



高等职业教育“十三五”规划教材

实用

# 英语综合教程（下）

洪玲 谭怡◎主编



北京理工大学出版社

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

高等职业教育“十三五”规划教材

PRACTICAL ENGLISH COURSE

# 实用英语综合教程(下)

学生用书

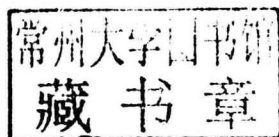
STUDENT'S BOOK

主 编 洪 玲 谭 怡

副主编 徐 曼 崔永琦

参 编 向中平 邵 宇

胡梦蝶 何忠家



 **北京理工大学出版社**  
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

实用英语综合教程. 下/洪玲, 谭怡主编. —北京: 北京理工大学出版社, 2017. 12  
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5682 - 5064 - 1

I. ①实… II. ①洪… ②谭… III. ①英语 - 高等职业教育 - 教材 IV. ①H319. 39

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第 312859 号

---

---

出版发行 / 北京理工大学出版社有限责任公司

社 址 / 北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮 编 / 100081

电 话 / (010) 68914775 (总编室)  
(010) 82562903 (教材售后服务热线)  
(010) 68948351 (其他图书服务热线)

网 址 / <http://www.bitpress.com.cn>

经 销 / 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 /

开 本 / 787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 / 10.25

字 数 / 240 千字

版 次 / 2017 年 12 月第 1 版 2017 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 / 35.00 元

责任编辑 / 武丽娟

文案编辑 / 武丽娟

责任校对 / 周瑞红

责任印制 / 施胜娟

# 前言 Preface

教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》指出：“高职高专教育英语课程基本要求应以高职高专人才培养目标为依据，突出实际应用语言能力的培养”；其特点是：实用为主，够用为度；应以培养学生实际应用语言能力为目标，突出教学内容的实用性和针对性，将语言基础能力和实际涉外交际能力的培养有机结合。《实用英语综合教程》就是根据这一要求的精神而编写的，融“教、学、做”为一体，旨在培养学生听、说、读、写、译的基础技能，同时，注重语言实际应用，培养学生的语言运用能力。

## 编写思路

如今大学英语的教学改革强调教学模式的变化不仅是教学方法和教学手段的变化，而且是教学理念的转变，是实现以从教师为中心、单纯地传授知识和技能的教学思想和实践，向以学生为中心，既传授语言知识与技能，更注重培养语言实际应用能力和自主学习能力的教学思想和实践的转变，也是向以培养学生终身学习能力为导向的终身教育的转变。本教材在编写过程中，充分考虑了高职大学英语的教学模式的变化以及现在学生的学习特点和学习工具的改变，进行了教学模式和教学方法的创新，注重学生的个性化、协作化和模块化学习，个性化说明的是要充分发挥学习者的主观能动性。在引入个性化学习的同时，也不能忽略协作化学习。人们使用语言的根本目的，一是表达思想，实现概念功能，一是在社团中互相交际，实现人际功能。此外，《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》要求在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时，重视培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力，尤其强调提高听说能力以及语言的应用能力，但是鉴于学生程度参差不齐、学习时间有限，为了实现这些多方面的要求，需要进行模块化教学，分成听、说、读、写、译等板块分别训练和强化。

## 编写依据和体系

本套教材在设计、编写制作上贯彻《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》中对大学英语教学性质、教学目标、教学模式、教学评估及大学英语参考词汇表等各方面所做的界定和描述，并在此基础上，结合外语教学理论与实际教学需要，进行教学理念和教学模式的探索与创新，开拓高职大学英语教学的新形式。



本套教材包括学生用书、练习册和教师用书，分上下册编写，两册之间为递进关系，每册教材的内容以单元话题为主线，涉及科学技术、道德情感、文化知识、科学教育、社会热点等各个方面。选材注重时代性、知识性、趣味性和文化性的有机结合，既可以培养学生的文化素养，也可以开阔他们的视野。

