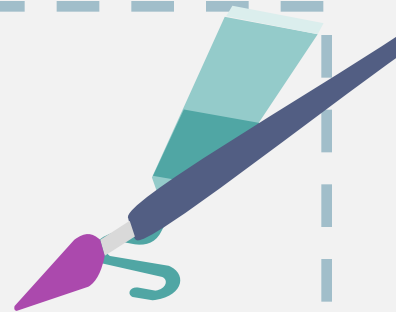


题组(三)



一、任务型阅读。

There are 24 solar terms(节气) in China, and the Grain Rain(谷雨) is one of them. It falls on April 20 this year.

This solar term is called the Grain Rain because it is known for “rain” that helps the grain grow. From its name, we can guess it means a time of more rain. So if you go out in the next two weeks, you may need to bring an umbrella with you.

But this is a great time for planting crops. If you miss the time for planting during the Grain Rain, you will feel sorry later. So maybe you can try to plant

some flowers or vegetables in your garden. When the spring rain falls, farmers begin to grow crops. Farmers often say, “Spring rain is as precious (珍贵的) as oil.” It brings farmers hope for a good year ahead.

There are also many interesting customs during the Grain Rain. In the northern part of China, people like to eat Chinese toon (椿芽) mixed with eggs. The food made during the Grain Rain tastes wonderful and is good for your stomach. In the southern part of China, the tea leaves are picked during the time. They are called Grain Rain tea, which is famous for its freshness and sweet smell.

1. How many solar terms are there in China?

2. Is it necessary to take an umbrella during the Grain Rain?

3. What is Grain Rain tea famous for?

4. Why is it a great time for planting crops when the Grain Rain comes?

5. Who likes to eat Chinese toon during the Grain Rain?

二、(天水市中考)完形填空。

It was a very foggy(雾茫茫的) morning in London. The fog was so thick that it was 1 to see more than a foot or so. Buses, cars and taxis were stopped along the roadside, unable to move because the drivers couldn't 2 . People were trying to walk to their destinations(目的地), but most were losing their 3 in the fog.

Mr. Smith had a very important meeting at the

House of Commons, but he was not familiar(熟悉的) with the area and 4 could take him there in such a heavy fog. So he was a little worried. He was trying to find his way in the fog. Soon, however, he realized that he was lost. 5 he bumped(撞) into a stranger. Mr. Smith said sorry to the stranger and then asked him whether he 6 help him find his way. The stranger said it was a piece of cake and offered to take Mr. Smith to the meeting place. Mr. Smith thanked 7 and they started to walk. The fog was getting thicker and thicker every minute 8 the stranger had no difficulty in finding the way. They went along

one street, turned down another, crossed a square and at last, after about half an hour, they 9 the meeting place.

Mr. Smith couldn't understand how the stranger found his way. "It is wonderful!" he said. "But 10 do you find the way in the thick fog?"

"It is no trouble at all to me," said the stranger. "I am blind."

- () 1. A. simple B. useless
 C. necessary D. impossible
- () 2. A. see B. touch C. guess D. follow

- ()3. A. way B. interests C. lives D. money
- ()4. A. somebody B. anybody
C. nobody D. everybody
- ()5. A. Usually B. Suddenly
C. Probably D. Especially
- ()6. A. need B. must C. could D. should
- ()7. A. it B. them C. her D. him
- ()8. A. if B. but C. unless D. and
- ()9. A. gave up B. wrote down
C. arrived at D. looked for
- ()10. A. how B. why C. where D. when

三、短文填空。

根据短文内容,用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。
有两个词是多余的。

*correct, direct, or, if, normal, polite,
request, sound, be, speak, turn, unless*

There are different ways of asking for help. Non-native English (非以英语为母语的) speakers sometimes sound 1. _____ to native English speakers. This is because they often use language that is too 2. _____. Native English 3. _____ often ask for help in a polite and indirect way, for ex-

ample, using “could” “would you mind” and so on:

“Could I ask you the time, please?”

“Would you mind 4. _____ your radio down, please?”

First, polite requests are 5. _____ made in the form of questions. Second, native English speakers often use “please” to make their 6. _____ more polite. Third, “Could I... ?” and “Can I... ?” are similar requests. Both of them are 7. _____, but the first one sounds more formal(正式的). You might use “Could I... ?” 8. _____ you want to be more polite.

“I need” is very direct and is usually used for urgent(紧急的) requests:

“I need a doctor.”

“I need the fire extinguisher(灭火器). Fast!”

“I want” is very direct and can be _____ impolite. We usually don't use it to make requests
10. _____ we want to be very direct:

“I want to speak to the manager(经理) right now. I am not leaving here until I get my money back.”