



主题 语境 读写

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高中英语 必修第二册



CONTENTS

目录

文化遗产

星期	题型	主题	体裁	
◆ Monday	阅读理解	人与社会 四个文化旅游的好去处	应用文	写 002
◆ Tuesday	阅读理解	人与社会 一枚稀有的金属钱币	说明文	写 004
◆ Wednesday	阅读理解	人与社会 干旱使水下的遗迹显露	说明文	写 006
◆ Thursday	阅读理解	人与社会 大火毁坏摩埃石像	新闻报道	写 008
◆ Friday	阅读七选五	人与社会 文化遗产保护	说明文	写 010
◆ Saturday	完形填空	人与自我 涂鸦男孩	记叙文	写 012
◆ Sunday	渐进写作微技能:优秀句子的表达技巧(一)并列句			写 014
	主题语境写作:文化遗产			写 015
	读后续写微技能 1:解读文本,梳理脉络			写 017

野生动物保护

星期	题型	主题	体裁	
◆ Monday	阅读理解	人与自然 保护绯红金刚鹦鹉	记叙文	写 019
◆ Tuesday	阅读理解	人与自然 云南森林警察保护野生动物	新闻报道	写 021
◆ Wednesday	阅读理解	人与自然 帝王蝶返回加州	说明文	写 023
◆ Thursday	阅读理解	人与自然 灰冠鹤收容所	说明文	写 025
◆ Friday	阅读七选五	人与自然 如何成为一名野生动物康复师	说明文	写 027
◆ Saturday	完形填空	人与自然 避让负鼠从而躲过一劫	记叙文	写 029
◆ Sunday	渐进写作微技能:优秀句子的表达技巧(二)定语从句的写作(1)			写 031
	主题语境写作:野生动物保护			写 032
	读后续写微技能 2:找准线索,确定主题			写 034

互联网

星期	题型	主题	体裁	
◆ Monday	阅读理解	人与社会 四个顶级网站	应用文	写 036
◆ Tuesday	阅读理解	人与社会 媒体素养教育	说明文	写 038
◆ Wednesday	阅读理解	人与社会 5G 技术	说明文	写 040

◆ Thursday	阅读理解	人与社会	直播课对线上教学的积极影响	说明文	写 042
◆ Friday	阅读七选五	人与社会	改善你的数字生活	说明文	写 044
◆ Saturday	完形填空	人与社会	实践善行	记叙文	写 046
◆ Sunday	渐进写作微技能:优秀句子的表达技巧(三)定语从句的写作(2)				写 048
	主题语境写作:互联网				写 049
	读后续写微技能 3:顺推原则				写 050

历史和传统

星期	题型	主题	体裁	
◆ Monday	阅读理解	人与社会	传统节日介绍	应用文 写 052
◆ Tuesday	阅读理解	人与社会	在美国开印度餐馆	新闻报道 写 054
◆ Wednesday	阅读理解	人与社会	黄丝桥古城	说明文 写 056
◆ Thursday	阅读理解	人与社会	节礼日	说明文 写 058
◆ Friday	阅读七选五	人与社会	中国的传统美食——饺子	说明文 写 060
◆ Saturday	完形填空	人与自我	陌生人的慷慨解囊	记叙文 写 062
◆ Sunday	渐进写作微技能:优秀句子的表达技巧(四)状语从句的写作(1)			写 064
	主题语境写作:历史和传统			写 066
	读后续写微技能 4:逆推原则			写 068

音乐

星期	题型	主题	体裁	
◆ Monday	阅读理解	人与社会	北方乐队节	应用文 写 070
◆ Tuesday	阅读理解	人与社会	音乐家庭	记叙文 写 072
◆ Wednesday	阅读理解	人与社会	摇滚乐重新寻找出路	说明文 写 074
◆ Thursday	阅读理解	人与社会	体育与音乐	说明文 写 076
◆ Friday	阅读七选五	人与社会	音乐的力量和作用	说明文 写 078
◆ Saturday	完形填空	人与自我	音乐之路	记叙文 写 080
◆ Sunday	渐进写作微技能:优秀句子的表达技巧(五)状语从句的写作(2)			写 082
	主题语境写作:音乐			写 083
	读后续写微技能 5:协同原则			写 085

参考答案

写 087

一、产品设计背景

在“新课标、新教材、新高考”的体系下，英语教学急需按照“主题语境”要求组织的素材。

- **新课标**（2017版）：明确提及的核心是主题语境，分为三大主题，32个子主题，主题下结合语篇载体进行纵深的挖掘，语言知识及其他则附着在主题语境和语篇类型中。
- **新教材**：每册新教材均按照新课标主题语境编写，纯新课文等急需大量拓展教材之外的语言素材训练载体。
- **新高考**：新高考最大特点是加大了写作分值和比重（共40分），新高考卷最大的分值比重就在于阅读和写作。新高考导向清晰明确，这就要求同步教学要以主题语境和语篇为载体展开深入教学。

二、产品理念

本书是对接“三新”方向的素材抓手，匹配新教材单元主题语境，科学划分题型，每天一小练（10~15分钟），重心突出语篇阅读与写作，稳步提升语言素养。

三、产品特点

1. 结构：内容对接“三新”——依据新课标理念（2017版）精心编排，匹配新教材单元主题语境，吻合新高考考查导向。

2. 以单元主题语境引领的拓展方向的阅读 + 写作

• **阅读**：本书所选训练的试题均为原创新题，素材来自外文网站，用词地道，选材新颖。本书所选材料均经过精挑细选，是高中英语读写训练的最佳素材。

• **写作**：突出精读训练，“读后有练，读后有写”。

在阅读中精深词汇，通过在语篇中学习词汇进而学会运用来培养学生的语用能力。写作能力的培养也是通过对语篇中出现的句型进行仿写来达到的。以读促学，以读促写。

3. 写作进阶：本书的写作具备三种维度——渐进写作微技能、主题语境写作和读后续写微技能。每册图书既结合新教材又同时结合新高考写作题型，循序渐进，全面助力提升学生的写作水平。

文化遗产

Monday 阅读理解

练新鲜时文 拓主题语境

词数 298

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 _____/3

Four trips to expose yourself to history and heritage

Would you like a trip that **exposes** yourself to history and heritage? Here are four destinations for meaningful journeys into culture and history.

