

全品



教辅图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年创始人专注教育行业

全品学练考

AI智慧
教辅

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练习册

高中英语

必修第三册 RJ



本书为AI智慧教辅

“讲题智能体”支持学生聊着学，扫码后哪题不会选哪题；随时随地想聊就聊，想问就问。



长江出版传媒
崇文书局

01

培养核心素养，聚焦主题语境



Unit 1 FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

主题语境——人与社会之传统节日

主题素养积累

[导读] 元宵节是中国重要的传统节日,已有2000多年的历史。今天,在国内,这个节日仍十分受欢迎。这一天,有中国人的地方都会举行一些庆祝活动。

The Lantern Festival

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 of **great significance**.

Today, the Lantern Festival is still held each year around the country. **Lanterns of various shapes and sizes are hung in the streets, attracting countless visitors.** "Guessing lantern riddles" is an essential part of the festival. Lantern owners write riddles on pieces of paper and **post them on** the lanterns. If visitors have **solutions to** the riddles, they can pull the paper off and go to the lantern owners to check their answers. If they are right, they will get a little gift.

People will eat *yuanxiao*, or rice dumplings

such as a dragon lantern dance, a lion dance, and a *yangge* dance will be staged.

On the night, **except for** magnificent lanterns, fireworks form a beautiful scene. Most families spare some fireworks from the Spring Festival and **let them off** on the Lantern Festival. Some local governments will even organize a fireworks party. **On the night when the first full moon enters the new year, people become really lost in the magnificent fireworks and bright moon in the sky.**

【主题词句背诵】

1. as early as 早在
2. of great significance 具有重大意义的
3. post sth on 把某物张贴在……
4. a solution/solutions to ……的解决方法,……的谜底
5. except for 除了……之外
6. let sth off 放(枪);开(炮);使爆炸
7. Lanterns of various shapes and sizes are hung in the streets, attracting countless visitors. 街上

02

夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

词汇点睛

1. **dress (sb) up** 穿上盛装;装扮
(教材 P2) **dress up** in carnival costumes 穿上狂欢节盛装

(1) **dress (sb) up as...** (把某人)打扮成……

be dressed up as 扮成……

(2) **be dressed in** 穿着……(表示状态)

【佳句背诵】

For children, Halloween is all about **dressing up** and collecting as many tasty treats as possible.

对于孩子们,万圣节最重要的就是打扮起来,并搜集尽可能多的美味糖果。

句型透视

1. (教材 P5) **Festivals are becoming more and more commercial, with businesses taking advantage of the celebrations.** 节日正变得越来越商业化,商家会利用这些庆祝活动(进行促销)。

句型公式

“with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构

【句式点拨】

句中的 with businesses taking advantage of the celebrations 为“with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构,此结构可位于句首或句尾,常作时间、原因、方式、伴随状语,亦可作后置定语。

课内基础巩固

I 单词拼写(每小题1分, 满分5分)

- The streets were lined with red _____ (灯笼) for the Spring Festival, creating a lively and festive atmosphere.
- She called to offer _____ (祝贺) after hearing about his promotion to department manager.
- During the Lantern Festival, people write _____ (谜语) on paper and hang them on lanterns for others to solve.
- The wedding _____ (仪式) took place in a brightly decorated hotel room where hundreds of guests all dressed up in formal clothes.

with parades, music, and food stalls.

- Out of the crowded bus stepped a tall man _____ (dress) in a black suit, waving to a woman.
- We get together to offer our _____ (congratulate) on your winning first prize in the competition.
- This was a very impressive _____ (perform) by the young player, who scored 14 points within the first ten minutes.

II 短语填空(每小题2分, 满分10分)

- I _____ (穿上盛装, 装扮) for the birthday party and was embarrassed to find all the other guests in shorts and T-shirts.

课后素养提升

IV 阅读理解(每小题2.5分, 满分20分)

A [2025·广东惠州五校高一第二次联考]

Whenever it comes to holidays, my mother makes fun of my sister and me about how we tease us, I do not mind getting two sets of gifts!

Hanukkah is celebrated on the 25th day of the Jewish month, which is usually sometime in December. On Hanukkah, like most Jewish families, we light a menorah (大烛台) and say a prayer each night. We also say a special prayer on the first night. After that, it is a tradition for my sister and me to do “hot and cold” for our hidden Hanukkah gifts. When we walk towards the gift, our parents say “hot” and when we walk farther away, they say “cold”. We each receive one present every

“make out like robbers”. She is referring to the fact that we are half Jewish and half Indian, so we receive gifts on both the festivals of lights, Hanukkah and Diwali. Though my mother

C. Her parents like observing their different cultures.

D. Her parents like spending money buying gifts for her.

() 2. What does the underlined phrase “hot and cold” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A. A kind of Hanukkah game.

B. A riddle written on lights.

C. A sort of Hanukkah gift.

D. A can of festival drink.

() 3. What do Hanukkah and Diwali have in common?

A. They share the same history and

III 写作

第一节 应用文写作(满分15分)

[2025·广东东莞高一期中]

假设你是李华, 你的英国好友 Felix 对中国的端午节很感兴趣, 特意给你发来电子邮件询问我国端午节的有关情况, 请你给他写一封回信。内容如下:

- 端午节的时间;
- 端午节的安排;
- 你个人对端午节的认识。

注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右(开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数);

- 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

第二节 读后续写(满分25分)

[2025·山东济宁高一期中]

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It was late December. It was the great Christmas shopping time. I asked my son and daughter to go together, but they preferred to play at home.

