

中

学

针对考试 同步训练

自我测试 注重实践

循序渐进 稳步提高

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高三·上·练

周一练

《中学英语周一练》编写组
北京师范大学出版社

针对考试 同步训练

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自我

针对考试 同步训练

重头戏

针对考试 同步训练

循序渐进 稳步提高

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自我测试 注重实践

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中学英语一周一练

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《中学英语一周一练》编写组

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CS266429

北京师范大学出版社

重庆师院图书馆

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(京)新登字160号

责任编辑:傅德林 高东风

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《中学英语一周一练》高三(上)

本丛书编写组

北京师范大学出版社出版发行 (邮编100088)

保定满城文斋印刷厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:7.75 字数:186千

1993年12月第1版 1993年12月第1次印刷

印数1—10000

ISBN7-303-03308-4/G·2248 定价:5.80元

前 言

中学生花六年的时间用于英语学习,但临毕业时既不能进行熟练的口语交际,又不能进行有效的文献阅读,是什么原因导致了这样的结果?师资水平和语言环境无疑是重要的影响因素。建设师资队伍、改善语言环境无疑是提高英语教学质量的基本措施。但对我国绝大多数环境不利的地区来说,这项措施可谓“近渴远水”。一方面是提高英语教学质量的统一要求,一方面又是文化环境发展的不平衡。如何解决这一矛盾?解决的办法一是突出学生的主体性地位,使学生成为能动的,自觉的学习主体,而不是被动的受纳器;二是进行超强度训练,使学生尽可能多地接触和运用语言(口语、文字)材料,从而日就月将,终有所成。《中学英语一周一练》就是基于这样的指导思想编写的一套配合中学英语教学的辅助性材料。其特点是循序渐进,便于学生自学;练习容量大,便于学生超强度训练。全套书既考虑学生的现有水平,又向其潜力挑战;既拓宽语言范围,又以中学大纲为圭臬,从而避免了以往材料要么偏语法训练而轻整体语言能力,要么偏语言材料堆积而离中学实际太远的弊端。

本套丛书由周作宇任主编,编委有汪晓洋、曹洁、曹敏、刘永俊、贾毓玲、刘万勇、丁学梅、周作宇。全书在编撰过程中得到北师大出版社傅德林同志和高东风同志的关心和支持,谨致谢忱。

《中学英语一周一练》

编写组

1993年9月

编者说明

《中学英语一周一练》(高中)是一套配合高中英语教学的辅助性练习材料。共六册,供高中一、二、三年级学生使用。每册选编与各年级同等程度的阅读材料20篇左右,大都选自英美出版的英语教材和读物。每篇后有阅读理解、词汇、语法等项练习,每阶段附一套标准化考试的综合练习题。每册后附有练习参考答案。学生一周一文、一周一练,循序渐进,稳步提高。

考虑到高中三年有效学时为120周左右,本套丛书设计了120个练习单位,按各册课本中课文的数量和课次的顺序,每课配练习单位二个,即练习一、二配第一课,练习三、四配第二课,其余类推。各册课本中的单元练习在本套丛书中则以阶段练习的形式出现,有几个单元练习就有几个阶段练习。高一上、下册共计40个练习单位,其中36个对应课本第一册18篇课文,4个为阶段练习。高二上、下册共计40个练习单位,其中32个对应课本第二册16篇课文,4个为阶段练习,3个为语法专项练习,1个为会考模拟试题。高三上、下册共计40个练习单位,其中24个对应课本第三册12篇课文,其余16个均为语法专项练习、词汇专项练习和高考模拟试题。

本套丛书是为了帮助学生复习巩固所学的语言知识,培养提高运用英语的实际能力。教师可根据教学的实际情况指导学生全做或选做一部分练习。在学生做完各项练习之后教师可以指导学生归纳总结语言规律,并利用某些练习对学生进行口语训练,提高学生的口头表达能力。阅读材料后均有注释,对文中生词和难理解的短语、句子做了中文释义。当然有些不影响学生理解文章意思的生词没有注释,目的是训练学生通过上下文猜出这些生词的词义,以提高阅读理解能力。

