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UNIT

1

# Colorful Cultures



# Listening and Speaking

## Listening

### News Report

#### Centenarians (百岁老人) Celebrate Chongyang Festival

##### Exercise 1: Listen to five phrases and fill in the blanks.

- 1 a day for the \_\_\_\_\_ 老年人的节日
- 2 local \_\_\_\_\_ 本地居民
- 3 (be) \_\_\_\_\_ by family members 由家人陪同
- 4 the Star Film and Television \_\_\_\_\_ 明星影视基地
- 5 an opera \_\_\_\_\_ 戏曲演出

##### Exercise 2: Listen to a news report and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 The Chongyang Festival was on last Saturday this year.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 Several centenarians were taken for a tour around the city to celebrate the Double Ninth Festival.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3 According to the news, the centenarians visited five places, enjoying an opera and receiving gifts.

##### Exercise 3: Think about the Chongyang Festival and answer the following questions.

- 1 What do Chinese people usually do during the Chongyang Festival?
- 2 Why do Chinese people celebrate the Chongyang Festival?
- 3 Do you have any plan for the Chongyang Festival this year?

## Long Conversation

### Travel Around the World

#### Exercise 1: Listen to five phrases and fill in the blanks.

- 1 a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ new experience 很棒的全新体验
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ cultural differences 具有挑战性的文化差异
- 3 (be) \_\_\_\_\_ to shaking hands 习惯握手
- 4 a new business \_\_\_\_\_ 新的业务联系人
- 5 to \_\_\_\_\_ in different cultures 适应不同文化

#### Exercise 2: Listen to a conversation and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1 What do you learn about Julie and her new job?  
A. She hates her new job.  
B. She travels abroad a lot for her new job.  
C. She is forced to learn new languages for her new job.  
D. She finds her new job easy and relaxing.
- 2 What does Julie think of the cultural differences she has experienced?  
A. Amazing.                                        B. Amusing.  
C. Challenging.                                    D. Boring.
- 3 How should Julie greet her new Japanese business contact?  
A. With a bow.                                    B. With a hug.  
C. With handshakes.                            D. With kisses on the cheek.
- 4 According to Julie, which of the following is TRUE about the time to arrive for a meeting?  
A. It's polite to ask about the time to arrive.  
B. It's impolite to arrive just on time.  
C. It's polite to arrive late in some cultures.  
D. It's impolite to arrive without any preparation.



- 5 What has Julie realized from her experience?
- A. She can never fit in a different culture.
  - B. The most important thing is to get down to business.
  - C. Different cultures have many things in common.
  - D. She needs to respect different cultures.

**Exercise 3: Work in pairs and talk about one of the following topics.**

- The way people greet each other around the world
- The time for people from different cultures to arrive for a meeting or an appointment
- The way people from different cultures should behave at the dining table

## Short Passage

### Afternoon Tea

**Exercise 1: Listen to five phrases and fill in the blanks.**

- 1 a long \_\_\_\_\_ of time 一段很长的时间
- 2 the 1880s \_\_\_\_\_ women 19世纪80年代的上层女性
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ bone china cups 精美的骨瓷茶杯
- 4 in the \_\_\_\_\_ home 在普通家庭中
- 5 the tea \_\_\_\_\_ using teabags 用茶包冲制的茶

**Exercise 2: Listen to a short passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.**

- 1 When was afternoon tea introduced into England?
  - A. Around 814.
  - B. Around 840.
  - C. Around 1814.
  - D. Around 1840.
- 2 Which of the following is TRUE about Anna's dining time before the introduction of afternoon tea?
  - A. She had her breakfast at 8:00 a.m.
  - B. She had her lunch at 11:00 a.m.
  - C. She had her dinner at 8:00 p.m.
  - D. She had her night snack at 11:00 p.m.