People were busy buying gifts for their beloved ones. It seemed that the bigger the gifts were the better they would be. I shook my head sadly and walked on. I was shopping alone trying to pick up some thick winter socks to

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Unit 1 FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

★ 提示：加底纹词汇为复现词汇

Period One Listening and Speaking

课内基础巩固

❶ 单词拼写(每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

1. The streets were lined with red _____ (灯笼) for the Spring Festival, creating a lively and festive atmosphere.
2. She called to offer _____ (祝贺) after hearing about his promotion to department manager.
3. During the Lantern Festival, people write _____ (谜语) on paper and hang them on lanterns for others to solve.
4. The wedding _____ (仪式) took place in a brightly decorated hotel room where hundreds of guests all dressed up in formal clothes.
5. The beauty blogger shared tips on how to choose _____ (化妆品) that suits different skin.

❷ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 9 分)

1. The National Day saw a group of children _____ (march) in the street with flowers in hands.
2. The children gathered around the campfire, taking turns sharing _____ (riddle) they'd learned at school.
3. The town's annual harvest _____ (celebrate) draws thousands of visitors,

with parades, music, and food stalls.

4. Out of the crowded bus stepped a tall man _____ (dress) in a black suit, waving to a woman.
5. We get together to offer our _____ (congratulate) on your winning first prize in the competition.
6. This was a very impressive _____ (perform) by the young player, who scored 14 points within the first ten minutes.

❸ 短语填空(每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

1. I _____ (穿上盛装, 装扮) for the birthday party and was embarrassed to find all the other guests in shorts and T-shirts.
2. Don't be too hard on him— _____ (毕竟), he's just a child learning to know right from wrong.
3. Let me _____ you (向……祝贺) _____ your winning first place in the 100-metre dash.
4. We should _____ (关注, 留意) our diets because they will affect our health.
5. He _____ (参加) a lot of community activities and he knew what needed to be done.

课后素养提升

❹ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 20 分)

A [2025·广东惠州五校高一第二次联考]

Whenever it comes to holidays, my mother makes fun of my sister and me about how we

“make out like robbers”. She is referring to the fact that we are half Jewish and half Indian, so we receive gifts on both the festivals of lights, Hanukkah and Diwali. Though my mother

teases us, I do not mind getting two sets of gifts!

Hanukkah is celebrated on the 25th day of the Jewish month, which is usually sometime in December. On Hanukkah, like most Jewish families, we light a menorah (大烛台) and say a prayer each night. We also say a special prayer on the first night. After that, it is a tradition for my sister and me to do “hot and cold” for our hidden Hanukkah gifts. When we walk towards the gift, our parents say “hot” and when we walk farther away, they say “cold”. We each receive one present every night of Hanukkah. Another part I like about this holiday is seeing family members who we do not see often. My aunt usually stays for a few days, and we sometimes visit other relatives.

Diwali is observed on the 13th day of the dark fortnight of the month of Ashwin (October/November). To celebrate Diwali, my family does a pooja, or prayers, in honour of the goddess Lakshmi. Since she is the goddess of wealth and prosperity, the pooja includes washing silver coins in milk and water. In India, people decorate their houses with lamps, similar to the way you might light up your house for Christmas. My family just place a few candles outside. We also set off firecrackers, which is my favourite part. We often do this activity with friends to add to the excitement.

Both holidays have different histories and stories. We celebrate them in different ways, yet they both have the same meaning. They both translate into Festival of Lights, and they both mean family and presents for me!

- () 1. Why does the author receive gifts on both Hanukkah and Diwali?
- A. She lives in a well-off family.
B. She lives in two different countries.

- C. Her parents like observing their different cultures.
D. Her parents like spending money buying gifts for her.

- () 2. What does the underlined phrase “hot and cold” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. A kind of Hanukkah game.
B. A riddle written on lights.
C. A sort of Hanukkah gift.
D. A can of festival drink.
- () 3. What do Hanukkah and Diwali have in common?
- A. They share the same history and culture.
B. They are both related to the origin of lights.
C. They get the families to do their prayers.
D. They are celebrated by both Jews and Indians.
- () 4. What is the author’s attitude towards Hanukkah and Diwali?
- A. Unclear. B. Indifferent.
C. Appreciative. D. Critical.

B [2025·湖南湘西高一期中]

The Torch Festival (火把节) is a traditional festival which is celebrated among some ethnic groups in southwestern China, such as the Yi, Bai, Hani, Lisu, and Lahu, etc. It usually falls on the 24th or 25th of June, with three days of celebrations. The festival came from worship (崇拜) of fire by ancestors (祖先). For some ethnic groups, it’s a tradition in the festival for elders to share farming experience with young people and educate them about taking care of crops.

During the festival, big torches are made to stand in all villages, with small torches placed in front of the door of each house. When night falls, the torches are lit and the villages

are bright. At the same time, people walk around the fields and houses, holding small torches and placing the torches in the field corners. Inside the villages, young people are singing and dancing around the big torches that keep burning throughout the night. Other activities like horse races are also held during the festival.

In a horse race of the Yi people in Yunnan, torches are used to form hurdles for riders to get through. The Hani people in Yunnan traditionally tie fruits to torches with strings. When the strings are broken after the torches are lit, people struggle for the fruits for good luck.

For the Lisu people in Sichuan, the festival is an occasion for holding torch parades. Big torches are carried by teams of people, which is like a fire dragon. If different teams meet, it's a tradition to exchange the big torches with one another.

- () 5. What can we know about the Torch Festival from the first paragraph?
- A. It has nothing to do with farming.
B. Its celebrations usually last two days.
C. It is a traditional festival of all China.
D. It is a festival to show worship of fire.
- () 6. What does the underlined word “them” in Paragraph 1 refer to?
- A. Ancestors. B. Young people.
C. Elders. D. Ethnic groups.
- () 7. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- A. Why the festival is enjoyed.
B. Where the festival is celebrated.
C. How the festival is celebrated.
D. What torches are used for the festival.

- () 8. Which is a way that Lisu people in Sichuan celebrate the festival according to the text?
- A. Holding torch parades.
B. Tying fruits to torches with strings.
C. Struggling for fruits for good luck.
D. Using torches as hurdles for a horse race.