每册8个单元，每个单元由五大模块构成。这五大模块涵盖了语言学习中的听、说、读、写、译五大要素，每个模块均配有相应的注释或练习，即学即练，形式活泼，图文并茂。整套教材在编写过程中遵循统筹科学、循序渐进的原则，通过上下册的学习，学生应该达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》中的一般要求和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》中要求的水平。单元具体项目如下：

**口语 (Section I Focus on Talking)：**口语部分分为 Part A: Learn to Say 和 Part B: Oral English Activities 两个部分，Part A 部分有3个与主题相关的对话，每个对话之后设置了相关的任务练习。Part B 部分在 Part A 对话预热后，利用相关的句型表达来讨论本单元的主题。

**听力 (Section II Focus on Listening)：**听力材料与课文主题相关，设置了句子理解、对话问答、段落听写等题型，旨在夯实学生的听力基础，同时也导入单元主题。

**阅读 (Section III Focus on Reading)：**分为 Text A 和 Text B，课文题材包括节日、爱情、金钱、环保、运动休闲、旅游、出国留学等，内容新颖，与时俱进，时代感强。两篇课文之后均附有 Words and Expressions，按照课文中出现的次序排列，注有音标和中文释义以帮助学生扩大词汇量。此外还有 Post-reading Task，包括课文阅读理解题，词汇、短语练习以及翻译练习，一方面检验学生对课文的理解，另一方面，巩固和深化学生对课文中重要单词和词组的理解和运用能力，拓展知识面，方便他们就相关话题展开讨论。

**写作 (Section IV Applied Writing)：**参考“高等学校英语应用能力考试 (A 级)”的题型和内容，结合学校日常生活和学习，进行写作训练，主要通过范例，要求学生能够阅读并仿写邀请信、投诉信、申请信、备忘录、产品说明、简历、合同协议等多种常见的应用文。

**语法 (Section V Grammar)：**将之前所学的基础英语语法进行分类并纳入各个单元，并配以巩固性练习，旨在让学生比较全面系统地掌握语法知识。

## 编写队伍

本册教材主编为洪玲、谭怡，副主编为徐曼、崔永琦，参加本书编写工作的编者有向中平、邵宇、胡梦蝶、何忠家。从整套书的策划到最终定稿，我们始终坚持把《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和大学英语的教学实际结合起来，采用了全新的编写思路，然而实际编写中难免出现纰漏，望广大读者和同行在使用过程中不吝赐教！

编写组

# 目录 Contents

<b>Unit 1 Spring Festival</b> .....	( 1 )
Section I : Focus on Talking .....	( 1 )
Section II : Focus on Listening .....	( 4 )
Section III : Focus on Reading .....	( 6 )
Section IV : Applied Writing .....	( 16 )
Section V : Grammar——定语从句 (1) .....	( 20 )
<b>Unit 2 Family Love</b> .....	( 25 )
Section I : Focus on Talking .....	( 25 )
Section II : Focus on Listening .....	( 28 )
Section III : Focus on Reading .....	( 29 )
Section IV : Applied Writing .....	( 36 )
Section V : Grammar——定语从句 (2) .....	( 37 )
<b>Unit 3 Money</b> .....	( 41 )
Section I : Focus on Talking .....	( 41 )
Section II : Focus on Listening .....	( 44 )
Section III : Focus on Reading .....	( 46 )
Section IV : Applied Writing .....	( 54 )
Section V : Grammar——状语从句 .....	( 56 )
<b>Unit 4 Environmental Protection</b> .....	( 61 )
Section I : Focus on Talking .....	( 61 )
Section II : Focus on Listening .....	( 65 )
Section III : Focus on Reading .....	( 67 )
Section IV : Applied Writing .....	( 74 )
Section V : Grammar——名词性从句 .....	( 76 )
<b>Unit 5 Sports</b> .....	( 81 )
Section I : Focus on Talking .....	( 81 )