- 3 What was the most likely reason that Anna introduced afternoon tea?
- A. She became hungry at around 4:00 p.m. in the afternoon.
  - B. She had a sweet tooth and would like to have more cakes.
  - C. She wanted to build up connections with her friends.
  - D. She considered having afternoon tea fashionable.
- 4 What do you learn about afternoon tea in England in the 1880s?
- A. It became a popular way of social gathering for people from all classes.
  - B. Upper-class women usually dressed formally for it.
  - C. It included sandwiches and hamburgers.
  - D. The afternoon tea set was mainly made in China.
- 5 According to the passage, how has afternoon tea changed today?
- A. It has almost disappeared.
  - B. It has become more complicated.
  - C. It has been simplified.
  - D. It has been accepted by more cultures.

**Exercise 3: Work in groups and look for information about Chinese tea.**

**Prepare a presentation according to the outline below.**

- The origin of Chinese tea
- The etiquette of Chinese tea
- The cultural meaning of Chinese tea



## Speaking

**Exercise 1: Read the passage aloud and write down the Chinese meaning of the phrases in bold.**

### Takotna

In cold and snowy Alaska, there's a village called Takotna. It has only **49 souls**. Each March, this small village **swells up in numbers**, because it is in the middle of an **annual race**. Racers stop here for a 24-hour rest.



Weeks before the racers arrive, Takotna villagers start preparing for **this biggest event** of the year. The tired and hungry racers are greeted with delicious fruit pies. The race is difficult and racers eat pretty much. For them, the more calories, the better.

Takotna has been **known for its hospitality** since the 1970s. It started with one person, Jan Newton. Jan moved to Takotna in 1972 and opened a restaurant. Her filling fruit pies quickly got the racers' attention. Proud residents then started to regard Jan as Queen of Takotna.

(131 words)

- 1 49 souls \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 to swell up in numbers \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 an annual race \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 this biggest event \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 (be) known for its hospitality \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2: Answer the following questions according to the passage.**

- 1 What kind of place is Takotna?
- 2 What happens in Takotna each March?
- 3 What do Takotna villagers think of the annual event?
- 4 When did Takotna start its welcoming tradition?
- 5 Who started the tradition, and why?

**Exercise 3: Start a conversation with your partner according to the tips.**

- **When:** a pleasant spring day in March
- **Where:** Takotna
- **Who:** a villager and a racer
- **What:** talking about the weather, the village, the food, and the race



# Reading and Understanding

## Passage 1

**Exercise 1:** Learn the words and complete the English sentences according to the Chinese.

1 **ancient** *adj.* 古老的

这个小村庄坐落在一片古老的森林中。

The small village is among \_\_\_\_\_.

2 **anxiety** *n.* 焦虑

对于这座城市的空气污染问题,人们感到日益焦虑。

There is \_\_\_\_\_ over the air pollution in this city.

3 **edge** *n.* 边缘

比利坐在床边。

Billy sat on \_\_\_\_\_.

4 **favor** *vt.* 喜欢

许多非洲国家喜欢色彩斑斓的服饰。

Many African countries \_\_\_\_\_.

5 **honor** *vt.* 给予荣誉

消防员们因英勇而获得了荣誉。

The firefighters \_\_\_\_\_ for their courage.

6 **lay** *vi.* 下/生(蛋)

春天,鸟儿们开始下蛋。

The birds \_\_\_\_\_ in spring.

7 **nature** *n.* 本质

他们问了许多关于世界本质的问题。

They asked many questions about \_\_\_\_\_.

8 **pattern** *n.* 图案

墙上涂着由点和线组成的图案。

The walls are painted with \_\_\_\_\_.

9 **precious** *adj.* 宝贵的

他们只能一起度过宝贵的寥寥数日。

They were able to be together for only \_\_\_\_\_.

10 **source** *n.* 来源

对我而言, 音乐是快乐的源泉。

For me, music is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2: Read the passage carefully and select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the box.**

**Egg Art**

In spring, chickens start 1 again, bringing a welcome 2 of protein at winter's end. So it's no surprise that many cultures around the world celebrate spring by 3 the egg.