由于编者水平有限,本书难免存在缺点和错误,希望广大师生批评指正。

编者

1993年9月

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练习一

一、阅读理解

The Flying Fool

"I ask you to drink to his health as a young man full of the spirit of adventure who has lit up the world with a flash of courage." With these words, the British Minister of Air turned and raised his glass to the young man who sat beside him—a young man who, only a month before, was completely unknown. Yet on that summer day in 1927 his name was on the world's lips—Charles Lindbergh, the first man to fly the Atlantic alone.

He had been an air mail pilot, flying back and forth between Chicago and the city of St. Louis. Determined to win the \$ 25,000 prize offered by a fellow—American for the first flight from New York to Paris, Lindbergh had persuaded a group of St. Louis businessmen to finance the building of a special plane for him.

The news that Lindbergh intended to fly the Atlantic alone was received with disbelief. The plane would never fly, people said. It would run out of fuel. It had only a single engine. Lloyds of London refused to insure the flight. Men called Lindbergh the "flying fool".

But on May 20th, 1927, just after ten to eight in the morning, Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis", heavily laden with fuel, struggled into the air from a New York airfield. For several hours the weight of the petrol prevented the young pilot from flying more than a few feet above the wave—tops. Night came and thick fog covered up the stars. Lindbergh flew steadily on, hoping that his course was the right one. He struggled to keep awake, checking the fuel all the time to keep his mind active. Throughout the next day the "Spirit of St. Louis" flew on over the seemingly limitless sea. Then a fishing boat appeared, and, an hour later, land. It was Ireland. Lindbergh set a compass course for Paris.

By ten o'clock the lights of France's capital were shining beneath him. Tired, unshaved, suddenly hungry, the "flying fool" came down to Le Bourget airport, and landed in front of a huge crowd of wildly cheering people. After 34 hours of continuous piloting, the flight of 3,600 miles was over.

注释

the British Minister of Air	英国空军大臣	back and forth	往返
St. Louis	[sənt'luis] 圣路易斯(城市名)	finance	[faɪ'næns] 供资金给; 为……筹措资金
intend	[ɪn'tend] 想要, 打算	insure	[ɪn'ʃuə] 给……保险; 为……提供保证
laden	装满了的; 充满了的	petrol	[ˈpetrəl] (英国)汽油, (美国为 gasoline)
steady	[ˈstedi] 稳定的; 稳固的	course	[kɔ:s] 航线; 航向
Ireland	[ˈaɪələnd] 爱尔兰	a compass course	[ˌkɑmpəs] 罗盘航向
unshaved	未修面的, 未剃须的		

* 劳埃德保险社, 伦敦的国际保险市场的重要组织。

A. 选择最佳答案

1. The British Minister of Air
 - a. praised Lindbergh for his intelligence.
 - b. encouraged Lindbergh to be adventurous.
 - c. congratulated Lindbergh for his bravery.
 - d. warned Lindbergh not to fly alone.
2. "His name was on the world's lips" means
 - a. "everybody was drinking to his health".
 - b. "everybody was jumping about because of him".
 - c. "he became suddenly unpopular".
 - d. "everybody was talking about him".
3. "A fellow —American" means
 - a. "a nice American".
 - b. "a merry American".
 - c. "another American".
 - d. "a silly American".
4. A group of St. Louis businessmen had been persuaded to——the building of a special plane.
 - a. arrange
 - b. organize
 - c. stop
 - d. pay for
5. The "Spirit of St. Louis" here refers to
 - a. the plane Lindbergh flew in.
 - b. the "flying fool".
 - c. the British Minister of Air.
 - d. the city of St. Louis.
6. At the beginning of the flight,
 - a. Lindbergh wanted to fly low over the sea because the plane was heavily loaded with petrol
 - b. the weight of the petrol stopped Lindbergh from flying low over the sea.
 - c. the plane was so heavy that Lindbergh fell in the sea several times.
 - d. Lindbergh had to fly very low because the plane was too heavy to rise.
7. The "flying fool" was given a warm welcome at the airport by a huge crowd of ___ cheering people.
 - a. foolishly
 - b. fiercely
 - c. coldly
 - d. excitedly