Appian Way, Italy

If all roads lead to Rome, this ancient highway built 2,300 years ago was the mother of them all. **Stretching** for about 360 miles from the heart of Italy's capital to the port of Brindisi, Appian Way was walked by ordinary citizens, marching soldiers, etc. Now the Italian government is seeking to uncover and restore the ancient cobblestones(鹅卵石)—changing Appian Way into a walkable route for modern travellers. The goal is a trip through history, with stops at **scenic** villages and archaeological sites as well as planned overnight accommodations at the end of each day's journey.

The Grand Egyptian Museum, Cairo, Egypt

Cairo's Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM) is located in Giza at the edge of the Pyramids. The nearly 5.3-million-square-foot building houses the nation's large collections of ancient artifacts(文物)—about 100,000 pieces in all. Its collections are drawn from a number of cultural institutions in Egypt, including the Egyptian Museum (founded in 1858) in downtown Cairo. The Grand Egyptian Museum is the largest archaeological museum in the world and it serves as a **showcase** for the rich history and cultural heritage of Egypt, spanning over 5,000 years.

Longmen Grottoes, Henan Province, China

At the Longmen Grottoes in China's Henan Province, there are over 100,000 figures devoted to Buddhism, which were mainly sculpted between the fifth and eighth centuries AD. They're housed inside countless caves within limestone cliffs. Archaeologists are now using 3D printing to rebuild damaged **carvings**, and scientists are applying digital **scanning** to create a 3D map of the site.

Whyte Museum of the Canadian Rockies

Founded by local artists Catharine and Peter Whyte, the century-old Whyte Museum is more than just a rainy-day option. It **boasts** a beautiful, ever-changing gallery displaying art from 1800 to the present, by regional, Canadian and international artists, many with a focus on the Rockies. It features a diverse collection of artworks, historical photographs, and artifacts that **highlight** the natural beauty and human stories of the area.

() 1. What do we know about Appian Way?

- A. It's the longest ancient highway.
- B. It's lined with natural views.
- C. It used to be a way for businessmen.
- D. It is being restored for modern travellers.

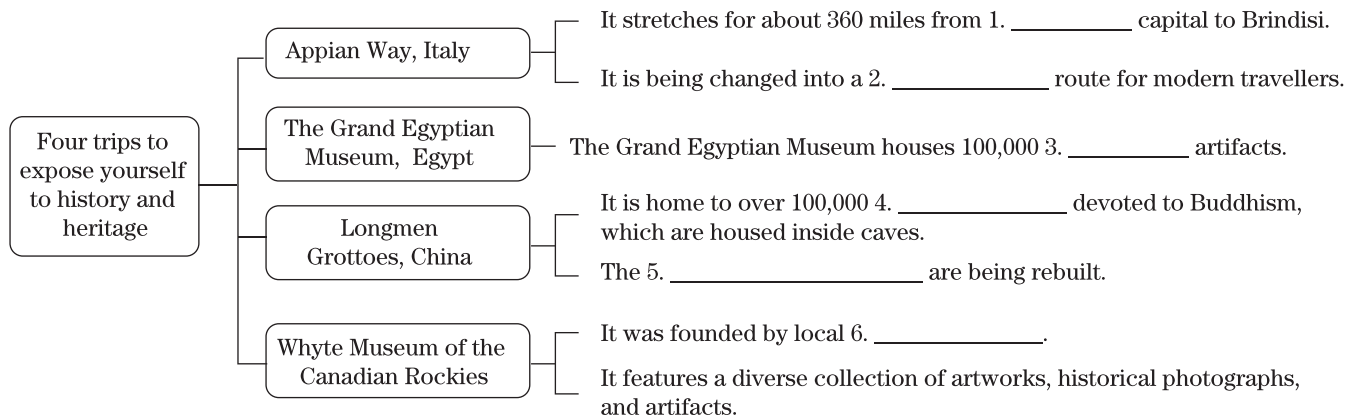
() 2. Which of the following is being repaired with the use of technology?

- A. Appian Way.
- B. Cairo's Grand Egyptian Museum.
- C. Longmen Grottoes.
- D. Whyte Museum of the Canadian Rockies.

() 3. What can we learn about the museums mentioned in the text?