Some traditions are simple, like the red eggs that get baked into Greek Easter breads. Others make the egg an elaborate (精致的) art, like the heavily jewel-covered "eggs" that are 4 by the Russians.

One 5 form of egg art comes from Ukraine (乌克兰). For centuries, Ukrainians have been drawing elaborate 6 on Easter eggs, which could date back over ten centuries.

Modern artists have followed this tradition to create eggs that speak to the 7 of our age: Life is 8, and delicate. Eggs are, too. "There's something about their delicate 9 that gets me," says *New Yorker* cartoonist Emily. "I've broken eggs from the very beginning to the very, very end. There's a horror of knowing you're walking on the 10 with this, that I kind of like, knowing that it could all fall apart at any second."

(161 words)



- A) ancient    B) edge    C) honoring    D) nature    E) precious  
 F) anxieties    G) favored    H) laying    I) patterns    J) source

**Exercise 3:** Look for information about modern egg art. Share your findings with the class according to the outline below.

- The types of modern egg art
- The features of your favorite type of modern egg art
- The representative artists of that egg art

## Passage 2

**Exercise 1:** Learn the words and complete the English sentences according to the Chinese.

**1** **charming** *adj.* 迷人的

许多国家有令人着迷的生日庆祝方式。

Many countries have \_\_\_\_\_.

**2** **mark** *vt.* 标志

在拉丁美洲, 女孩的15岁生日标志着成年时代的开始。

In Latin America, a girl's 15th birthday \_\_\_\_\_ her adulthood / womanhood.

**3** **responsibility** *n.* 责任

她们有能力承担更多的责任。

They have the ability to \_\_\_\_\_.

**4** **serve** *vt.* 提供(食品饮料等)

生日会上提供蛋糕和饮料。

Cakes and drinks \_\_\_\_\_ at the birthday party.

**5** **unique** *adj.* 独特的

加拿大人的生日祝福很独特。

Canadians \_\_\_\_\_ in giving birthday blessings.

6 **torture** *n.* 折磨

痛苦的折磨快要结束了。

\_\_\_\_\_ will soon be over.

7 **extra** *adj.* 额外的

西班牙人会扯寿星的耳朵, 代表额外的运气。

The Spanish will pull the birthday person's ears, representing \_\_\_\_\_.

8 **tough** *adj.* 棘手的

在意大利, 收生日礼物是件难办的事。

In Italy, receiving birthday gifts is \_\_\_\_\_.

9 **individual** *adj.* 个人的

越南人并不庆祝个人的生日。

The Vietnamese don't \_\_\_\_\_.

10 **brilliant** *adj.* 绝佳的

在其他国家过生日是体验另一种文化的绝佳方式。

Celebrating one's birthday in a different country is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to experience another culture.

**Exercise 2:** Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions or unfinished statements.

### Birthday Traditions

- 1) Birthdays are considered an important event in most cultures. Many nations enjoy charming celebrations that are quite unlike the Western cake-eating and candle traditions.
- 2) In many Latin-American countries, a girl's 15th birthday is considered a milestone (里程碑). It marks the beginning of her womanhood and her ability to handle more responsibilities. On the birthday party where dinner and drinks are served, the birthday princess may dance with her friends.
- 3) Canadians are quite unique in their well-wishing. The birthday person often has

his nose smeared (涂抹) with butter to protect him from bad luck. This tradition brings so many questions like ... why the nose?

- 4) In Spain, the birthday person's ears would be pulled by his families and friends once every year he lived. When he thinks the torture is over, he will get a really hard last pull for extra luck.
- 5) Receiving presents on birthday is a tough business in Italy. The gift must be immediately opened when it is given to the birthday person or he'll be regarded as rude.
- 6) On their birthdays, the Chinese eat extra-long noodles that symbolize (象征) longevity (长寿). Traditionally, they are to slurp (吸溜) those noodles as far as possible before biting.
- 7) Russians add extra warmth to birthday parties by preparing gifts for all of the children guests. Basically, adults hang up presents on a clothesline and each kid can pull one down to take home with them, so everyone wins!
- 8) The last tradition is, in fact, not an actual birthday celebration since the Vietnamese (越南人) don't celebrate individual birthdays. Instead, everyone celebrates turning a year older together on the Vietnamese New Year "Tet".
- 9) There are many fun birthday traditions all over the world. Celebrating one's birthday in a different country is a brilliant way to experience and feel part of another culture.