B. 判断正误

1. In April 1927 Lindbergh was an unknown pilot.
2. Charles Lindbergh was the first man to fly the Atlantic alone.
3. People Who did not believe that Lindbergh wanted to fly the Atlantic alone said the plane would never fly because it was too small.
4. Everybody knew that Lindbergh was very brave.
5. It took him two and a half days to fly the Atlantic.

C. 简略回答下列问题

1. Why was Lindbergh called the "flying fool" ?

2. What do you think of Lindbergh?

二、语法与词汇

A. 从 II 栏中找出与 I 栏意思相同或相近的单词、词组:

- | I | II |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. deck | a. a narrow table or flat surface at which people are served |
| 2. bless | b. mistake |
| 3. fault | c. wish happiness or good to |
| 4. counter | d. any of the floors of a ship |
| 5. mate | e. say something more |
| 6. add | f. a helper who carries out the commands of the captain |
| 7. so long as | g. constant effort to achieve something |
| 8. perseverance | h. if only |
| 9. regard | i. look at |
| 10. on board | j. on a ship |

B. 将 I 栏中的英文句子译成中文, II 栏中的中文句子译成英文:

- | I | II |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. This small boat won't do for sailing in bad weather. | 1. 这鞋爬山不行。 |
| 2. Have you seen the police driving around the city in search of a thief? | 2. 母亲打开了那只银盒子寻找父亲送她的那只戒指。 |
| 3. You can get rid of the stick and walk smoothly so long as you keep on taking the medicine. | 3. 只要你把书保持整洁,你就可以借走。 |
| 4. To our surprise, the boy took a box of cookies and ate them all. | 4. 使我惊奇的是,我们邀请来的朋友他们都认识。 |
| 5. The machine would have been burnt, had it not been | 5. 要不是那位医生,我就死了。 |

for the old worker.

6. Whatever he says is of no importance.

6. 我这样做是对的, 不管别人会说什么。

C. 完成下列各句, 不改变原句意思:

1. I've never seen such a tall monument.

Never...

2. I seldom see so many beautiful kites flying in the sky at one time.

Seldom...

3. You can hope to improve the situation there only in this way.

Only in this way...

4. He spoke so loudly that even people in the next room could hear him.

So loudly...

5. I knew little about the book your father had written the year before.

Little...

6. He had hardly finished when someone rose to leave the room.

Hardly...

7. Our country has never before been as united as it is today.

Never before...

8. I remember well the stories he told us about our beloved Premier Zhou.

Well...

D. 用括号中动词的形容词形式替换下列各句中划线部分:

(consider, comfort, reason, value, imagine, favour, remark)

1. Diamonds are worth a lot of money.

2. Armchairs are pleasant to sit in.

3. It costs a large amount of money to build the bridge.

4. Madame Curie is an extraordinary woman scientist.

5. Mountains can only be climbed when the conditions are good.

6. We had the best weather you could possibly think of for our holiday.

7. This shop usually sells goods at a fair price.

练习二

一、阅读理解

The Desert

The deserts of the world are not all covered with sand. Many of them have surfaces of rock or clay or small stones. They are not all flat, either. They often have high hills and deep valleys. There is some plant life in many parts of the desert. There is a little rain in the desert, but it does not come regularly, and it does not fall often enough for most plants. After a rainstorm, plants may bloom in the desert for a short time.

In the desert, the places where there is a supply of water are called oases. Sometimes the water comes from under the ground, and sometimes it comes from rivers that flow through the desert. The most famous river oasis in the world is the Nile Valley. Indeed, Western civilization began in river valleys in desert countries; the valleys of the Nile, the Tigris, the Euphrates, and the Indus. Perhaps civilization began in these places because men had to work together to water their fields, and because the river valleys were protected from enemies by the deserts around them.

