not enough _____ an English club. You should also read English newspapers and magazines often.
A. join B. to join C. joining
- () 10. —Are you going to Beijing for the summer holiday next week?
—Yes. But I haven't got the air tickets and don't know _____ we will set out.
A. how B. what C. when
- () 11. Did you _____ to play the piano? I like that a lot.
A. used B. use C. be used
- () 12. If you work hard this term, you will not _____.
A. fail the exam B. be lost the exam C. fail to the exam
- () 13. He lost his key. It made him _____ in the cold to wait for his wife's return.
A. to stay B. stayed C. stay
- () 14. This pair of shoes _____ hand, and it _____ very comfortable.
A. is made with; is felt B. are made from; feels C. is made by; feels
- () 15. —What should we do now, Mr. Clark?
—Please turn to Page _____ and look at the _____ picture.
A. Twelve; fifth B. Twelfth; fifth C. Twelve; five

第二节 完形填空(共10小题,计10分)

通读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Many of you have been "bilingual talents (双语人才)" for years. We are not talking 16 English, but your local dialect(方言) and Putonghua.

Zhang Yaoyi, 14, from Shanghai, is such a talent. "17 kindergarten time, I've spoken Shanghai dialect at home, but Putonghua in school," she said.

China encourages the 18 of Putonghua in classrooms. And students find it natural to speak Putonghua even during class breaks.

A 19 in 2011 showed that only 60 percent of Shanghai students could fully understand their local dialect. Many people are 20. “The local culture is dying if a dialect is no longer 21,” said a famous teacher. “The most vivid (生动的) words and expressions are all 22 of dialects,” he added. Zhang Yaoyi 23 it. She finds it strange to use Putonghua for some words.

Some cities have taken action to 24 dialects now. Since 2008, some primary schools in Guangzhou have asked students to speak the Guangdong dialect one day a week. Starting from this year, 20 Shanghai kindergartens encourage children to speak their dialect during breaks.

25, protecting dialects doesn't mean saying no to Putonghua. Dialects are just part of a multi-cultural (多元文化的) society.

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| () 16. A. to | B. about | C. with |
| () 17. A. From | B. Before | C. Since |
| () 18. A. ability | B. life | C. use |
| () 19. A. report | B. review | C. poem |
| () 20. A. surprised | B. worried | C. pleased |
| () 21. A. boring | B. difficult | C. popular |
| () 22. A. born | B. talked | C. heard |
| () 23. A. finds out | B. forgets about | C. agrees with |
| () 24. A. provide | B. save | C. cause |
| () 25. A. Also | B. Then | C. However |

II. 阅读技能(共两节,计40分)

第一节 阅读选择(共15小题,计30分)

阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出最佳选项回答问题或完成句子。

A

If man's best friend is a dog, then who is a dog's best friend? That would be Rover, Glow, Ivan, or Raina. These four dogs donated (捐献) blood to other dogs.



And they did it without having to travel far from home. They visited an animal bloodmobile (血液车).

Similar to the Red Cross vehicles for humans, the University of Pennsylvania's animal bloodmobile goes to where the donors are to make it easier to give. Kym Marryott is manager of Penn's Animal Blood Bank. "You don't really think about it until you need it," Marryott said. "Just like us, dogs need blood too."

Like humans, not every dog can donate blood. Dogs must have the correct blood type, weigh at least 55 pounds and be younger than 8 years old. About 150 dogs take part in the program. Each donates three or four pints a year, which can help animals suffering from illnesses like cancer or an accidental trauma (意外伤) like being hit by a car. One pint can save up to three dogs. Just like people, the dogs get a snack and a heart-shaped "U of P Blood Donor" sticker after giving. In addition, they receive free dog food to take home.

Sandy Lucas brought her 7-year-old black dog, Raina, to the bloodmobile last week. "I was excited that she had the right blood which could help another dog out," she said. "We'll do it again."

() 26. Where did the dogs donate blood?

- A. In a zoo.
- B. In an animal hospital.
- C. In an animal bloodmobile.

() 27. Which of the following dogs can probably donate blood?

- A. Mary, 3 years old, 25 pounds.
- B. Kate, 6 years old, 60 pounds.
- C. Cindy, 8 years old, 50 pounds.

() 28. What can each dog get after donating blood?

- ①A snack ②A suit of clothes ③Some dog food ④A heart-shaped sticker ⑤A toy car

A. ①③⑤

B. ①④⑤

C. ①③④

- () 29. What can we infer from the underlined sentence?
- A. Sandy Lucas feels excited that Raina can help other dogs.
 - B. Sandy Lucas wants to get dog food for her dog.
 - C. Sandy Lucas doesn't think that donating blood is good for dogs.
- () 30. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A. Dogs are always man's best friends.
 - B. An animal bloodmobile is very useful.
 - C. Dogs can help dogs by donating blood.