- A. The artifacts shown in the Whyte Museum of the Canadian Rockies reflect the area's natural beauty and human stories.
- B. The artifacts showcased in Cairo's Grand Egyptian Museum span over 100 years.
- C. Whyte Museum of the Canadian Rockies was founded by the local government.
- D. Cairo's Grand Egyptian Museum was founded in 1858.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

- expose *v.* 暴露,使显露;使面临,使遭受 → _____ *n.* 面临,遭受;曝光,揭发
- stretch *v.* 延伸;延续;伸展,舒展
- scenic *adj.* 风景优美的 → scene *n.* 场景;景象 → _____ *n.* 风光, 风景
- showcase *n.* 玻璃陈列柜;(商店或博物馆等的)玻璃柜台 *vt.* 展示,表现
- carving *n.* 雕像,雕刻品;雕刻术 → _____ *v.* 雕,刻
- scanning *n.* 扫描 → _____ *v.* 扫描;细看,审视;粗略看,浏览
- boast *vt.* 有(值得自豪的东西) *v.* 自夸,自吹自擂 *n.* 夸耀,夸口
- highlight *vt.* 突出,强调;使醒目 *n.* 最好(或最精彩、最激动人心)的部分

【举一反三】

名词动用 house

[原句再现] The nearly 5.3-million-square-foot building **houses** the nation's large collections of ancient artifacts(文物)—about 100,000 pieces in all.

这座近 530 万平方英尺的建筑收藏了全国大量的古代文物——总共约 10 万件。

house *n.* 房屋,房子 → *v.* 收藏;安置,容纳;给(某人)提供住处

类似的词还有: chair *n.* 椅子;主席 → *v.* 担任主席

bridge *n.* 桥梁 → *v.* 连接,沟通

【猜测词义】

- The castle itself is open to the public and **houses** a museum of motorcycles and cars. ()
- It is difficult for him to **distance** himself from her. ()
- Yesterday he **booked** a flight to Nanjing. ()
- John was chosen to **head** the research group to do the work. ()

句型透视

[原句] At the Longmen Grottoes in China's Henan Province, there are over 100,000 figures devoted to Buddhism, which were mainly sculpted between the fifth and eighth centuries AD.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。句首的介词短语 at the Longmen Grottoes in China's Henan Province 作 _____, 过去分词短语 devoted to Buddhism 作 _____ 修饰名词 figures, 主句后的 which 引导 _____ 从句修饰先行词 figures。

[翻译] 中国河南省的龙门石窟有超过 10 万尊佛像,它们主要被雕刻于公元 5 世纪至 8 世纪之间。

[仿写] 有大量的参考书,这让我常常困惑于该如何选择。(there be 句型;定语从句)

词数 310

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

A **rare** piece of metal money made in the 1600s in the New England area of the US could be sold for \$ 300,000. The coin was sold at an **auction** sale in London.

The silver coin was minted in 1652 in Boston, Massachusetts. “To mint” means to make, or **strike**, a coin out of metal. Coin experts consider it to be the best example of about 40 such coins known to still **exist**.

The business holding the sale is Morton and Eden Limited. It issued a statement on Wednesday. It said the coin was found in Britain inside a candy **container** that held hundreds of old coins.

James Morton is the coin specialist for the auctioneer—the business holding the sale. He called the New England coin the “star of the collection”. “I could hardly believe my eyes when I realized that it was an excellent example of a New England shilling(先令), struck by John Hull in 1652 in Boston for use as money by early settlers in the Massachusetts Bay Colony,” Morton said in a statement. The discovered coin has the letters NE, for New England, on one side. On the other side is the Roman number for 12. That was the number of pennies in a shilling.

The coin **belongs to** Wentworth “Wenty” Beaumont. Beaumont’s father found it in a container in his study at the family home in northern England. Beaumont’s **ancestor**, William Wentworth, was an early settler of New England. He is thought to have arrived in the Colonies in 1636. He likely received the coin when it was new. The Wentworths became a well-known family in New Hampshire.

Jim Bailey is a coin expert in Rhode Island. He called the shilling “a special discovery”. Bailey added that the coin has great “eye appeal” in the coin collecting world.

- () 1. **What do we know about the silver coin among the existing 40 such coins?**
- It is the most valuable.
 - It is the best preserved of its kind.
 - It is the oldest coin in Britain.
 - It is the only one in existence.
- () 2. **How was the silver coin discovered?**
- By accident.
 - After years of searching.
 - By turning to old families.
 - Through historical records.
- () 3. **What do you think of the design of the coin?**
- Delicate.
 - Complex.
 - Simple.
 - Just so-so.
- () 4. **Which word can replace the underlined part “eye appeal” in the last paragraph?**
- Description.
 - Attraction.
 - Discussion.
 - Application.

语篇分析

A rare piece of metal
money made in the 1600s

- Para. 1: The coin was sold at an auction sale in London.
- Para. 2: The best 1. _____ of about 40 such coins known to still exist.
- Para. 3: The coin was found in Britain inside a 2. _____.
- Para. 4: The 3. _____ of the coin.
- Paras. 5—6: The owner of the coin and its value.

词海拾珠

1. rare *adj.* 罕见的, 稀有的 → _____ *adv.* 很少, 罕有
2. auction *n.* 拍卖 → auctioneer *n.* 拍卖商, 拍卖人
3. strike (struck, struck) *v.* 撞击; 打, 击打
4. exist *v.* 现存, 存在 → _____ *n.* 存在
5. container *n.* 容器 → _____ *vt.* 包含; 含有; 容纳
6. belong to 属于
7. ancestor *n.* 祖先

【举一反三】

一词多义 issue

[原句再现] It **issued** a statement on Wednesday. 周三, 它(该公司)发表了一份声明。

issue *n.* 问题; 重要议题; 发行; 期号 *vt.* 发出; 宣布, 公布; 发行(新的一批)

[猜测词义]

- (1) This is a big **issue**; we need more time to think about it. ()
- (2) I bought a set of new stamps on the date of **issue**. ()
- (3) The police have **issued** an appeal for witnesses. ()
- (4) The article appeared in **issue** 25. ()

句型透视

[原句] It said the coin was found in Britain inside a candy container that held hundreds of old coins.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句, 其中 said 后面的内容是 _____, that 引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 _____。

[翻译] 它(该公司)说, 在英国的一个 _____ 的糖果容器里发现了这枚钱币。

[仿写] 在老师的帮助下, 我们终于找到了解决这个困扰我们的问题的办法。(that 引导定语从句)

With the aid of our teacher, we finally _____.