Section II : Focus on Listening .....	( 84 )
Section III : Focus on Reading .....	( 86 )
Section IV : Applied Writing .....	( 93 )
Section V : Grammar——主谓一致 .....	( 95 )
<b>Unit 6 Music .....</b>	<b>( 100 )</b>
Section I : Focus on Talking .....	( 100 )
Section II : Focus on Listening .....	( 103 )
Section III : Focus on Reading .....	( 105 )
Section IV : Applied Writing .....	( 114 )
Section V : Grammar——被动语态 (1) .....	( 116 )
<b>Unit 7 On Vacation .....</b>	<b>( 119 )</b>
Section I : Focus on Talking .....	( 119 )
Section II : Focus on Listening .....	( 121 )
Section III : Focus on Reading .....	( 123 )
Section IV : Applied Writing .....	( 130 )
Section V : Grammar——被动语态 (2) .....	( 132 )
<b>Unit 8 Study Abroad .....</b>	<b>( 135 )</b>
Section I : Focus on Talking .....	( 135 )
Section II : Focus on Listening .....	( 138 )
Section III : Focus on Reading .....	( 141 )
Section IV : Applied Writing .....	( 150 )
Section V : Grammar——省略 .....	( 153 )

## Unit 1 Spring Festival



## Section I : Focus on Talking

## Warming Up

1. How do you make a greeting in a festival?
2. How do you make arrangements on holiday?

## Part A: Learn to Say

## Dialogue 1

A: I love Christmas!

B: What is your favorite aspect of the Christmas season, Michael?

A: I love to see the fact that people are happy, peaceful and looking forward to their holidays.

B: What about all of the decorations? What about the carolers in the streets and the frenzied shoppers hunting for last minute bargains?

A: I do like all of those things but my favorite part of Christmas is the good cheer of everyone.

B: You know that not everyone celebrates Christmas though?

A: Yes, but it seems that the good Christmas mood has a positive effect on all people.

B: Maybe we should find a way to make it Christmas everyday!

**Task 1: Talk about your spring festival with a partner.**

## Dialogue 2

A: Merry Christmas!

B: The same to you!

A: Are you doing anything special?



B: We're having some friends over. What are you doing?

A: Oh, I'm just going to take it easy.

B: Maybe that is a good idea, it's crowded outside today.

A: Yes, you've got the point.

**Task 2: Greet your friend in spring festival.**

### Dialogue 3

A: Hey, what do you want to do on Saturday?

B: I don't know. Stay home?

A: Stay home...and do what? What about the basketball game at the gym?

B: I don't know. I don't really like sports.

A: OK. I know it's not a rock concert ... but watching basketball can be fun.

B: I just want to hang out at home.

A: That's too bad. My sister is in the game, you know.

B: Your sister? Does she play basketball?

A: Yes, she's pretty good. And you're her favorite fan!

B: Say no more! Let's go.

**Task 3: Talk about your holiday with a partner.**



### Part B: Oral English Activities

#### Activity 1: Complete the following dialogues with the help of the Chinese in the brackets.

A: What (你打算干什么) \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?

B: No plans as yet. You?

A: (我想去看电影 “英雄”) \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Again? Well, maybe I'd like to see it again too.

A: OK. (我7点半来接你) . \_\_\_\_\_ The movie starts at 8:00. So we can't mess around.

B: What about dinner?

A: I am planning to grab some steamed bread (在路上) \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Let's go a little earlier and (吃些像样的吧) \_\_\_\_\_ !

A: OK. See you!

 **Activity 2: Work in pairs. Try to complete the dialogue with the expressions in the box below.**

A: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ to have dinner together tonight?

B: Sorry, I can't. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ .

A: How about 3. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: 4. \_\_\_\_\_ .

A: Well, see you then.

B: 5. \_\_\_\_\_ .