Many oases depend on underground water. One such oasis is the town of Gadames in Libya. In the center of the town is a well, fed by an underground spring, which supplies water for the date palms and the crops growing in the fields nearby. Gadames was a caravan stop on the long route across the Sahara, the great African desert. In fact, Gadames was an important caravan stop even in the time of the Romans, who traded in slaves, ivory, gold, and other things with the people living south of the Sahara. Now, Gadames is a center for the exploration for oil that is going on in the Sahara.

The deserts of the world are not uninhabited. People also live outside the oases, but these people are not farmers. They have herds of camels, goats, donkeys, and sheep. These animals can live on the desert plants and do not need much water.

The camel and the goat are useful to the desert people in many ways. First, they provide milk and meat. Also, cloth for tents and clothing can be made from their hair. Leather, which can be used for shoes, water bags, and many other things, is made from their skins. Sheep provide wool, as well as meat and skins. The camel and the donkey are both used for transportation.

The People of the desert have to move constantly from place to place. They must always look for grass or desert plants for their animals. They usually live in tents. When there is no more food for their animals, they fold up their tents, put them on their camels and donkeys, and move to another place. In good years, when there is enough food for their animals, they trade their skins and their goat and camel hair with the people of the oases for dates, wheat, and fruit. But in bad years, when there is not enough food for their animals, the people of the oases fear the desert people. The desert people are very fierce, and sometimes they attack the oases. But they are also hospitable. No man in the desert would ever refuse to give a stranger food and water.

注释

clay 粘土;泥土

oases [əu'eisi:z](复数)绿洲(单数为 oasis)

the Tigris ['taigris]底格里斯河

the Indus ['indəs]印度河

date palm 椰枣树

caravan ['kærəvæn](往返于沙漠等地带的)商队,旅行队

ivory ['aivəri]象牙;象牙制品

transportation [ˌtræspɔ:'teɪʃən]运输

hospitable ['hɒspitəbl]好客的;殷勤的

regular ['regjulə]定期的;经常的

the Nile valley 尼罗河河谷

the Euphrates [ju:'freitɪ:z]幼发拉底河

Libya ['libiə]利比亚

date 枣椰

uninhabited [ˌʌnɪn'hæbitɪd]无人居住的

fierce [fiəs]凶猛的;残忍的

A. 选择最佳答案

- What will happen in the desert after a rainstorm?
 - All the plants there will die.
 - People there will have to move.
 - The plants may bloom in the desert for a short time.
 - The desert will become flat.
- We call the places where there is supply of water in the desert
 - clay.
 - springs.
 - caravans.
 - oases.
- The water in the desert sometimes comes from
 - under the ground.
 - rivers that flow through it.
 - the sky.
 - both a and b.
- According to the passage, why did the Western civilization begin in river valleys in desert countries?
 - People who lived there usually had strong characters.
 - People there had to work together to water their fields.
 - The river valleys were protected from enemies by the desert around them.
 - Both b and c.
- People who live outside the oases have such animals as
 - camels, horses, donkeys and sheep.
 - goats, camels, donkeys and sheep.
 - goats, dogs, camels and sheep.
 - donkeys, goats, cats and sheep.
- Why do the people of desert have to move constantly from place to place?
 - They get used to it.
 - They love to move.
 - They must always look for grass or desert plants for their animals.
 - They want to change their living conditions constantly.

B. 判断正误

1. The deserts of the world are all covered with sand.
2. The deserts often have high hills and deep valleys.
3. The most famous river oasis in the world is the Nile Valley.
4. Many oases depend on the water comes from rivers that flow through the desert.
5. Sahara is the name of the great African desert.
6. The deserts of the world are inhabited.
7. Both the camel and the donkey are used for transportation in the desert.
8. Nobody in the desert would give any food or water to a stranger.