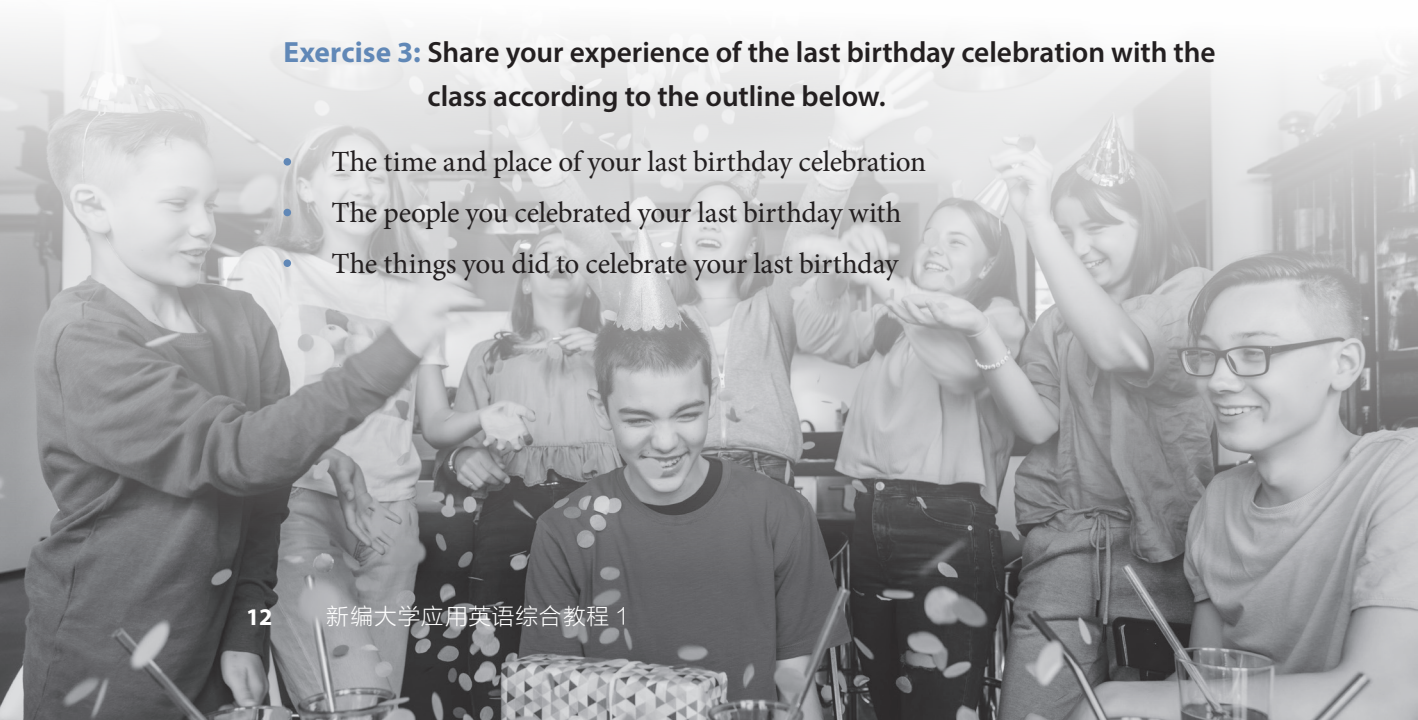
(293 words)

- 1 How are birthdays considered in many cultures?
  - A. They are considered significant.
  - B. They are considered interesting.
  - C. They are considered necessary.
  - D. They are considered Westernized.
- 2 Which of the following families will most probably hold a grand celebration for their 15-year-old daughter?
  - A. A family in South Korea.
  - B. A family in Brazil.
  - C. A family in Russia.
  - D. A family in Vietnam.