A. I have something to do

B. Friday evening

C. That sounds OK

D. See you

E. Would you like

 **Activity 3: Ask your classmates some questions about their plans for the week-end. The following phrases given in the box are just for your reference. You can ask questions like these :**

Would you like to...on the weekend?

Do you want to...on Saturday evening?

How would you like to...tonight?

Do you feel like...?

 **Activity 4: Use the information given below to create a role-play.**

Sandy and Sue are at New Year dance. Sandy invites Sue to dance with him. She accepts his invitation gladly.

Tips: You look beautiful tonight.

The music is wonderful.

Would you like to dance?

Yes, thank you.



## Section II : Focus on Listening



### Part A:

**In this section you will hear five mini-dialogues. Listen carefully and choose the best answer. Each mini-dialogue will be read two times.**

1. What does the man mean?  
A. He will not open the window.  
B. The window can't be opened.  
C. The window is already open.
2. Which is the quickest way to the airport?  
A. By taxi.                      B. By bus.                      C. By underground.
3. Why does the woman want to change the shoes?  
A. They are not the right color.  
B. They are not the right style.  
C. They are not the right size.
4. What is the woman going to do this evening?  
A. Go to dinner.              B. Visit her sister.              C. Go to the airport.
5. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. The woman had a photo shop of her own.  
B. The woman developed her photos all by herself.  
C. The woman developed part of her own film.



### Part B:

**Listen to the following three conversations on the tape and complete the tasks after each dialogue. Each dialogue will be read two times.**



### Task 1: Listen to Conversation 1 carefully and choose the best answer.

1. Where will they go tonight?  
A. To a cocktail party.                      B. To a concert.  
C. To a cinema.                              D. To a shop.
2. When will they meet?  
A. At 7:30.                                      B. At 6:30.  
C. At 7:00.                                      D. At 6:00.

**Task 2: Listen to Conversation 2 carefully and complete the answer to each question.**

3. What will they do tomorrow afternoon?

They will \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Where will they meet at two o'clock?

They will meet \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 3: Listen to Conversation 3 carefully and fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear.**

5. What will they do tomorrow afternoon?

They will \_\_\_\_\_.

6. When will they meet?

They will meet \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part C:**

**You'll hear a passage on the tape. Listen carefully and fill in the table with the information you hear. The passage will be read two times.**

In the US, people on the \_\_\_\_\_ Coast can greet the new year by joining the crowds in Times Square in the \_\_\_\_\_ of New York city, to watch the lowering of a \_\_\_\_\_ crystal ball. Every New Year's Eve, the prominent intersection is the \_\_\_\_\_ point of more than half a million excited celebrants. It's at the \_\_\_\_\_ of everything and is known for its once-a-year role as the site of a thousand-pound ball up over the \_\_\_\_\_.

It starts its downward move at 11: 59 p. m. and people count along as the seconds \_\_\_\_\_. When it reaches the \_\_\_\_\_, a sign is lighted and people hug and kiss, and wish each other "Happy New Year." The \_\_\_\_\_ began in 1907 and grew into a \_\_\_\_\_ of welcoming in the new year.

**New Words and Expressions**

peaceful [ˈpiːsfʊl; -f(ə)l] *adj.* 和平的, 爱好和平的; 平静的

decoration [ˌdekə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 装饰, 装潢; 装饰品; 奖章

frenzied [ˈfrɛnzɪd] *adj.* 疯狂的; 狂乱的; 激怒的

bargain [ˈbɑːɡɪn] *n.* 交易; 契约; 特价商品 *vi.* 讨价还价; 成交 *vt.* 讨价还价; 拿……做交易

caroler [ˈkærələ] *n.* 欢唱的人; 唱圣歌者

Xmas [ˈkrɪsməs; ˈɛksməs] *n.* 圣诞节 (等于 Christmas)