Ⅶ 语法填空 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

[2025·浙江台州山海协作体高一期中]

Chinese farmers observed a special festival on Sept. 23, 2023. 1. _____ (know) as the Chinese Farmer's Harvest Festival, this event happens every year on the autumn equinox (秋分). It's a time 2. _____ (honour) the hard work of farmers and celebrate their achievements. It also highlights the important role that farmers 3. _____ (play) in the past three decades.

As 4. _____ country with a large population, China considers solving the food security issue as a top priority (头等大事). Over the last decade, the country's grain production has consistently (持续地) increased, 5. _____ (enable) China to provide help for other countries and regions. On the global scale, China has put more effort than any other country, 6. _____ helps developing countries to work with each other. Other countries' 7. _____ (recognize) of China's agricultural development can be summarized in two points. First, they respect China's ability to address 8. _____ (it) own food security. Second, they treat China as their “true friend”, because China has made great contributions 9. _____ global food security.

Food insecurity is 10. _____ (basic) caused by imbalanced development worldwide. On this matter, actions speak louder than words.

班级

姓名

题号

答案区

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Period Two Reading and Thinking

课内基础巩固

❶ 单词拼写(每小题 1 分, 满分 6 分)

1. Tom's parents didn't want to be absent from such an important _____ (场合, 机会), so they managed to attend Tom's graduation ceremony.
2. As for my favourite _____ (人物) in Chinese history, it must be Wei Yuan, a great thinker in the late Qing Dynasty.
3. The activity is intended to expose you to a wide _____ (范围) of English literature.
4. The project aims to balance environmental protection with _____ (商业的) development.
5. She chose a song that _____ (反映) her emotional journey and practised it over and over again.
6. The world-famous art museum _____ (以……为特征) some of the best-known paintings from the Impressionist movement of the 19th century.

❷ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

1. Rivers are a blessing for an _____ (agriculture) country.
2. Easter is an important _____ (religion) and social festival for Christians around the world.
3. The sound of _____ (joy) drums and laughter filled the air as the carnival parade marched through the city.
4. She has had a number of different jobs, _____ (range) from chef to swimming instructor.
5. In a word, to read the _____ (origin) work is better than to see the film based on it.
6. To make my room look nicer, I had it

_____ (decorate) with wallpaper last week.

7. The research team made a _____ (significance) breakthrough in cancer treatment, offering hope to thousands of patients.
8. We should carry on with the _____ (believe) that our efforts will pay off in time.
9. Quiet periods of _____ (reflect) can lead to personal improvement.
10. Winters here are _____ (typical) mild, with temperatures rarely dropping below freezing.

❸ 短语填空(每小题 2 分, 满分 12 分)

1. The TV programme had a massive audience, _____ children _____ (包括从……到……之间) adults.
2. They would _____ (感激) anyone who can provide information about the lost cat.
3. _____ (不管; 尽管) the heavy rain, the marathon runners continued to push through to the finish line.
4. Her anger _____ (逐渐消失) when she saw the sincere apology in his eyes.
5. They seemed to _____ (有很多相同之处), but in fact they came from two totally different cultural backgrounds.
6. I'm going to _____ (利用) this trip to explore the history of the castle.

❹ 句型训练(每小题 3 分, 满分 9 分)

1. _____, we could finish the work on time. (with 复合结构)
在机器的帮助下我们能够按时完成工作。
2. Know more English words and expressions and you'll _____ to read and communicate. (it 作形式宾语)

掌握更多的英语单词和表达方式,你就会发现阅读和交流变得更加容易了。

3. _____ what makes traditional festivals special and keeps them

alive is their cultural elements. (belief)

人们普遍认为,传统节日的特殊性和生命力在于其文化元素。

课后素养提升

Ⅴ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2025·浙江台州六校高一期中联考]

Diwali, also known as the “Festival of Lights”, is observed in Canada every October or November. People mark the occasion in many ways—schools, businesses, community groups, and cultural associations all join in the festivities. Some companies host special Diwali dinners, while communities organize various events like firework shows, dance performances, street light displays, and theatrical plays.

Many women wear fine jewellery and silk outfits to celebrate Diwali. Some women and girls use Mehendi, a dye decoration which can last a limited time, on their palms, and then they will finally get colourful hand paintings. Many homes that celebrate Diwali have various types of sweets, salty and spiced food as well as Diwali herbs (香草). Various lights, candles and sparklers are lit inside and outside homes, especially in courtyards, on Diwali. Diwali is not a nationwide public holiday in Canada, but it is a prevalent festival celebrated in many towns and cities. There may be traffic jams and parking places may be full in areas where events are held to celebrate Diwali. Some businesses may close early on Diwali.

Diwali is called the “Festival of Lights” and is celebrated to honour Rama, a hero who once fought and won a battle against the demons (恶魔). In the past, people lit their houses to celebrate his victory over demons (light over darkness). At the same time, every household did careful and complete cleaning at home in advance. It is believed that the goddess of happiness and good fortune, Lakshmi, travels

around the Earth on this day and enters the house that is pure, clean, and bright.

Diwali celebrations may vary in different communities but its spiritual meaning is generally “the awareness of the inner light”. As the word “Deepavali” means “a row or cluster of light”, the festival symbolises the victory of righteousness and the lifting of spiritual darkness.

- () 1. What can we learn about Diwali from the first two paragraphs?
- A. It is celebrated on a fixed day.
B. It centres on various local foods.
C. People stay up late to prepare for it.
D. People from all walks of life enjoy celebrating it.
- () 2. What does the underlined word “prevalent” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Popular. B. Free.
C. Serious. D. Funny.
- () 3. According to Paragraph 3, why did people make their houses bright and clean on Diwali?
- A. To expect joy and good luck.
B. To pray for a good journey.
C. To create a romantic atmosphere.
D. To welcome their friends to visit.
- () 4. What is the author’s purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To stress the importance of a public holiday.
B. To briefly introduce a traditional festival in Canada.
C. To tell an interesting story about a Canadian festival.
D. To show different holiday celebrations in Western cultures.