- 3 What are the special traditions of Canadians and the Spanish in giving birthday blessings?
- A. Canadians pull the birthday person's ears and the Spanish never blow birthday candles.
  - B. Canadians squeeze the birthday person's nose and the Spanish eat butter birthday cakes.
  - C. Canadians eat butter birthday cakes and the Spanish touch the birthday person's nose.
  - D. Canadians butter the birthday person's nose and the Spanish pull the birthday person's ears.
- 4 Which of the following statements is TRUE about birthday traditions in different countries?
- A. In Italy, it's polite not to open birthday gifts right away.
  - B. In China, it's rude to slurp birthday noodles.
  - C. In Russia, it's unusual to see parents prepare gifts for young guests.
  - D. In Vietnam, it's normal to find people celebrate their birthdays together.
- 5 What do you learn about birthday traditions from the passage?
- A. Only a few countries have birthday traditions.
  - B. Some countries have ridiculous birthday traditions.
  - C. The birthday tradition is part of a country's culture.
  - D. Many countries have similar birthday traditions.

**Exercise 3: Share your experience of the last birthday celebration with the class according to the outline below.**

- The time and place of your last birthday celebration
- The people you celebrated your last birthday with
- The things you did to celebrate your last birthday



## Passage 3

### Exercise 1: Learn the words and complete the English sentences according to the Chinese.

1 **solar** *adj.* 太阳的

二十四节气被视为中国的“第五大发明”。

\_\_\_\_\_ is considered as “the fifth great invention” of China.

2 **term** *n.* 时间段

每个季节被分为六个节气。

Each season is divided into \_\_\_\_\_.

3 **intangible** *adj.* 无形的

自信是一种无形的品质。

Confidence \_\_\_\_\_.

4 **heritage** *n.* 遗产

2016年11月30日, 中国的二十四节气入选世界非物质文化遗产名录。

The Twenty-Four Solar Terms of China was added to the World \_\_\_\_\_ list on November 30, 2016.

5 **climate** *n.* 气候

二十四节气反映了气候变化。

The Twenty-Four Solar Terms tells \_\_\_\_\_.

6 **calendar** *n.* 历法

我国古代历法从未从人们的日常生活中消失。

\_\_\_\_\_ has never gone from the daily life of the Chinese.

7 **length** *n.* (时间)长度

春分秋分, 昼夜平分。

The “Vernal Equinox” and “Autumn Equinox” are when the days and nights are \_\_\_\_\_.

8 **contrary** *adj.* 相反的

冬至和夏至正好相反。

The “Winter Solstice” is \_\_\_\_\_ the “Summer Solstice”.

9 generation *n.* 一代

几千年来, 农耕的经验代代相传。

For thousands of years, the experience in farming has been passed down

\_\_\_\_\_.

10 influence *n.* 影响

实际上, 这种划分时间的方式产生了很大影响。

In fact, such a way of dividing time \_\_\_\_\_.

11 social *adj.* 社会的

中国的二十四节气具有丰富的社会意义。

The Twenty-Four Solar Terms of China has \_\_\_\_\_.

12 media *n. (sing. medium)* 媒体

每年, 都能看到年轻人在各大媒体上发帖。

Each year, \_\_\_\_\_ can see posts from young people.

13 involve *vt.* 参与

最重要的是让年轻人参与到这项工作中来。

The most important part is \_\_\_\_\_ in the job.

14 contribute *vt.* 贡献

许多年轻人在这项事业中贡献了时间和精力。

Many young people \_\_\_\_\_ their time and energy to the cause.

15 harmony *n.* 和谐

人与自然之间的和谐将更持久牢固。

The \_\_\_\_\_ will be longer and stronger.

**Exercise 2:** Read the passage with eight statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived.

**Chinese Twenty-Four Solar Terms**

A) For Chinese people, one of the great cultural events in their memories in 2016 is probably the “Twenty-Four Solar Terms” added to the World Intangible Cultural Heritage list.