B

Curiosity(好奇心) is part of human nature. Books and TV shows often depend on curiosity. People keep reading or watching them because they want to find out what happens. But curiosity also provides many practical benefits(益处).

Many of history's greatest discoveries were made by curious people. People wondered how processes worked or how certain tasks could be done more quickly. Thanks to their curiosity, people now know far more about the world and have useful technology to help them.

Even if you don't plan to be an inventor or a researcher, curiosity can still help you in the classroom. If you develop the curiosity of learning, classes will become more fun. And you'll be good at it because you will enjoy the process of learning. Even if you're no longer a student, curiosity will make you an able worker.

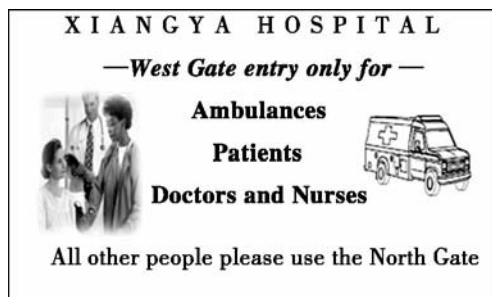
What will you do if you're not curious? Luckily, curiosity is a skill that can be improved. If you act like you're curious, you'll quickly start to feel curious. Often, the more you learn about a topic, the more interesting it becomes.

As you learn about a topic, get information from as many sources(来源) as possible. Read all kinds of books, watch or listen to speeches and ask questions. Learn to understand the facts that different people know and the different opinions that they express.

Don't assume you already know everything. Instead, search for other possibilities and points of view. Remember, everyone knows something that you don't know. Find out what it is, and ask about it.

- () 31. What is the writer trying to do in the first paragraph?
- A. To show the benefits of curiosity.
B. To introduce the topic of the passage.
C. To introduce the character of children.
- () 32. Why can curiosity help you in the classroom?
- A. Because it can make you cleverer than before.
B. Because it can make the classes easier for you.
C. Because it can help you enjoy the process of learning.
- () 33. What does the underlined word “assume” in the last paragraph mean?
- A. forget B. worry C. expect
- () 34. Which of the following is true about curiosity?
- A. Curiosity is in fact a skill born with us.
B. Curiosity can be improved through practice.
C. Reading books helps us improve our curiosity.
- () 35. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. Try to Be Curious B. Make Others Happy C. Learn to Question

C



- () 36. Where can we see this kind of sign?
- A. Restaurant. B. School. C. Hospital.
- () 37. Which of the following is right?
- A. If you visit a patient in the hospital, please go through the West Gate.
B. An ambulance should go through the North Gate.
C. Doctors may be allowed to use both gates.

D

<i>Welcome to the amusement park</i>	
Open time:	Fees(费用)
Monday to Friday 10 am-6 pm	Adults: \$8 Ages 15-18: \$6
Saturday to Sunday 8 am-8 pm	Ages 8-14: \$3 Under 8: Free
Try our Train Ride for \$4 per person!	

- () 38. We can go to the amusement park _____.
 A. only from Monday to Friday
 B. only on Saturday and Sunday
 C. every day
- () 39. Jeff is fourteen. He and his parents will go to the park this weekend. How much should they spend on the tickets?
 A. \$19. B. \$24. C. \$16.
- () 40. If you are thirteen and your sister is seven, how much should you spend on the train ride?
 A. \$3. B. \$8. C. \$6.

第二节 回答问题(共5小题,计10分)

阅读下面的材料,然后根据材料内容回答问题。

Have you heard about “Survival(生存) Holidays”?

“Survival Holidays” is for children to go into the lonely place for exciting activities. Now about 1,100 companies are allowed to take children into the great outdoors without their parents.

The reason why people like “Survival Holidays” is that they think being close to nature is good for children. Many children in big cities spend all time watching TV and playing computer games. “Survival Holidays” gives them an important change.

Is “Survival Holidays” a wonderful idea? Maybe it is. Children need more free time to play. They need to be left on their own. Parents care too much about their



children. And children don't know what to do when they are in danger. Even something like crossing a small river seems to be a hard challenge. Children are not comfortable with danger. Even small danger like getting their feet wet or falling down seems very terrible to them.

Many people think the survival activities are good for children. Even years later, they will still remember what they have learned. Some have learned to stay calm in different times. Some have learned how to keep safe. Others have learned how to work in a team. All these skills will help them a lot in their lives.