C. 简略回答下列问题。

1. In what ways are camel and goat useful to the desert people?

2. Why do the people of the oases fear the desert people in bad years?

二、语法与词汇

A. 完成下列各句, 不改变原句意思:

1. Mary is too young to drive a car.

Mary is not...

2. It is difficult to understand people who talk quickly.

People who talk quickly...

3. There are three hotels in this street.

This street...

4. The exercise was so difficult that the students couldn't do it.

The exercise was too...

5. Travelling by air is exciting.

It...

6. Dick is stronger than Bill.

Bill...

7. My handbag has a hole in it.

There ...

8. It was such a boring concert that we left early.

The concert...

9. Getting lost in a big city is very easy.

It...

10. John hasn't see Lucy since Christmas.

The last time John...

B. 在空格处填上 for, since 或 till:

1. We have been studying this book _____ the beginning of the year.
2. We have been studying it _____ the last week.
3. We shall go on studying this book _____ the end of the year.
4. Thus we shall have been studying it _____ a whole year.
5. You have been doing better lately _____ you stopped going out at night.
6. I make up my mind to stay here _____ another month.
7. Don't put it in _____ the water is boiling.
8. _____ everyone appears to be present, the meeting can now begin.
9. _____ how long have you been in charge?
10. They did not arrive _____ it was dark.

C. 根据文章内容填空, 每词的第一个字母已给出:

It was a w_____ day, warm for spring. People were walking around the Fair(市场)
1
w_____ their coats over their arms. The sun was b_____, and there were little white c_____
2 3
_____ in the blue sky. The trees wore a light green smile.
4

At n_____, the Saturday crowd was very large. Adults were t_____ and laughing,
5 6
children were crying, and e_____ was having a good time. Many were selling ice creams,
7
hot dogs, and cold d_____. It was a beautiful, s_____ morning.
8 9

Later in the a_____, the sun was n_____ so bright, the sky was not so b_____.
10 11 12
The little w_____ clouds were now large and gray. There was a drop h_____, a drop t_____
13 14
_____ ...then ten thousand noisy d_____. People shouted and ran in every d_____. Then
15 16 17
there was silence, the sun, the blue sky, a_____ a rainbow(彩虹).
18

D. 将下列句子变为间接引语:

1. "They're rather expensive," he said.
2. "Where do you live?" Anne asked Jack.
3. "Please don't talk during the lecture, Madam." said the old man.
4. "How do you spell your name, Mary?" he said.
5. "What's your address?" Bill asked Tom.
6. "I've lost my keys," said Alice.
7. "Do you think it will rain, John?" Mary said.

8. "Mr. Ramsay will want a good dinner after his long journey," said Amory.
9. "We'll have dinner at eight o'clock, Mallet," said Amory.
10. "Can you see anything unusual about it?" Amory asked Mallet.

— 100 —

CHINESE-ENGLISH

100

In the morning, Mr. Ramsay had a long journey and was very tired. He had a good dinner at eight o'clock. Amory said to Mallet, "Can you see anything unusual about it?"

Amory said to Mallet, "Mr. Ramsay will want a good dinner after his long journey." Mallet said, "We'll have dinner at eight o'clock, Mallet." Amory asked Mallet, "Can you see anything unusual about it?"

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练习三

一、阅读理解

Chinese New Year

The Date

In the year 104 B. C. the Chinese Emperor first allowed his people to celebrate the New Year themselves. Modern Chinese follow the same calendar as English people do. However, each year is given the name of one of these animals: rat, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, snake, horse, goat, monkey, chicken, dog and pig. This list lasts for twelve years, and then starts again. The year 1958 was the year of the Dog. What name will be used in 1970?

Each Chinese month starts on the day of the new moon, so that the full moon comes on the fifteenth day of the month. There are 30 or 29 days in each month, and 12 months in a year. The New Year always starts between January the twenty-first and February the twentieth.

Preparations

The most important god in some Chinese houses is called the Kitchen God. He listens to everybody. One week before the New Year, he goes to Heaven to tell the Father of the Gods about everything he has seen and heard on earth.