- B) It is the ancient Chinese knowledge of dividing a year into twenty four parts based on where the sun is. Each part is called a solar term, telling the changes of seasons and climate.
- C) Starting along the Yellow River even before the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C. — 207 B.C.), the Twenty-Four Solar Terms is part of the traditional Chinese calendar. It is also known as “the fifth great invention” of China, coming after the paper-making, printing, gunpowder (火药) and compass.
- D) In ancient days, solar terms were important marks for seasons. The “Beginning of Spring” (立春), “Beginning of Summer” (立夏), “Beginning of Autumn” (立秋) and “Beginning of Winter” (立冬) divide a year into four seasons. Each season is divided into six solar terms, and each solar term has a period of 15 days or so.
- E) The “Vernal Equinox” (春分) and “Autumn Equinox” (秋分) are when the days and nights are of the same length, while the “Summer Solstice” (夏至) sees the longest days and the shortest nights in the Northern Hemisphere (半球). It is the contrary on the day of the “Winter Solstice” (冬至). There are also some other solar terms which mark things like temperature and weather.
- F) From generation to generation, the experience in farming and daily life has been passed down. Many farmers now still rely on solar terms to decide what they should do in the fields. In fact, the influence of this ancient way of dividing time goes far beyond farming. It is deep in the daily life of Chinese people, even their mindset (思维模式).
- G) Most of the solar terms have rich social and cultural meaning, such as traditional celebrations, rituals (仪式) and festivals. For example, the “Pure Brightness” (清明) is also marked as the tomb-sweeping day, when people pay respect to the lost ones. Even today, people still eat dumplings during the “Beginning of Winter”. Some rituals are also marked in different areas of China. For instance, the Zhuang people in Southern China celebrate their Frost Festival during the “First Frost” (霜降).

- H) Every time a new term begins in China, Chinese media would see many posts from the younger generation. The ancient calendar has never gone from the daily life of the Chinese.
- I) Although the Twenty-Four Solar Terms is already part of life, there is still a long way to go in order to protect the cultural heritage from disappearing. The most important part is to involve more young people in the job and to inject (注入) new life to the ancient culture. In fact, many young people have already been contributing their time and energy. A group of photographers, writers, and artists have created photos, paintings, and books based on the Twenty-Four Solar Terms.
- J) With these works, it is not hard to imagine that the ancient respect for nature, as well as the harmony between man and nature, would have even longer and stronger life, together with the Chinese history.

(496 words)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 It is believed that the relationship between man and nature would become better and better.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 Each season has six solar terms and each solar term lasts for about half a month.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3 During many of the solar terms, Chinese people would engage in traditional activities, such as eating traditional food together.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4 A year is divided into twenty four segments according to the sun's position.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5 For the northern half of the Earth, the "Winter Solstice" marks the shortest period of daylight and longest night of the year.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6 The youth today have taken part in activities to protect ancient culture such as the Twenty-Four Solar Terms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7 The knowledge of the Twenty-Four Solar Terms has been affecting how people live, work and think.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8 The Twenty-Four Solar Terms is seen as one of the great inventions of China.

**Exercise 3:** Look for information about one of the Twenty-Four Solar Terms.  
Share your findings with the class according to the outline below.

- The solar term you choose
- The meaning of that solar term
- The celebration of that solar term

## Writing and Translating

### Writing

#### How to Write a Letter of Invitation

**Exercise 1:** Complete the English sentences according to the Chinese.

- 1 (我)写这封信是想邀请您来参加我的生日聚会。

\_\_\_\_\_ invite you to my birthday party.

- 2 我想知道您是否能来参加我们的婚礼。

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ our wedding ceremony.

- 3 我非常开心地邀请您来我家一起吃团圆饭。

It's \_\_\_\_\_ to invite you to join my family for the reunion dinner.

- 4 生日宴这周五晚上6点开始。

\_\_\_\_\_ will start at 6:00 p.m. this Friday evening.