词数 332

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

As rivers and lakes are drying up around the world because of droughts, unusual sights are appearing. From warships to dinosaur(恐龙) footprints and ancient cities and monuments, the dry weather is showing some things long hidden underwater.

With Europe facing its worst drought in hundreds of years, water levels in rivers have dropped **severely**. In many places, this has showed “hunger stones”. These stones, normally underwater, have dates carved on them marking other times when the water level was low enough to **reveal** them.

In China, the water levels in the Yangtze River have also dropped greatly. Now the water levels have fallen so low that they have revealed an entire island, called Foyeliang. On the island, three Buddhist statues have been found, carved in the rock. The statues are believed to be about 600 years old.

In Iraq, a long-term drought has revealed the 3,400-year-old city of Kemune in the Mosul reservoir(水库) and much of this ancient city is visible now. A team of German and Kurdish scientists made quick plans to study the site while the water level remained low. They were able to create a detailed plan of the city and discovered some important **storage** buildings. The team had to cover their research site with plastic as water levels rose enough to cover the city again.

In Spain, a recent study suggests that this is the driest in 1,200 years. That has revealed a special monument that is four to five thousand years old. The monument is called the “Dolmen of Guadalperal” and it’s made of large stones standing **upright** in a circular pattern. It’s sometimes called the “Spanish Stonehenge” because it looks like England’s famous Stonehenge site.

The drought in Texas has revealed what may be the oldest **items** that had been hidden underwater—dinosaur footprints from 113 million years ago. The drought has almost completely dried out a river that runs through the Dinosaur Valley State Park in Texas.

() 1. **What can we know from “hunger stones”?**

- A. The bad effect of droughts on humans.
- B. The time when terrible droughts hit the area.
- C. Many Europeans died of hunger in history.
- D. Hungry people once relied on stones to live.

() 2. **Which word can best replace the underlined word “visible” in Paragraph 4?**

- A. Seen.
- B. Established.
- C. Completed.
- D. Decorated.

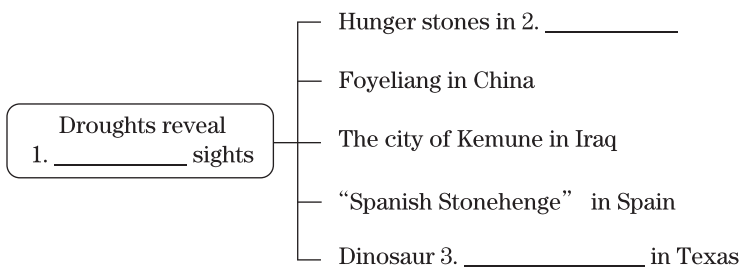
() 3. **Why are dinosaur footprints mentioned in the last paragraph?**

- A. To work as an example.
- B. To show Texas’ old history.
- C. To explain dinosaurs’ living state.
- D. To show the long history of the river.

() 4. **What can be the best title for the text?**

- A. Underground water is greatly needed
- B. The world is fighting against droughts
- C. Droughts are changing the world’s sights
- D. Droughts reveal hidden history worldwide

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. severely *adv.* 非常严重地; 严厉地 → _____ *adj.* 严重的; 严厉的
2. reveal *v.* 揭示, 透露; 显出, 露出
3. storage *n.* 贮存, 贮藏; (计算机的) 存储 → _____ *n.* 商店; 贮存物, 备用物
4. upright *adj. & adv.* (人) 直立的(地), 挺直的(地); 竖直的(地), 垂直的(地)
5. item *n.* 项目, 条款; 一件商品(或物品)

【举一反三】

一词多义 cover

[原句再现] The team had to **cover** their research site with plastic as water levels rose enough to **cover** the city again. 当水位上升到足以再次覆盖(整个)城市时, (研究)小组不得不用塑料覆盖他们的研究地点。

cover *v.* 覆盖, 遮盖; 包括, 涉及; 报道; 占(一片面积); 行走(一段路程); 掩护; 足够支付 *n.* 覆盖物, 盖子; 封面

[猜测词义]

- (1) The book aims to **cover** all aspects of city life. ()
- (2) They managed to escape under **cover** of darkness. ()
- (3) The payment he gets hardly **cover** his expenses. ()
- (4) She laughed to **cover** up her feeling of embarrassment. ()
- (5) Robinson was sent to Italy to **cover** the 2022 World Cup. ()
- (6) A few years ago, David Byrne was on the **cover** of *Time* magazine. ()

句型透视

1. [原句] The statues are believed to be about 600 years old.

[分析] 本句是一个简单句。结构是“sb/sth is believed to do/be”, 意为“_____”, 相当于 “It is believed that...”。有类似用法的动词还有: report, say, think 等。

[翻译] 人们认为这些雕像大约有 600 年的历史。

[仿写] 据说他为地震灾区捐赠了 50 000 美元。

_____ (it 作主语)
_____ (sb 作主语)

2. [原句] The drought in Texas has revealed what may be the oldest items that had been hidden underwater—dinosaur footprints from 113 million years ago.