41. Is "Survival Holidays" for children or parents?

42. Why do people like "Survival Holidays"?

43. What do the children in big cities usually do?

44. How do children feel when they are in danger?

45. What can children learn in the survival activities?

III. 写作技能(共三节, 计 35 分)

第一节 翻译语篇(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

阅读下面的短文, 将画线部分的句子译成汉语或英语。

This is Red Star Town. 46. 我的祖父已经在这里住了一辈子。 He met my grandmother here and they got married. Red Star Town was called Taiping Village before. When the Red Star Town underground station was built, the government started to pull down the wooden houses in this area. Since June 2000, Taiping Village has become a history.

My grandfather missed many things about Taiping Village. 47. He used to be a

doctor and everyone in the village knew him well. Now he is old and he can only sell medicine to people in the hospital. In the past, there were many stone and wooden houses around here. Also, there were big trees in the village. 48. 现在到处是高楼。 The streets are wide and clean. There are all kinds of shops and you can buy anything you want easily.

49. My grandfather is glad that life has improved so much, but he really misses everything in the past and feels lonely. Many of his friends moved away because the government let them live in new flats in new towns. 50. Although the village has disappeared, it is still beautiful in his heart.

46. _____

47. _____

48. _____

49. _____

50. _____

第二节 完成对话(共5小题,计10分)

根据上下文和你的实际情况补全对话。

A: Good morning, Miss Lin.

B: Hi, Liu Xing. 51. _____?

A: I've just been to the English Corner.

B: Really? That's great! Did you talk with our foreign teacher Mark?

A: 52. _____. But I'm not sure if he understood me.

B: No problem. 53. _____?

A: He said I needed more practice. But I'm afraid of making mistakes when I speak.

B: 54. _____! Everyone makes mistakes at the beginning. You should believe in yourself.

A: Well, could you please help me with my oral English?

B: 55. _____. You can come to me at any time.



第三节 情景作文(计 15 分)

56. 十月四日是世界动物日,你校组织以“I want to be a volunteer”为题的英语演讲比赛。假如李明参加比赛,请你以“李明”的名义写一篇英语演讲稿推荐自己,内容如下:

品质	善良,善待动物;勤劳,做事勤快
爱好	……(至少两点)
事迹	组织慈善义演,为 Save Tigers in China 筹款;……(至少一点)
感悟	动物是人类的朋友;保护动物就是保护我们自己
打算	……(至少两点)

要求:(1)词数 100 左右,演讲稿的开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;(2)所写短文必须包括以上内容,自由发挥的内容必须围绕主题。

I want to be a volunteer

Hello, everyone, I'm Li Ming. I want to be a volunteer of protecting animals. I'm glad to make a speech here. _____

Thank you for listening!

**互动评价**

	学习时间	作业质量	学习态度	学习效果	我的疑惑
自我评价		对____题 错____题	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	<input type="checkbox"/> 好 <input type="checkbox"/> 良好 <input type="checkbox"/> 一般	
家长评价					

◎开场白

启程：向着梦想生活出发

令人期待的假日终于来啦！暂别紧张的校园生活，我们回到家庭，拥抱自然，走进社会，开始体验自主、轻快、多彩的假日生活。

假日里，你可以选择去登山，去感怀登临绝顶时一览众山小的气势；你可以选择去看海，在一望无际的蔚蓝中领略海纳百川的胸怀；你还可以选择去滑雪，在银装素裹的白色大地中感受冬日的清丽……