Before New Year's Day, some Chinese people clean out their houses very carefully. The women make many kinds of cakes, and everybody buys new clothes. There is a feast on the day when the Kitchen God goes to Heaven, and a special cake is made for him. This cake is sticky and sweet. The people hope that the Kitchen God will eat the cake, and that the God's mouth will be so sticky that he will not be able to make a bad report about them. If this fails, they hope the sweetness of the cake will make the Kitchen God pleased with them.

Many Chinese people go to the temples to burn incense and joss-sticks, and to make offerings to their Gods. Inside the house, bright red banners are stuck on the walls, saying "May the whole family live in peace" or "May the rice jar be filled to the top with pearls of rice."

On the last day of the old year, there is a big family dinner. All members of the family try to be present at this meal, even if they have to travel many miles to reach the home of their parents. Old quarrels are forgotten, and everybody is happy. On this day, too, all debts must be paid.

After the dinner, the children keep awake to welcome the New Year. Some people think that the parents will live longer if their children keep awake to greet the New Year.

The New Year

The Chinese New Year celebrations last for fifteen days, or from the new moon to the full moon. On the first day, the children and unmarried people go to visit their elders, and greet them with "Kung hsi fa ts'ai!"¹ which means *May you be happy and prosperous*. Often they give a cup of tea to their elders, and receive *hung pao's* in return. These are red packets containing money.

In some families, the first meal on this day must not contain any meat. After this meal, many

people go to the temples to pray for good health and peace, and to give thanks for the happiness of the past year. This is a lucky day for children because their parents will not scold them at all. Tears and quarrels are avoided so that the year will be a happy one. The people believe that the whole year will be as good or as bad as New Year's Day itself, and that bad or rude words on this day will bring a bad year for them. The house must not be swept out on this day or all the good luck will be swept away.

On the second day of the New Year, there is a lot of fun and more visiting. Some shops open on this day or on the fourth day, but they will not open on the third day because this is an unlucky day when most people remain at home.

The Gods return from Heaven on the fourth day and the people have a feast to welcome them back to their houses. There is a Chinese tradition that Man came into the world on the seventh day, so this day is a birthday for everybody. There is a special feast of raw fish with vinegar and spices.

The Hokkien people² usually celebrate New Year's Eve on the eighth day, and New Year's eve on the eighth day, and New Year's day on the ninth day because of a tradition about Hokkien people in China. There is a feast to the God of Earth on the tenth day, and another one to the God of War on the thirteenth day. At last, after many prayers, feasts and other celebrations, the fifteenth day comes. This is a special day for young men and girls. Fire-crackers are lit to frighten away evil spirits, and there is another big feast. In the evening, young girls throw oranges into the sea or river. As they do this, they say a few words and hope that this will help them to find a good husband. The young men throw in dried carrots, say their words, and hope to find a good wife. The full moon shines down on the land, and the celebrations come to an end.

注释

the new moon 新月

the Kitchen God 灶王爷

feast 盛宴

joss-stick 香

jar [dʒɑ:] 罐子; 坛子

scold [skəʊld] 责骂; 大声叱责

vinegar ['vinigə] 醋

carrot ['kærət] 胡萝卜

the full moon 满月

the Father of the Gods 玉皇大帝

incense ['insens] 香; 焚香时的烟

banner ['bænə] 横幅

hung pao's 红包

raw fish 生鱼; 未煮的鱼

evil spirit 妖魔鬼怪

1. “恭喜发财!”

2. 福建人。这是广东话。

A. 选择最佳答案

1. The year 1958 was the year of the Dog, what name will be used in 1970?

a. The year of the Chicken.

b. The year of the Pig.

c. The year of the Monkey.

d. The year of the Dog.

2. The Chinese New Year always starts between

a. December 31 and January 20.

b. January 1 and January 20.

c. January 20 and February 1.

d. January 21 and February 20.

3. What do Chinese people do before New Year's Day?