[分析] 本句是一个复合句。其中 what 引导 _____, that had been hidden underwater 是 _____ 从句, 修饰 items。

[翻译] 得克萨斯州的干旱露出了可能是隐藏在水下的最古老的东西——1.13 亿年前的恐龙脚印。

[仿写] 当爸爸进来时, 他的面部(facial)表情表明, 他追求了这么长时间的工作终于是他的了。

词数 329

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

On October 4, a wildfire tore through a large area of Rapa Nui National Park on Chile's Easter Island. The fire **caused** serious **damage to** several of the large, ancient stone **statues** that the island is famous for.

Easter Island is home to about 900 large stone statues called "moai", which are carved stone statues with **extremely** large heads. The large statues were created over 500 years ago by the people known as the Rapa Nui people. Hundreds of moai are located near the Rano Raraku volcano, inside Rapa Nui National Park. The area has been named by the United Nations as an area that's important to protect. Sadly, that's also where the fire was most intense(强烈的).

The wildfire spread quickly through the Rapa Nui National Park. Park workers and firefighters worked for hours to control the fire. But the fire spread easily through the grassland around the area. It wasn't until late the next day that the fire was brought under control. The park said it didn't have enough volunteers to fight the fire more quickly.

The fire has burned as much as 1 square kilometre of land, mainly centred around the Rano Raraku volcano. There are 386 moai in and around Rano Raraku. It's clear that the fire has damaged some of these moai. Ariki Tepano leads the group **in charge of** taking care of the park. He says, "The moai are totally **blackened** and you can see the effect of the fire upon them."

Chile's government says the stones would have become large as they were heated by the fire, and then shrunk again when the temperature dropped. This process weakens the stones and can cause cracks. The damage caused by the fire can't be **undone**.

"All the fires on Rapa Nui are caused by human beings," Ariki Tepano said. He points out the island needs more government support to be able to deal with situations like this one.

() 1. **What is the purpose of Paragraph 2?**

- A. To point out the value of moai.
- B. To show the seriousness of the fire.
- C. To stress the efforts in protecting the moai.
- D. To add some background information.

() 2. **What can we learn about the fire?**

- A. It was not put out in time.
- B. It first started on the grassland.
- C. Somebody set the fire on purpose.
- D. No volunteers helped control the fire.

() 3. **What does the underlined word "shrunk" in Paragraph 5 most probably mean?**

- A. Become hot. B. Got small.
- C. Grown big. D. Turned black.

() 4. **What is mainly talked about in the text?**

- A. Firefighters worked hard to control the fire.
- B. Fire damaged famous statues on Easter Island.
- C. Stone statues were totally destroyed in the fire.
- D. A wildfire tore through the entire Rapa Nui National Park.

语篇分析

The fire damage to famous statues

- Para. 1: A wildfire broke out on Easter Island.
- Para. 2: A brief introduction to the moai.
- Para. 3: The 1. _____ to control the fire.
- Paras. 4—5: The 2. _____ to the moai.
- Para. 6: The 3. _____ for the wildfire.

词海拾珠

1. cause damage to 对……造成损害 (相当于 do damage to)
2. statue *n.* 雕像
3. extremely *adv.* 极其, 非常 → _____ *adj.* 极端的; 极度的 *n.* 极端; 完全相反的事物
4. sb is in charge of sth 某人负责某物 → sth is in the charge of sb 某物在某人的掌管之下
5. blacken *vt.* 使变黑; 诽谤, 诋毁 → black *adj.* 黑色的
6. undo *v.* 打开, 解开; 消除, 取消

【举一反三】

词缀 en-和-en

某些形容词前加 en-或后加-en 可以构成动词, 意为“使, 使成为; 变得”。

[原句再现] The moai are totally **blackened** and you can see the effect of the fire upon them.
摩埃石像完全变黑了, 你可以看到火在它们身上的影响。

[猜测词义]

- (1) I couldn't contain my excitement and **quicken** my step. ()
- (2) Nothing could **weaken** his determination to continue. ()
- (3) As we all know, smoking is harmful and can **shorten** your life. ()
- (4) Airbags are designed to **soften** the impact of a car crash. ()
- (5) You can **enlarge** your vocabulary through reading. ()

句型透视

1. [原句] It wasn't until late the next day that the fire was brought under control.

[分析] 本句是强调句型。被强调部分是 _____ not until late the next day; that 后的句子使用了一般过去时的被动语态。bring sth under control 意为“使……得到控制”。

[翻译] 直到第二天晚些时候, 火势才得到控制。

[仿写] 直到出现了问题, 他才向我们求助。

_____ (正常语序)
_____ (强调句型)

2. [原句] It's clear that the fire has damaged some of these moai.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。it 是形式主语, that 引导 _____。该句型可以换为“Clearly, the fire has damaged some of these moai.”

[翻译] 很明显, 大火损坏了一些摩埃石像。

[仿写] 很显然, 下载并保存这些数据是值得的。

_____ (主语从句)
_____ (副词作状语)

词数 256

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/5

World Heritage Day is celebrated every year on April 18 to raise awareness of the importance of preserving cultural and natural **landmarks**. These landmarks are included on the UNESCO World Heritage Site List. 1. _____ The list includes some of the most **iconic** landmarks in the world, such as the Great Wall of China, the Taj Mahal, the Pyramids of Egypt, and the Great Barrier Reef.

The preservation of these sites is **essential** for several reasons. Firstly, they're a **proof** of our history and culture. 2. _____ Secondly, these sites are a valuable educational resource. Visiting these sites can inspire children to learn more about the world and spark their curiosity about different cultures and traditions. Thirdly, many natural landmarks are home to rare and endangered species, and their preservation is essential for **maintaining** the balance of the ecosystem.