positive [ˈpɒzɪtɪv] *adj.* 积极的; [数] 正的, [医] [化学] 阳性的; 确定的, 肯定的; 实



际的, 真实的; 绝对的

favorite ['fevərɪt] *n.* 幸运儿; 喜欢的事物; 特别喜欢的人 *adj.* 最喜爱的; 中意的; 宠爱的

grab [græb] *vt.* 攫取; 霸占; 将……深深吸引 *vi.* 攫取; 夺取 *n.* 攫取; 霸占; 夺取之物

steamed [sti:md] *adj.* 蒸熟的, 蒸的

hug [hʌg] *vt.* 拥抱; 紧抱; 抱有, 坚持 *vi.* 拥抱; 紧抱在一起; 挤在一起 *n.* 拥抱; 紧抱; 固执

intersection [ɪntə'sekʃ(ə)n] *n.* 交叉; 十字路口; 交集; 交叉点

celebrant ['selibr(ə)nt] *n.* 司仪神父; 主持仪式的人; 主持弥撒的教父

prominent [prə'mɪnənt] *adj.* 突出的, 显著的; 杰出的; 卓越的

Michael ['maɪkl] *n.* 迈克尔 (男子名)

Times Square 时代广场



### Section III : Focus on Reading

#### Reading Text A

##### Pre-reading Task: Presentation

1. Do you know any special customs to celebrate the New Year in other countries?
2. How do you celebrate the New Year where you live?
3. Do these celebration customs have unique meanings?

#### Traditional Customs in Spring Festival

The Spring **Festival** is the most important festival for the Chinese people and is when all family members get together, just like Christmas in the West.

The Spring Festival **falls on** the 1st day of the 1st **lunar** month. It **originated** in the Shang **Dynasty** (1600 BC-1100 BC) from the people's **sacrifice** to gods and **ancestors** at the end of an old year and the beginning of a new one.

Many **customs accompany** the Spring Festival. Some are still followed today, but others have **weakened**.

Before the New Year comes, the people completely clean the indoors and outdoors of their homes. All the door **panels** will be **posted**





with Spring Festival **couplets**. The content **varies from** house owners' wishes for a bright future **to** good luck for the New Year. Also, pictures of the god of doors and wealth will be **posted** on front doors to welcome peace and **abundance**. The Chinese character “fu” (meaning blessing or happiness) is a must. The character put on paper can be posted **normally** or upside down, for in Chinese the “**reversed fu**” is homophonic with “fu comes.”

People **attach great importance to** Spring Festival Eve. No matter how far away from home people are, they will always try to get home in time for this big dinner, which lasts until midnight. The meal is more **luxurious** than usual. Dishes such as chicken, fish and bean curd cannot be **excluded**, and part or all of the fish is kept until the first day of the New Year. This represents the family being richer in the New Year, because in Chinese “fish” and “**prosperous**” are **homophones**. In northern China, people cook dumplings for family **reunion** dinner, as they think “jiaozi” in sound means “**bidding farewell** to the old and **ushering** in the new.” Southern Chinese eat niangao (New Year cake made of **glutinous** rice flour) on this **occasion**, because as a homophone, niangao means “higher and higher, one year after another.” In the New Year, kids get “hóngbāo (red envelopes)” from older generations of the family and relatives, and sometimes family friends. The “hóngbāo” is a Chinese custom where people put cash in a red envelope and give it as a gift. In modern times, more and more young people give “hóngbāo” to older people. In many companies, the boss also gives “hóngbāo” to employees and **clients**.

After the dinner, the whole family will sit together, chatting and watching TV. In recent years, the Spring Festival party broadcast on China Central Television Station (CCTV) is **essential** entertainment for the Chinese both at home and abroad. According to custom, each family will **stay up** to see the New Year in. On New Year's eve, people **set off fireworks** from around midnight to see out the end of the **previous** year and welcome in the New Year, called “shǒusuì.” “Suì” means year.