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❶ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2025·广西大学附属中学高一期中]

The 24 solar terms (节气) are part of the traditional Chinese calendar. The Chinese people divided a year into 24 parts based on the sun's position. 1. _____. They reflect the changes of the seasons, climate and phenology. The Yellow River-Basin in northern China is believed to be the origin of the solar terms system.

2. _____. They mark things like seasons, temperature, rainfall, growth of the crops and weather conditions. Many farmers still rely on the solar terms to work in the fields.

Most of the solar terms have rich social and cultural meanings. 3. _____. The “Pure Brightness” is also referred to as Tomb-Sweeping Day, when people pay respect to those they have lost. The tradition remains to today. This has long been a central element of life in China, and we must protect it.

The solar terms reflect the Chinese people's respect for nature and tradition, their unique understanding of the universe, and their wisdom to live in harmony with nature. It is the youth of China who can best help carry on this significant part of our culture. 4. _____. Many young people have already been contributing their energy and strength to it. In fact, they have been living up to this challenge through artistic means. 5. _____.

- A. Each part is called a solar term
- B. For example, during the “Start of Winter”, people eat dumplings
- C. The sun's positions bring about many things related to human life
- D. Their creativity and thinking can bring new life to ancient culture
- E. Their wisdom for life and nature made the solar terms system popular today

F. Solar terms were instructions for agricultural production and people's daily lives

G. Many photos, essays and paintings have centred around the theme of the 24 solar terms

❷ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·江苏盐城五校高一期中]

Shangsi Festival, also known as the Double Third Festival, is 1. _____ ancient Chinese festival celebrated on the third day of the third lunar month.

As Shangsi Festival happens so close 2. _____ Qingming Festival, many young people today only know about the latter. It is a 3. _____ (tradition) Han festival, as well as an occasion for many of the minority nationalities in China. On this day, people would hold a ceremony 4. _____ (honour) their ancestors (祖先), and then bath in the river to prevent disease and bad luck. Following that, young men and women wearing traditional Chinese 5. _____ (costume) would participate in ancient customs of spring outing, enjoy flowers in the fields and date (约会) with their lovers. These scenes 6. _____ (describe) in the ancient text *Shi Jing* (*The Book of Songs*), 7. _____ recorded a total of 305 poems created over a period of 500 years or so.

Since 1983, singing activities 8. _____ (host) annually on this day throughout Guangxi. Bamboo dancing is another activity for the Zhuang people. Teenagers and adults dress in festive costumes while beating drums and 9. _____ (express) their good feeling towards each other. Five-coloured sticky rice and 10. _____ (paint) eggs are typical food for the Shangsi Festival. The Zhuang people believe rice and eggs are good for their health.

Period Three Discovering Useful Structures

课内基础巩固

❶ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

1. When Mary got home, there was a pile of mails _____ (wait) for her.
2. The room is empty **except for** a bookshelf _____ (stand) in one corner.
3. Babies have an _____ (astonish) talent that adults entirely lose.
4. There was a terrible noise _____ (follow) the sudden burst of light.
5. There's a very long winding path _____ (lead) to the village.
6. The story was so _____ (interest) that everyone in the room burst into laughter.
7. Travelling is an _____ (excite) experience which makes us feel pleased and enjoy new wonders.
8. We were very pleased to hear this _____ (encourage) news.
9. Landing on the moon's far side is extremely _____ (challenge).
10. The boss of the company is trying to create an easy **atmosphere** _____ his employees enjoy their work.

❷ 语法与写作(每小题 3 分, 满分 9 分)

1. _____ now is twice the size of the old one.
现在正在建造的图书馆是旧图书馆的两倍大。

2. There are about 200 children _____ .

有大约两百个孩子在这所艺术学校学习。

3. _____ so many great works of art from the late 19th century to the 21st century are housed in the same museum. 从十九世纪晚期到二十一世纪的如此多的伟大艺术作品收藏在同一家博物馆, 这真是令人惊讶。

❸ 语篇写作[原创](每小题 3 分, 满分 24 分)

This morning, 1. _____ (我走进一个鼓舞人心的艺术工作室). 2. _____ (墙上色彩斑斓的画作首先吸引了我的注意力). It showed 3. _____ (正在跳舞的女孩), full of energy.

In the corner, 4. _____ (有一个唱歌的小组) practising. 5. _____ (他们的声音如此动人). My classmate, Lily, 6. _____ (正在做一个令人惊叹的雕塑). She said the process of creating 7. _____ (确实让人放松).

When leaving, I saw 8. _____ (笑脸) on a visitor. This artistic day is so memorable!

课后素养提升

❹ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 10 分)

[2025·陕西咸阳高一期中]

In every corner of the world, local

festivals are a vibrant expression of a community's identity, history, and values. These celebrations are not just about having a

good time; they are a way to pass down traditions from one generation to the next and strengthen the connection within a community.

Take the La Tomatina festival in Buñol, Spain, for example. Every August, thousands of people gather in the town square. At the signal, they start throwing tomatoes at each other, creating a sea of red pulp and juice. What seems like a simple and messy tomato fight is actually a deeply-rooted tradition. It dates back to the mid-1940s, though the exact origin story is a bit of a mystery. Some say it started as an unplanned and unexpected fight that broke out during a local event, while others believe it was a way for young people to fight against the established order. Over the years, it has become a major tourist attraction, but for the locals, it remains a valuable part of their heritage.

Then there is the Harbin Ice and Snow Festival in China. Held in the city of Harbin during the coldest months of winter, this festival features magnificent ice sculptures (雕塑). Artists from all over the world come to show their skills, carving intricate designs into huge blocks of ice. The sculptures range from famous landmarks to mythical creatures. The festival not only provides an opportunity for artistic expression but also promotes the local economy. Tourists crowd into Harbin to admire the sculptures, stay in local hotels, and sample the local cuisine.