Unfortunately, many heritage sites are under threat due to factors such as climate change, pollution, over-tourism, and human neglect. 3. _____ Here are three ways we can contribute to the preservation of heritage sites.

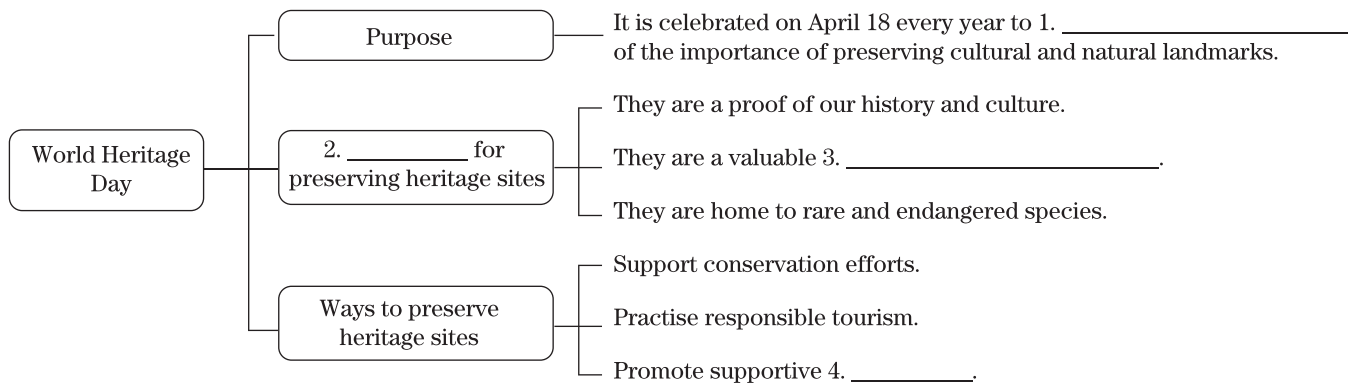
Support **conservation** efforts. We can donate to organizations that work towards the preservation of heritage sites. These organizations work tirelessly to restore and maintain these sites. 4. _____

Practise responsible tourism. We can follow the guidelines set by heritage sites and be mindful of our impact on the environment. We can also support local businesses and communities to promote sustainable tourism.

5. _____ We can do this by convincing our governments to invest in conservation efforts, carry out **regulations** that protect these sites, and promote sustainable tourism practices.

- A. Raise awareness of the importance of protecting heritage sites.
- B. As a result, these landmarks can remain accessible to future generations.
- C. It is, therefore, our responsibility to protect these sites for future generations.
- D. Work towards promoting policies that support the preservation of heritage sites.
- E. This is thanks to their cultural significance, natural beauty and historical importance.
- F. These sites are essential to our understanding of history, culture and the environment.
- G. They tell the story of the past and help us understand our roots, traditions, and beliefs.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

- landmark *n.* 有历史意义的建筑(或遗址);地标
- iconic *adj.* 标志性的;偶像的;图符的 → icon *n.* 图标;偶像
- essential *adj.* 必不可少的,非常重要的
- proof *n.* 证明,证据 → _____ *vt.* 证明
- maintain *v.* 保持,维持;维修,保养
- conservation *n.* (对环境、文物等的)保护;保持 → _____ *vt.* 保护
- regulation *n.* 规章制度;法规 → _____ *v.* 控制,管理;调整

【举一反三】

前缀 over-

over-是一个表示超过、结束或完成的前缀,常用于动词、形容词和名词前,具有“过度 and 超越”的含义。

[原句再现] Unfortunately, many heritage sites are under threat due to factors such as climate change, pollution, **over-tourism**, and human neglect.

不幸的是,由于气候变化、污染、过度旅游和人类忽视等因素,许多遗产地正受到威胁。

[猜测词义]

- He died of a heart attack brought about by **overwork**. ()
- When people have emotions, they **overreact** and create tears. ()
- Has Jack been **overpaid** for his work? ()
- He **overslept** and was late for work. ()

句型透视

[原句] We can do this by convincing our governments to invest in conservation efforts, carry out regulations that protect these sites, and promote sustainable tourism practices.

[分析] 这是一个并列式复合句。句中 we can do this 为句子的主谓宾主干结构,其后介词短语 by convincing... 充当 _____,其后由并列连词 and 连接 to invest in, carry out 和 promote 三个不定式动词短语作 _____,补充说明 our governments。其中的 that protect these sites 为 that 引导的 _____ 从句,修饰先行词 regulations。

[翻译] 我们可以通过说服我们的政府投资于保护工作,实施保护这些遗址的法规,并促进可持续旅游实践来实现这一目标。

[仿写] 我们想通过改编经典小说《老人与海》把你们的文化和我们的文化结合起来。这部小说是海明威最有影响力的作品之一。(by doing sth 和定语从句)

We'd like to combine your culture with ours _____ *The Old Man and the Sea*, _____ works by Hemingway.

词数 263

难度 ★★★

建议用时 15 分钟

正确率 ____/15

Joe Whale is **known** worldwide **for** his black-and-white doodles(涂鸦) and wall **paintings**. Nicknamed the “Doodle Boy”, he has more than 100,000 1 on Instagram.

Joe, who is 12 years old, lives in England. He has been 2 art since he was a small child. “I was 3 on a whiteboard in the school, which made my teachers angry,” Joe told me in a recent interview via video.