Waking up on New Year, everybody dresses up. On the first day of the New Year people usually stay at home. On the 2nd day people get up early and **exchange** New Year's greetings with relatives, friends, neighbors, etc. First they **extend** greetings to their parents. Then each child will get money as a New Year gift, **wrapped up** in red paper. In many parts of China, especially the countryside, people do a lion dance and dragon dance to welcome the coming New Year.

China has 56 **ethnic** groups. **Minorities** celebrate their Spring Festival almost the same day as the Han people, and they have different customs.

### ★ New Words

festival [ˈfestɪv(ə)l] *n.* 节日; 庆祝, 纪念活动; 欢乐 *adj.* 节日的, 喜庆的; 快乐的



- lunar [ˈluːnə] *adj.* 月亮的, 月球的; 阴历的; 银的; 微亮的
- originate [əˈrɪdʒɪnet] *vt.* 引起; 创作 *vi.* 发源; 发生; 起航
- dynasty [ˈdaɪnəsti] *n.* 王朝, 朝代
- sacrifice [ˈsækrɪfaɪs] *n.* 牺牲; 祭品; 供奉 *vt.* 牺牲; 献祭; 亏本出售 *vi.* 献祭; 奉献
- ancestor [ˈænsɛstə] *n.* 始祖, 祖先; 被继承人
- custom [ˈkʌstəm] *n.* 习惯; 风俗; 海关 *adj.* 定制的, 定做的
- accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] *vt.* 陪伴, 伴随; 伴奏 *vi.* 伴奏, 伴唱
- weaken [ˈwiːkən] *vt.* 减少; 使变弱; 使变淡 *vi.* 变弱; 畏缩; 变软弱
- panel [ˈpænl] *n.* 仪表板; 嵌板; 座谈小组, 全体陪审员 *vt.* 嵌镶板
- post [pəʊst] *n.* 岗位; 邮件; 标杆 *vt.* 张贴; 公布; 邮递; 布置 *vi.* 快速行进
- couplet [ˈkʌplət] *n.* 对联; 对句
- abundance [əˈbʌndəns] *n.* 充裕, 丰富
- normally [ˈnɔːm(ə)li] *adv.* 正常地; 通常地, 一般地
- reverse [rɪˈvɜːs] *n.* 背面; 相反; 倒退; 失败 *vt.* 颠倒; 倒转 *adj.* 反面的; 颠倒的; [篮球] 反身的
- luxurious [ˌlʌɡˈʒʊəriəs] *adj.* 奢侈的; 丰富的; 放纵的; 特级的
- exclude [ɪkˈsklʊd] *vt.* 排除; 排斥; 拒绝接纳; 逐出
- prosperous [ˈprɒsp(ə)rəs] *adj.* 繁荣的; 兴旺的
- homophone [ˈhɒməfəʊn; ˈhəʊm -] *n.* 同音异形异义字
- reunion [riːˈjuːnjən; -iən] *n.* 重聚
- bid [bɪd] *vt.* 投标; 出价; 表示; 吩咐 *vi.* 投标; 吩咐 *n.* 出价; 叫牌; 努力争取
- farewell [ˈfeəˈwel] *n.* 告别, 辞别; 再见; 再会, 别了! (常含有永别或不容易再见面的意思); 再会! *adj.* 告别的
- usher [ˈʌʃə] *n.* 引座员, 带位员; 接待员; 门房 *vt.* 引导, 招待; 迎接; 开辟 *vi.* 作招待员; 当引座员
- glutinous [ˈglutənəs] *adj.* 黏的; 黏性的; 胶状的
- occasion [əˈkeɪʒ(ə)n] *n.* 时机, 机会; 场合; 理由 *vt.* 引起, 惹起
- client [ˈklaɪənt] *n.* [经] 客户; 顾客; 委托人
- essential [ɪˈsenʃ(ə)l] *adj.* 基本的; 必要的; 本质的; 精华的 *n.* 本质; 要素; 要点; 必需品
- firework [ˈfaɪəwɜːk] *n.* 烟火; 激烈情绪
- previous [ˈpriːviəs] *adj.* 以前的; 早先的; 过早的 *adv.* 在先; 在……以前
- exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] *n.* 交换; 交流; 交易所; 兑换 *vt.* 交换; 交易; 兑换 *vi.* 交换; 交易; 兑换
- extend [ɪkˈstend] *vt.* 延伸; 扩大; 推广; 伸出; 给予; 使竭尽全力; 对……估价 *vi.* 延