假日里，你可以欣赏优秀的影片，可以聆听优美的歌曲，可以伴着茶香品读好书；你可以去参加社区或乡镇的各种文体活动，或者走上街头体察生活，或者深入乡间采撷民风……

在你朝着梦想生活出发的旅程里，一定还要有《假日知新》的陪伴。

这是一本生动活泼、寓教于乐的生活体验之书，一本多元互动、学用结合的特色假期作业。浓郁的生活气息和自主的探知精神是她的灵魂。

文化视窗 为你打开一扇了解不同文化魅力的窗口，让你树立国际视野，同时坚定文化自信；

酷乐英语 带你体味英语的活学妙用，感受英语文化的独特魅力，让你的英语学习妙趣横生；

心灵鸡汤 为你精心挑选了生活中充满哲理的小故事，它们有益于精神和心理，能够让你受到触动，让你学会珍惜，让你驾驭心灵的方向；

金曲赏析 为你带来一场音乐的盛宴，让你的假日生活有声有色；

社会实践 为你设计了新颖有趣且富有挑战性的实践活动，促使你活学活用课堂知识，架起一座学习与生活的桥梁……

——有了她，你将更加乐意走进生活，培养捕捉美的能力，用自己的智慧去发现生活之美。

——有了她，你会感觉生活处处皆学问，在生活与学习的互动中，你的所学必将发光发亮。

——有了她，你会觉得生活探索新奇而美好，有机会验证书本知识并进一步优化你的生活。

愿《假日知新》陪伴着你，一路上充满奇迹，充满发现。

文化视窗

The Lantern Festival



“正月里来正月正，正月十五闹花灯。”这便是中国传统的元宵佳节了。每当这时，家家户户都会团聚在一起，吃香喷喷、甜蜜蜜的汤圆，看绚丽多彩的烟花和花灯，还能猜各种各样有趣的灯谜……它给我们带来了许许多多的快乐和美好记忆。

元宵节

The Lantern Festival falls on the 15th day of the 1st lunar month, usually in February or March in the Gregorian calendar. As early as the Western Han Dynasty, it had become a festival with great significance.

元宵节是在农历正月十五这一天，通常是在阳历的二月份或三月份。早在西汉时期，元宵节已成为一个重大节日。

Watching Lanterns 看花灯

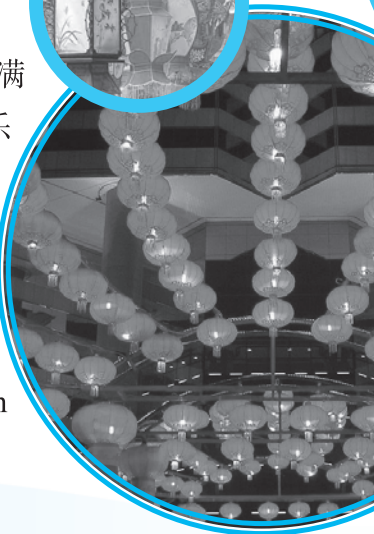
It is tradition that people hang lanterns everywhere, in their houses or in the streets. The lanterns depict various characters, like flying birds, leaping fishes, and shining fireworks, showing an atmosphere of joy. People will come out and appreciate the beautiful scene.

元宵节那天，人们在家中或者街道上挂满花灯。花灯琳琅满目，多种多样，上面画着飞鸟、鲤鱼、烟花等，处处洋溢着欢乐的氛围。人们会结伴出游欣赏花灯美景。



Guessing Lantern Riddles 猜灯谜

Guessing lantern riddles is an essential part of the Festival. Lantern owners write riddles on a piece of paper and post them on



the lanterns. If visitors have solutions to the riddles, they can pull the paper out and go to the lantern owners to check their answers. If they are right, they will get a little gift. The activity emerged during people's enjoyment of lanterns in the Song Dynasty. As riddle guessing is interesting and full of wisdom, it has become popular among all social strata.

猜灯谜也是元宵节的一项重要活动。花灯的主人会将谜面写在一张纸上，然后贴在灯笼上。如果游客能解开灯谜，他们就能将纸条拿下来，然后找灯笼的主人核对答案。如果猜中了，他们会得到小小的礼物。这项活动最早起源于宋朝，因为猜灯谜能启迪智慧又极富趣味，所以这项活动深受社会各阶层的欢迎。



Do you know the answers of the following riddles?

1. Why is the letter E so important?
2. What clothing is always sad?
3. What is higher without a head than with a head?
4. What stays hot even if put in a refrigerator?

Answers:

1. Because it is the beginning of everything.
2. Blue jeans.
3. A pillow.
4. Pepper.



Eating *Yuanxiao* 吃元宵

Yuanxiao is the special food for the Lantern Festival. It is believed that *yuanxiao* is named after a palace maid, Yuanxiao, of Emperor Wu Di of the Han Dynasty. *Yuanxiao* is a kind of sweet dumpling, which is made with sticky rice flour filled with sweet stuffing. People will eat *yuanxiao*, or rice dumplings, on this day. *Yuanxiao* also has another name—*tangyuan*.



Tangyuan can be boiled, fried or steamed. What's more, *tangyuan* in Chinese has a similar pronunciation with "tuanyuan", meaning reunion. So people eat them to denote union, harmony and happiness for the family.