These local festivals, with their unique customs and stories, add colour and richness to our global cultural tapestry. They remind us of the variety of human experiences and the importance of preserving our traditions.

- ()1. Where can you read about the origin stories of the La Tomatina festival?
- A. In Paragraph 4.
B. In Paragraph 3.
C. In Paragraph 2.
D. In Paragraph 1.
- ()2. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Local festivals are becoming more commercialized.
B. Local festivals can attract both locals and tourists.
C. Local festivals will disappear in the near future.
D. People never care about festivals in other countries.
- ()3. What is the author's attitude towards local festivals?
- A. Appreciative. B. Unclear.
C. Surprised. D. Doubtful.
- ()4. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To introduce two popular Chinese festivals.
B. To explain the economic benefits of local festivals.
C. To discuss the origin stories of unique festivals.
D. To show how local festivals represent community identity and culture.

● 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

[2025·吉林省吉林市高一期中]

Traditional festivals and cultures

1. _____ They are celebrated with great enthusiasm. They are usually celebrated on special dates and are accompanied by unique customs and traditions.

For example, the Spring Festival in China is the most important traditional festival. It is a

time for family reunions. People clean their houses, put up spring couplets, and have a big dinner together on New Year's Eve.

2. _____ Another example is Christmas in Western countries. It is celebrated on December 25th to commemorate the birth of Jesus Christ. People decorate Christmas trees, exchange gifts, and go to church.

3. _____ They carry the history, values, and beliefs of a nation to its descendants. Through these festivals, people can learn about their ancestors' wisdom and traditions. For example, the Dragon Boat Festival in China is held to remember the patriotic poet Qu Yuan. People eat *zongzi* and hold dragon boat races.

Traditional festivals also play an important role in strengthening family and community bonds. 4. _____ During the Mid-Autumn Festival in China, families get together to admire the full moon and eat mooncakes. This helps to enhance the feelings of closeness and unity among family members.

5. _____ They attract tourists from all over the world, which promotes cultural exchanges and understanding. For example, the Rio Carnival in Brazil is famous for its colourful parades and lively music. It draws a large number of visitors every year and shows the unique culture of Brazil to the world.

- A. These festivals have deep cultural meanings.
- B. They also set off fireworks to welcome the new year.
- C. Children are especially fond of traditional festivals.
- D. Many traditional festivals have become popular around the world.

E. Traditional festivals are an important part of a country's culture.

F. They are a way to pass down the culture from generation to generation.

G. People usually celebrate traditional festivals with their families and friends.

Ⅷ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·辽宁名校联盟高一期中联考]

Fenghuang Ancient Town in the Xiangxi Tujia and Miao autonomous prefecture (自治区) in Hunan Province has seen the popularity of various 1. _____ (custom) in two typical festivals.

This year, the Flower-Jumping Festival started on May 26 in Shanjiang township in Fenghuang, 2. _____ (attract) around 30,000 locals and tourists. The annual event, 3. _____ (hold) on the eighth day of the fourth month of the Chinese lunar calendar, is 4. _____ major traditional festival celebrated by local Miao people.

It has been a national intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) event and shows the long history of Miao culture. During the festival, Miao locals in beautiful clothes 5. _____ (cheerful) sing folk songs and dance together to celebrate the most important day of their ethnic group.

The Ganqiu Festival, another traditional Miao festival celebrating the coming autumn, is a time 6. _____ local people stop working in the fields, dress up, gather on traditional autumn slopes, play Miao drums and take part 7. _____ entertainment activities like bamboo flute playing, singing and dancing. All the people lose themselves in the 8. _____ (passion) atmosphere (氛围)

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of the festival, which 9. _____ (list) as a national intangible culture in 2014.

In recent years, depending on its special tourism resources, Fenghuang town 10. _____ (combine) these intangible cultural heritage projects with the tourism industry through performances, which helps protect ancient culture and art.

Ⅷ 完形填空(每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

[2025·山东泰安高一期中]

Holi (洒红节) is a cheerful festival that has been celebrated in India for centuries. It marks the 1 of winter and welcomes the beginning of spring, and it also 2 the victory of good over evil. The second day is also called The Festival of Colour when people 3 coloured powders (粉末) to one another, party and enjoy. I once had a(n) 4 experience in India.

We started in the guesthouse with our hosts, their young son, and other 5. We had a lot of 6 with putting colours on each other of their cheeks and foreheads. We walked all over town, 7 everyone we met and having colour spread onto our faces by 8 everywhere we went, while we did the same in return. I had always thought that you threw coloured powder at each other, but the 9 way to do it for Holi is to say “Happy Holi!”

There were other foreigners around, but it was 10 locals and everyone was so happy and excited. They 11 us with delight and hugged us, and we even saw a number of people crying in joy. This festival really 12 the best in people and made you feel what it is like to be a 13 again.

The thing I love about this festival is that it is free. You can just wander 14 to enjoy the celebrations. There are organized Holi events you can go to in different cities, but I love this local 15.

- () 1. A. beauty B. cold
 C. end D. effect
- () 2. A. decides B. explains
 C. represents D. updates
- () 3. A. apply B. give
 C. introduce D. donate
- () 4. A. inspiring B. horrible
 C. strange D. unforgettable
- () 5. A. students B. colleagues
 C. guides D. guests
- () 6. A. fun B. failure
 C. advice D. success
- () 7. A. inviting B. greeting
 C. thanking D. encouraging
- () 8. A. runners B. locals
 C. organizers D. tourists
- () 9. A. proper B. effective
 C. positive D. flexible
- () 10. A. actually B. mostly
 C. extremely D. really
- () 11. A. called B. warned
 C. approached D. respected
- () 12. A. brought out B. took up
 C. set off D. got through
- () 13. A. kid B. figure
 C. winner D. villager
- () 14. A. proudly B. confidently
 C. continuously D. aimlessly
- () 15. A. environment B. occasion
 C. experience D. attraction

Period Four Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

课内基础巩固

❶ 单词拼写(每小题 1 分,满分 8 分)

1. Corn and cotton are widely grown in this _____ (地区).
2. Her ambition is to _____ (代表) her country at the Winter Olympics.
3. It is very difficult to cross the desert by car, but not _____ (绝对地) impossible.
4. My parents always remind us that by no means should we show no _____ (尊重) to our teachers.
5. We always celebrate our _____ (婚礼) anniversary with a bottle of champagne.
6. She gave us a b_____ description of what happened during her trip in Africa.
7. After the song ended, all c_____ and begged for another.
8. She has the natural g_____ of a born dancer.