The doodling **got** Joe **into trouble** with his 4. Fortunately, his parents recognized his 5 and **signed him up for** an art club. When the art club 6 some of Joe’s doodles on Instagram, a local restaurant asked Joe’s dad if Joe could doodle on their wall. It proved to be a real 7 to customers.

“I wasn’t really **adapted to** painting on a tall ladder, so it took me about 12 hours to 8 do it all,” Joe said. He developed his painting further, as his skill increased with every doodle he made.

Joe has some favourite 9 in his artwork, including aliens(外星人) and monsters. If he gets 10, he uses his **surroundings** for **inspiration**.

Joe 11 all kids to have fun with their art. He thinks that it’s 12 to trust your own heart, even if you get criticized. “If you’re doodling, be **creative**,” Joe said. “Most importantly, have fun doing what you 13.”

Joe is the illustrator(插图画家) of a new playful 14 by Eric Luper called *Bad Food : Game of Scones*. The book is 15 with Joe’s black-and-white doodles.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 1. | A. strangers | B. students | C. followers | D. customers |
| () 2. | A. caring about | B. keen on | C. relying on | D. turning to |
| () 3. | A. practising | B. writing | C. exercising | D. drawing |
| () 4. | A. friends | B. teachers | C. parents | D. classmates |
| () 5. | A. talent | B. hobby | C. mistake | D. difficulty |
| () 6. | A. praised | B. sold | C. advertised | D. posted |
| () 7. | A. shock | B. attraction | C. failure | D. wonder |
| () 8. | A. exactly | B. sincerely | C. actually | D. equally |
| () 9. | A. characters | B. rules | C. dreams | D. choices |
| () 10. | A. delighted | B. bored | C. stuck | D. beaten |
| () 11. | A. warns | B. encourages | C. persuades | D. urges |
| () 12. | A. easy | B. anxious | C. grateful | D. important |
| () 13. | A. love | B. donate | C. decide | D. miss |
| () 14. | A. game | B. dinner | C. novel | D. toy |
| () 15. | A. marked | B. covered | C. dealt | D. filled |

词海拾珠

1. be known for 因……而出名
2. painting *n.* 绘画→paint *v.* 画画
3. get sb into trouble 使某人陷入麻烦
4. sign up for 报名参加
5. adapt to 适应
6. surroundings *n.* 周围的事物;环境 →surrounding *adj.* 周围的 →_____ *vt.* 围绕;包围
7. inspiration *n.* 灵感;激励 →inspired *adj.* 品质优秀的,能力卓越的→inspiring *adj.* 鼓舞人心的→_____ *vt.* 鼓舞,激励;启发思考
8. creative *adj.* 创造性的;有创造力的,有创意的→creatively *adv.* 创造性地;有创造力地→_____ *vt.* 创造,创作→creation *n.* 创造;创作;造物→creativity *n.* 创造力;创造性

句型透视

1. [原句] When the art club posted some of Joe's doodles on Instagram, a local restaurant asked Joe's dad if Joe could doodle on their wall.
[分析] when 引导 _____ 从句,主句为 a local restaurant asked Joe's dad if Joe could doodle on their wall,其中 if 引导宾语从句,意为“是否”。
[翻译] 当艺术俱乐部在 Instagram 上发布乔的一些涂鸦时,当地的一家餐厅问乔的爸爸乔是否可以在他们的墙上涂鸦。
[仿写] 儿子问父亲,观看现场表演是否比在电视上观看同一活动更有趣、更令人愉快。(if)
_____ was more entertaining and enjoyable than watching the same event on TV.
2. [原句] He thinks that it's important to trust your own heart, even if you get criticized.
[分析] 此句为复合句。that 引导 _____,其中 _____ 作形式主语,后面的不定式结构作真正的主语,even if 引导让步状语从句。
[翻译] 他认为相信自己的心很重要,_____。
[仿写 1] 对学生来说在短时间内记住单词是不容易的。
_____ to remember the words in a short time.
[仿写 2] 即使多年没有见过我的同学,我还是马上认出了他。(even if)
_____, I recognized him right away.

渐进写作微技能:优秀句子的表达技巧(一) 并列句

学 写作知识

并列句由两个或两个以上并列而又独立的简单句构成。在并列句中,这些简单句常由并列连词连在一起。并列连词所连接的简单句被称为分句。

► 常见并列句的类型及并列连词

类型	连词
并列关系 (递进关系)	and, both... and..., not only... but also..., when, neither... nor...
转折关系	but, yet, whereas
选择关系	or, otherwise, or else, either... or..., not... but...
因果关系	for, so
对比关系	while

如:

It not only gave us a chance to get close to nature, but also gave us relaxation from our study.

它不仅给了我们接近大自然的机会,而且能让我们在学习之余得到放松。

► 并列连词构成的常用句式

1. and 构成的句式

(1) 祈使句 + and + 陈述句(祈使句相当于一个条件状语从句, and 后面的句子相当于一个表示结果的主句)。如:

Work hard and you will succeed. (= If you work hard, you will succeed.)
努力学习,你就会成功。

(2) 名词词组 + and + 陈述句(名词词组相当于一个条件状语从句,其中常含有 more, another 等词)。如:

Another try, and you'll achieve success.
再试一次,你就会取得成功。

2. or (else)/otherwise 构成的句式

(1) 祈使句 + or (else)/otherwise + 陈述句。如:
Seize the chance, or (else) you'll regret.

抓住这次机会,否则你会后悔的。

(2) 名词词组 + or (else)/otherwise + 陈述句。如:

More healthy food, or your body will break down sooner or later.