元宵是元宵节的特色食品。据说，元宵是因汉武帝时期的一位名叫元宵的宫女而得名。元宵是一种带馅儿的甜食，是由糯米粉加上甜的馅料制成。民间过元宵节有吃元宵的习俗。元宵有另一个名字——汤圆。汤圆食用时煮、煎、蒸皆可。更重要的是，汤圆与“团圆”字音相近，取团圆之意，象征全家人团团圆圆、和睦幸福，人们也以此寄托对未来生活的美好愿望。



Let's Try

元宵节你会准备哪些活动？和家人一起庆祝的同时，试着做一个花灯，写一些灯谜，开学后拿到学校让同学们猜一猜吧！

让你大跌眼镜的事实

Shocking fact 1

If you believe that you're truly one in a million, there are still approximately 7,184 people just like you in the world.

别相信你真是独一无二的，世界上大约有7184个人和你长得很像。

You aren't that special! There are about 8 billion people on the planet right now. Each and every one of them should be treated with respect.

你并不那么特别！现在地球上已经有约80亿人口了，每个人都应该受到尊重。

Shocking fact 2

You might fall asleep 15 minutes earlier if you put on a pair of socks at bedtime.

穿袜子睡觉可能让你提前15分钟进入梦乡。

In a small study, Korean researchers found that wearing a pair of special "sleeping socks" not only sped up the onset of sleep, but increased overall sleep time by an average of 30 minutes and cut night time waking episodes in half. Because socks can warm up the feet.

在一项小型研究中，韩国研究人员发现，穿一双特殊的“睡袜”不仅加快了入睡过程，而且平均增加了30分钟的总睡眠时间，夜间醒来的次数减少了一半。因为袜子可以让脚变热。



Shocking fact 3

A whole ecosystem lives in your belly button.

你的肚脐眼里有一整个生态系统。

Scientists found 2,368 different species of bacteria living in belly buttons after swabbing the navels of just 60 people. In that study, 1,458 might have been entirely new to the scientific record.

科学家们在60名志愿者的肚脐上提取样品，发现我们的肚脐眼里可以找到2368种不同的细菌。研究发现的细菌种类中，有1458种是科学家们从未遇到过的。



Shocking fact 4

You'll also never see all the beautiful colors of a rainbow.

你永远不会看到彩虹上所有美丽的颜色。

Every day we are missing out on aspects of the universe simply because our bodies cannot process these wonders. We need to rethink our place. Also, rainbows are actually

made up of more than 1 million colors, many of which we can't see either. We are missing out!

每天我们都在错过宇宙中的某些奇景，仅仅因为我们的身体无法处理这些景观。我们需要重新思考自己在宇宙中的位置。不仅如此，实际上彩虹中有超过一百万种颜色，而这些颜色中也有很多我们看不见的。我们错过的太多了！



Let's Try

大千世界无奇不有，你的眼睛所看到的并不代表就是事实。假期里，请你本着这种研究的精神，去探索，去发现，去记录这神奇的世界里各种奇异的现象。

别误会这些英语

英语和汉语一样，很多词语是不能按字面意思理解的，否则就容易产生误会。比如下面这些，可千万不要误会它们喔！

1 busybody

从字面意思看，是“忙碌的人”，但事实上它可不是“大忙人”的意思，而是指“多管闲事的人”。

例如：Sara is a busybody, always poking her nose into other people's affairs. 莎拉是个好管闲事的人，老是打听别人的事。

2 green hand

从字面意思看，是“绿色的手”，但实际上是“新手，没有经验的人”的意思。

例如：You shouldn't have a green hand do that job alone. He could screw it up. 你不能让一个新手单独做那件事，他可能会搞砸的。

3 white man

从字面意思看，是“白人”的意思，但实际上是指“忠实可靠的人，善良的人”。

例如：Joey, thanks for helping me find back my cat. You're a white man. 乔伊，谢谢你帮我找回我的猫，你真是个好人的。

4 confidence man

从字面意思看，是“自信的人”，实际上在英文口语中却是“骗子”的意思。

例如：The confidence man found his next target soon. 这个骗子很快发现了他的下一个目标。

5 blue blood

从字面意思看，是“蓝血”的意思，实际上指“有钱人或出身富家的人”。

例如：Some people do not want to admit that they have blue blood. 有些人不愿承认自己是富家出身。

6 dead president

从字面意思看，是“已经去世的总统”，但实际的意思是“钱，美元”，因为美国的钞票上印有总统头像。

例如：The hat just costs 10 dead presidents. 这顶帽子只要10美元。

7 bed of roses

从字面意思看，是“玫瑰花床”，实际上指“称心如意的境遇”。

例如：Life is not always a bed of roses. 生活未必都是称心如意的。

8 pull one's leg

从字面意思看，是“拉后腿”，实际上是“捉弄，和……开玩笑”的意思。

例如：—Li Ming told me he was admitted to Oxford. 李明告诉我他被牛津大学录取了。

—I think he must be pulling your leg about that. 我觉得他肯定是在跟你开玩笑。



Let's Try

有很多日常使用的单词，我们已经非常熟悉了，但是当这些看似简单的英语单词组合在一起时，它们却变成了我们完全没有想到的意思，是不是非常有趣呢？请你在假期收集几个类似的词汇，分享给你的小伙伴吧。

心灵鸡汤

Struggle for your dream

为梦想而奋斗



There is a tree behind my house. Every day, I can hear birds sing in the tree.