- 5 婚礼将在长城饭店宴会厅举行。

Our wedding will be held \_\_\_\_\_ of the Great Wall Hotel.

- 6 我的家人和亲戚朋友也会和我们一起吃团圆饭。

My \_\_\_\_\_ will join us for the reunion dinner, too.

- 7 我衷心希望您能来。

I \_\_\_\_\_ that you can make it.

- 8 我们期待着您的到来。

We \_\_\_\_\_ your coming.

- 9 我很想在那儿见到您,请早日告诉我您的决定。

I would like to meet you there and please \_\_\_\_\_ soon.

10 如果您能来,我和我的家人将倍感荣幸。

My family and I would \_\_\_\_\_ if you could come.

**Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks according to the tips given in the brackets.**



My Dear 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (The receiver's name),

I'm writing to invite you to 2 \_\_\_\_\_. It would be 3 \_\_\_\_\_ if you can come. (Showing your intention to invite the receiver and the event for the invitation)

The 4 \_\_\_\_\_ will start at 5 \_\_\_\_\_ on 6 \_\_\_\_\_. The address is 7 \_\_\_\_\_. I also invited 8 \_\_\_\_\_. (Telling the specific time, place, and other details of the event)

I really hope that 9 \_\_\_\_\_. Please let me know your decision. (Expressing your strong wish that the receiver could accept your invitation)

Yours Sincerely,

10 \_\_\_\_\_

(The sender's name)

**Exercise 3: Write a letter of invitation according to the situation.**

Suppose your family moved into a new apartment recently. Write your foreign friend Bob a letter to invite him to your housewarming party.



## Translating

### The Tenses of the Main Verbs (1)

**Exercise 1: Study the following sentences and identify the tenses of the main verbs in bold.**

1 Julie's experiences of traveling abroad **are** amazing.

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Egg art **proves** (to be) a tradition of Ukraine and Russia.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Last Sunday **was** the Chongyang or Double Ninth Festival.
- 
- 4 The harmony between man and nature **will be** longer and stronger.
- 
- 5 People in that small village **are being** very careful.
- 
- 6 Birthday traditions **were turning into** a necessary part of culture.
- 
- 7 The situation in the field of WeMedia **will be getting** better.
- 
- 8 The Mid-Autumn Festival and the Dragon Boat Festival **have been** China's traditional festivals since ancient times.
- 
- 9 Long before a century ago, afternoon tea **had become** a tradition for upper-class ladies.
- 
- 10 By the end of the month, these young people **will have been** volunteers for the World Heritage Volunteers for three years.
- 

**Exercise 2: Complete the following table.**

谓语动词的时态	构成 (系动词, 以be ... 为例)	基础含义
一般现在时	am / is / are	现在是
一般过去时	1 _____	以前是
一般将来时	2 _____	将来是
现在进行时	am / is / are being	现在正在是
过去进行时	3 _____	过去正在是
将来进行时	无 (部分系动词有)	将来正在……
现在完成时	4 _____	已经/一直是 (至目前)
过去完成时	had been	已经/一直是 (至过去某个时间点)
将来完成时	5 _____	将已经/一直是 (至未来某个时间点)

**Exercise 3: Translate the following sentences into English. Pay special attention to the tenses of the main verbs in bold.**

- 1 丝绸**摸上去**光滑柔软。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 中国白酒、红酒和黄酒皆是**馈赠**佳品。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 鲁班**是**中国古代一名技艺高超的木匠。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 也许有一天, 汉服**将风靡**全球。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 当下, 年轻一代**保持(着)**冷静。  
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- 6 去年冬至那天下午5点左右, 天**渐渐**黑了。  
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- 7 这位老太太下个月**就要满**100岁了。  
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- 8 春节的年夜饭中, 鱼**一直**是很独特的一道菜。  
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- 9 来中国前, 这个女孩就**爱上了**中国剪纸。  
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- 10 下个月的这个时候, 天气**就该**暖和了。  
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