❷ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

1. _____ (represent) our school, we took part in the English Speech Contest last year.
2. She felt _____ (horrible) nervous before stepping onto the stage for her first performance.
3. We are _____ (please) with the rapid progress we have made in every field of study.
4. In my opinion, the author did an _____ (amaze) job of creating a whole new world through this book.
5. I turned around and saw a pleasant woman with a big smile on her face _____ (wave) to wish me a safe trip.
6. Our teacher has given us some advice that is well worth _____ (consider).
7. The band played a familiar tune which had

everyone _____ (clap) along.

8. The bank has three _____ (branch) in Norwich, and over three hundred countrywide.
9. I fancy _____ (go) to the cinema with my parents tomorrow.
10. All teachers present are _____ (absolute) amazed at this teenager's perfect performance.

❸ 短语填空(每小题 2 分,满分 16 分)

1. Having said farewell to their friends, they _____ (出发,动身,启程) for home.
 2. In some cultures, traditional dances are performed to _____ (显示对……的尊重) the moon.
 3. The little boy was so fond of the toy car that he couldn't _____ (把视线移开) it.
 4. The peak of the celebration activities _____ (适逢) New Year's Eve and the day after.
 5. When I was at college I spoke three foreign languages, but I have forgotten all _____ (除了) a few words of each.
 6. People would gather _____ (从四面八方) to celebrate the important day.
 7. Just before midnight, everyone went outside and millions of fireworks _____ (爆炸) together.
 8. _____ (坦白说,坦率地说), my father and I do not look alike but we are extremely similar in our personality.
- #### ❹ 句型训练(每小题 3 分,满分 9 分)
1. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks _____. (as if 引导的虚拟语气)

当一支铅笔的一部分置于一杯水中时,它看起来就像被折断了一样。

2. They had **marched** 5 kilometres, _____
_____ after reaching their camp.
(分词作状语)

他们已经走了 5 公里,到达营地后感到十分疲惫。

3. The girl _____ has a gift
for dance. (*v.*-ing 短语作定语)
那个在舞台上表演的女孩有舞蹈天赋。

课后素养提升

Ⅰ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 10 分)

[2025·云南师大附中高一期中]

The importance of festivals is documented throughout history and across almost all cultures. Festivals like Chinese New Year, Mardi Gras, Diwali, and more highlight important cultural values and heritage. Festivals like these are a meaningful and deep way to connect with our roots, reflect on personal values and experiences, and discover rituals (仪式) and practices that resonate with us. They offer individuals an opportunity to come together in celebration, strengthening our sense of belonging and unity.

Additionally, festivals tend to arouse a sense of joy and appreciation for our surroundings. Often, upon entering the festival grounds, one can feel positive energy spreading. This energy is jointly created and shared among participants. It invites the possibility of happiness, relaxation, and the decrease of limits. In this space, individuals can become fully present and strengthen self-awareness. They also explore passions and interests, build relationships, and connect with their inner drive to help them keep making positive lifestyle choices.

When music is included in the festival experience, participants experience many physical and psychological benefits. The American Music Therapy Association (AMTA) conducted a thorough examination of peer-reviewed research journals. The examination concludes that music is universally appealing and helps promote social, emotional, and cognitive skills across many different disability

categories. Music is widely accepted as an evidence-based therapy that is known to reduce stress, increase memory, improve communication, strengthen sensory-processing and more. Additionally, there is strong potential for communities with diverse needs and backgrounds to connect through shared musical experiences.

In today's fast paced world, festival celebrations aren't common for everyone. It is our belief that the festival experience, and built-in benefits, can be combined with daily life and community spaces. To make this happen, we can try some programmes which highlight the value of inclusion while offering accessible recreational and educational experiences.

- () 1. What is one purpose of festivals like Chinese New Year?
A. To develop technologies.
B. To increase personal wealth.
C. To preserve cultural traditions.
D. To improve educational systems.
- () 2. What can be inferred about the festival environment from Paragraph 2?
A. It brings economic benefits.
B. It creates a positive atmosphere.
C. It makes people change lifestyle.
D. It arouses negative emotions.
- () 3. How does music help during festivals?
A. It just adds sound to social events.
B. It creates business chances for organizers.
C. It makes people feel calm and have sharper senses.
D. It only comforts the people with physical disabilities.

- ()4. How does the writer develop the last paragraph?
- A. By using data.
B. By making comparisons.
C. By providing solutions.
D. By quoting a saying.

Ⅶ 阅读七选五(每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

[2025·河北邯郸市区县高一多校联考]

Holidays are the perfect time to enjoy unique and traditional foods that bring families together, create lasting memories, and celebrate cultural heritage. From the spicy flavours of Christmas to the sweet treats of Diwali, food plays a central role in holiday festivities around the world.

1. _____. It is an important part of holiday celebrations. It symbolizes love, sharing, and togetherness. During holidays, families often gather to prepare special dishes that have been passed down through generations. These foods carry history and tradition, becoming a necessary part of the celebration. The act of cooking and sharing meals can strengthen bonds (纽带) among family members and friends, developing a sense of community and belonging. 2. _____, which provide warmth and familiarity. As we celebrate special occasions, these foods remind us of our heritage and create a sense of nostalgia (怀旧).