我家房子后面有一棵树。每天我都可以听到鸟儿在树上唱歌。

One day, I was playing under the tree. Suddenly I heard the sound of little birds nearby. Then I found two baby birds on the ground. I thought they must have fallen off the tree. So I decided to help them get back to their nest. Just at that time, I saw their parents come back with some food in their mouths. To my surprise, they didn't put the food near the babies but far away from them. To get the food, the babies had to fly to it.

有一天，我在树下玩耍。突然，我听到附近有小鸟的叫声。然后我在地上发现了两只小鸟。我想它们应该是从树上掉下来了，所以决定帮助它们回到鸟巢。就在那时，我看见它们的父母嘴里叼着一些食物回来了。让我惊讶的是，它们并没有把食物放在孩子们身边，而是放得离它们远远的。为了获得食物，小鸟们不得不飞着过去。

Then I heard the cry of another baby bird. She was still in the nest in the tree. She was afraid to get out of the nest to get food. Though the little bird was very hungry, her

parents just stood there and did nothing.

然后我又听到了另一只小鸟的叫声。它仍然待在树上的鸟巢里面。它很害怕飞出鸟巢去吃东西。尽管这只小鸟很饿了，它的父母却站在那里，什么也不做。

Having no other choice, the baby bird went to the edge of the nest and looked down. But she went back because she was too afraid. After a while, she took all her courage and flew off from the nest. I could hear her cry as she flew. But she landed safely on the ground and got the food. What the birds did tells us: If we want to make our dream come true, we must struggle for it.

小鸟没有别的选择，只能走到鸟巢的边缘并且向下看。但是它真的太害怕了，所以又退回去了。过了一会儿，它鼓足勇气从鸟巢中飞了出来。我能听到它害怕的哭声，但是它安全着地了，并且吃到了食物。小鸟的故事告诉我们：如果我们想要实现梦想，就要为之努力奋斗。



Let's Try

无论做什么事情，要想取得成功，就要勇敢地去面对并为之付出艰辛的劳动。要想实现梦想，就要为之奋斗，绝不能坐享其成。假期中，请你和你的小伙伴一起谈一谈你们的梦想，并讨论如何去实现你们的梦想。

爱的代价

Cost of love



One night when my wife was preparing dinner, our little son took a piece of paper to her which read:

For washing the car—\$5.00

For making my own bed this week—\$1.00

Going to the provision shop—\$0.50

Playing with little sister—\$0.25

Taking out the rubbish—\$1.00

Getting a good report card—\$5.00

And for sweeping the common corridor—\$2.00

Total—\$14.75

His mother looked at him standing there expecting payment. I could see a thousand memories flashed through her mind. So she picked up the pen and turning the paper over, this is what she wrote:

For 9 months I carried you, growing inside me—No Charge

For the nights I sat up with you, doctored and prayed for you—No Charge

For the toys, food and clothes and wiping your nose—No Charge

When you add it all up, the full cost of my love—No Charge

Well, when he finished reading, he had great big tears in his eyes. He looked at his



mother and said, "Mummy, I love you." Then he took the pen and wrote on his "bill" in great big letters, "All paid."

一天晚上，妻子在厨房准备晚餐的时候，我们的小儿子拿着一张纸走向他母亲。上面写道：

洗车——5美元

本周整理我的房间——1美元

为你去商店——0.5美元

照管小妹妹——0.25美元

外出倒垃圾——1美元

成绩报告单获得良好——5美元

打扫走道——2美元

总计——14.75美元

他母亲看着他儿子满怀希望地站在那儿等着拿钱。我能看到她脑子里翻腾着记忆的浪花。她拿起钢笔，把儿子写过的纸翻过来，在上面写道：

你待在我的腹中，我怀胎九月——免费

晚上陪伴着你，为你求医，为你祈祷——免费

为你准备玩具、食物、衣服，甚至为你擦鼻涕——免费

你把以上所有的累加起来，我为你付出的全部的爱——免费

儿子读完母亲写的话，双眼含着豆大的泪花，他看着他的妈妈说：“妈妈，我爱你。”他拿出钢笔，在他的“账单”上写了几个大大的字：“全部还清。”