多(吃)健康食品,不然你的身体迟早会垮掉。

3. when 构成的句式

(1) sb was/were doing sth when... 某人正在做某事,这时……。如:

Last Monday, I was walking in the street when I suddenly saw an old man fall off his bicycle.

上周一,我正在街上散步,这时我突然看到一位老人从他的自行车上摔了下来。

(2) sb was/were about to do sth when... 某人正要做什么事,这时……。如:

We were about to set off when it suddenly began to rain.

我们正打算动身,这时突然下起雨来了。

(3) sb had just done sth when... 某人刚做完某事,这时……。如:

I had just finished sweeping the floor when the telephone rang.

我刚刚拖完地,这时电话铃响了。

练 写作技能

Ⅰ 根据句意完成句子,注意并列句的特点

1. We came to the watermelon patch and were divided into several groups _____
_____.
我们来到西瓜地,被分成几个小组后就开始工作。
2. _____
wonderful folk music items like performances of *erhu* and *guzheng*, but also you can give a performance to us in person.
你不但会欣赏到像二胡和古筝这样精彩的民间音乐表演项目,而且你还能亲自给我们表演一个节目。
3. Some students were responsible for picking the watermelons; some students put the watermelons into the baskets _____
_____ filled with watermelons to the specified place. (注意:分号表示并列)
一些学生负责摘西瓜,一些学生把西瓜放到筐子里,而其他人把装满西瓜的筐子搬到指定的地方。

Ⅱ 根据汉语提示完成下面的语篇,并背诵并列句

My school has taken on a new look since it moved to a new place. It is quite different from the old one. There used to be only one classroom building 1. _____
_____ (并且操场不够大,不能容纳全体学生进行体育锻炼). Sometimes we had to practise running along the street outside. The teaching conditions were even worse. Our teachers used to teach with only a blackboard, 2. _____
_____ (实验只能在教室里进行). 3. _____ (可是现在除教学楼外), a modern lab building has been put into use, where all kinds of experiments can be done. 4. _____
_____ (我们不仅有一个大操场而且还有一个体育馆). Classes can be given 5. _____
_____ (在电脑和多媒体的帮助下). What great changes! I feel proud of my school.

主题语境写作:文化遗产

话题总述

中国的优秀文化是应用文写作中比较常见的写作话题。这类话题常出现在对外交流当中。文章内容通常是给外国朋友介绍中国的传统文化,介绍中国特有的节日文化、民间艺术(剪纸、皮影戏等)、历史遗迹、唐诗和汉字等。

词句复现

[常见词汇]

1. _____ *v.* 现存,存在
2. _____ *n.* 遗产
3. _____ *v.* 促进;提升
4. _____ *adj.* 有价值的;值得花时间的

5. _____ *v.* 保存;保护
6. _____ *v.* 雕刻
7. _____ *n.* 书法

[常见词块]

1. _____ 报名参加
2. _____ 为某人提供某物
3. _____ 世代相传;流传
4. _____ 为……做贡献
5. _____ 向……捐赠……

[常见表达]

1. Traditional art such as Peking Opera and paper-cutting _____
像京剧和剪纸之类的传统艺术应该得到传承。

2. I'm more than delighted to learn that you are extremely interested in Chinese folk art and I _____ Chinese shadow plays to you.

得知你对中国民间艺术非常感兴趣,我非常高兴,并且想向你推荐中国的皮影戏。

3. We're going to _____ the Chinese Art Museum, _____ from our school.

我们打算去参观中国美术馆。我们学校到那里骑车需要一小时。

主题范文背诵

假定你是李华,想邀请外教 Henry 参观中国剪纸(paper-cutting)艺术展。请给他写封邮件,内容包括:

1. 展览的时间、地点;
2. 展览内容。

【精彩美文】

Dear Henry,

I'm Li Hua, the leader of the paper-cutting club in our school. **I'm glad to tell you** there will be a **Chinese paper-cutting exhibition to be held** by our school. I sincerely hope you can **set aside some time for the art feast**.

The exhibition, **the theme of which** is "Beauty of China", will take place in the school hall from 2 to 5 on the afternoon of June 21. **Not only will** our club's works be displayed, **but we also** have a valuable set of paper-cutting **created by a famous artist**. Besides, there will be a lot of interesting activities, **from which you can have a clearer picture of Chinese culture**.

I would appreciate it if you could accept my invitation. I'm looking forward to your reply.

Best wishes!

Yours,
Li Hua

主题写作仿写

假定你是李华,你的美国网友 Tom 正在你校做交换生,他想参加你负责的中国传统文化学习小组,并了解一下学习小组的有关情况。请你给他写封电子邮件告知他具体情况,内容包括:

1. 学习时间及地点;
2. 小组成员情况;
3. 学习内容:京剧、皮影戏等。

注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:皮影戏 shadow plays

【参考范文】

Dear Tom,

1. _____ (非常高兴地得知你对中国传统文化感兴趣), I'm writing to tell you something about the study group for traditional Chinese culture.

2. _____ (按照计划), the members of the group have lessons in the school hall every afternoon from Monday to Thursday. Up to now, forty students have joined us, 3. _____

_____ (其中 10 个人是来自不同国家的交换生).

We learn 4. _____

_____ (中国传统艺术,诸如京剧和皮影戏) under the guidance of professional teachers. The group 5. _____

_____ (提供了一个很好的机会去学习中国传统文化), especially for exchange students. I believe you'll like it the moment you join it.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,
Li Hua