伸；扩大；伸展；使疏开

ethnic [ˈeθnik] *adj.* 种族的；人种的

minority [maɪ'nɔrəti] *n.* 少数；少数民族；少数族裔

### ★ Phrases & Expressions

falls on 落到；指向

vary from...to...从……变化为

attach great importance to 高度重视

stay up 不睡觉，熬夜

wrap up 结束；包起来；全神贯注于

set off 出发；引起；动身；使爆炸；抵销；分开

### ★ Proper Names

BC abbr. 公元前 (Before Christ)

## Post-reading Task:

### I. Reading aloud.

**Fill in the blanks without referring to the original text. Then check your answers against the original. After that, read the passage aloud until you can say it from memory.**

People \_\_\_\_\_ great importance to Spring Festival Eve. No \_\_\_\_\_ how far away from home people are, they will always try to get home in time for this big \_\_\_\_\_, which lasts until midnight. The meal is more \_\_\_\_\_ than usual. Dishes such as chicken, fish and bean \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be \_\_\_\_\_, and part or all of the fish is kept until the first day of the New Year. This \_\_\_\_\_ the family being richer in the New Year, because in Chinese “fish” and “\_\_\_\_\_” are homophones.

### II. Understanding the text.

#### 1. Choose the best answers according to the text.

1. The Spring Festival originated in \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. the Tang Dynasty

B. the Yuan Dynasty

C. the Shang Dynasty

D. the Song Dynasty

2. The Spring Festival customs include \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. pictures of the god of doors and wealth will be posted on front doors to welcome peace and abundance

B. before the New Year comes, the people completely clean the indoors and outdoors of their homes

- C. all the door panels will be posted with Spring Festival couplets  
D. all of the above
3. Why is part or all of the fish kept until the first day of the New Year?  
A. Because we can't waste the food in the Spring Festival.  
B. Because this represents the family being richer in the New Year.  
C. Because fish can be restored longer in winter.  
D. Because people like this way of eating fish.
4. In northern China, people think "jiaozi" in sound means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. prosperous  
B. happiness and health  
C. bidding farewell to the old and ushering in the new  
D. higher and higher, one year after another
5. On the first day of the New Year, what do people usually do?  
A. People usually go shopping.  
B. People usually get up early and exchange New Year's greetings with relatives, friends, neighbors, etc.  
C. People usually stay at home.  
D. People do a lion dance and dragon dance to welcome the coming New Year.

**2. Answer the following questions according to the text.**

- What is the origin of the Spring Festival?
- Why can the character "fu" be posted upside down?
- What does the big dinner for the Spring Festival include?
- Can you recite some activities about "shǒusuì"?
- What do you think of the Spring Festival party broadcast on China Central Television (CCTV)?

**III. Using the words.**

**1. Complete each of the following sentences with the correct form of the italicized word on the left of each sentence.**

- originate* His book \_\_\_\_\_ from a short story.
- sacrifice* He \_\_\_\_\_ his holiday to help his brother's business.
- accompany* Thunder often \_\_\_\_\_ lightning.
- abundance* China is \_\_\_\_\_ with natural resources.
- reverse* The company suffered a great \_\_\_\_\_ of fortunes when public taste changed.
- luxurious* She had led a life of \_\_\_\_\_ and privilege.
- represent* He is a \_\_\_\_\_ for a large steel company.