Let's Try

在毫无装饰、毫无虚伪的母爱中，我们体会到了它的真切、伟大与永恒。我们要感谢母亲，感谢她带给我们生命，感谢她带给我们幸福。请你仿照上文中的账单，记录下母亲曾为你做过的让你感动的事情。

人物风采

The cartoon king of Japan

动画大师宫崎骏

Television cartoons are big business in Japan, where around 40 new animated TV series are produced every week. One of the country's most popular animators, Hayao Miyazaki, has produced some of the great classics of Japanese TV animation. Nevertheless, he finds television too restrictive, and prefers to make full-length animated movies.



在日本，电视卡通是个大生意，每个星期会制作出大约40部新的电视动画系列剧。宫崎骏是日本最受欢迎的漫画家之一，他曾制作了多部日本电视动画的经典巨作。然而，他发现电视创作太受限制，因而更喜欢创作正片长度的动画电影。

Though he is not well-known outside Asia, Hayao Miyazaki is a household name in his homeland. His amazing drawing skills, entertaining plots, and well-rounded characters have made timeless masterpieces out of films such as “Princess Mononoke” and “My Neighbor Totoro”. He is widely respected by Japanese of all ages, and has won the admiration of animators and filmmakers around the world.

尽管他在非亚洲国家的名气并不响，但在他的国家，宫崎骏可是家喻户晓。他令人惊叹的绘画技巧、引人入胜的故事情节和充满活力的人物使其多部作品成为影坛上不朽佳作，如《幽灵公主》和《龙猫》。在日本他广受各年龄段人的喜爱，也赢得全世界漫画家与制片人的一致赞赏。

Hayao Miyazaki was born in Tokyo in 1941. His family owned a factory that built airplanes, and he fell in love with planes and flying at an early age. Anyone familiar with his films has seen the often breathtaking flying scenes that are his personal

trademark.

1941年宫崎骏出生于日本东京。他的家族拥有一座制造飞机的工厂，他早年也曾醉心于飞机及飞行。熟悉宫崎骏电影的人，都很熟悉他影片中经常出现的常令人叹为观止的飞行场景，那正是宫崎骏动画的一大特色。

Miyazaki's career as an animator began in 1963 when he joined Toei Animation to work on a TV series called "Wolf Boy Ken". While there, he fell in love with a fellow animator, Akemi Ota, who later became his wife.

宫崎骏于1963年加入东映动画社，开始了他的动画画家生涯，他参与创作了电视卡通系列片《狼少年》。在那儿他与同为漫画家的大田明美相恋并结为夫妻。

At Toei, he also teamed up with Isao Takahata, beginning a partnership that would last many years and lead to some of the great success stories of Japanese animated film. Miyazaki and Takahata changed studios several times and worked on a number of successful TV series in the 60s and 70s. Both men were, however, more interested in the challenge of producing feature-length animated movies.

在东映工作时，宫崎骏和高畑勋搭档，开始了他们多年的合作关系，也因此创造了日本动画电影史上数部超级卖座片。宫崎骏与高畑勋先后换了好几家工作室并在上世纪六七十年代参与制作了好几部极为成功的电视卡通片。然而更让他们感兴趣的挑战则是制作正片长度的动画电影。

In 1984, Miyazaki released a film based on his own manga series, "Nausicaa of the Valley of the Wind". It was a huge success, enabling Miyazaki and Takahata to set up their own company, Studio Ghibli. They were finally free to concentrate on doing what they liked best: making high-quality animated feature films.

1984年，宫崎骏发行了一部根据他自己的漫画集改编而成的电影——《风之谷》。这部影片获得了空前的成功，使宫崎骏与高畑勋得以自行筹组公司——吉卜力工作室。他们终于能够自由地全身心地投入到他们最爱的事业中——制作高质量的正片长度的动画电影。

Studio Ghibli got its name from an Italian word meaning "a hot wind that blows through the Sahara Desert". It was used by Italian pilots during World War II in

reference to their planes, and Miyazaki, who loves both flying and Italy, felt the name captured the spirit of his work.

吉卜力工作室的名称源于一个意大利词，意为“吹过撒哈拉沙漠的热风”。二战期间意大利飞行员用这个名字给他们的飞机命名；喜欢飞行和意大利的宫崎骏觉得这个名字最能抓住他作品的精髓。

Since it opened in 1985, Studio Ghibli has gone from strength to strength. “Princess Mononoke” is the second-biggest box-office hit in Japanese movie history, and “My Neighbor Totoro”, as well as attracting huge audiences, was successful in another way. Sales of stuffed toys based on its odd central character helped the studio build a sound financial base.