Festive foods vary widely around the globe, reflecting local customs and cultural heritage. 3. _____. And in Italy, a rich feast of pasta, panettone, and various meats marks Christmas celebrations. Many cultures have their unique spin on seasonal favourites, such as India's sweet dishes during Diwali or Mexico's tamales for Christmas.

As we have explored, special foods during the holidays not only nourish (滋养) our bodies but also connect us to our cultural roots and create lasting memories with loved ones.

4. _____, reminding us of who we are and where we come from.

So, as the holidays approach, take the time to prepare, share, and enjoy these special dishes. Celebrate the flavours of your culture and those of others, enriching your holiday experience with pleasing tastes that linger long after the festivities have ended. 5. _____.

- A. Food is not just food
B. Each dish tells a story
C. This holiday is marked with various special foods
D. Holiday meals can vary not just by country but by region
E. Moreover, many holiday dishes are what we call "comfort foods"
F. For example, in the United States, roast turkey is a staple during Thanksgiving
G. Special holiday foods have the power to bring people together and create moments of joy that last a lifetime

Ⅷ 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

[2025·重庆八中高一期中]

The 78th United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution (决议) on Friday, officially 1. _____ (declare) the Lunar New Year, also known as the Spring Festival, a UN floating holiday. Experts said the move shows the 2. _____ (significance) influence of Chinese culture and will contribute 3. _____ the promotion of the Global Civilization Initiative.

The Lunar New Year not only bears the ideas of peace and harmony 4. _____ (value) by Chinese civilization but also carries the common values of humanity such as family harmony and harmonious coexistence between humans 5. _____ nature.

The reason why the Lunar New Year can pass national borders and is increasingly welcomed by many countries 6. _____ (lie) mainly in the rich cultural heritage of China and the driving force of globalization. As

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the world's second-largest economy, China's cultural elements have spread alongside its economic influence. In the trend of globalization, people's interest in diverse cultures is 7. _____ (gradual) increasing, and the Lunar New Year has become a major means for people 8. _____ (communicate) and connect.

Therefore, the official 9. _____ (recognize) of the Chinese New Year as a UN holiday fully reflects an emphasis on the inheritance and innovation of civilization, 10. _____ will promote exchanges and mutual learning among diverse world cultures and actively embody the UN's values of diverse and inclusive cultural ideals.

写作

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

[2025·广东东莞高一期中]

假设你是李华,你的英国好友 Felix 对中国的端午节很感兴趣,特意给你发来电子邮件询问我国端午节的有关情况,请你给他写一封回信。内容如下:

1. 端午节的时间;
2. 端午节的活动安排;
3. 你个人对端午节的认识。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右(开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数);

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Felix,

I am glad to tell you something about the Dragon Boat Festival. _____

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

[2025·山东济宁高一期中]

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It was late December. It was the great Christmas shopping time. I asked my son and daughter to go together, but they preferred to play at home.

People were busy buying gifts for their beloved ones. It seemed that the bigger the gifts were the better they would be. I shook my head sadly and walked on. I was shopping alone trying to pick up some thick winter socks to warm my frozen feet.

As I rounded the corner in the store I saw a Christmas tree full of paper angels (天使). On each angel was the name of a needy child whose family couldn't afford to buy them a gift that year. Shoppers who picked an angel could buy a simple toy or gift. The store would wrap it and send it to the child that Christmas.

Around the tree I saw a teenage boy and girl picking out several angels. Their mother was smiling while she watched them. I walked up next to her and started talking with her. She told me that her children started this several years ago when she first explained to them what the Charity Angel tree was for. Each offered to give up one of their toys that year so that a needy child could have one. It didn't stop then, though. Each year since the kids had saved money they earned throughout the year and bought more and more children the gifts they wouldn't have otherwise. It had become a family tradition.

注意:续写词数应为 150 个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Her voice faded, and before I knew it, I was standing before the Christmas tree. _____

Paragraph 2:

Waving them goodbye, I left the store, a plan for next Christmas taking shape in my mind. _____

▶ 单元小测

Unit 1

❶ 单句填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

1. When it grew dark, a number of coloured lamps were lit, and the sailors danced _____ (merry) on the deck.
2. Thanksgiving Day is a happy festival because the food is gathered for the winter and the _____ (agriculture) work is over.
3. The audience cheered and _____ (clap) for 3 minutes at the end of the show.
4. He was _____ (horrible) burnt so he was rushed to the hospital.
5. I compared the copy with the _____ (origin) painting, but there was not much difference.
6. _____ (wrestle) is a sport where two people fight and try to throw each other to the ground.
7. I was _____ (please) to see my old college friends last week as we hadn't seen each other since we graduated.
8. The street slept in darkness, aside from the _____ (occasion) twinkling of lights from two or three windows.
9. Tourists shall observe public order and respect local customs, cultural traditions and _____ (religion) beliefs.
10. Dunhuang's long and glorious history represents its _____ (significant) as a centre of cultural and commercial exchange.

❷ 短语填空(每小题 2 分, 满分 16 分)

1. Despite the fact that we almost _____ (没有共同之处), we are good friends indeed.
2. The closing music _____ (逐渐消失) when the hero rides off into the sunset.
3. _____ (尽管) the culture shock, he managed to adapt to the life in the foreign country.

4. _____ (坦白说), I don't think he is fit for the position.
5. The Dragon Boat Festival _____ (适逢) the fifth day of Chinese Lunar May.
6. One should _____ (利用) his strengths to make up for his weaknesses.
7. Mr Wang, determined to experience different cultures, _____ (动身前往) Africa last week.
8. We were about to leave when the alarm _____ (发出响声).