自1985年开业以来，吉卜力工作室的事业蒸蒸日上。《幽灵公主》高居日本电影史上卖座片的第二名；而《龙猫》不仅吸引了大批观众，而且还在另一个领域取得巨大成功。根据该片主角奇特造型制作的填充玩具的销售额为工作室奠定了稳定的财力基础。

Throughout his career, Miyazaki has traveled widely in search of inspiration. Now, he is firmly established as a figure who provides inspiration to others. Skilled animators at the Disney Corporation, with whom Ghibli set up a partnership, have acknowledged their debt to Hayao Miyazaki. He has, without a doubt, earned his place in the animators' hall of fame.



在其动画画家生涯里，宫崎骏曾远赴各地旅行寻找灵感。如今，作为一位启发他人灵感的人，宫崎骏已确立了其不可动摇的地位。迪斯尼公司与吉卜力工作室建立了合作关系，该公司技术高超的漫画家对宫崎骏的贡献也感叹不已。毫无疑问，宫崎骏已在漫画家的名人堂中赢得一席之地。



Let's Try

你喜欢看动画片吗？最喜欢的动画片是哪部，最喜欢的动画人物是哪个，最喜欢的动画创作者是谁？大家一起来讨论一下吧。

金曲赏析



Hilary Duff/ 希拉里·达芙

Any moment, everything can change
Feel the wind on your shoulder
For a minute, all the world can wait
Let go of your yesterday

每时每刻 任何事情都会改变
感受在你肩头的风
那一刻 全世界都静止
让昨天就随风而去

Can you hear it calling
Can you feel it in your soul
Can you trust this longing
And take control

你能听到吗
你的灵魂能感受到吗
你相信这种渴望吗
然后控制这种渴望

[CHORUS]

Fly over up the part of you that wants to hide away
You can shine
Forget about the reasons why you can't in life
And start to try
Cause it's your time, time to fly

去飞越你想要隐藏的部分
你可以闪亮
忘记那些你生命中不能的理由
开始努力
因为这是你的时代 试着去飞吧

All your worries, leave them somewhere else
Find a dream you can follow
Reach for something, when there's nothing left
And the world's feeling hollow

把你所有的担心都扔到别处
寻找你追寻的梦想
当没有什么剩下来 追逐些什么
整个世界都是空洞的

Can you hear it calling
Can you feel it in your soul
Can you trust this longing
And take control

你能听到吗
你的灵魂能感受到吗
你相信这种渴望吗
然后再控制这种渴望

[REPEAT CHORUS]

And when you're down and feel alone
Just want to run away
Trust yourself and don't give up
You know you better than anyone else

当你失望、孤独
就尽管向前跑
相信你自己 不要放弃
你要知道你比任何人都优秀

Any moment, everything can change
Feel the wind on your shoulder
For a minute, all the world can wait
Let go of your yesterday

每时每刻 每件事都会改变
感受你肩头的风
那一刻 全世界都静止
让昨天就随风而去

金曲赏析：这首歌曲的歌词十分优美，清新舒畅的歌声像潺潺的流水，把浮躁都冲走了。温柔的嗓音让心都变得明亮起来，文字之间，流露出的是歌者对梦想执着的追求和美好的希望，还有对自己所向往的生活的期盼。

追求梦想是多么困难而又多么美好的一件事，无论处境有多么艰难，我们都不应该放弃自己的理想。我们都希望拥有一双翅膀，在天空展翅翱翔，去探知一切未知的事物，探知一切事物的根源。

这首歌曲的字里行间流淌出来的是温暖明媚的希冀，还有一些对于未来的忐忑。就是在这样富有魅力的歌声当中，我们感受到了一种令人振奋的力量。

社会实践

Social Practice

Let's do it

在我们的周围，娱乐无处不在。电影、电视、歌曲让我们的生活多姿多彩。在你欣赏的时候，你有没有注意到它们的中英文表达？对于你喜爱的电影、电视、歌曲，你能把它们的名字用正确的英语表达出来吗？先来了解一下吧！



英 文	中 文
<i>Soul</i>	《心灵奇旅》
<i>Flipped</i>	《怦然心动》
<i>Inside out</i>	《头脑特工队》
<i>Wonder</i>	《奇迹男孩》

你喜欢这些电影吗？请你在假期中去了解一下最新的电影、电视、歌曲并把它们记录下来，自己尝试着用恰当的中英文把它们表达出来。相信你一定会有收获！

英 文	中 文