❸ 句型训练(每小题 3 分, 满分 9 分)

1. _____ two persons may be, they are able to find a pattern _____ each other. (状语从句; 定语从句)
无论两个人之间的差异有多大, 他们总能找到他们可以融洽相处的模式。
2. _____ to cheer for their favourite teams loudly. (it 作形式主语)
大声为喜爱的球队欢呼是篮球迷的典型表现。
3. We were lying on the grassland, _____ and _____.
(分词作状语)
我们躺在草地上, 仰望着天空, 欣赏着月亮。

❹ 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分, 满分 10 分)

[2025·云南昆明八中高一期中]

Cultural festivals are an important part of our global society, showcasing the rich traditions, customs, and values that define various communities. They serve as a bridge between the past and the present, allowing us to maintain a connection and preservation of these events can be challenging, particularly in the face of globalisation and modernisation. This is where artificial intelligence (AI) comes into play.

AI is being used to streamline the planning and execution (执行) of cultural festivals. For instance, predictive analytics, a branch of AI, can analyse past data to predict visitor turnout, enabling organisers to plan more effectively. AI can also help in creating personalised experiences for attendees. By analysing data from social media and other sources, AI can provide insights into what attendees might enjoy, allowing for the customisation of events for different interests.

Furthermore, AI is proving instrumental in preserving cultural festivals for future generations. High-definition cameras equipped with AI technology are being used to record festivals in exceptional detail. These digital records can then be stored and accessed easily, ensuring that the essence of these events are not lost over time. In addition, AI is being used to create virtual reality experiences of cultural festivals, allowing people who cannot physically attend to experience them virtually.

AI's role in cultural festivals is not just limited to organisation and preservation. It is also being used to enrich the artistic aspects of these events. For example, AI is being used to create music and art installations (装置) that respond to the audience's movements and reactions, creating a dynamic and interactive experience.

However, the use of AI in cultural festivals is not without its challenges. There are concerns about the potential loss of human touch, as well as issues related to data privacy. It is crucial that as we apply the power of AI, we also ensure that it is used responsibly.

- () 1. In what aspect does predictive analytics help cultural festival organisers?
- Recording and storing festival data.
 - Offering interactive experiences.
 - Planning and executing festivals.
 - Promoting the modernisation of festivals.

- () 2. Which of the following is used for protecting cultural festivals?
- Art installations.
 - Musical instruments.
 - AI-powered cameras.
 - Virtual reality equipment.
- () 3. What is the concern mentioned about the use of AI in cultural festivals?
- The possible loss of human interaction.
 - The high cost in employing AI technology.
 - The organisers' limited knowledge of AI.
 - The difficulty in gathering data for analysis.
- () 4. What is the text mainly about?
- The AI's role in promoting old festivals.
 - The application of AI in cultural festivals.
 - The impact of the changing world on festivals.
 - The importance of protecting cultural festivals.

● 语法填空(每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

[2025·河北保定名校联合体高一期中]

Guo Nian: Exhibition of the Spring Festival, which recently ended at the Traditional Chinese Culture Museum in Beijing, 1. _____ (draw) nearly 600,000 visitors. Thousands of them were from abroad. They enjoyed the 2. _____ (exhibition) festive mood and tried their hand at handicrafts (手工艺品) from across the country.

The museum held a 3. _____ (gather) to express their thanks to those who contributed on Sunday. Among 4. _____ (they) were different levels of governmental bodies and folk artists who displayed their work or gave performances. Additionally, these contributors helped inspire better ways of 5. _____ (communicate) cultural traditions through exhibitions and performances.

The exhibition opened before Chinese New Year in late January, following the addition of the Spring Festival and its social practices for celebrating the traditional New Year 6. _____ UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (人类非物质文化遗产).

It included 7. _____ (nation) intangible cultural heritage items that reflect festive customs from different regions and New Year folk performances were held 8. _____ (create) a more festive environment.

A special section in 9. _____ style of a traditional New Year fair was set up, 10. _____ folk artists sold handicrafts and taught visitors to make them.

VI 完形填空(每小题1分,满分15分)

[2025·河北承德高一联考]

As an American high school student, I never imagined my first trip to China would be during the Mid-Autumn Festival. Arriving in Beijing, I was immediately 1 by its charm. Excited and curious, I was eager to 2 the traditions of this ancient festival.

On the festival eve, my host family invited me to a family 3. As we sat around a table full of traditional dishes, I took a bite of a mooncake. "4 delicious!" I cried. Later, my host brother, Liang, suggested we write our 5 on paper and tie them to lanterns before 6 them into the sky.

As night fell, we went to a nearby park where 7 lanterns of various shapes and sizes were lighting up the sky, with white, red, yellow, purple and blue, decorating a beautiful night. I tied a wish for world peace to my lantern. Watching our lanterns fly high, I felt a deep sense of amazement and 8. Liang explained, "Lanterns 9 family reunions because their round shape reminds people of the full moon."

The best part of the night was the lantern-

making 10. Even though I didn't know much about it, I decided to try and made a lantern with a full moon and a rabbit, 11 the moon goddess Chang'e and her pet, the Jade Rabbit. 12, my lantern won first prize, getting a warm hug from my new family.

As time passed by, the festivities 13 into memory and I also reflected on the lesson I had learned: it taught me to 14 every opportunity to learn about new cultures. Despite our differences in 15, the universal topics of love and family go beyond countries.

- ()1. A. cured B. fascinated
C. demanded D. conquered
- ()2. A. identify B. recover
C. adapt D. experience
- ()3. A. gathering B. ceremony
C. network D. performance
- ()4. A. Gradually B. Equally
C. Absolutely D. Increasingly
- ()5. A. wishes B. religions
C. targets D. achievements
- ()6. A. hanging B. pressing
C. freeing D. observing
- ()7. A. narrow B. colourful
C. suitable D. familiar
- ()8. A. confusion B. responsibility
C. regret D. wonder
- ()9. A. approach B. symbolize
C. defend D. respond
- ()10. A. process B. project
C. competition D. show
- ()11. A. relating B. affecting
C. contrasting D. representing
- ()12. A. Surprisingly B. Traditionally
C. Doubtfully D. Hopefully
- ()13. A. erupted B. looked
C. faded D. checked
- ()14. A. find out B. take advantage of
C. put up D. look forward to
- ()15. A. costume B. talent
C. position D. origin

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